

ENERGISE

EUROPEAN NETWORK FOR RESEARCH, GOOD PRACTICE
AND INNOVATION FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY 

Project acronym: ENERGISE
Title: European Network for Research, Good Practice and Innovation for Sustainable Energy
Grant Agreement number: 727642

DELIVERABLE 6.9 WORKSHOP REPORT

Description: Workshop proceedings report (III)
Lead parties for deliverable: Kingston University London
Document type: Report
Due date of deliverable: 30-11-2019
Actual submission date: 19-11-2019
Revision: Version 1
Dissemination level: Public (PU)
Authors: Audley Genus (KUL); Marfuga Iskandarova (KUL)
Reviewers: Gary Goggins (NUIG)
Cite as: Genus, A. and M. Iskandarova (2019) Workshop 3 Report. ENERGISE – European Network for Research, Good Practice and Innovation for Sustainable Energy, Deliverable No. 6.9



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme under Grant Agreement No 727642.













ENERGISE partners	Logo
<p>National University of Ireland, Galway (NUIG), University Road, Galway, Ireland</p>	
<p>Aalborg Universitet (AAU), Fredrik Bajers Vej 5, Aalborg 9220, Denmark</p>	
<p>Kingston University Higher Education Corporation (Kingston), River House High Street 53-57, Kingston Upon Thames KT1 1LQ, United Kingdom</p>	
<p>Universiteit Maastricht (UM), Minderbroedersberg 4-6, Maastricht 6200 MD, Netherlands</p>	
<p>Université de Genève (UNIGE), 24 rue du Général-Dufour, 1211 Genève 4, Switzerland</p>	
<p>GreenDependent Institute (GDI), Eva utca 4, Godollo 2100, Hungary</p>	
<p>Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU München), Geschwister-Scholl-Platz 1, München 80539, Germany</p>	
<p>Focus Drustvo Za Sonaraven Razvoj (FOCUS), Maurerjeva Ulica 7, Ljubljana 1000, Slovenia</p>	
<p>Applied Research and Communications Fund (ARC Fund), Alexander Zhendov Street 5, Sofia 1113, Bulgaria</p>	
<p>Helsingin Yliopisto (UH), Yliopistonkatu 4, Helsingin Yliopisto 00014, Finland</p>	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents	3
ENERGISE Project	4
Executive Summary	5
1 Introduction.....	6
2 Setting and Participants	6
2.2 Participants.....	7
3 Workshop structure, content and process.....	7
3.1 Learning from energise and ‘sister’ projects	7
3.2 Reflections on the panel and Plenary discussions	9
4 Summary	12
References	13
Appendix 1.....	14
Appendix 2.....	15
PRESENTATION SLIDES FROM BARCELONA WORKSHOP	15

LEGAL NOTICE

The information in this document is provided as is and no guarantee or warranty is given that the information is fit for any particular purpose. The user thereof uses the information at its sole risk and liability. Neither the European Commission nor any person acting on behalf of the Commission is responsible for the use that might be made of the following information. © ENERGISE 2017. Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

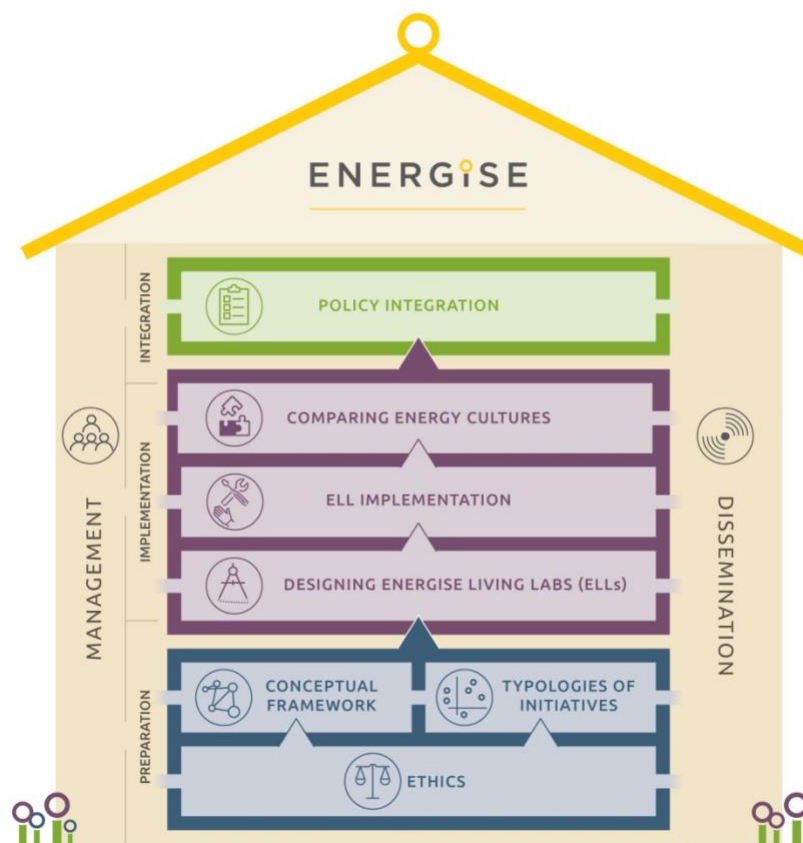
DISCLAIMER

ENERGISE is a Horizon 2020 project funded by the European Commission. The views and opinions expressed in this publication are the sole responsibility of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Commission.

ENERGISE PROJECT

ENERGISE is an innovative pan-European research initiative to achieve a greater scientific understanding of the social and cultural influences on energy consumption. Funded under the EU Horizon 2020 programme for three years (2016-2019), ENERGISE develops, tests and assesses options for a bottom-up transformation of energy use in households and communities across Europe. ENERGISE's primary objectives are to:

- **Develop an innovative framework** to evaluate energy initiatives, taking into account existing social practices and cultures that affect energy consumption.
- **Assess and compare the impact** of European energy consumption reduction initiatives.
- **Advance the use of Living Lab approaches** for researching and transforming energy cultures.
- **Produce new research-led insights** into the role of household routines and changes to those routines towards more sustainable energy.
- **Encourage positive interaction** between actors from society, the policy arena and industry.
- **Effectively transfer** project outputs towards the implementation of the European Energy Union.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ENERGISE aims to improve understanding of social and cultural factors affecting household energy demand. This report is a summary of a workshop held as part of the work package on policy integration (WP6) of the ENERGISE project funded by the European Commission Horizon 2020 framework programme. The workshop revolved around the policy implications and synthesis and translation of learning from ENERGISE, as discussed by delegates to the ENERGISE closing conference held in Barcelona on October 15th, 2019. More specifically, delegates were invited to reflect on lessons to be learned for national and pan-EU policy and initiatives from across the ENERGISE work packages. These included work package 2, which constructed a database and a typology of sustainable consumption energy initiatives – or ‘SECI’s’, work packages 3 and 4, which established the approach to be taken to the design and implementation of the living lab methodology, and work package 5 which undertook national and comparative data analysis. As well as the particular lessons to be learned that could inform policy-making relating to household energy use, the workshop reflected on the role of practice-oriented social science energy research in policy and the perspectives informing such activities. The latter brings centre-stage concerns for the role of citizens – especially women – in energy demand reduction initiatives and the potential and feasibility of interdisciplinary energy research. The workshop concluded by formulating strategies for achieving an impact on EU and national policy-making, including building alliances with social movements; using storytelling for translating research findings into more digestible forms; gaining better understanding of policy processes in order to tailor findings (e.g. language, timing, format, etc.) to fit the policy context.

