

# Energy efficiency investments

Boosting impacts through smart design choices

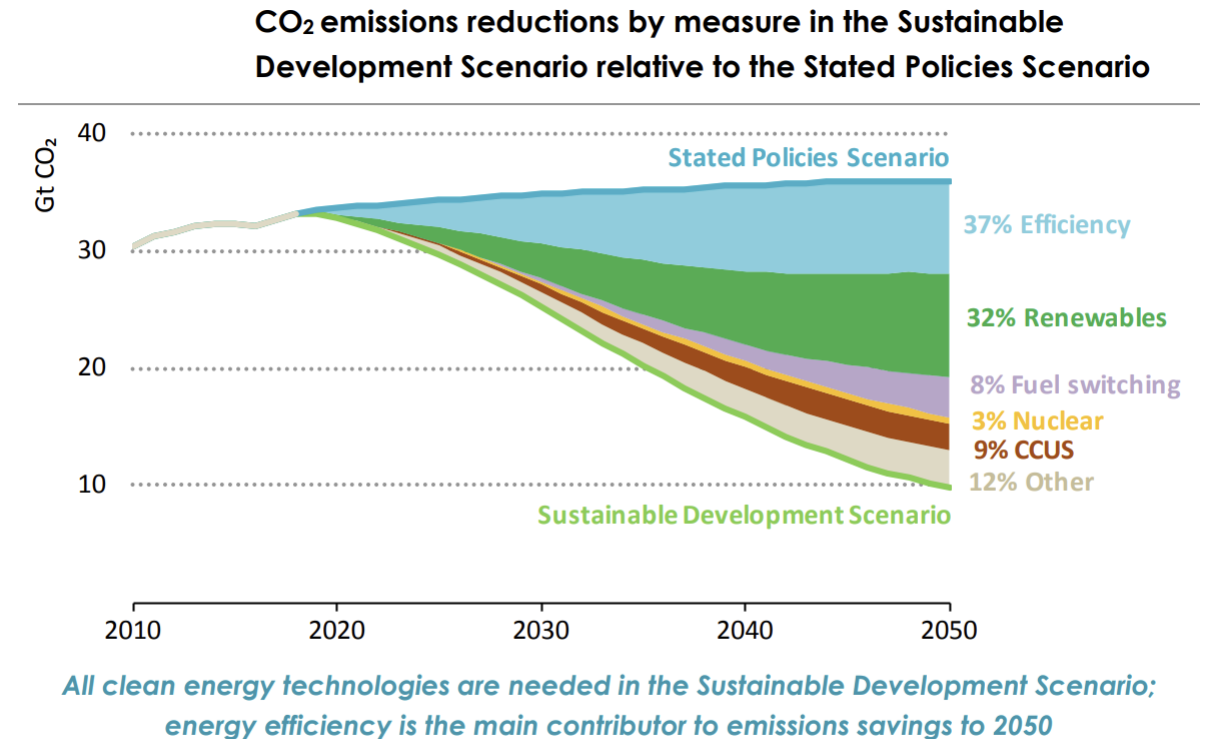


# Climatic benefits

“A sharp pick-up in efficiency improvements is the single most important element that brings the world towards the Sustainable Development Scenario”

“No decarbonisation pathway is achievable without rapid and significant deployment of energy efficiency measures.”

