

22-26 JUNE 2020

EU SUSTAINABLE ENERGY WEEK

BEYOND THE CRISIS: CLEAN ENERGY
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WHAT ROLE CAN ENERGY AND CLIMATE SCENARIOS PLAY TO SUPPORT STRONGER CONSIDERATION FOR SUFFICIENCY POLICIES AND MEASURES?

EXAMPLES FROM THE EUROPEAN SUFFICIENCY SCENARIO NETWORK AND THE NORDIC- BALTIC REGION INITIATIVES.

GUNNAR BOYE OLESEN, INFORSE-EUROPE

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INFORSE-EUROPE

- A network of +50 civil society organisations working for a transition to 100% sustainable energy
- Include "energy sufficiency" in concepts & modelling

Currently involved in:

- "Integrating energy sufficiency into modelling of sustainable energy scenarios" with Aalborg University(DK), Lithuanian Energy Institute, Green Liberty(LV). Supported by Nordforsk
- European sufficiency scenario network w.négaWatt ao.

ROLE OF SCENARIOS TO SUPPORT SUFFICIENCY POLICIES AND MEASURES

- Energy and climate scenarios are basis for plans to meet climate and energy targets, Paris Agreement
- Current plans include increase of renewable energy, energy efficiency, trends and forecasts of energy services (size of houses, volume of mobility etc.)
- BUT typically the scenarios do not challenge what energy is used for, i.e. the trends of energy services
- With "sufficiency" policies to modify demand for energy services, higher climate targets are possible.

EXAMPLES, SIZE OF DWELLINGS

Dwellings can in principle be energy neutral, but practice shows that "size matters". Smaller (growth in) housing can reduce energy use and emissions

- Policy 1: Promote division of large houses/flats in smaller flats
- Policy 2: Make it easier to move to a smaller house/flat when family shrinks
- Policy 3: Increase the benefit of renting out rooms
- Policy 4: Taxation of houses to partly follow size.

EXAMPLES, DAILY TRANSPORT

Commuting is an increasing driver of CO₂-emissions in Europe. Some policies can mitigate this trend:

- Policy 1: Reduce subsidies for commuting
- Policy 2: Increase taxation of cars and fuel
- Policy 3: Make it easier to move closer to work
- Policy 4: Plan cities to have all daily functions in same neighbourhood: homes, work, shops, schools
- Policy 5: Promote teleworking: i.e demand two teleworking days per week, tax exemptions, etc.

NEXT STEP:

QUANTIFY EFFECTS OF POLICIES

- Quantification of energy sufficiency is not a physical parameter, but a social parameter
- Public understanding is an important addition to specific policy measures. It can also lead to behavioural changes.

We are currently in the proces of gathering information on effects of sufficiency policies, from studies and practices.

EXAMPLES OF SUFFICIENCY POLICIES QUANTIFIED

- Dividing houses in smaller flats with campaigns and subsidies: 7% reduced CO₂ until 2030 in target group of homes (D, UBA)
- Municipal assistance in moving to smaller homes, campaign and advise service: 8% reduced CO₂ until 2030 in target group of homes (D, UBA)
- Phase out commuting subsidies, fiscal measure only, 3% reduced CO₂ 2013 - 2020 in target group of personal owned cars (DK, government)

*We welcome cooperation,
follow our project on
<http://inforse.org/europe/Energy-Sufficiency-Project.htm>*

*INFORSE-Europe
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