1 INTRODUCTION

This document reports on a workshop held in October 2019 for the Horizon 2020-funded ENERGISE project, which seeks to improve understanding of social and cultural factors affecting household energy demand. The document is prepared as a deliverable from Work Package 6, which concerns policy integration.

The primary aim of the workshop was to identify implications of the project for EU/national energy policy design, policy implementation and stakeholder engagement; and more broadly to consider what lessons are to be learned regarding the design and conduct of social science energy research and its relevance to energy policy-making.

The report describes the context in which the workshop was organised and the composition of the delegates who attended the event (Chapter 2). The report then discusses facilitation of the workshop in relation to its content, structure and process (Chapter 3). Chapter 4 discusses what the workshop achieved in relation to the outcomes of the event, and outlines steps to be taken to build effectively on the workshop.

2 SETTING AND PARTICIPANTS

The workshop was part of the afternoon session of the ENERGISE closing conference ‘Addressing energy demand challenges through practice-based living lab approaches’, held on the North Campus of UPC Barcelona. The timetable for the afternoon session is shown in Table 1, below.

Table 1 ENERGISE Closing Conference Workshop Timetable

Tuesday 15th October, 2019		
14.15-15.05	Introduction; presentation of findings from ‘sister’ projects: PROSEU, energy-SHIFTS, ENABLE.EU, SMARTEES, ECHOES; Presentation of ENERGISE WP6 summary of policy implications	KUL; invited speakers
15.05-15:25	Invited panel discussion of findings	KUL; invited panel members
15.25-15.45	Plenary discussion; closing remarks	KUL; all

2.2 PARTICIPANTS

Around 40 delegates participated in the session, which was chaired by Professor Audley Genus of Kingston University London. Appendix 1 gives the full list of the invited speakers and panel member contributors.

3 WORKSHOP STRUCTURE, CONTENT AND PROCESS

The aims of the workshop were to:

1. Reflect on the implications of ENERGISE for EU/national energy policy design, policy implementation and stakeholder engagement;
2. Consider what may be learned from the project about the design and conduct of social science energy research and its relevance to energy policy-making.

The workshop was one hour and thirty minutes in duration and comprised the following elements:

1. Introduction to session (by Audley Genus) and presentation of findings from 'sister' EU Horizon 2020-funded social science energy demand reduction projects: PROSEU, energy-SHIFTS, ENABLE, SMARTEES, ECHOES, ENERGISE WP6 (50 minutes);
2. Panel discussion of policy implications of ENERGISE and impact of SSH energy research, more generally (20 minutes); and
3. Plenary discussion and closing remarks (20 minutes)

3.1 LEARNING FROM ENERGISE AND 'SISTER' PROJECTS

Representatives from projects that received funding from the EU Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme for projects on 'social aspects' of the energy system ('sister' projects) gave presentations. The focus of presentations was on the policy implications of their project and integration of social sciences and humanities (SSH) research with policy and practice.

Sarah Royston presented Energy-SHIFTS project (Energy Social Sciences and Humanities Innovation Forum Targeting the Set-Plan). Sarah's presentation, entitled 'Beyond the 'other' box? Bringing energy-SSH evidence into policy', discussed the use of evidence in energy policy and the roles, capacities and expectations of energy-SSH, giving some initial recommendations for EU research policy.



Dr Sarah Royston (ARU, Global Sustainability Institute)

Christian Klöckner presented the results from two H2020 projects, ECHOES and SMARTEES (Local Social Innovation), under the common theme ‘Citizen Activation in Regenerative Energy Production’.



Prof Christian A. Klöckner (NTNU)

The presentation delivered by Emilie Magdalinski focused on how the ENABLE.EU (Enabling Energy Union) project contributes to policy-making relevant to the energy

transition, while also discussing the implications of energy transitions for future EU and national energy policy, more broadly. The core of the presentation was about recommendations produced by researchers, including allocation of EU funding, as well as recommendations for EU authorities and for directing energy efficiency policies.

Salvador Klarwein gave a presentation on the PROSEU project on mainstreaming the production and consumption of renewable energy. In the presentation 'Prosumers for the Energy Union: Mainstreaming active Participation of Citizens in the Energy Transition' Salvador discussed PROSEU's vision of a future European energy system. In this vision, prosumers are at the core of the energy system. The main findings of PROSEU are in relation to principles for promoting prosumers, such as setting targets, ensuring economic viability of prosumership, fostering renewable energy communities, establishing energy responsibilities, and prosumer participation in governance process. Establishing sustainability guidelines for prosumers and policy makers is one of the PROSEU deliverables, and is based on recommendations produced by the research team for tackling potential issues hampering the sustainability of prosumer projects.

One of the key messages from 'sister' projects to ENERGISE concerns the opportunity to re-imagine energy systems. This includes the adoption of new frameworks in which the very nature of the evidence required for policy-making is brought into question, as is what is meant by - or practised as - policy 'integration' of SSH energy research. This message echoes that of a previous ENERGISE deliverable, reporting on an earlier policy integration workshop for the project (D6.8). In D6.8, workshop delegates from the ENERGISE project's policy and decision-making forum concluded that the qualitative social sciences, such those involved in the ENERGISE project, have the capability to institute new kinds of spaces or 'levers' for change, problem framings or imaginaries. These may transform visions and the realisation of energy futures, informed by a practice-theoretic approach now being employed by a number of EU projects (see Foulds and Robison, 2018).

As noted above, the presentations on policy implications and findings given at the closing event attested to the contribution of active citizens - working in collaboration with other actors - to shaping energy futures. The sister projects concur on the fundamental and systemic nature of the changes that will be required to enable transformation of energy systems in the EU. Specific EU policies such as the SET-plan and the Energy Union need to understand gender differences in energy practices, local energy cultures and social inclusion/exclusion if their design and implementation are to be effective.

3.2 REFLECTIONS ON THE PANEL AND PLENARY DISCUSSIONS

The questions addressed in the plenary discussion were as follows:

- What are the implications of ENERGISE for EU/national energy policy design, policy implementation and stakeholder engagement?
- What sort of impact should/can SSH energy research seek to make on policy and society?

- How is this best achieved (e.g. what research methodologies, approaches to engaging with participants, policy-makers and across disciplines)?

The discussion of these questions concerned what might be learned for policy from the ENERGISE project in particular and, more broadly, the impact on policy of SSH energy research. The contributors to the panel and plenary discussions seemed to be divided on these matters. For example, one panel member queried the influence of our work on policy in a climate in which even bodies such as the IPCC appeared to have difficulty in getting heard by (some) policy-makers. Another drew attention to what they saw as the 'lack of fitness' of policy processes to be able to absorb or learn from energy research. More hopeful notes were sounded by panel members who pointed to the vast potential of social movements to influence national policy (the role of citizen ownership in the national action plans for energy of the Netherlands was mentioned in this regard). SSH researchers could build hopeful alliances with others in a strategy of 'disruptive communication' and local experimentation, which potentially can influence the framings and substance of policies developed non-locally.

