



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

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

***Discussion about Energy Poverty and Sufficiency
for the European Energy Efficiency Scoreboard***

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1

Recall: The Methodology of the European Energy Efficiency Scoreboard

2

Potential ways of including energy sufficiency and energy poverty into the European Energy Efficiency Scoreboard

3

Discussion

How does the ODYSSEE-MURE scoring method work?

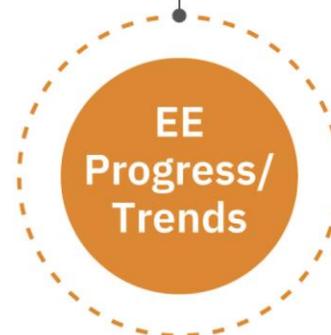
Indicator Set
2019/2021

Max score 1.0



Indicator Set (Quantified) Policy Impacts
(2010-2021) (expected for 2030)

Max score 1.0



Max score 1.0



Max total score 1.0
(Overall score is the average
of the three subscores)

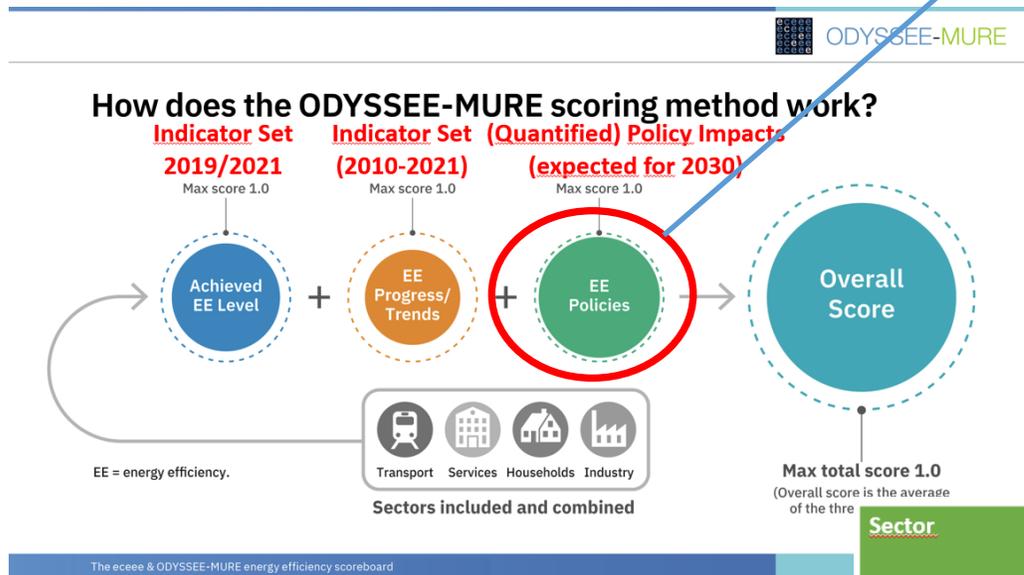


Sectors included and combined



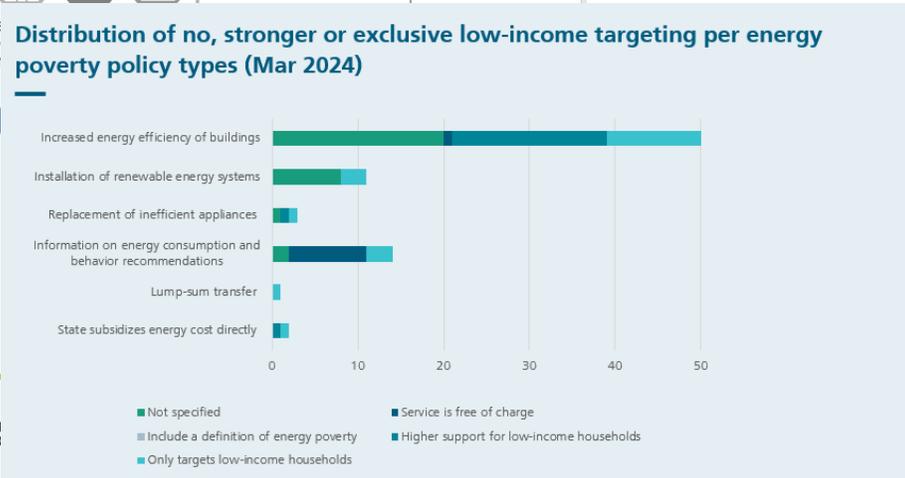
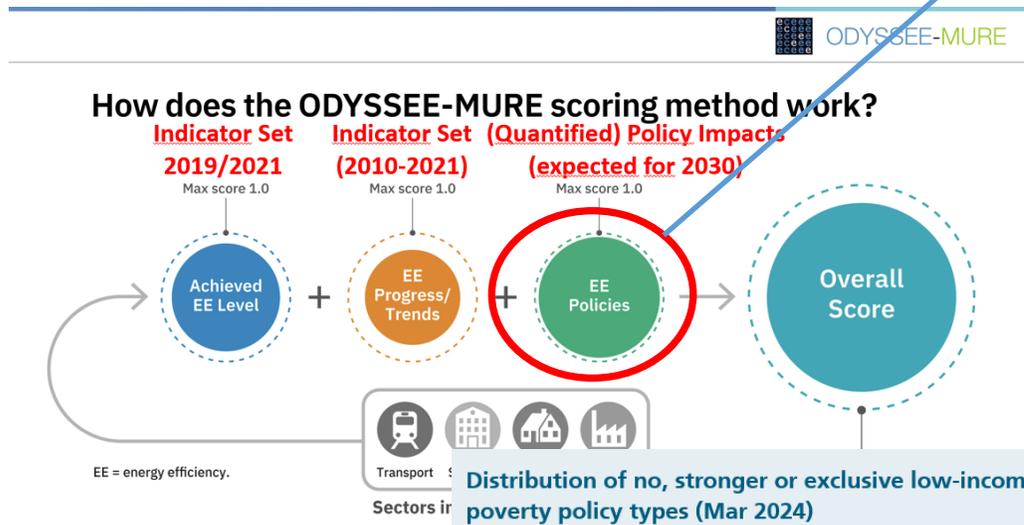
EE = energy efficiency.

