

---

## Editorial

---

### Reinhard Haas\* and Amela Ajanovic

Energy Economics Group,  
Institute of Energy Systems and Electric Drives,  
Vienna University of Technology,  
Gusshausstrasse 27-29/370-3, A-1040 Vienna, Austria  
Email: haas@eeg.tuwien.ac.at  
Email: ajanovic@eeg.tuwien.ac.at  
\*Corresponding author

**Biographical notes:** Reinhard Haas is a Professor at Energy Economics Group, Vienna University of Technology in Vienna, Austria. He is responsible for teaching, supervising PhD students, research and managerial duties. He advises governmental institutions, municipalities and utilities in energy policy issues. He is engaged in energy economics and energy policy issues focusing on heading toward sustainable energy systems. His special interests are the promotion of renewable energy and sustainable electricity markets. On these topics, he has published more than 100 peer-reviewed papers. He holds a Master's in Mechanical Engineering and a Doctor of Energy Economics from Vienna University of Technology.

Amela Ajanovic is a Senior Research Scientist at Energy Economics Group at Vienna University of Technology. She is responsible for conducting research, project acquisition and scientific coordination. She is engaged in energy economics with a specific focus on heading toward sustainable transport systems. Her main research interests are alternative fuels, alternative automotive technologies, as well as transport demand analyses. On these topics she has published more than 50 papers in journals, conference proceedings, and books. She holds a Master's in Electrical Engineering and a PhD in Energy Economics from Vienna University of Technology.

---

The transformation of current energy systems to those which are sustainable is currently a major challenge facing all stakeholders in energy systems. Renewable energy sources and associated technology research will play a major role in this process. However, these research activities will be successful only if the technologies are competitive in the marketplace and are accepted by all. Regarding both of these features it is important that accompanying policies are triggered. Hence, linking research on technological subjects with corresponding recommendations for policy strategies is crucial for a broader dissemination of new research findings.

We would like to stress that whilst most OECD countries can learn from the many successful promotion policies for renewables that have been implemented, developing and emerging countries have less experience in linking policy recommendations to specific results of technology research.

This special issue of *IJETP* on 'Policy considerations for renewable energy in developing countries' focuses on research work which is dedicated to this subject with special focus on developing countries. The papers represent the best contributions of the 4th International Renewable Energy Congress (IREC) 2012 in Sousse. These papers were

selected by a double-blind peer review process. Note, that these papers constitute an updated and extended version of the papers submitted to the IREC 2012 Conference.

The range of the papers goes from technology transfer to in-depth chemical analysis. The paper by Carvalho et al. discusses mechanisms of technology transfer of an information technology centre for the Southwest region of Parana in Brazil. In the paper by Abbas et al., the techno economic performances of a dry cooling solar power tower plant under Algerian climate is analysed. Taieb and Brahim document chemistry and mineralogy studies of PM<sub>10</sub> atmospheric aerosols in the Gulf of Gabès, South Tunisia.

An evaluation of the performance of a condensation-irrigation solar system under arid climate conditions is presented by Chouaib and Chaibi. Finally, Kammoun et al. present a fuzzy maximum power extraction control system for a photovoltaic water pumping system.