The discussion started with reflections on 'sister' projects and discussion of the role of research in general and social science research in particular in informing policy and practice. There were concerns expressed by those who have extensive experience working with NGOs and research institutions on energy issues. It is believed that policy approaches generally are not 'fit' for absorbing recommendations of research projects, for example on how to design and implement energy living lab experiments (such as in the ENERGISE project). One of the reasons could be a historical 'command and control' model embedded in European governments' policy design processes. There are no easy answers, as the approach adopted by policy/governments emphasises regulations and the use of various policy instruments (standards, economic incentives, etc.). In these circumstances one suggestion could be that governments should design infrastructure and business models that contribute to sustainable consumption, as well as to use communication instruments to achieve that.

Some optimistic views were expressed using national examples, such as the ambition of the Netherlands to reduce reliance on natural gas. The Dutch government realises that citizen engagement is crucial, and the evidence of this happening are in the guidelines being developed by municipalities and neighbourhood or community energy initiatives.

Effective dialogue with policy could be built on so-called 'disruptive communication', which aims to create opportunities for thinking, and for disrupting routines and practices. In order to achieve this, researchers need to understand how policy works, how to feed the system with knowledge. It is important to understand different policy levels and their potential roles in supporting sustainable energy initiatives. It was argued that 'real' action is happening at the local level where real experiments take place. People will be more engaged with their local policy rather than with EU initiatives. This means that the 'level above' policy should probably set goals and create opportunities for experiments, opening experimental spaces (through funding and avoiding over-regulation), thereby allowing those experiments to happen at the local level.

The question was raised about the role of Humanities (H in SSH) in energy research which often seem to be neglected. A few examples were mentioned, e.g. the interdisciplinary project 'Climate Change and Arts'; and another project looks at how history of the country shapes energy culture. Potentially, arts can help to reach the wider community, e.g. the art project Swedish folk school. Thus Humanities have lots of strength if combined with a local approach. Some work undertaken with theatres around sustainability was also mentioned. The divide with Social Sciences doesn't seem so obvious as social scientists often employ storytelling, a technique associated with Humanities.

An important issue discussed by the panel and the audience was about researchers seeking alliances with stakeholders other than policy makers. Reflecting on ENERGI SE, one researcher questioned the engagement methods, i.e. how social scientists can engage others beyond (participating) households, how to interest other stakeholders, and how to grasp energy consumption in other ways, acknowledging that social norms are embedded in a much wider system. It was noted that the shift to greener norms all over Europe does affect the system of actors, and ideology can play its role in this shift. It was argued that businesses understand very well how the environment changes. Another strategy suggested was to work more actively with NGOs and civil society, support NGOs and be in service to those social movements.

Going back to the discussion on policy impact, the suggestion was made that researchers present their findings as stories rather than slides. In order to have an impact on policy, it was suggested that policy-makers could take on energy challenges (such as those undertaken in ENERGI SE). Researchers could then tell a story about the experiences and achievements of policy-makers who undertook such challenges.



The panel discussion

4 SUMMARY

The workshop challenged social sciences energy researchers, such as those working on ENERGISe, to reflect upon how the findings from projects they undertake can positively impact EU and national policy-making. The workshop generated several strategies for doing so. These included:

- 1) building alliances with social movements to gain greater leverage on the shaping of national energy policy and engaging in disruptive communication.
- 2) Storytelling was considered to be a good way of translating findings into more digestible forms.
- 3) Researchers could better familiarise themselves with EU and national policy processes so they can tailor findings (e.g. language, timing, format, etc.) to fit the policy context
- 4) Policy-makers could be encouraged to undertake challenges to their own energy consumption practices similar to the challenges undertaken by the households that participated in ENERGISe, which may also help to bridge the science-policy gap.



The organisers of the workshop, Dr Marfuga Iskandarova (KUL) and Prof Audley Genus (KUL)

REFERENCES

Foulds C. and R. Robison (2018) (eds.) *Advancing Energy Policy*. Palgrave Pivot, Cham.

Jensen, C.L., G. Goggins and F. Fahy (2017). *Construction of Typologies of Sustainable Energy Consumption Initiatives*. ENERGISE – European Network for Research, Good Practice and Innovation for Sustainable Energy, D2.4.

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF GUEST SPEAKERS AND PANEL MEMBERS

Name	Affiliation/project
Janis Brizga	Green Liberty Latvia/panel member
Djoera Eerland	Buurkracht (social initiative of Enexis Groep, Netherlands)/panel member
Audley Genus	KUL/ENERGISE; session and panel chair
Marfuga Iskandarova	KUL/ENERGISE
Salvador Klarwein	Eco-Union (PROSEU project)
Christian Klockner	NTNU (Smarteets/ECHOES projects); panel member
Sylvia Lorek	Sustainable Europe Research Institute/panel member
Emilie Magdalinski	Delors Institute (ENABLE.EU project)
Sarah Royston	Anglian Ruskin University (energy-SHIFTS project)

APPENDIX 2

PRESENTATION SLIDES FROM BARCELONA WORKSHOP

1

.....

ENERGISE PROJECT: CLOSING CONFERENCE

SUMMARY OF POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Audley Genus and Marfuga Iskandarova
Kingston University London
Barcelona, October 15th, 2019









2

.....

WP6 AIMS & TASKS

- Integrate, synthesise and translate project findings to support effective policy design, implementation and stakeholder engagement necessary to enable realisation of the Energy Union Action Plan
- Led by the Kingston University team and supported by a Policy and Decision Forum (the Programme Board and the expert panel)
- Task 1 *Policy Integration framework*
- Task 2 *Synthesis of Findings (WP2-4)*
- Task 3 *Translation of Findings (across all WPs)*



TASK 1 POLICY INTEGRATION FRAMEWORK

3

- Review of the integration of SSH with energy research and policy-making in 8 ELL countries and the EU
- Concept of ‘socio-technical imaginaries’
- Critique of dominant imaginaries and problem-framings employed by policy-makers, funders
- New imaginaries of energy policy and the contribution of SSH research should be adopted
- Need for discursive spaces to debate the foci and processes of energy demand reduction policy-making and research



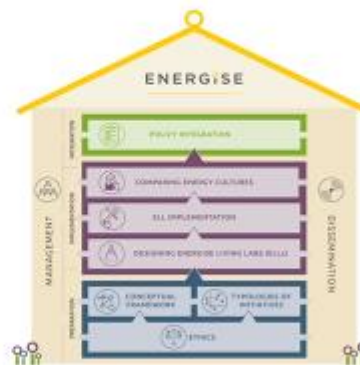
ENERGISE



TASK 2 SYNTHESIS OF FINDINGS

4


- Guidelines for Developing and Implementing National and Local Energy Consumption Interventions (findings from WP2, WP3, WP4)



ENERGISE




TASK 3 TRANSLATION OF ENERGISE RESULTS 5





Energy use practices and policy approach

- Socio-cultural factors and implementation context play important roles
- EU policy to be more sensitive to social and cultural differences and take differences in context into account




This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement No 720842.






TASK 3 TRANSLATION OF ENERGISE RESULTS 6





The role of daily practices, habits and routines

- Policy makers should employ a new perspective of energy policy design based on good understanding and appreciation of practices, habits and routines and their influence on household energy use




This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement No 720842.






TASK 3 TRANSLATION OF ENERGISE RESULTS 7





The concept of sufficiency in relation to energy consumption

- Emphasise people’s needs
- Addresses practices/domains that might be neglected by energy efficiency programmes, e.g. domains of ‘cleanliness’ and ‘thermal comfort’




This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement No 701643.






TASK 3 TRANSLATION OF ENERGISE RESULTS 8





Upscaling

- New insights into what constitutes upscaling and how it can be achieved
- Amplification?




This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement No 701643.