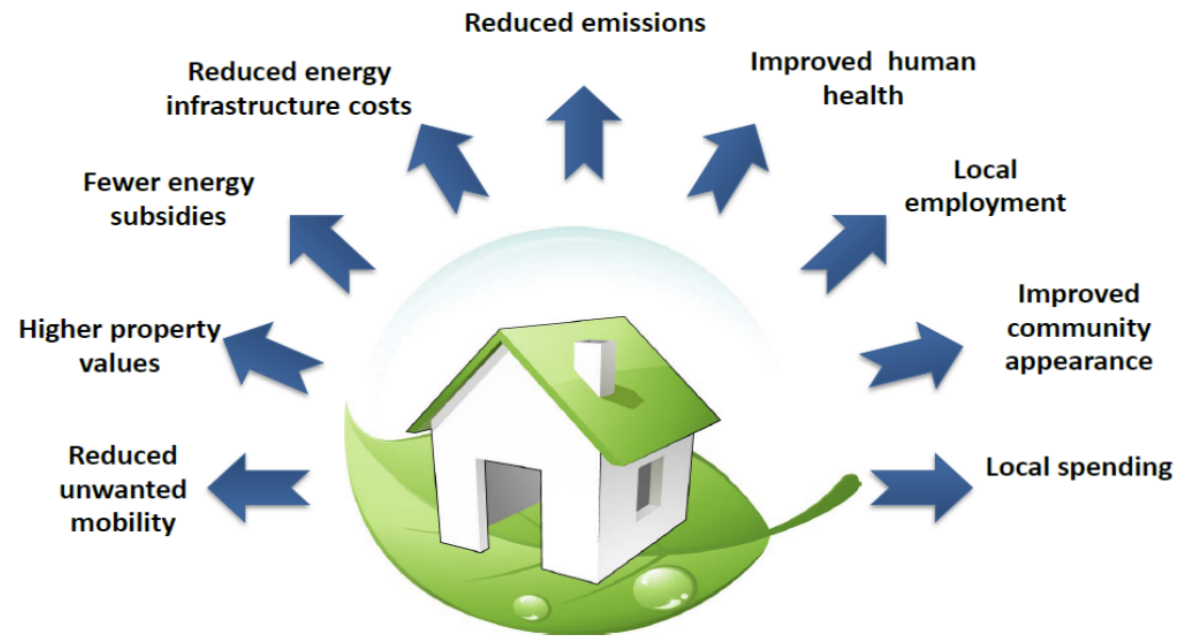
(International Energy Agency, 2019)



Notes: CCUS = carbon capture, utilisation and storage. Reduced thermal losses in power generation account for 15% of efficiency improvements. The stated policies scenario outlines the energy system's future based on current policies and announced policy intentions—but only if they are backed by concrete measures for implementation. The sustainable development scenario outlines an alternative policy pathway that is consistent with all three energy-related sustainable development goals (global warming, universal energy access, and clean air)

# Further benefits (example)

Non-energy co-benefits of low-income energy-efficiency programmes



Non-energy co-benefits can be categorised according to the nature of the benefit and the beneficiary. The co-benefits literature is quite diverse, but most studies describe the following categories

International Energy Agency (2011)

# Behind the Curtains: Behavioral and Social Dynamics of Impact

- Behavioral responses (e.g., rebound)



Cash for cooler program  
(Davis et al., 2014)

# Behind the Curtains: Behavioral and Social Dynamics of Impact

- Principal-agent relationship (e.g., renter vs. owner)



- 1) landlords underestimate renters' discomfort  
→ underinvest in improved insulation

(Philips, 2012)

# Behind the Curtains: Behavioral and Social Dynamics of Impact

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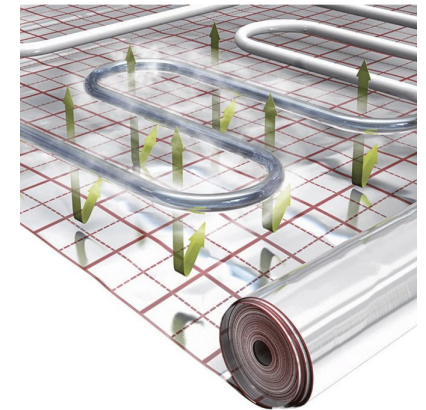


1) landlords underestimate renters' discomfort  
→ underinvest in improved insulation



cheap for landlord

vs.



cheap for renter

2) differential investment preferences

(Philips, 2012)

# Behind the Curtains: Behavioral and Social Dynamics of Impact

- Herding behavior (e.g., peak-demand, spillovers)

energy cut-offs during peak-months  
aggravate discomfort of renters



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neighbors mimic neighbors



Irwin (2021)

