



Co-funded by the Horizon 2020 programme  
of the European Union



ODYSSEE-MURE

**M69 Regular EnR meeting : 9th June 2021**

**WG “decision support tools for Energy Efficiency policies evaluation”**

**So-called WG “Monitoring tools”**

*Dr Didier Bosseboeuf, ADEME; WG Chair*





## WG “Monitoring tools : Achievements and key features

- ✓ **ODYSSEE** on energy efficiency indicators;
  - Update of the ODYSSEE database until 2018 and estimates for 2019
  - Update of the Sectoral (2019) and country profiles (2018)
  
- ✓ **MURE** on all policy measures implemented by sector.
  - Continuation of the updating,
  - development of the EE1P facility
  - Update of the European Energy Efficiency Scoreboard (2019). Presentation during the ECEEE 2021 opening ceremony
- ✓ **Submission** of the technical and financial periodic reports to H2020
  
- ✓ **Future activities**
  - Full Odyssee and Mure data bases and related publications are expected in October 2021
  - **Submission of a new proposal LIFE CET (September 2021): A survey on willingness to participate for EnR agencies (end of June 2021)**
  - **Next and final meeting (in presential?) : Zagreb October 2021 (EIHP) with Balkans countries in EU accession**



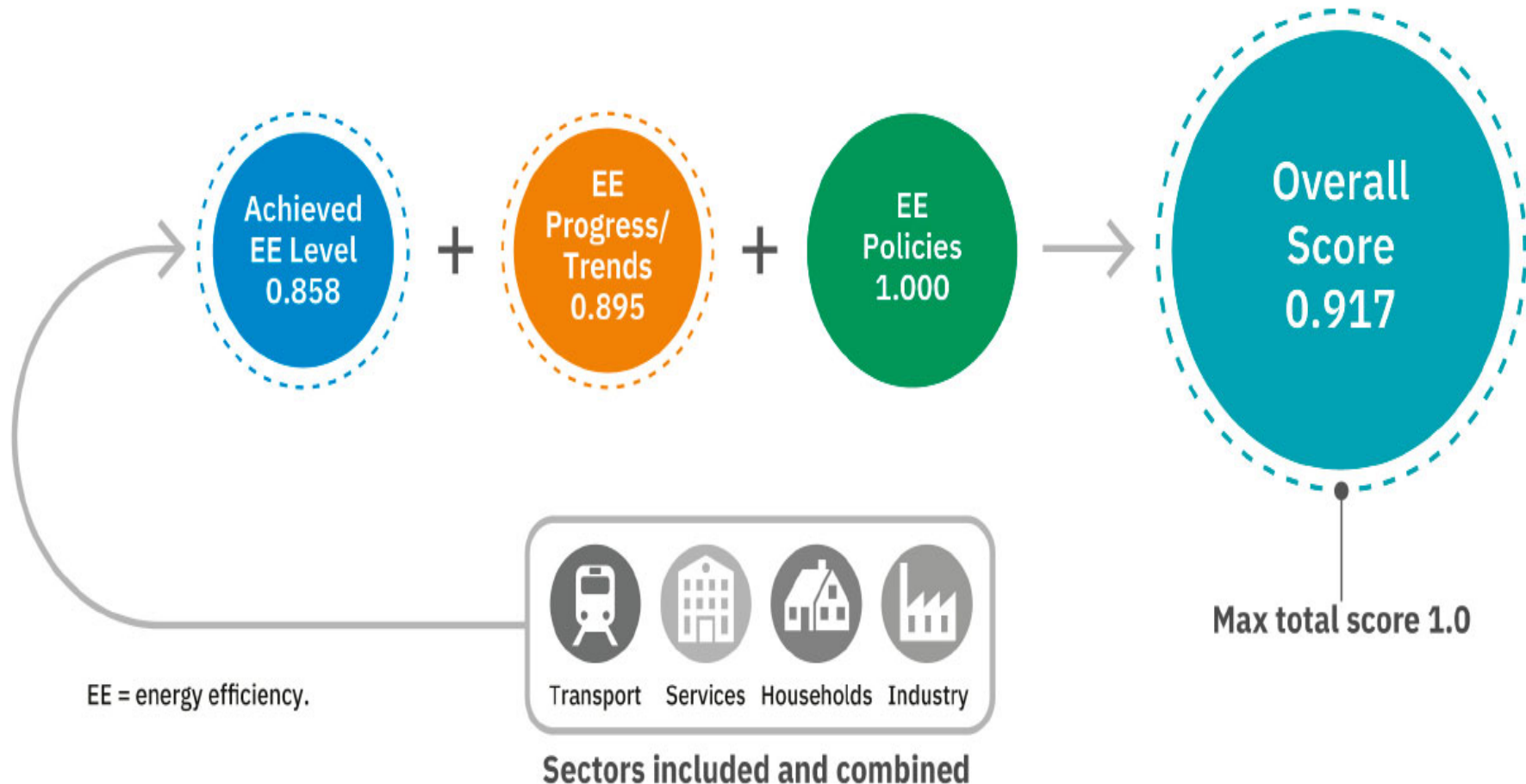
## The new ODYSSEE-MURE (LIFE-CET) Some new areas