TASK 3 TRANSLATION OF ENERGISE RESULTS 9





Local policy making (cities, regions)

- Local authorities can play a crucial role in the implementation and diffusion of energy living labs
- These initiatives can be tied with local climate initiatives (e.g. to become a carbon neutral region), sustainable or smart cities initiatives




This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement No 701643.






TASK 3 TRANSLATION OF ENERGISE RESULTS 10





Employ complementary energy efficiency measures

- E.g. building smaller dwellings and improving product labelling and standards – the material dimension of practice-focused initiatives



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement No 701643.





TASK 3 TRANSLATION OF ENERGISE RESULTS

11



- NB no clear differences in effectiveness of individual vs collective approach to living labs
- Sensitive targeting of different socio-economic groups/types of households using intermediaries with contextualised knowledge

DISCUSSION

12

◦ **Questions**

- What are the implications of ENERGISE for EU/national energy policy design, policy implementation or stakeholder engagement?
- What sort of impact should/can SSH energy research seek to make on policy and society?
- How is this best achieved (e.g. what research methodologies, approaches to engaging with participants, policy-makers and across disciplines)?

13

ENERGISE

EUROPEAN NETWORK FOR RESEARCH, GOOD PRACTICE
AND INNOVATION FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Tel.: +44-208-417-5572

Email: a.genus@kingston.ac.uk
m.iskandarova@kingston.ac.uk



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme under Grant Agreement No 737662.

Prosumers for the Energy Union



PROSEU

Prosumers for the Energy Union: Mainstreaming active participation of citizens in the energy transition

Deliverables 3.2 and 3.3

Kristian Petrick
J r mie Fosse
Salvador Klarwein



Prosumers for the Energy Union | www.proseu.eu



PROSEU

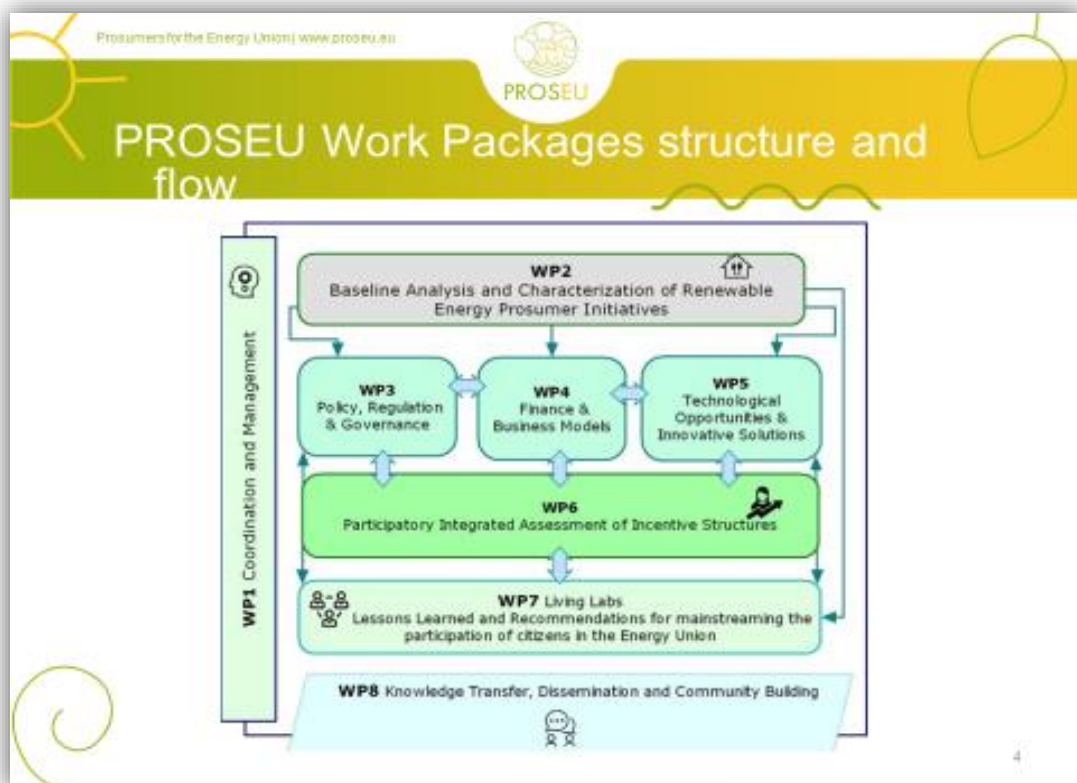
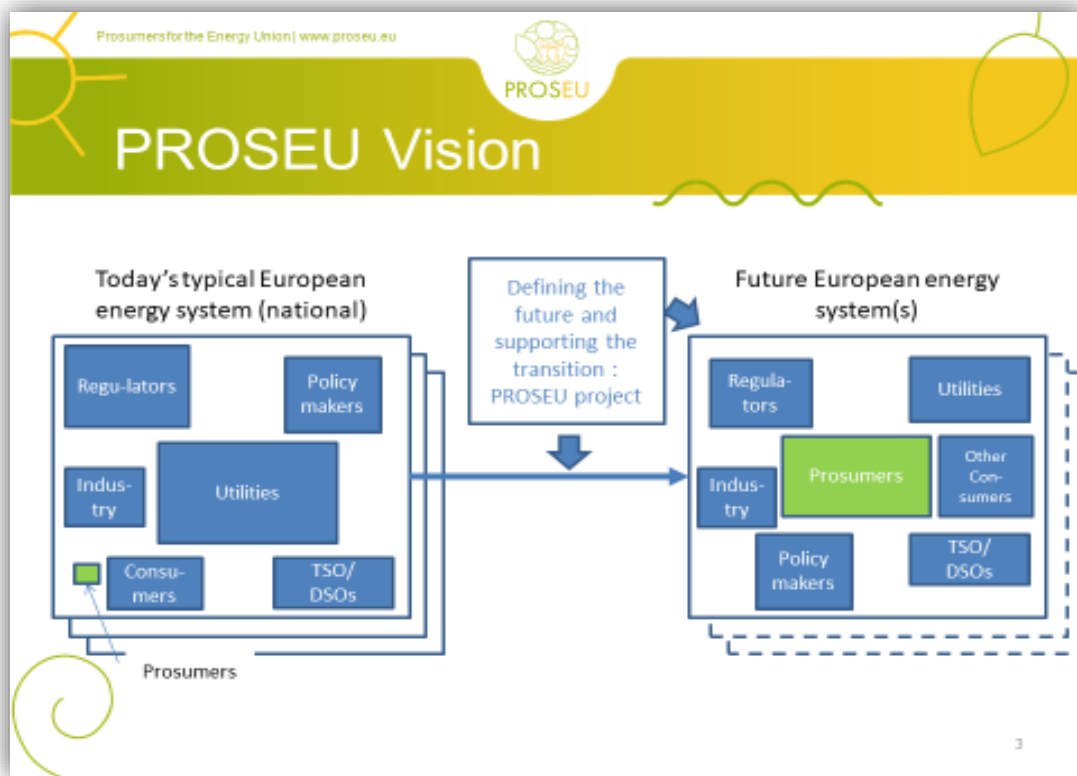
11 consortium members from 8 countries

Mainstreaming the production and consumption of renewable energy




 This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N 764056. The sole responsibility for the content of this Website lies with the PROSEU project and in no way reflects the views of the European Union.

