





ODYSSEE-MURE Fit4-55 (2022-2025)
Monitoring the Energy Efficiency Pillar for Climate Neutrality

Second regional meeting, ODYSSEE-MURE, 25-26 September 2024, Rome

Energy sufficiency policies

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Agenda

ODYSSEE-MURE

1 Energy sufficiency: Definitions

Why more focus on energy sufficiency in MURE?

Energy sufficiency measures in MURE (after 2nd update)

Energy sufficiency

A state in which people's basic needs for energy services are met equitably and ecological limits are respected.

Energy sufficiency actions

Actions which **reduce energy demand**, to take us towards the energy sufficiency state, whilst at the same time **changing the quantity or quality of the energy services demanded** in a sustainable way and not below people's basic needs.

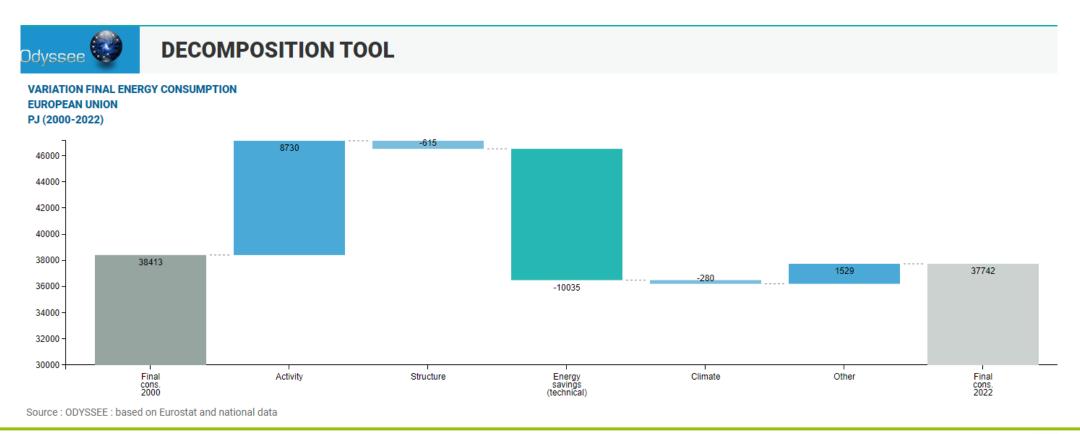
Energy services

The **benefits provided by energy**, such as cooking, lighting, cooling, IT-based communication, automotive transport and industrial processes.

Sufficiency vs. efficiency

Their nature of changing the quantity or quality of the energy services demanded is exactly what distinguishes energy sufficiency actions from energy efficiency actions.

The decomposition of final energy consumption shows that changes in activities, i.e. in value added, traffic transport, number and size of dwellings and appliances, almost compensated the impact of energy savings in the EU in the period 2000-2022.



Why more focus on energy sufficiency in MURE – key element for achieving enhanced targets

From the new ODYSSEE-MURE proposal:

While improving energy efficiency is a key cornerstone in achieving the European Union's climate targets, it does not necessarily lead to a reduction in energy demand. However, reducing the demand for energy and materials in the buildings, industry and transport sectors - also referred to as energy sufficiency - is an important lever for a fair and just transition \rightarrow achieving the EU's energy and climate goals will require not only energy efficiency but also energy sufficiency measures in the Member States.

Energy Sufficiency is a Gap or "Missing Article" in the EED recast (and other EU regulation):

- Own new Articles for "Energy Efficiency First" (Article 3) and "Energy Poverty (Article 24).
- BUT: "Energy Sufficiency" is only indirectly addressed by an enhanced energy demand reduction target (Article 4)
- → In the ODYSSEE-MURE project, we are anticipating a stronger focus on energy sufficiency in the EU regulation and in the European countries.