**A short survey among the partners will be send end of June to enquire on the willingness to participate and exchange on topics**

- Simplification for the ODYSSEE data collection (Indicators)
- To include Balkans countries in EU accession
- To Include the Assessment Tool developed by Fraunhofer and ENERDATA for DG ENER
- To evaluate the Energy Efficiency in the Hydrogen Value Chain
- To integrate the Multiple Benefits approach further developed by the H2020 MICAT project
- Energy Efficiency indicators and policies for IT
- New data sources for indicators based on smart meters
- Indicators and synergetic policies for decarbonisation in industry

# The ODYSSEE-MURE european scoreboard And the winner is?

## Switzerland's score composition







## Survey results of energy agencies activities on sufficiency



**Q1: Do you have a behavioural insights team in your agency or organisation?**

**Q2: Is your agency or organisation working on sufficiency?**

**Q3: If yes, please provide more information. Do you work on energy sufficiency only, or on resources and materials sufficiency as well?**

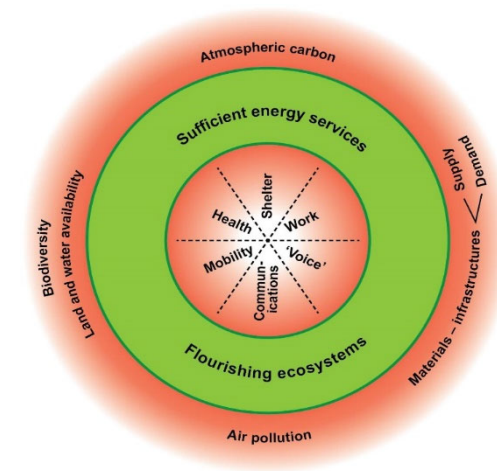
**Q4: If yes, are you working on sufficiency at academic research level? At policy implementation level?**

**In conclusion**, the concept of sufficiency is rather new and is perceived as a continuum of energy efficiency rather than a rupture. It is quite often understood only on its behavioural and individual dimension rather than with a collective dimension. However, this field will be of a growing importance in the future for the agencies including resources and consumption sufficiency

# 1. Institutional : Definitions of sufficiency: The ADEME's contribution

The concept of sufficiency appears in Article 1 of the Law for Energy Transition and Green Growth of 2015, which aims to control energy demand through energy efficiency and sobriety

“Sufficiency is an approach which consists, within the framework of an individual or collective reflection on how to meet one's needs (individual or collective) while taking into account the limits of the planet, to adopt new moderation practices and measures in their lifestyle, thus contributing to a reduction in their consumption of resources and their impact on the



**Dimensional sufficiency** aims to adapt equipment and infrastructure to the real needs of users; **structural sufficiency** rationalizes the consumption of space; **sufficiency of use** ensures fair use of equipment, while **user-friendly sufficiency** tends to pool the equipment and its use

# Sufficiency: what is it?



## Energy sufficiency

- Growing call to implement energy sufficiency (ES)  
not to replace, but **to supplement energy efficiency**
- Focus = energy service  
Energy sufficiency **rethinks quantity and/or quality of an energy service** in a way that a provided service is 'enough' whilst also avoiding 'too much' of a service

