ENABLE.EU
Enabling the Energy Union

CONFERENCE
Thursday, 26 September 2019

ENABLING THE ENERGY TRANSITION – WHAT DRIVES ENERGY CHOICES IN EUROPE?

8:30 > 9:00	Welcome Coffee		
9:00 > 10:30	Plenary session UNDERSTANDING THE DRIVERS OF OUR ENERGY CHOICES A SHORT STORY OF THE ENERGY TRANSITION Moderated and presented by Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Jacques Delors Institute, France WHAT IS ENABLE.EU? Stefano Proietti, ISINNOVA, Italy KEYNOTE SPEECH (speaker tbc) PRESENTATION OF BREAKOUT SESSIONS		
10:30 > 11:00	Coffee break		
11:00 > 12:30	Breakout session #1.1 ADDRESSING GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES TO ENERGY TRANSITIONS IN EUROPE Led by the Centre for the Study of Democracy, Bulgaria	Breakout session #1.2 CAN CAR-SHARING SYSTEMS CONTRIBUTE TO LOW CARBON MOBILITY? Led by the Basque Centre For Climate Change, Spain	Breakout session #1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL STRINGENCY AND INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS Led by the London School of Economics, United Kingdom
12:30 > 14:00	Lunch		
14:00 > 15:30	Breakout session #2.1 CITIZENS' ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION AND ITS DRIVERS Led by the University of Münster, Germany	Breakout session #2.2 UNDERSTANDING CITIZENS' VIEWS ON HOW TO REDUCE HEATING ENERGY USE Led by the Regional Centre for Energy Policy Research, Hungary	Breakout session #2.3 ENGAGING CONSUMERS IN ENERGY PRODUCTION AT HOME Led by the Centre for International Climate and Environmental Research, Norway
15:30 > 16:00	Coffee break		
16:00 > 17:10	Plenary session INVOLVING CITIZENS IN ACHIEVING THE ENERGY TRANSITION Moderated by Lidia Puka-Kjøde, Polish Institute of International Affairs PARTICIPATORY TOOLS IN RESEARCH: EXPERIENCE WITH FORESIGHT AND LIVING LABS ENABLE.EU FORESIGHT EXERCISE presented by Carlo Sessa, ISINNOVA, Italy with citizen insights shared by Melanie and Alun Williams Horizon 2020 project ENERGISE Living Labs presented by Gary Goggins, National University of Ireland DECARBONISING HOUSEHOLD ENERGY CONSUMPTION: HOW CLOSE TO MEETING THE EU'S ENERGY-CLIMATE TARGETS WOULD IT GET US? Stijn Van Hummelen, Cambridge Econometrics, United Kingdom POLICY IMPLICATIONS Jean-Arnold Vinois, Advisor at the Jacques Delors Institute & Honorary Director of the European Commission		
17:10 > 17:40	Networking cocktail		

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 727524.

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PROGRAMME
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ENABLING THE ENERGY TRANSITION – WHAT DRIVES ENERGY CHOICES IN EUROPE?

PLENARY SESSION (9:00-10:30)

Understanding the drivers of our energy choices: what is ENABLE.EU?

Europe is building its clean energy future. European companies deploy new technologies, policy makers adopt a new legal framework, and economic incentives are changing. It is now time to see how people's energy behaviours shape this energy transition. Do we use less electricity if we pay it immediately? Who drives the process to install solar PVs? Does car-sharing contribute to roll-out electric cars? Are our heating habits driven by social norms?

The Horizon 2020 ENABLE.EU project attempts to understand the key drivers of individual and collective energy choices. At the governance level, we investigated energy policies and the challenges in European countries. At the household level, we focused on citizens' choices in terms of electricity consumption and production, mobility, and heating. Finally, we looked at how companies react to energy transition policies.

MORNING BREAKOUT SESSIONS (11:00-12:30)

#1.1 Addressing governance challenges to energy transitions in Europe: enabling and empowering citizens

This session will provide a forum for discussing the governance challenges to the transition towards a low-carbon economy and society in Europe. It builds upon the latest research findings and conclusions from ENABLE.EU. Discussions will focus on the implications on governance of the interactions between the top-down approach in developing energy and climate policy and the bottom-up characteristics of citizen energy initiatives. Led by Ruslan Stefanov (Center for the Study of Democracy), this session aims to formulate concrete policy recommendations for increasing the social acceptability of energy transition policies in terms of both affordability and sustainability across Europe.

#1.2 Can car-sharing systems contribute to low carbon mobility?