# Approaches for Boosting Impacts

- Cognition-based tools
- Norms-based tools
- Incentive-based tools

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- Cognition-based tools

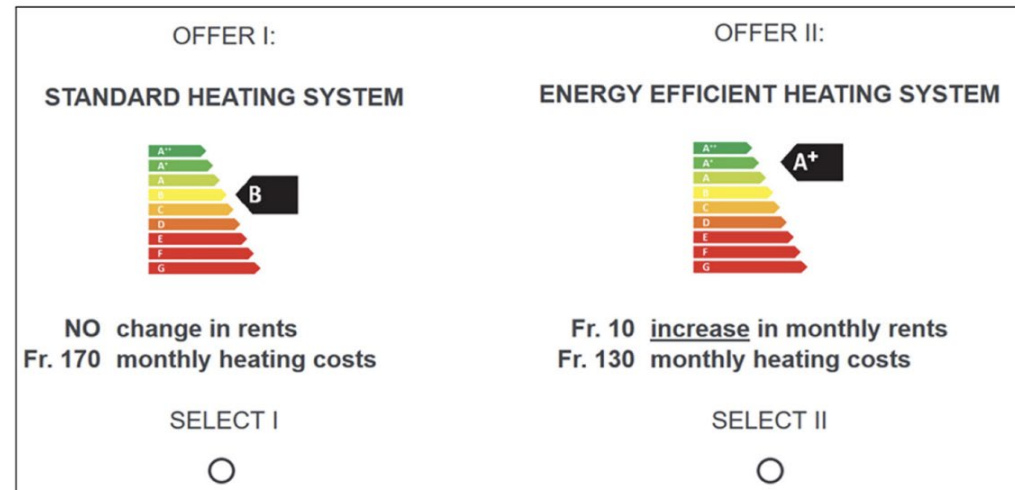


Fig. 2. E

choice list choice task with heating costs.

How much do tenants  
value reduced...  
expenditures  
AND  
emissions?

Example: informing tenants of decrease in energy bills increases acceptability of rent increase in Switzerland, especially when energy bill savings stem from energy efficiency investments (Lang & Lanz, 2021)

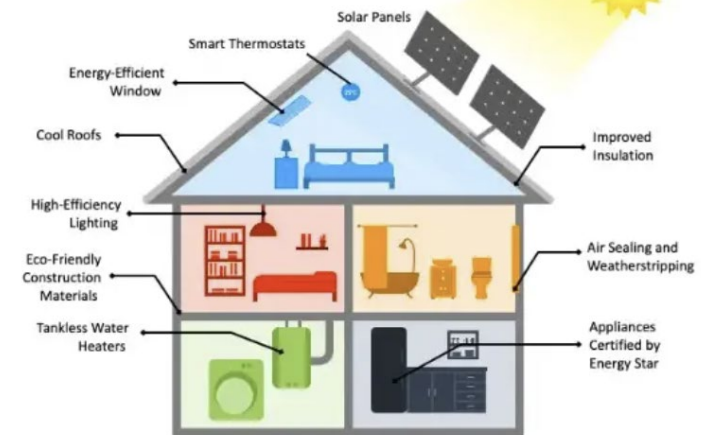
# Approaches for Boosting Impacts

- Norms-based tools



## ENERGY EFFICIENT HOME

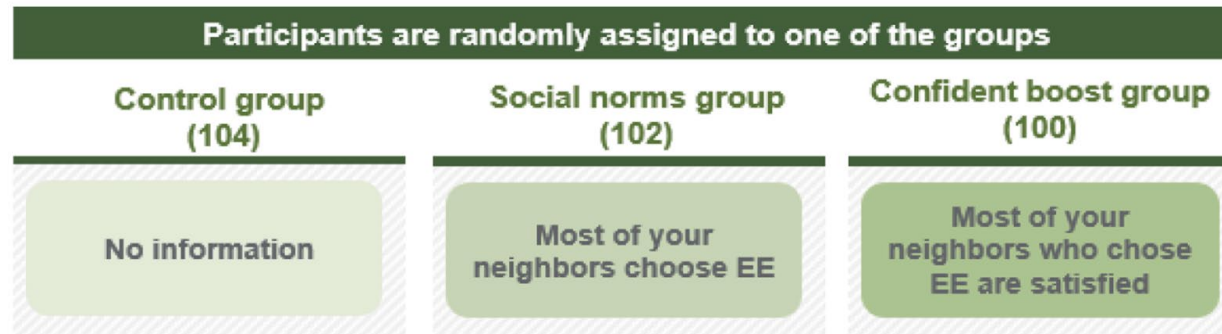
Features of an Energy-Efficient House



(Belaïd & Flambard, 2023)