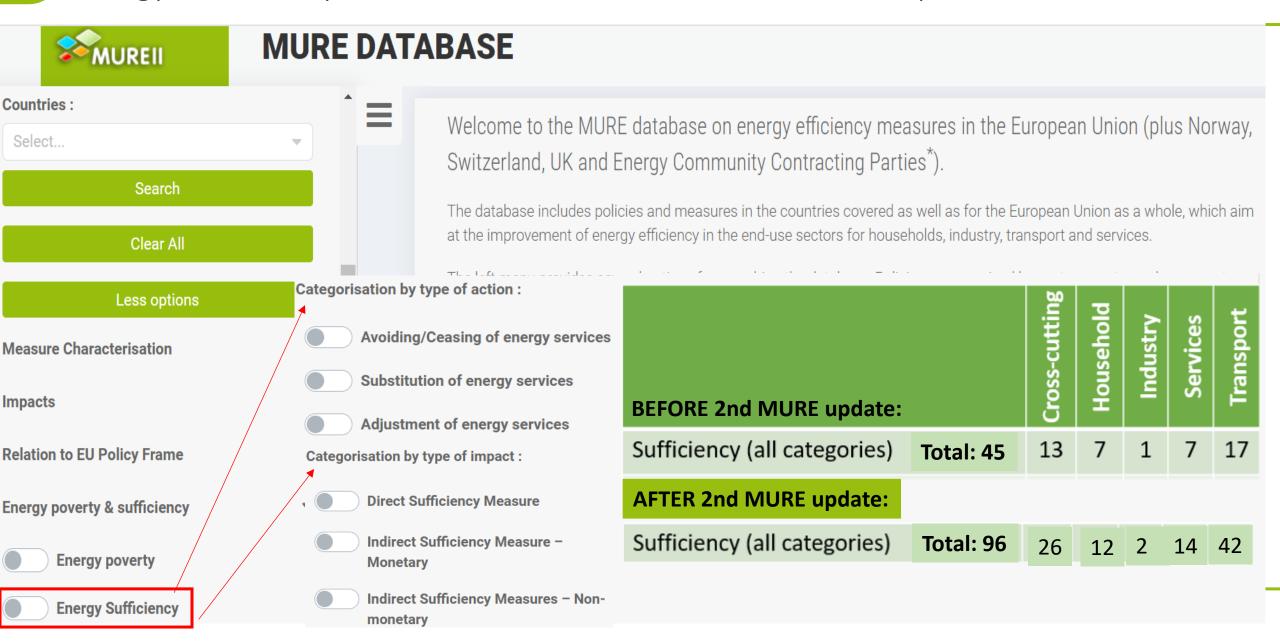
Why more focus on energy sufficiency in MURE – EE1st principle + energy sufficiency as top priorities to achieve the goal of climate neutrality

The environmental impacts of a number of climate policies (including renewables, the hydrogen economy, BECCS and CCUS) combined with low efficiencies from production to use - require its integration into the governance structures of the transformation of the energy system via a hierarchical principle in four stages:

- The "Energy-Efficiency-First" principle + Energy Sufficiency to minimize energy demand
 - 2. Priority for **decarbonisation of the electricity** sector,
- Giving priority to the use of alternatives based on renewable energy sources with similar services but with a lower environmental impact
 - (e.g. direct electricity use, sustainable biomass/biofuels/biogas (potentially combined with CCUS), taking into account their limited availability and sustainability criteria)
 - Use of hydrogen and synthetic products // CCUS once the first three stages, where appropriate, have been exhausted



Energy Sufficiency Measures in MURE – status after 2nd update ODYSSEE-MURE





Energy Sufficiency Measures in MURE – Overview by type of action and type of impact

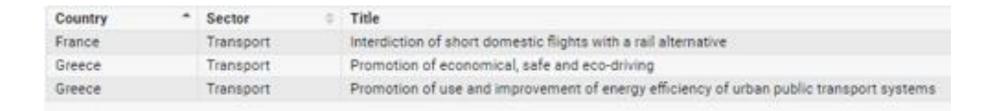


| Sector | Type of action | | | Type of impact (on energy services) | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| | Direct | Indirect - monetary | Indirect – non- monetary | Avoiding / Ceasing | Substitution | Adjustment |
| Cross-Cutting (26) | 3 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 24 |
| Countries | 12 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 12 |
| Household (12) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| Countries | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| Transport (42) | 3 | 7 | 20 | 11 | 26 | 12 |
| Countries | 3 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 8 |

Energy Sufficiency Measures in MURE – Which concrete measures are behind?

| Sector | Type of a | Type of action | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Direct | Indirect - monetary | Indirect – non- monetary | | | |
| Transport (42) | 3 | 7 | 20 | | | |
| Countries | 3 | 6 | 7 | | | |

Direct energy sufficiency measures:



Indirect energy sufficiency measures - monetary:

| Country | Sector | © Title |
|---------|-----------|--|
| Finland | Transport | Changes to taxable values of employer-provided commuter tickets and bicycles |
| France | Transport | Bonus-malus scheme for new vehicle purchases (bonus-malus écologique) |
| Germany | Transport | Levy on air traffic (Luftverkehrsabgabe) |
| Germany | Transport | Germany-Ticket for local public transport (Deutschlandticket) |
| Greece | Transport | Taxation of new cars according CO2 emission |
| Ireland | Transport | Mineral Oil Tax (Carbon Tax) |
| Latvia | Transport | Law "On Excise Duties": taxation of oil products and natural gas |