2



Prosumers for the Energy Union | www.proseu.eu




Deliverables 3.2 and 3.3

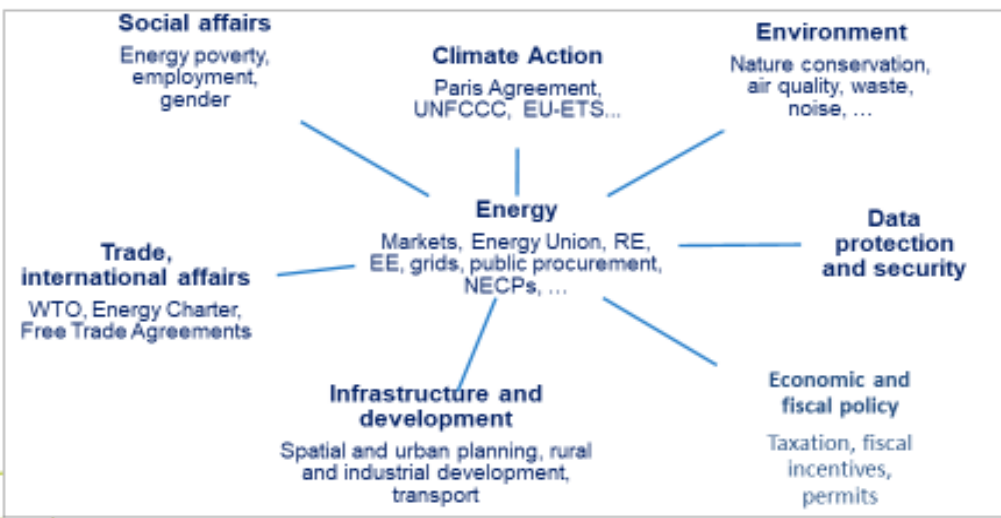
- **3.2 Strategies for policy coherence and sustainability**
 - 3.2A: Relevance of EU policies and frameworks for prosumers
 - 3.2B: Sustainability guidance for prosumers and policymakers
- **3.3 Principles for prosumer policy options**
 - Recommendations to strengthen prosumers and energy communities in NECPs and other EU, national and local policies

5

Prosumers for the Energy Union | www.proseu.eu



Task 3.2A: Analysis of conflicts and synergies between energy/prosumer frameworks and other policy frameworks



Social affairs
Energy poverty, employment, gender

Climate Action
Paris Agreement, UNFCCC, EU-ETS...

Environment
Nature conservation, air quality, waste, noise, ...

Energy
Markets, Energy Union, RE, EE, grids, public procurement, NECPs, ...

Data protection and security


Economic and fiscal policy
Taxation, fiscal incentives, permits

Infrastructure and development
Spatial and urban planning, rural and industrial development, transport

Trade, international affairs
WTO, Energy Charter, Free Trade Agreements

6

Prosumers for the Energy Union | www.proseu.eu




Task 3.2A: How can non-energy policy areas help mainstream the prosumer model ?

Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs more ambitious carbon pricing and RE targets Reform of EU ETS and ESR (non-EU ETS sectors)
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In general, do not affect small prosumer projects
Infrastructure and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and local spatial planning should ensure community ownership Need stringent transport emissions and support vehicle-to-grid services Elimination of Fossil Fuel subsidies
Social Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the prosumer model to tackle energy poverty Support the unionisation of prosumer workforce Reduce gender inequality in STEM sectors

7

Prosumers for the Energy Union | www.proseu.eu




Task 3.2A How can non-energy policy areas help mainstream the prosumer model ?

Data Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need a stronger framework so prosumers can share their personal data through smart grids and smart meters
Economic and fiscal policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Members States should step up tax breaks and incentives for prosumers and increase taxes on non-RE sources
Trade and international investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The WTO treaties and international trade and investment agreements should be amended to tackle Fossil fuel subsidies and support RE and the prosumer model
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU, states, and local governments should aim at increasing RE education

8

Prosumers for the Energy Union | www.proseu.eu




Task 3.2B Sustainability Guidelines for prosumers and policy makers

Nearly 40 recommendations tackling potential issues hampering the sustainability of prosumer projects

Social sustainability	Economic sustainability	Environmental sustainability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social inclusiveness • Solidarity with other energy consumers • Data security and privacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient use of economic resources • Economic viability of the energy system • Access to finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material efficiency • Waste reduction, eco-design and recycling schemes

Prosumers for the Energy Union | www.proseu.eu




Task 3.2B Key

- Promotion of grid-connected projects that support the energy system
- Maximise RE capacity in the built environment
- Take environmental impact assessments and material efficiency seriously
- Develop inclusive business models
- Prioritise local contractors, installers, and ownership

10

Prosumers for the Energy Union | www.proseu.eu



D 3.3 Principles for prosumer policy options


- Principles to promote prosumers and influence NECPs

4. Establishing energy responsibility and coherence at all levels	1. Setting ambitious targets	5. Ensuring prosumer representation in governance processes
	2. Ensuring economic viability through favourable framework conditions	3. Fostering Renewable Energy Communities

Source: PROSEU <https://proseu.eu/files/2019/02/2019-02-20-Prosumers-for-the-Energy-Union-Workshop-Report-2019-02-20.pdf>

11

Prosumers for the Energy Union | www.proseu.eu



D3.3 Main findings

Setting ambitious targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NECPS should contain at least 2 targets regarding roof-top PV and Energy Communities
Ensuring economic viability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NECPS and national laws should ensure fair remuneration of excess energy and simple taxation
Fostering RE communities	<p>National and local governments should ensure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple administrative procedures Support in technical, financial, and legal matters RE education
Establishing energy responsibility at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National, regional, and local governments have to become energy accountable establishing their respective energy targets
Prosumer participation in governance processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governments should actively seek the inputs of prosumers

12




Thanks for your attention!
Any question?

For more information:
Salvador Klarwein, eco-union, salvador.klarwein@ecounion.eu
info@proseu.eu | www.proseu.eu



 This project received funding from the EU's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N°754006. The sole responsibility for the content of this document lies with the authors. It does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the EU.

13



Energy-SHIFTS

ENERGY
SOCIAL SCIENCES &
HUMANITIES
INNOVATION
FORUM
TARGETING THE
SET-PLAN

a.r.u. Global Sustainability Institute

Beyond the 'Other' box? Bringing energy-SSH evidence into policy

Sarah Royston



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 826025.