# Approaches for Boosting Impacts

- Norms-based tools



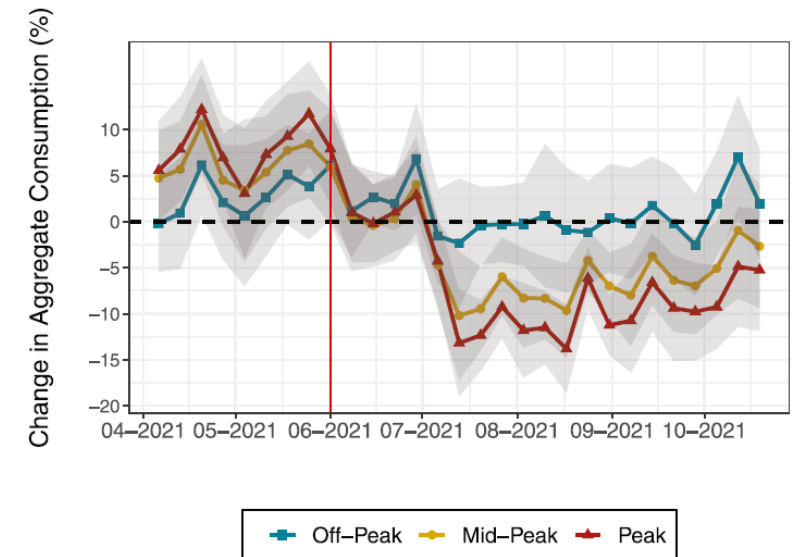
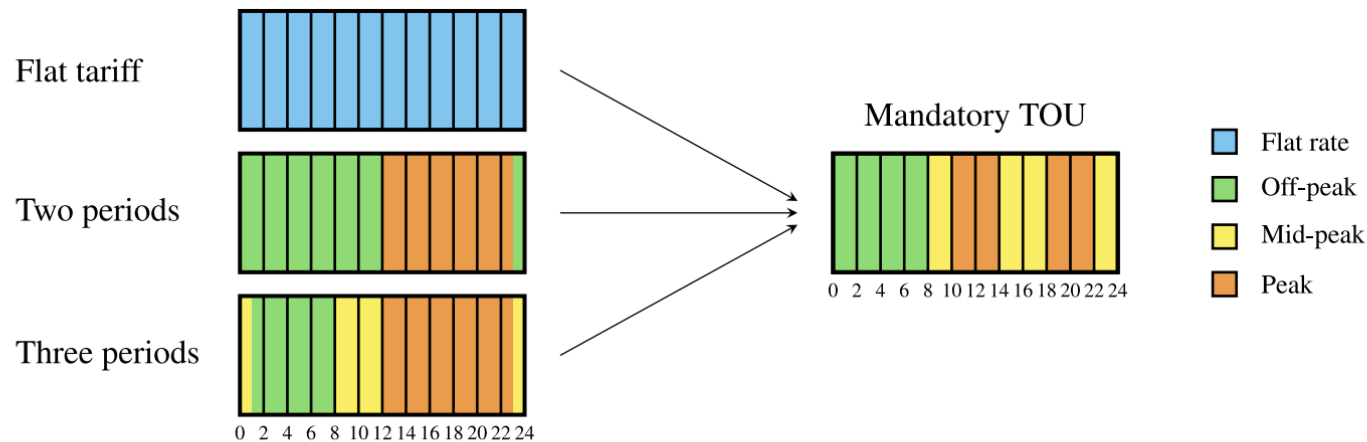
social norms and motivational boosts increase preferences for sustainable building practices among French students (Belaïd & Flambard, 2023)

# Approaches for Boosting Impacts

- Incentive-based tools

time-of-use electricity pricing....

.... reduced peak-demand residential consumption in Spain (Enrich et al., 2024)



**Fig. 1.** Tariffs before and after the policy.

*Notes:* Available tariffs for the charges component of the electricity bill before and after the policy was implemented. Before June 2021, consumers were assigned a flat rate tariff by default, but could opt-in to different TOU programs, while the policy made compulsory a three-tier TOU pricing.