Transport is a cornerstone of European integration and a major contributor to the economy. But transport is also a great contributor to climate change, air quality reduction, congestion and noise. If Europe wants to reach climate-neutrality by 2050, we need to curb demand, decarbonise and shift to cleaner transport modes. Car-sharing systems are being developed by local authorities as part of the solutions for a low carbon economy. In this session led by Ibon Galarraga (Basque Centre for Climate Change), initiatives from five European countries are presented to discuss the conditions needed for car-sharing to contribute to low carbon mobility.

#1.3 Environmental Stringency and Industrial Competitiveness

Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) generated by industrial activity account for about 40% of the total EU emissions, mostly from power and heat production and industrial installations. Some EU governments have already adopted policies aimed at reducing industrial emissions. France, for example, developed an ambitious policy framework for the energy transition, including carbon pricing instruments. In Germany, firms are encouraged to optimise their energy behaviour, adopt new technologies or utilise fuel-switching possibilities. What are the implications of these policies on the industrial players? Are there consequences felt in terms of employment, competitiveness, and viability? What can policymakers do to ensure the most effective GHG reduction at least economic cost? The session aims to bring together researchers (Arlan Brucal, London School of Economics and Ingmar Jürgens from the German Institute for Economic Research), industrial players (Nicola Rega, CEPI European Paper Industry), a policymaker (tbc) and the general public to discuss these issues, with the view to elicit meaningful policy implications.

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AFTERNOON BREAKOUT SESSIONS (14:00-15:30)

#2.1 Citizens' electricity consumption and its drivers: Information policies, feedback and technology adoption

To build a clean energy future, the European Union aims at increasing energy efficiency by 32.5% by 2030. With households making up a large share of a country's energy consumption, the successful implementation of this aim hinges on citizens' electricity consumption. But what policies actually influence a citizen's choices in terms of electricity consumption? How should we design (smart) technologies to encourage electricity savings and secure their adoption by consumers? This session discusses the drivers of consumers' electricity service demand by bringing together different stakeholders from research (Madeline Werthschulte, University of Münster), electricity distribution (Florian Gonzales, EDSO), civil society (Monika de Volder, BEUC) and the innovation sphere (Manu Vollens, Bundl & Switchrs, tbc).

#2.2 Energy bills, comfort at home and carbon footprint: Understanding citizens' views on how to reduce heating energy use

Can we reduce our energy use and carbon footprint while still improving our comfort? Space heating makes up 64% of household energy consumption in the EU, representing a high potential for energy savings. This session explores households' heating practices, their attitude towards energy efficiency, and the difficulties they encounter when trying to reduce their energy bill. National case studies building on households' experience and ideas will be the starting point for a discussion with representatives from civil society (Marta Garcia Paris, EcoServeis), the buildings sector (Adrian Joyce, EuroAce), and the energy industry (Marie Claerbout, Engie) with the aim to identify opportunities to improve the effectiveness of energy efficiency policies.

#2.3 Engaging consumers in energy production at home: Economic and socio-cultural implications

To achieve an energy transition favouring renewable energy in the face of climate change, Europe needs to engage consumers in energy production. This enables citizens to become 'prosumers' who produce electricity for their own consumption and sell excess generation to the grid, thereby contributing to reach the national and EU renewable energy targets. For such a transition to succeed, we need a holistic understanding of people's motivation and relationship towards prosuming. This session brings together researchers (Karina Standal and Hege Westskog, CICERO), other Horizon 2020 initiatives (Marta Toporek, PROSEU), a policymaker (tbc) and civil society actors (Victor Khomenko, Solar Town and Andrij Zinchenko, Board of Association of Active Consumers and Prosumers of Ukraine) to discuss economic and socio-cultural dimensions of prosuming in the energy transition.

PLENARY SESSION (16:00-17:10)

Involving citizens in achieving the energy transition

If we want citizens to take part in the energy transition, we need to understand and involve them. Carlo Sessa (ISINNOVA) and two citizens, Melanie and Alun Williams, will present the ENABLE.EU participatory process involving European citizens and experts to reflect on possible ways towards a more sustainable future. This session will also be the opportunity to learn about the 'Living Labs Approach' of the Horizon 2020 project ENERGISE presented by Gary Goggins (National University of Ireland).

Stijn Van Hummelen will then present the key results from research that was conducted by Cambridge Econometrics and REKK as part of the ENABLE.EU project, looking at the contribution households could make to EU climate and energy targets. While their contribution can be substantial, it is not sufficient alone. To meet these targets, action and ambitious policy will be needed in other areas of the economy. Jean-Arnold Vinois (Jacques Delors Institute) will conclude on these policy implications.

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