- Determination of overall impacts of Sufficiency-related measures.
- **Share in policy impacts for a given country**
- Mainly households/transport sector
- Potential further subdivisions according to type of action and type of impact (but most likely too little measures so far)
- Potential subdivision by narrow/wider definition of sufficiency measures



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
<i>Countries</i>	12	2	4	6	7	12
Household (12)	2	3	1	3	2	10
<i>Countries</i>	2	3	1	3	2	9
Transport (42)	3	7	20	11	26	12
<i>Countries</i>	3	6	7	6	11	8

- Determination of overall impacts of poverty-related measures.
- **Share in policy impacts for a given country**
- Mainly households/transport sector [Transport Poverty]
- Potential further subdivisions according to “mainly aiming at energy poverty” / component
- Potential subdivision by target of poverty measure (but potentially too few measures)

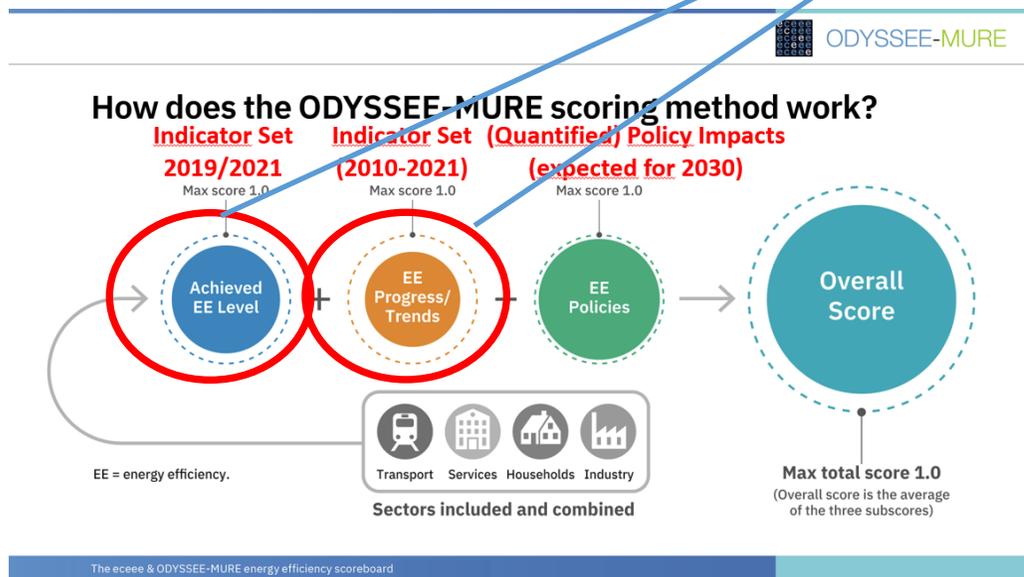


Energy poverty & sufficiency

- Energy poverty
- aiming mainly or exclusively at energy poverty
- including an important component addressing energy poverty
- Energy Sufficiency