Energy Sufficiency Measures in MURE – Which concrete measures are behind?

| Sector | Type of action | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| | Direct | Indirect - monetary | Indirect – non- monetary | | |
| Transport (42) | 3 | 7 | 20 | | |
| Countries | 3 | 6 | 7 | | |

Indirect energy sufficiency measures – non-monetary:

| Country | * | Sector 0 | Title |
|----------|---|-----------|---|
| France | | Transport | Measures in favour of carpooling and car sharing |
| France | | Transport | Bicycle rental systems |
| Germany | | Transport | Strengthening rail freight transport (Stärkung des Schienengüterverkehrs) |
| Germany | | Transport | Modernisation of the railway network (Modernisierung des Schienennetzes) |
| Greece | | Transport | Improvements in road transport infrastructure |
| Greece | | Transport | Improvements in public transport networks |
| Ireland | | Transport | Major Public Transport Infrastructure Investment to 2030 |
| Ireland | | Transport | National Cycling Policy Framework |
| Latvia | | Transport | Development of the infrastructure of environmentally friendly public transport, trams and buses, EU Funds Programming Period of 2014-2020 |
| Latvia | | Transport | New electric passengers trains (railway) |
| Latvia | | Transport | Increase the number of zero emission vehicles in public transport and municipal services: EU funds planning period of 2021-2027 |
| Latvia | | Transport | Regular public information and education measures |
| Latvia | | Transport | Development of environmentally friendly multi-modal public transport infrastructure: EU funding 2021-2027 programming period |
| Latvia | | Transport | Greening public transport and bicycling development in Riga metropolian area: Recovery and Resilience Facility Financing, 2023-2026 |
| Slovenia | | Transport | Provision of financial resource for the development of rail transport for the period 2014-2030 |
| Slovenia | | Transport | Promotion and competitiveness of public transport |
| Slovenia | | Transport | Promoting sustainable freight transport |
| Slovenia | | Transport | Building cycle paths and support structures and promoting cycling |
| Spain | | Transport | Aid program for local entities to promote the use of bicycles through investment in cycling infrastructure (Order TMA 1131/2022) |
| Spain | | Transport | Aid program for municipalities for the implementation of low emission zones and the digital and sustainable transformation of urban transpo |

Energy Sufficiency Measures in MURE – Which concrete measures are behind?

| Sector | Type of impact (on energy services) | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|--|
| | Avoiding / Ceasing | Substitution | Adjustment | |
| Household (12) | 3 | 2 | 10 | |
| Countries | 3 | 2 | 9 | |

Avoiding/Ceasing of energy services:

| Country | Sector | 8 Title |
|---------|-----------|--|
| Finland | Household | Information dissemination and campaigns targeted to residents and other users of buildings |
| Greece | Household | The "Save 2021" programme |
| Malta | Household | Electricity Tariff Structure & Eco-Reduction |

Substitution of energy services:

| Country | * | Sector | - 2 | Title |
|------------|---|-----------|-----|--|
| Finland | | Household | | Information dissemination and campaigns targeted to residents and other users of buildings |
| Montenegro | | Household | | Energy Efficiency Home (Energetski efikasan Dom) |

Adjustment of energy services:

| Country | • | Sector : | Title |
|----------------|---|-----------|--|
| Albania | | Household | Energy Performance Certificate |
| Finland | | Household | Information dissemination and campaigns targeted to residents and other users of buildings |
| France | | Household | Internal temperature limit for building heating and cooling |
| Georgia | | Household | Development of building energy performance certification scheme (შენობის ენერგოეფექტურობის სერტიფიცირების სქემის შემუშავება) |
| Luxembourg | | Household | "Klimabonus Wunnen", Grant scheme for sustainable housing, sustainable energy renovations an installation of renewable systems (2022-2025) |
| Montenegro | | Household | Energy Efficiency Home (Energetski efikasan Dom) |
| Portugal | | Household | EU's Energy Labelling framework Regulation (EU)2017/1369) |
| Portugal | | Household | EU-related: Energy Labelling of Heating Products and Systems |
| Slovenia | | Household | Rules on dividing and billing heating costs in multiple-dwelling |
| United Kingdom | | Household | Energy Performance Certificates |







Thank you for your attention!

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