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Poul Alberg Østergaard*

Department of Planning, Aalborg University, Rendsburggade 14, 9000 Aalborg, Denmark

ABSTRACT

This editorial introduces the 19th volume of the International Journal of Sustainable Energy Planning and Management. The volume present work on oil and electricity use in Africa, heating and cooling demands for buildings in Algeria, spot and futures markets in the Iberian electricity markets, transportation sector energy scenarios in Indonesia and corporate willingness to adopt renewable energy sources in Nigeria.

Keywords

Oil and electricity in Africa; Heating and cooling in Algeria; Iberian electricity markets; RES adaption in Nigeria; Transportation in Indonesia;

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1. Development and energy use in Africa

In [1], Nyasha investigates the causal relationship between oil prices and economic development in Kenya, finding a Granger causality from economic growth to oil prices. Activity is thus increasing oil prices – not vice versa. In fact, oil prices can be changed without affecting growth.

With a stronger focus on sustainable development, Ebhota[2] investigates access to electricity in Sub-Saharan Africa as well as potentials for small-scale hydro resources. Noting the very high shares without access to electricity and "the inadequate and epileptic power supply that is ravaging the region", Ebhota also points to the potentials in small hydro power systems in the region. Increased adaption of this technology could also have derived effects if developed locally.

2. Energy planning and transportation

Setiartiti & Al Hasibi [3] investigate different scenarios for the transportation sector in their work on the Indonesian province Yogyakarta. The scenarios include business as usual (as reference), modal changes, fuel switch and efficient vehicles. Based on LEAP modelling, the authors find, amongst others, that without any measures to address the transportation sector, by 2050, the energy demand for transportation in the province will be a factor 2.29 larger than the total energy demand in 2015.

3. Energy planning and buildings

Kadraoui et al. [4] analyse the energy consumption of buildings in three Algerian locations with respect to heating and cooling requirements. In some areas – Algiers and Tlemcen – heating constitutes a larger

¹Corresponding author - e-mail: poul@plan.aau.dk

energy demand than cooling while in the third simulated location Ghardaia located further from the Mediterranean, cooling needs exceed heating needs. Both cooling and heating calls for better house to attain acceptable comfort levels.

4. Electricity markets and adoption of renewable energy

Da Silva et al.[5] investigate the Iberian electricity market with particular attention to relations between spot and futures prices. This contribution is a virtual contribution to the IJSEPM Special Issue of the 2017 International Conference on Energy & Environment [6].

Finally, Akinwale and Adepoju [7] investigate the adoption of renewable energy technologies among micro and small enterprises in Nigeria. While most have an immediate preference for fossil fuels for covering energy needs, a survey among 300 micro and small enterprises showed a willingness to instead adapt renewable energy sources.

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