



MILESECURE-2050

Multidimensional Impact of the
Low-carbon European Strategy on Energy Security, and
Socio-Economic Dimension up to 2050 perspective

Effective Policies

Manifesto and Policy Recommendation

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International Seminar

THE HUMAN FACTOR IN ENERGY TRANSITION & SECURITY TOWARDS 2050

Multidimensional Knowledge, Innovative Models, Effective Policies

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Secure and Low-Carbon energy is Citizens' Energy

Background of the manifesto

- ❑ Speak saliently to:
 - ❑ Policy makers
 - ❑ Broader society
- ❑ Various forms of knowledge:
 - ❑ Economics
 - ❑ Engineering
 - ❑ Sociology
 - ❑ Geography

Secure and Low-Carbon energy is Citizens' Energy

What a manifesto (as a genre) aspires to do:

- ☐ Diagnosis:
 - ☐ Situation
 - ☐ Problems and challenges
 - ☐ Opportunities
- ☐ Remedy:
 - ☐ General and visionary
 - ☐ Specific and actionable

Secure and Low-Carbon energy is Citizens' Energy

Aims of the manifesto:

- ❑ To inform policy and public, but more important:
- ❑ To provoke thought and controversy, and
- ❑ To articulate 'human factor', which is
 - ❑ Underattended
 - ❑ Underspecified

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The manifesto outline:

- ☐ 10 Diagnoses
- ☐ 10 Remedies
- ☐ 5 themes:
 - ☐ Problem
 - ☐ Context
 - ☐ Perspectives
 - ☐ Governance
 - ☐ Strategies

Problem

Diagnosis:

- Secure and low-carbon goals are set, but insufficient progress has so far been made
- Transitions are heterogeneous, and citizens' part is poorly developed.

Remedy:

- Security and low-carbon should be addressed in tandem, and as social/technical/political.
- Investments are to be made into informing, enrolling and engaging the citizen.

Governance

Diagnosis:

- Governance is a distributed process, and without proper methods, it will fail to enroll important parts of society.
- Citizens are importantly neglected in current strategies of governance.

Remedy:

- Governance processes should include individuals, small groups and local organizations.
- Governance should be prevented from reproducing social and political injustice, from local to European level.

Strategies

Diagnosis:

- Visionary leadership as well as room for interpretation, adaptation, and learning should be guiding for policies.
- EU strategies should maximize synergies between bottom-up and top-down approaches, and between technologies, economics, etc.

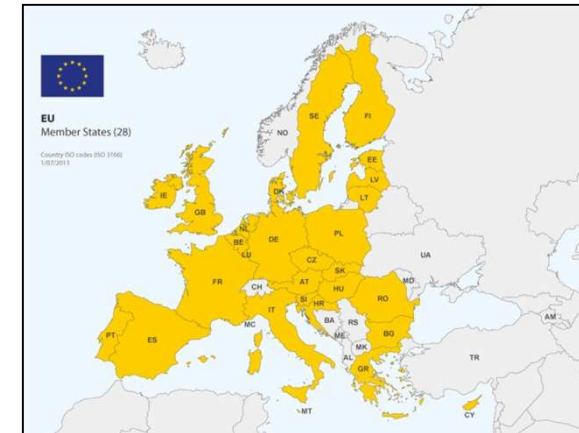
Remedy:

- Think of people as ‘resources of governance’, not just consumers
- People must be empowered as experimenters, and as owners of problems and relevant perspectives.

