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There are very interesting links among storage, flexibility and information technologies that in my opinion need to be explored. By taking energy as an example, it is possible to highlight the nature of these links quite well. Fossil fuels are energy stocks created from renewable energies during centuries and the social transformations occurred with their large scale employment have taken with them a specific type of human activities organisation and a specific way of being related with time as of mid XIXth century. The stock nature of fossil fuels has informed these transformations in fundamental ways. With the diffusion of information technologies it has become possible to conceive that the large scale employment of the energy stocks represented by fossil fuels (and the inefficiencies linked to their creation) can be minimised by putting a spatially distributed energy demand in communication with spatially distributed and fluctuating renewable energy sources. A similar thing is happening in the labour market, with transport systems, banks, materials within factories, etc. Information technologies convey the idea that storage (either meant as energy storage, or as storage of materials within factories, or as storage of human labour as represented by permanent staff within companies, or as storage of money within banks, storage of transport means within garages, etc.) and local inefficiencies associated with its creation can and have to be minimised through the creation of communication channels supposed to improve demand and supply matching. I think that these quite general dynamics deserve to be investigated in detail in order to better understand the kind of flexibility we have to deal with nowadays and the implications of their creation for energy sustainability.