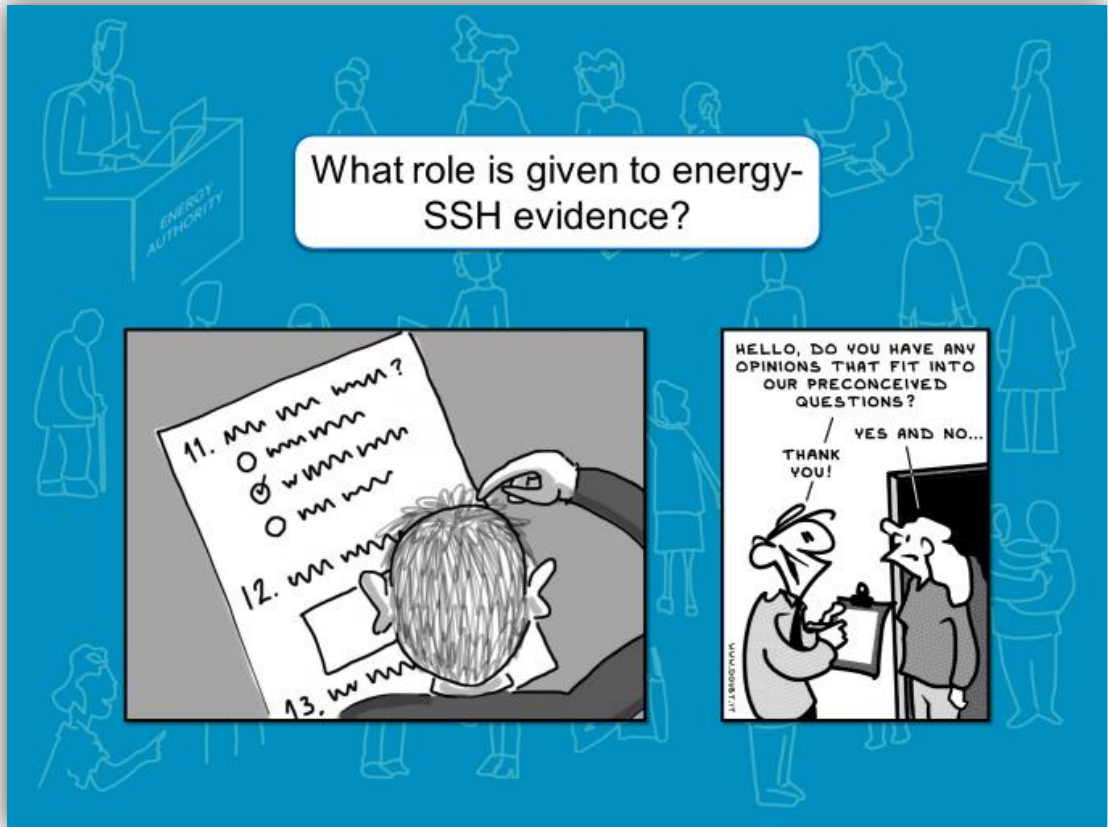
Energy-SHIFTS

Energy Social Sciences and Humanities Innovation Forum targeting the SET Plan



Use of evidence in energy policy:
The roles, capacities and expectations of Social Sciences and Humanities
Working knowledge report
Sarah Royston
12th March
September 2016

ENERGY SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES INNOVATION FORUM TARGETING THE SET-PLAN



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 826025.

energy-shifts.eu



Energy-SHIFTS

ENERGY
SOCIAL SCIENCES &
HUMANITIES
INNOVATION
FORUM
TARGETING THE
SET-PLAN



Sarah Royston
Sarah.royston@anglia.ac.uk





ENABLE.EU
Enabling the Energy Union

How does ENABLE.EU contribute to policy-making for the energy transition?

ENERGISE Final Conference – 15 October 2019

Venue: Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Barcelona
Emilie Magdalinski, Research Fellow, Jacques Delors Institute




This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement number 727524.



ENABLE.EU
a cross-European research project



ENABLE.EU Research was led in:

- Bulgaria
- France
- Germany
- Hungary
- Norway
- Poland
- Serbia
- United Kingdom
- Ukraine

2



The energy transition impacts:

- **How we live.** Residential buildings are the locations where 26% of EU energy is consumed (space heating/cooling, water heating, cooking, food cooling, specific use of electricity)
- **How we move.** Transport represents 33% of EU energy consumption, coming mostly from oil.
- **How we produce.** Industry accounts for 25% of energy demand, and services accounts for 14%.



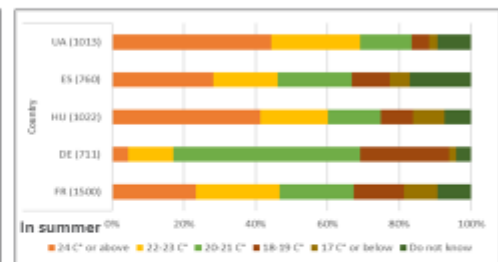
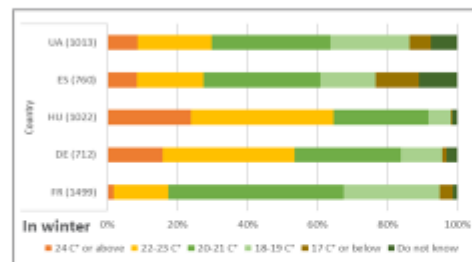
3



Some concrete examples of individual practices

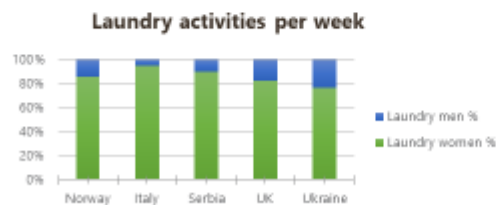
Heating practices:

Self-reported indoor temperatures

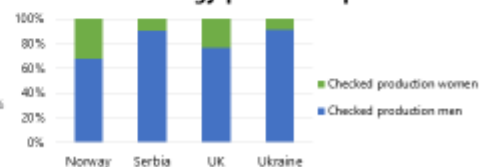


Source of presentation: REKK
Survey led in 2017 in France, Germany, Hungary, Spain and Ukraine; 5006 respondents.


Gender differences in energy consumption and production



Checked energy production per week



Source of presentation: CICERO
Data based on reporting of households involved in ENABLE.EU research on prosumers.




What are the implications for future EU and national energy policy?


A genuine energy transition requires a system change:

- New technologies
- New infrastructures
- New economic incentives
- New social norms
- New routines/habits


The energy transition is a massive political challenge:

- A specific policy generally impacts only one element of the system.
- The challenge is to combine different policy tools to foster change and generate the largest potential for lasting sustainable behaviours

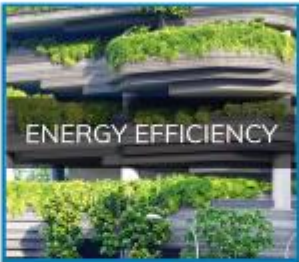





What can be done?




GENERAL




ENERGY EFFICIENCY



PROSUMING



MOBILITY



ENERGY EFFICIENCY

6



What can be done?

EU public authorities should set an example by implementing the sustainable actions that they advocate. For example, renovating EU institutional buildings and switching to renewable energy suppliers, eliminating flights for short distances and developing a public fleet of clean vehicles.

Steer EU funding towards the deep renovation of buildings rather than individual measures, in order to achieve large-scale improvements in the energy efficiency of dwellings.

Allocate EU funding to the creation of video games/apps to raise awareness of sustainable behaviours, such as prosuming.

Develop initiatives that encourage Europeans to try out sustainable behaviours, such as free public transport days and electric car-sharing services.

Direct energy efficiency policies at SMEs in order to exploit an as yet untapped potential for cost-efficient improvements.

7

Thank you!