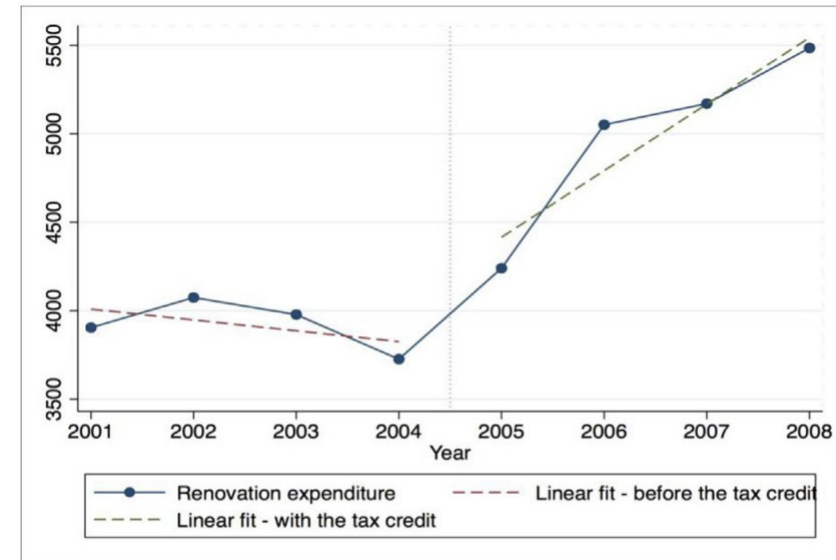
.... reduces the need for costly power plants specifically built for few days of the year in the US (Blonz, 2022)

# Approaches for Boosting Impacts

- Incentive-based tools

energy tax credit...

... induces households who are already determined to renovate to perform more substantial energy-saving renovations, but does not attract new investments in France (Risch, 2020)

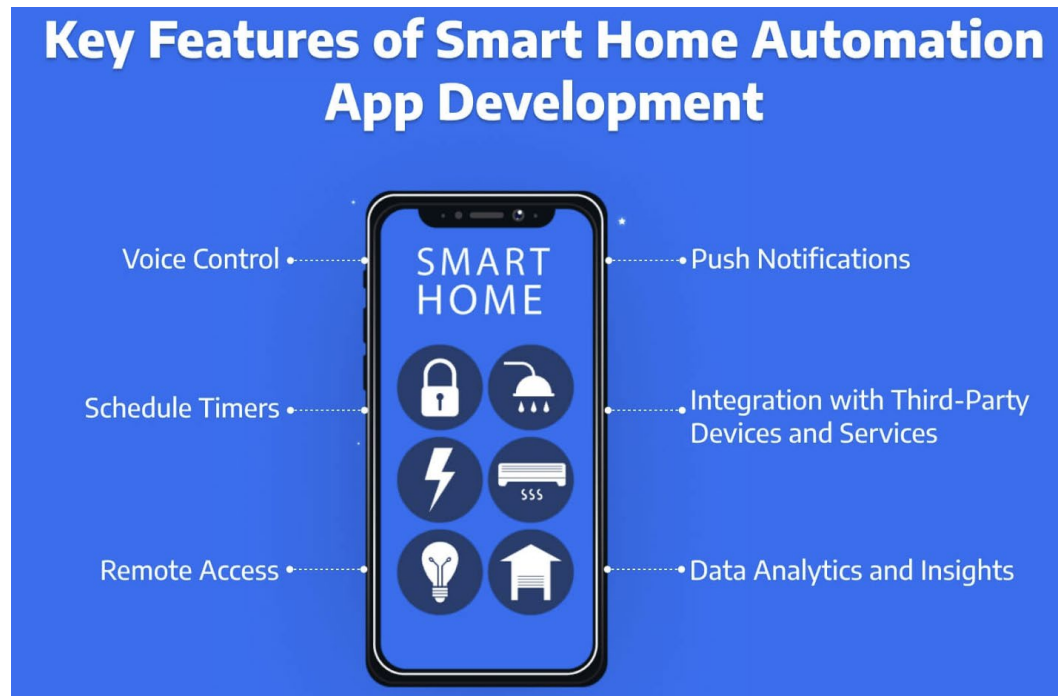


**Fig. 3.** Renovation expenditures and linear fit before and after the introduction of the tax credit. Note: This figure is based on 2277 observations, including 1320 households eligible for the tax credit (i.e. observed in 2005 and after).

# Combine Approaches in Digital Platforms

- Cognition-based + norms-based + incentive-based tools

lack of empirical evidence on a combination of various of these tools



# Thank you



# Literature

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