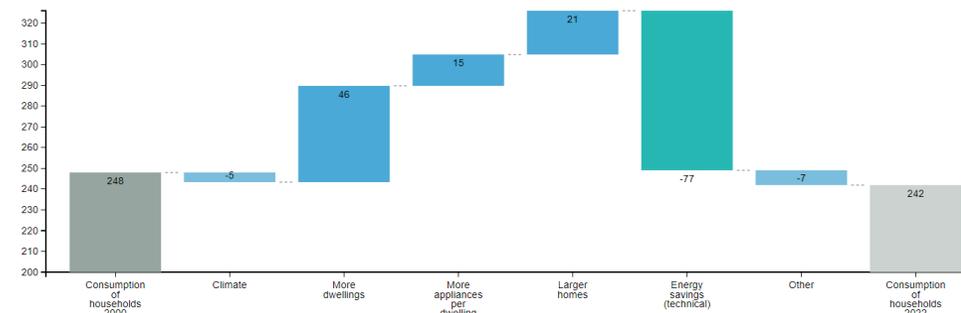


Including Sufficiency Trends/Levels into the EE Scoreboard



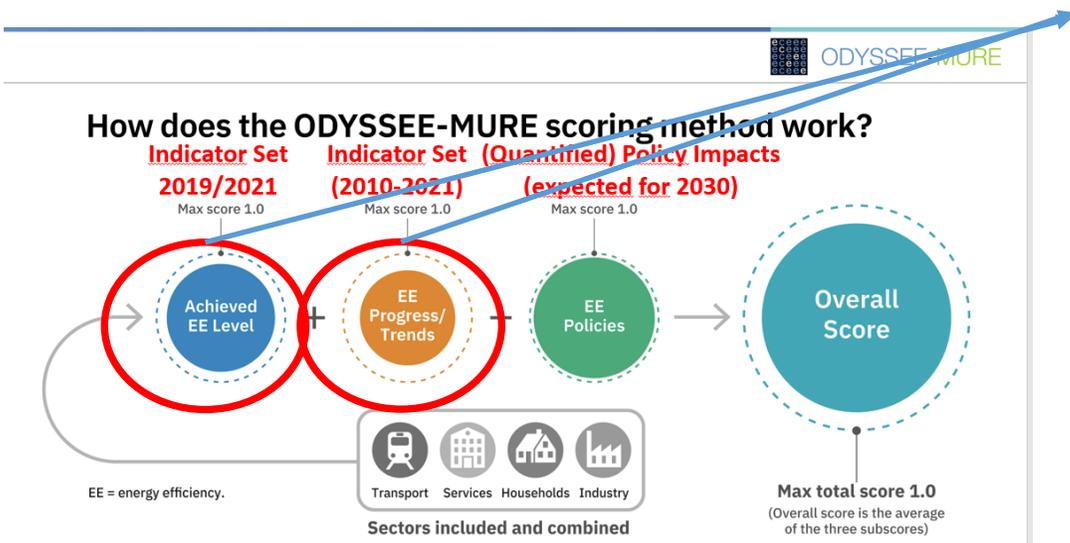
- Determination of all **increasing comfort factors (percentage increase in sectoral energy demand over a given period of time from decomposition).**
- **Households** (from increase in surfaces, appliances/dwelling, more dwellings)
- **Transport** (from car size, “negative” modal shift)
- Compare shares of increasing factors in a given recent year
- Average trend over time 

VARIATION HOUSEHOLDS CONSUMPTION EUROPEAN UNION MTOE (2000-2022)



Including Poverty Trends/Levels into the EE Scoreboard

- Aim is to use simple poverty indicators which are able to measure changes in energy poverty.
- **Example NECP France (2 indicators):**
 - Indicator based on the energy effort rate: indicator considers a household in energy poverty when its energy expenditure in the household exceeds 8 % of its income, and its income per consumption unit (UC) is less than 3rd Decile per unit of income. France sets a target of reducing the energy poverty indicator based on the (weather) energy effort rate of 0.5% compared to 2022 by 2030.
 - Indicator on the feeling of cold, taken from the Energie-info barometer
 - Areas in paying electricity bill?
- Measures should lead at some point in time to a reversal of trends
- But: impact from other factors, e.g. general economic development



Graphique 1 : évolution de l'indicateur de précarité énergétique basé sur le taux d'effort énergétique En %



Note de lecture : en 2022, l'indicateur de précarité énergétique basé sur le taux d'effort énergétique s'élève à 10,8 %. Corrigé des conditions météorologiques, il est de 11,6 %.

Champ : France métropolitaine, hors ménages étudiants.

Source : CGDD, modèle Prometheus 2024



Thank you for your attention!

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