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# ENERGISE PROJECT: CLOSING CONFERENCE

## SUMMARY OF POLICY IMPLICATIONS



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## 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)*



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## TASK 1 POLICY INTEGRATION FRAMEWORK

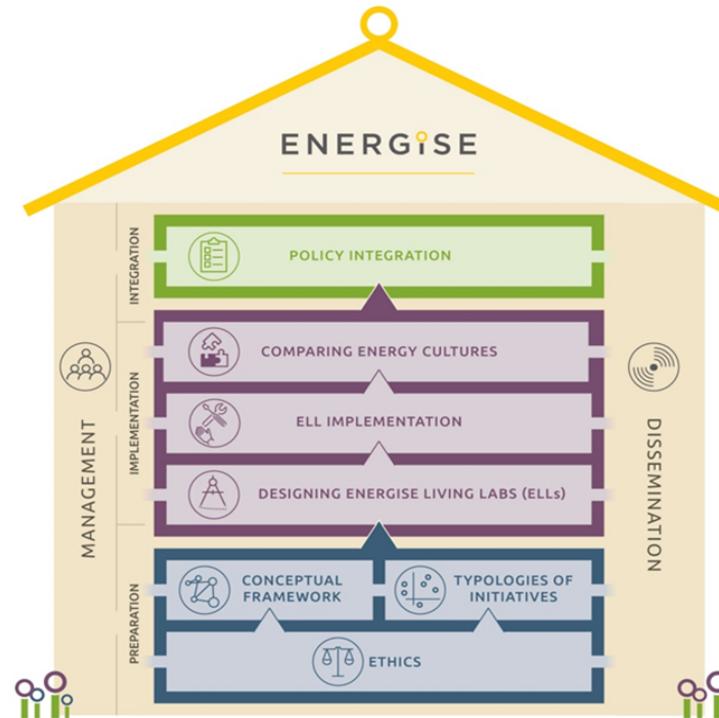
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- Review of the integration of SSH with energy research and policy-making in 8 ELL countries and the EU
- Concept of ‘socio-technical imaginaries’
- Critique of dominant imaginaries and problem-framings employed by policy-makers, funders
- New imaginaries 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





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





## 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





### 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





### 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'



## Upscaling

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







## 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



## Employ complementary energy efficiency measures

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





- 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

- Questions

- What are the implications of ENERGEISE 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)?

# ENERGISE

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AND INNOVATION FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY 



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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