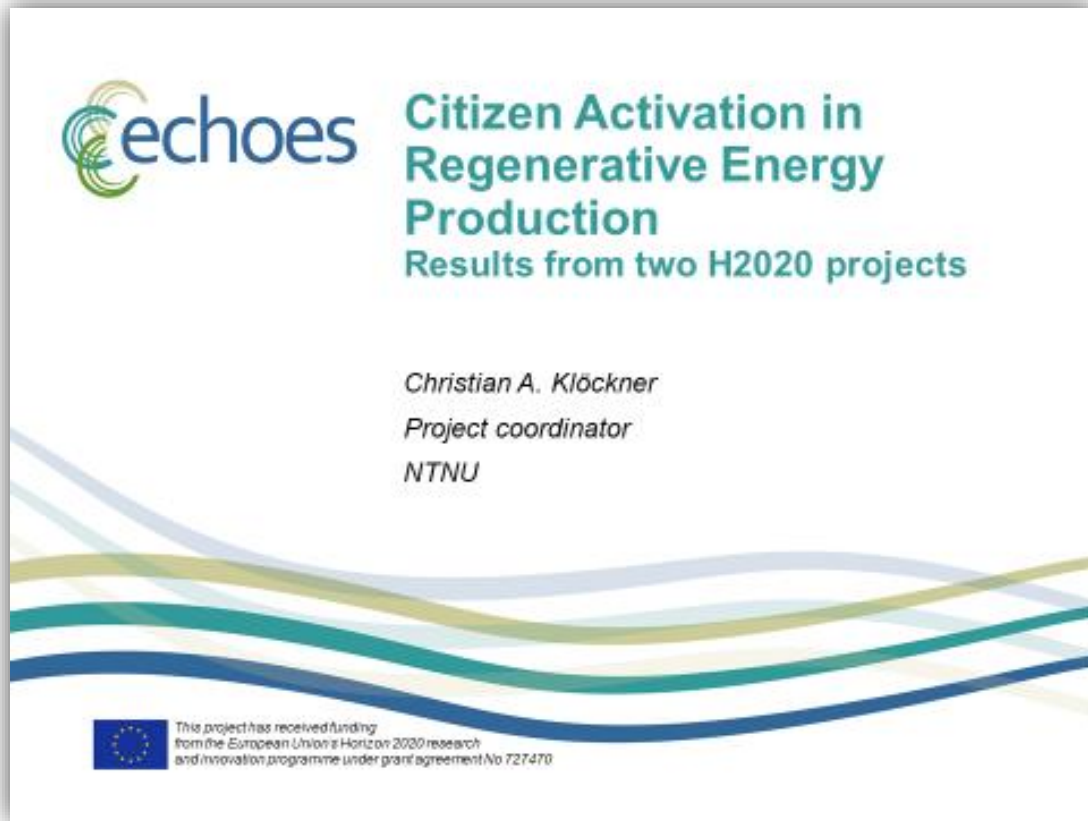
www.enable-eu.com

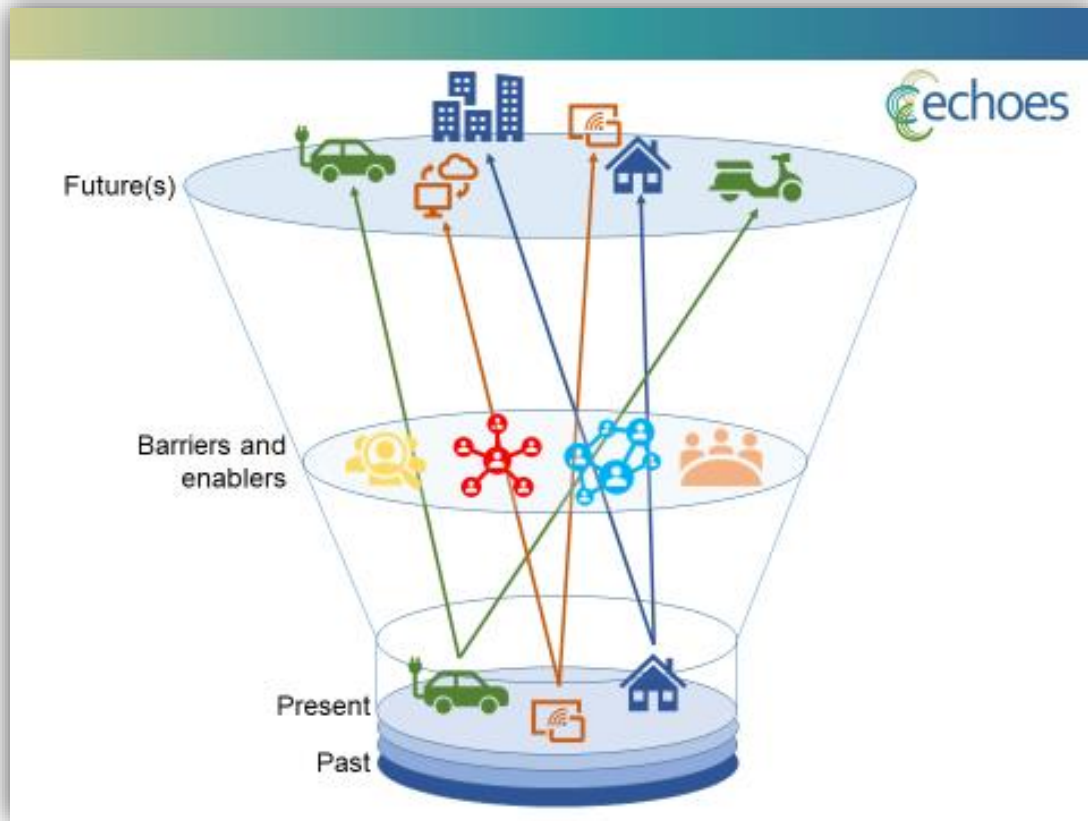
You can find the reports online:
<http://www.enable-eu.com/downloads-and-deliverables/>

and contact us:
Emilie Magdalinski
Research Fellow, Jacques Delors Institute
magdalinski@delorsinstitute.eu



