

Key Values

15th April 2015



The Energy Research Partnership

Public and private sector working in partnership

- **strategic direction to UK energy innovation,**
- **seeking to influence the development of new technologies**
- **enabling timely, focussed RDD&D investments to be made.**

Board/ director/ CSA level representation

Whole energy system, including: supply (nuclear, fossil fuels, renewables), infrastructure, and the demand side (built environment, energy efficiency, transport).

The members represent sectors from across the energy system, such as: utilities, infrastructure, equipment, buildings, engineering, academia, NGOs.



The Energy Research Partnership

ERP is supported through members' contributions, occasional joint projects (eg Transport with GO Science)

ERP does not provide funding to others.

ERP projects are desk based policy studies, and focus across the sectors of the energy system, with an assessment of RDD&D issues.

ERP members can suggest project ideas



The Energy Research Partnership

Results are widely disseminated;

- ERP website
- Sent to interested organisations
- Presented at relevant events.

ERP also run workshops and seminars to include external stakeholder in order to inform ERP's work and present and disseminate findings.

ERP's output high quality

- personal knowledge and experience of its members
- others in the energy sector

ERP is non-partisan



The Energy Research Partnership

ERP meets quarterly in plenary

ERP also hosts “ERP wider events”; such as an ERP dinner and the Leaders Forum

ERP played a key role in ensuring its members work in co-ordination.

- **EG This led to the establishment of the Low Carbon Innovation Group (LCIG) and now the expanded Low Carbon Innovation Co-ordination Group (LCICG).**

Key Findings 1

Public Engagement

- Need to rebuild the trust between the public, energy sector, and government.
- Need leadership in two key areas:
 1. The development of a Strategic Narrative
 - how strategy will be delivered
 - roles of the various stakeholders, including the public.
 2. The embedding of well resourced public engagement in all decision making, listening and acting on input from the outset

Key Findings 2

Coordination within Government

Delivery of climate change targets requires co-ordinated action between several government departments, principally those responsible for energy, environment, housing and transport. This can be achieved through:

- Aligning responsibility for delivery of targets and the power to enact necessary changes.
- Co-ordination groups at all levels where responsibilities and decision making is necessarily split

Key Findings 3

Having the Right Metrics

Improving the metrics used requires the following:

- The development of better models of the effect of technology choices on the economic prosperity of the locality and the UK.
- The consideration of the economic value of technology choices to the whole energy system, rather than using system independent cost based metrics.

Key Findings 4

Specific Technology Options

Demand side reduction helps with carbon, affordability and security concerns.

- Light weighting of cars
- The over specification of infrastructure
- Food waste
- Green taxation
- Government procurement.

Technologies that deliver flexibility need to feel a market pull to encourage innovation and deployment.