*"Living comfortably within the limits" (ENOUGH)*



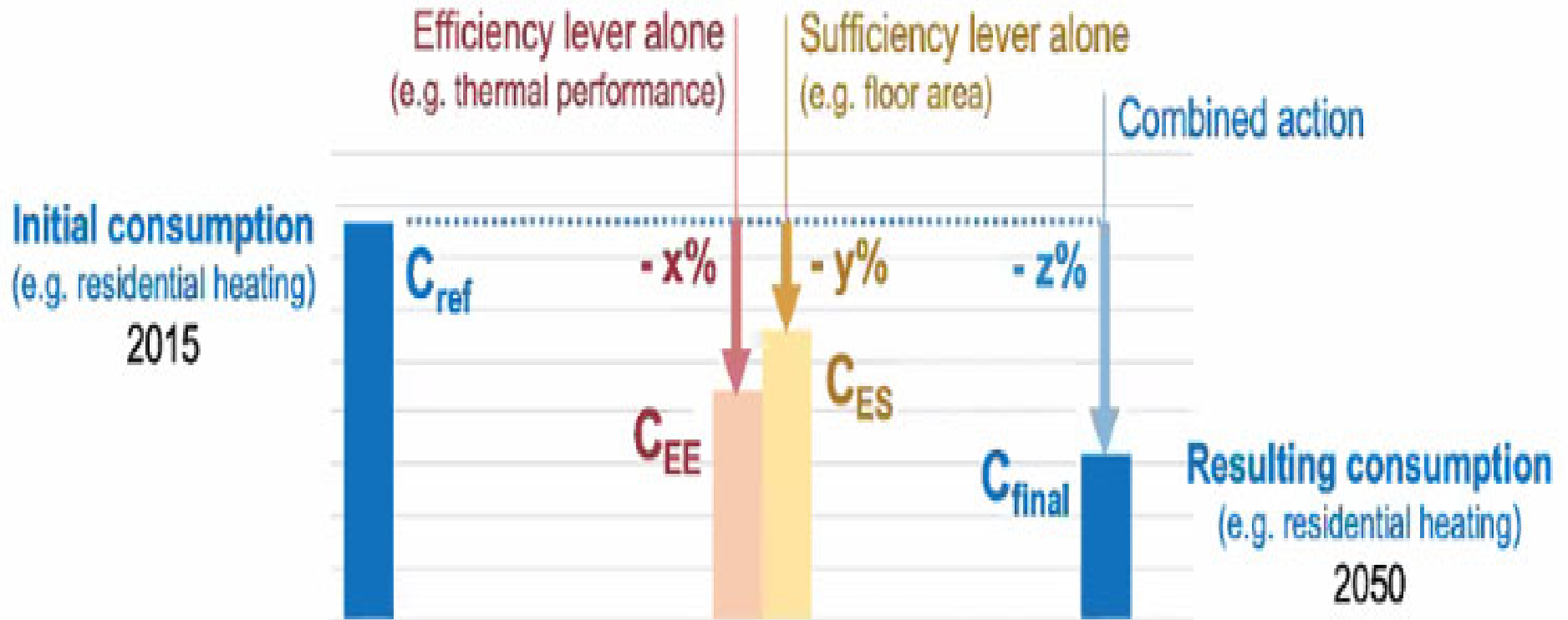
# Example in buildings



## 3 types of energy sufficiency interventions

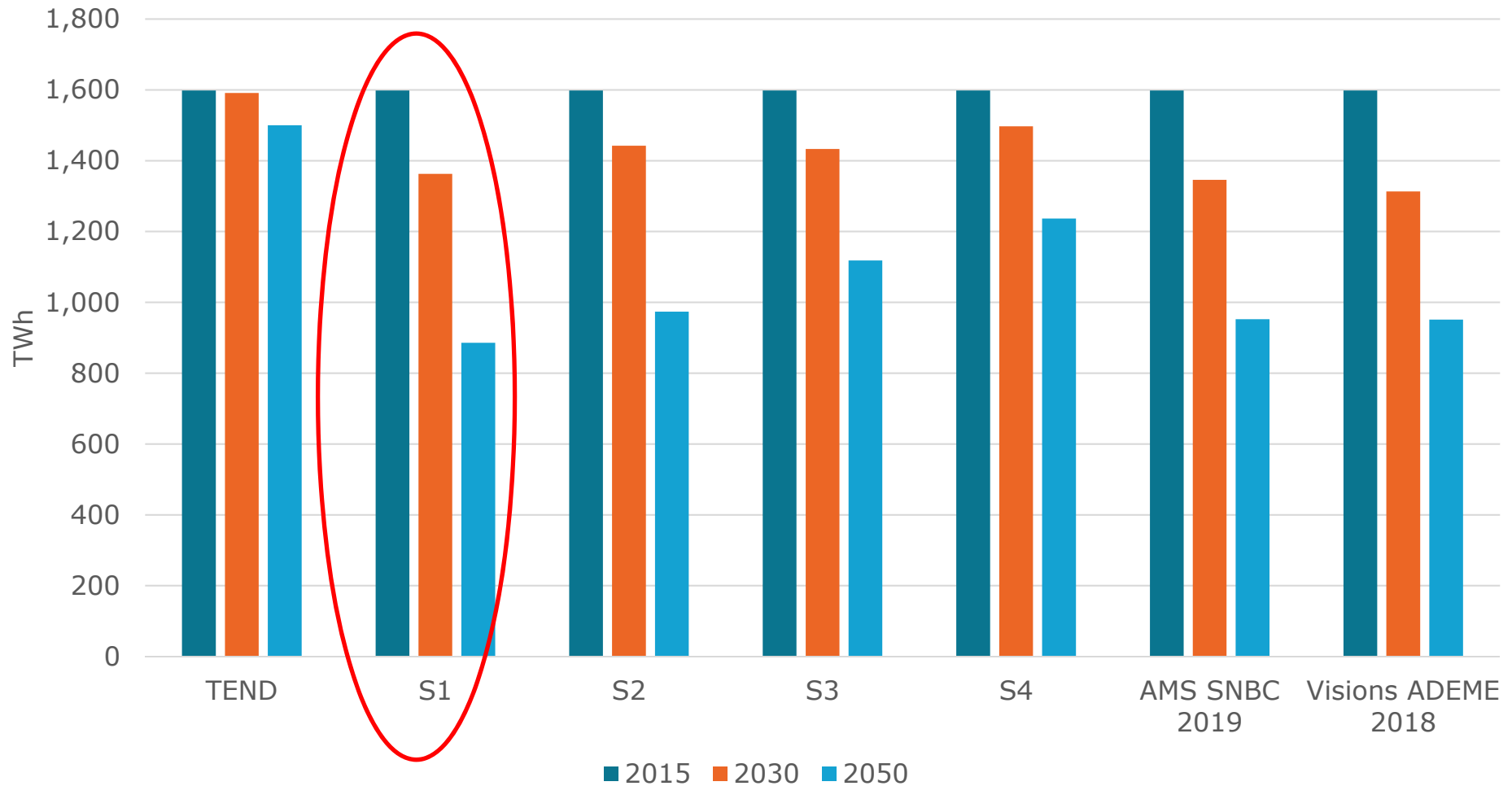
1. Reduction of quantity/quality of energy service  
= **quantitative reduction in needs** or in the demand of energy to provide the needs
  - lower indoor temperatures
  - less space: smaller living area
2. Adjustment of quantity/quality of energy service  
= **adjustment of the energy service to the actual needs** to avoid waste
  - smart radiator valves that adjust the heating to the occupation of space
  - flexible spaces on dwelling-level and on room-level
3. Substitution of quantity/quality of energy service  
= **different transformation of basic needs** into energy needs
  - using a washing line instead of a cloth dryer
  - sharing spaces: more communal and less private spaces

# Energy efficiency alone will not allow to reach 2050 CO2 emissions targets



### 3. Long term scenario of energy demand and CO2 : Preliminary results of the ADEME's sufficiency scenario

**Final Energy demand by scenario (France 2030-2050)**



### 3. Long term scenario of energy demand and CO2

## Key hypotheses of the ADEME's sufficiency

	Building	Transport	Industry	Food
Assumptions	<p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 90 000 new houses /year (300 000 in BAU)</li> <li>• 15% of individual house (45% in BAU)</li> </ul>	<p>Passangers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -25% of km.pass</li> <li>• End of domestic flight</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of raw materials (oil for plastic...)</li> <li>• Reduction of steel uses in cars production</li> <li>• Wood instead of concrete in buildings</li> </ul>	<p>Diet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 75g of meat/pers/day (250g in BAU)</li> <li>• -50% reduction of food waste</li> </ul>
	<p>Tertiary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11,5m2/pers (17,8 in BAU)</li> </ul>	<p>Freight</p> <p>↘↘ strong reduction of flow t.km (-25%)</p> <p>BtoC : proximity, short circuits, relocalisation, change in food consumption and habits</p> <p>Modal shift</p> <p>↘ HV , ↗ Trains but limited</p>		<p>Agricultural production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80% of organic production</li> <li>• Irrigation reduction (1,8Gm3 vs 4 in BAU)</li> <li>• No pesticides except for non-food production</li> </ul>