

Innovation and Institutional

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Innovation and Institutional 1

- Over 25 years global demand for new generating plant is projected at £2000 B
- IEA predicts that in 2020 coal will still be the largest single fuel for electricity, followed by gas
- Thus, there will be a strong, global demand for low carbon, clean fossil power – even in a highly diversified system, renewables, hydrogen, etc.

Innovation and Institutional 2

- UK companies can only compete by bringing new technologies to the market place
- UK must have an active, well supported R&D programme that will produce and commercialise these new technologies

Innovation and Institutional 3

- There are significant risks and costs to industry in developing new technologies
- It is essential that there is a stable and supportive operating environment against which technology can be demonstrated on a commercially relevant basis.
- NETA has failed in this respect

Innovation and Institutional 4

- Government assistance is essential not only to encourage initial research and development, but also to help bring the technology to the market.
- It is here that support has been particularly lacking in the UK over recent years.

Innovation and Institutional 5

- The development of low carbon and zero carbon emission power plant requires commitment to long term strategic R,D&D, which should set out a strategy for a minimum of 10years.
- The programme should be industry led with strong partnerships between universities and industry.

Innovation and Institutional 6

- It is important to organise the UK's research effort to gain maximum benefit from the resources available. The APGTF believes this can be achieved by creating
 - **Government Chief Technologist for the Energy Sector**
 - **Sustainable Energy Centre**
 - **Implementation Group**