Energy Efficiency and Energy Sufficiency: what are they?

- Efficiency has currently more space in European and national policy agendas
- Sufficiency revolution should accompany efficiency, showing the right direction
- According to the doughnut economy approach, lack of sufficiency in two cases: not enough (inner circle) or too much (outer circle)
- Capabilities approach to energy poverty

Energy poverty could be seen as a shortfall of sufficiency

- Sustainability and equity are also relevant


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Different but with something in common

- A role to play in fighting energy poverty, multiple benefits, rebound effect
- EPOV secondary indicators show very well that energy poverty is a lack of sufficiency
- Energy poor households could be locked-in, having affordability problems for energy renovation and changing living conditions
- Energy poor households may not own at all some energy devices, have inefficient ones or do not use other ones in a sufficient way

→ Both efficiency and sufficiency actions would be win-win solutions and generate multiple benefits

- Rebound effect generally lower for sufficiency than for efficiency

Rebound effect is generally higher for energy poor households: what about equity?

- Measurement of efficiency and sufficiency is very different
Energy Sufficiency actions: where, how?

- Sufficiency is key in achieving sustainability targets
- Affordability by everyone of many sufficiency actions / Possibility of win-win solutions
- Potential for policy action around social norms, to influence what is perceived as fundamental need (i.e. devices ownership and size)
- For **private transport**, sufficient mobility modes are available but rethinking cities in a smart approach would help
- For **buildings**, sufficiency actions become viable if specific conditions exist
- Sufficiency strategies could be identified in a matrix combining people needs, cities constraints and potentialities, current legislation
- No one-size-fit-for-all solution

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Energy Poverty recommendations: which role for Energy Sufficiency?

1. EU harmonised energy poverty definition could usefully inform sufficiency paradigm

2. Key role of energy efficiency measures for reducing energy poverty and solving a lack of sufficiency problem, but attention to rebound effects, equity and agreement on fundamental needs

3. The need for an integrated approach for policy intervention against energy poverty is consistent with sufficiency multiple benefits

4. Consideration of equity and distributive impacts relevant for both energy poverty and sufficiency

5. Behavioural change is an essential leverage of a sufficiency revolution, and it can be enhanced by information and training campaigns