8

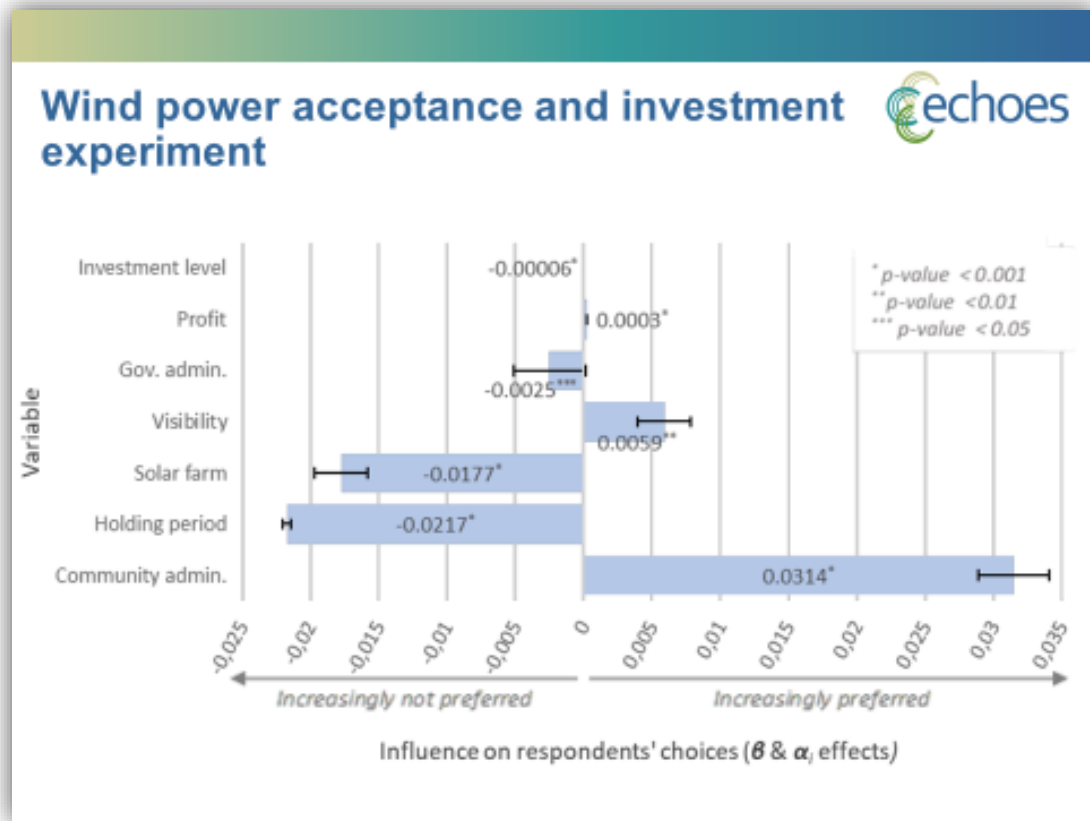




Wind power acceptance and investment experiment



OPTION A	
Distance from your home: >10 km Admin: Utility Company Profit rate: 10% Holding period: 10 years	
OPTION B	
Distance from your home: <10 km Admin: Utility Company Profit rate: 10% Holding period: 15 years	
OPTION C	
	I would NOT invest in one of these options.





1. Holistic Mobility Plans
2. Islands & Renewable Energy
3. District Regeneration
4. Mobility in superblocks
5. Energy efficiency against fuel poverty

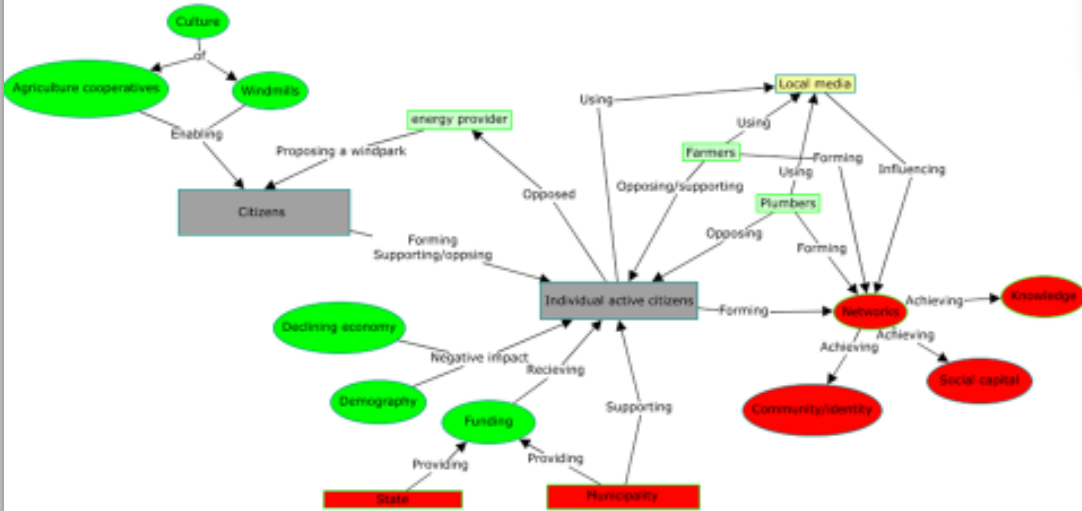

 This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 782032. The sole responsibility for the content of this document lies with the authors. It does not necessarily represent the opinion of the European Union.

www.local-social-innovation.eu



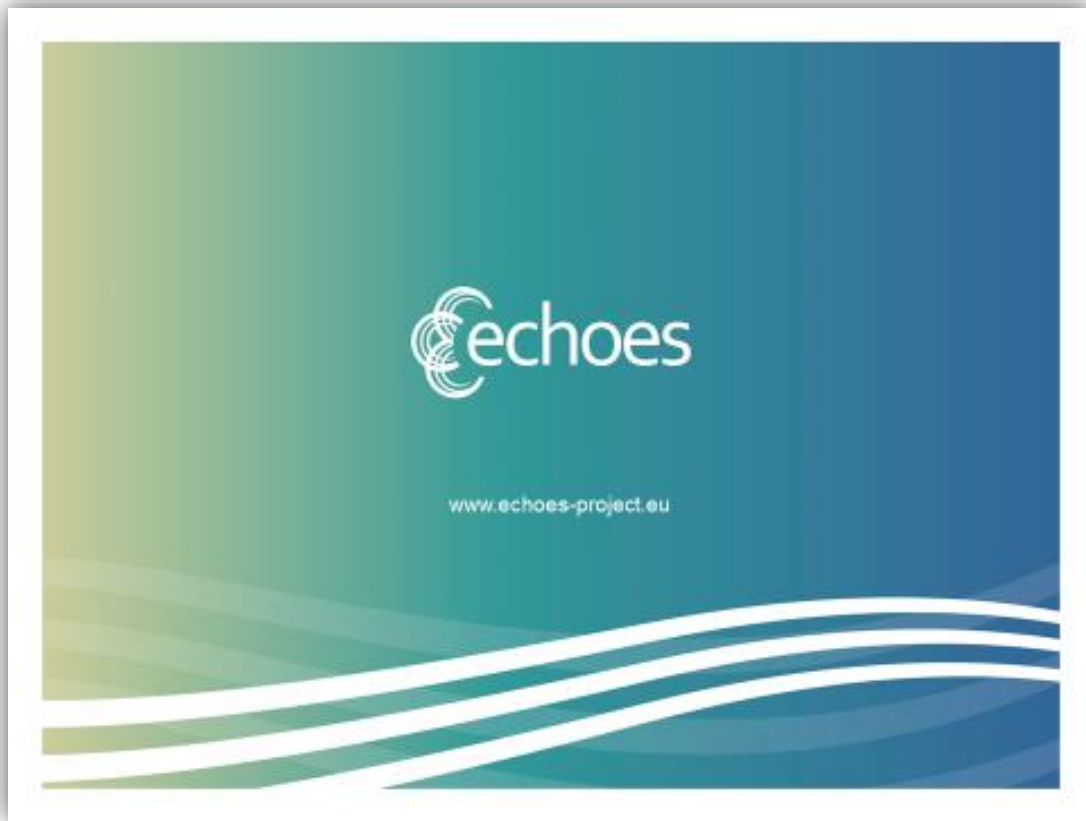
This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 748302. The sole responsibility for the content of this document lies with the authors. It does not necessarily represent the opinion of the European Union.

www.local-social-innovation.eu



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 748302. The sole responsibility for the content of this document lies with the authors. It does not necessarily represent the opinion of the European Union.

www.local-social-innovation.eu



This slide features a white background with a red curved border at the top and bottom. In the top right corner, there is a logo for "SMARTTEES local social innovation" featuring a lightbulb icon. The main text in the center reads "Thank you!" in a large, bold, red font. Below this, it says "Stay in touch!" followed by "Christian A. Klöckner" and "Christian.klockner@ntnu.no" in a smaller red font. The bottom of the slide is filled with logos of various partner organizations, including NTNU, The James Hutton Institute, K&L Knowledge and Innovation, UNIVERSIDADE DA CORUÑA, ENERGIE INSTITUT, NT, university of groningen, I.C.L.E.I. Local Governments for Sustainability, ENERGI AKADEMIET, ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL, and urbanisland. In the bottom left corner, there is a small European Union flag and a text box stating: "This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 782902. The sole responsibility for the content of this document lies with the authors. It does not necessarily represent the opinion of the European Union." In the bottom right corner, the website "www.local-social-innovation.eu" is listed.