Policy guidelines and recommendations



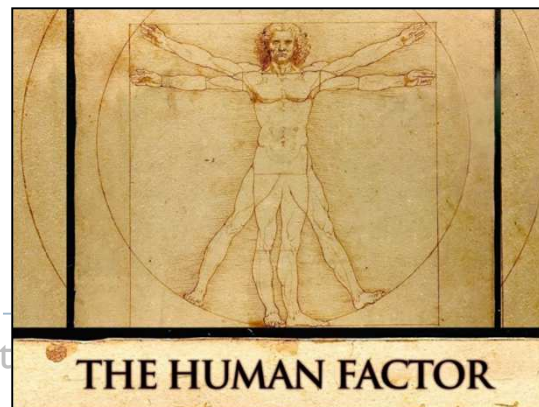
**EU as a global player
(outward look)**



**EU as a supranational
organization (inward
look)**

**local communities &
individuals**

**The rise of the
*human factor***



Policy guidelines and recommendations

Extra-European dimension – outward look

- **EU policies** aiming at a diversification of sources and suppliers and a greener energy mix should always take into account the **constant evolution of geopolitical and geo-economic scenarios**.
- **EU Policies** should aim at harmonizing the EU Member State usage of energy sources and **consolidate the EU as a single buyer**, in turn mitigating energy dependency.
- **EU foreign politics** should firmly and **proactively address the application of CO₂ reduction targets and CO₂ global prices to the wider extent of foreign countries**.

Policy guidelines and recommendations

Intra-European dimension – inward look

- **The EU should continue working towards a stronger common European energy policy** to effectively achieve EU energy strategies' goals (The European Energy Union is a first step).
- **EU energy policy** should tackle climate change and energy security issues comprehensively (exploit synergies / limit potential contradictions).
- The EU should firmly pursue the **consolidation of a EU single energy market**. This will provide the EU with a stronger leverage which the Member States, in turn accelerating the achievement of EU energy goals.

BUT:

- A EU single energy market **needs careful planning** (short-term impact on 'weaker' Member States' energy markets).
- EU policy should not prevent the delivery of **stable and affordable energy services to consumers in each of the Member States**.
- The EU should **set targets for energy production and renewables, taking into account national energy systems** (a participatory framework is needed)

Policy guidelines and recommendations

Local communities and individuals | The Human factor !

- To **ignore the importance of human energy** may be as dangerous as **denying the existence of climate change**.
- Need for a **shift from centralized top-down policies to actions favouring bottom-up localized governance**.
- it is important to **improve the anticipatory capacity of the actors** (anticipating today the solutions that can address future problems).
- **The low-carbon energy transition can be accelerated** by identifying and **transferring local anticipatory experiences to surrounding communities and beyond** (Identification of anticipatory experiences and analysis of their scaling-up potentials at the national and international level).
- **A favourable governance and legal framework**, fiscal and other incentives and regulations should support the reproduction of successful local Anticipatory Experiences to be reproduced on a broader scale (become eventually mainstream)

Policy guidelines and recommendations

Local communities and individuals | The Human factor !

- The long-term success of low-carbon energy transition ultimately depends on a **change of personal preferences**, and thus changed behaviour. This can be supported by soft measures in information, communication and awareness raising.
- Personal and group behaviour change occurs most effectively when people **see and hear about new patterns of consumption from trusted sources**. The investment in norm-based forms of low-carbon consumption should be a priority for policy-makers in the future.
- This implies significantly less emphasis on technology and on top-down planning and **more emphasis on the enabling of both individuals and social groups**.

Policy guidelines and recommendations

Local communities and individuals | The Human factor !

- EU policies should build on the **contribution of the relevant knowledge and potential for action** hold in the hands **of the full range of stakeholders**.
- In order to strengthen the knowledge capital that is actually available at the fullest, a **more explicit public involvement is recommended**, aiming at perspectives' exchange and problems' joint definition.
- Top-down approaches must be critically assessed and arranged such that they become **bi-directional forms of communication instead of the classic unidirectional** lines of instruction.
- **It is vital to keep politics inclusive and receptive not only to stakes and interests but also to problem-framing.**
- Strategies must be **open-ended** and **foster processes of continuous learning, negotiation and adaptation**, and **leave room for innovation at the local level** and **offer methods for transfer of innovation across regions**.

Thank you for the attention!

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