

Appendix: List of extended abstracts

The following extended abstracts were accepted for presentation at the eceee 2024 Summer Study. All full-text abstracts and presentations can be found on eceee's proceedings web site, where the online version of the eceee Summer Study proceedings is published: https://www.eceee.org/library/conference_proceedings/.

PANEL 1. DYNAMICS OF CONSUMPTION

- 1-005-24 Misalignments of theory and practice: exploring Swedish energy utilities' understandings of energy justice, flexibility capital, and just energy transitions
- 1-043-24 The socio-economic factors of sufficiency lifestyles: empirical evidence for the elaboration of socially just decarbonisation policies
- 1-048-24 Households revealed willingness to pay during winter electricity shortages
- 1-053-24 Exploring the scope of action for sufficiency oriented energy policies in Norway
- 1-114-24 Cost-of-living-crisis, underheating and well-being – insights from a large survey study in Great Britain
- 1-141-24 Tackling rising energy costs: the role of German climate policy in supporting vulnerable groups
- 1-185-24 Towards the improvement of the energy poverty and energy efficiency policy implementation framework in rural and suburban areas across Europe
- 1-191-24 The potential for flexibility from a consumer perspective: insights from a Dutch field study
- 1-192-24 Preparing for a disruptive future: understanding the impact of new societal trends on future energy demand
- 1-203-24 A distributional analysis of European countries' contribution to sufficiency in achieving a low energy future
- 1-204-24 Integrating 'bottom-up' and 'top-down' approaches in climate policy
- 1-217-24 Can sufficiency be achieved through 're-programming' existing resource-intensive infrastructures and institutions?
- 1-237-24 Who are the energy poor? An exploration of approaches to measuring energy poverty

- 1-280-24 Quantifying the energy implications of sustainable consumption corridors for the UK: understanding the potential for income redistribution to support to energy sufficiency in the United Kingdom
- 1-286-24 The acceptance of more sufficient, 1.5-degree lifestyles by citizens: individual and structural barriers and enablers
- 1-305-24 Demand flexibility among domestic electricity users in Ireland – an experimental investigation of preferences and fairness
- 1-321-24 Better intergrating findings from social sciences to consolidate sufficiency hypotheses in energy and climate modelling
- 1-339-24 Monitoring sufficiency: results of the French case from the first barometer launched in Europe

PANEL 2. FUTURE AND INNOVATIVE POLICIES

- 2-002-24 The long tail of the grid's edge: new opportunities for energy efficiency and demand side
- 2-039-24 Nordic support policy for high energy costs: distributional and environmental impacts
- 2-040-24 The crisis that made time-shifting normal: energy care and flexibility of Danish households during the energy crisis
- 2-073-24 How to embed health and well-being in policies to ensure healthy, sustainable, and resilient buildings
- 2-121-24 Sufficiency for accelerating building energy transition: the need for technology and policy innovations
- 2-138-24 Taking new steps in the beyond growth debate: potentials and pitfalls of alternative economic concepts for the Netherlands
- 2-157-24 Health framings of meat consumption: experimental insights into policy acceptability in three European countries

- 2-166-24 Green Heat For All 2: the gap-o-meter of the heating & cooling decarbonisation
- 2-216-24 Estimating appliance presence and use through smart metres for effective demand-side management of residential cooling
- 2-234-24 Ecodesign requirements for software: another possible horizontal approach?
- 2-242-24 From theory to practice: examining the success of emerging housing sufficiency policies
- 2-257-24 Searching for energy savings quantifications for the Sufficiency Potential Database – like looking for a needle in a haystack
- 2-284-24 Grid impacts of Seattle's building emissions performance standard: a generalized modeling study & load impact analysis
- 2-317-24 Switzerland's new energy efficiency obligation scheme for electricity suppliers – challenges and solutions
- 2-336-24 Looking ahead – opportunities and benefits of moving from lighting products to smart systems

PANEL 3. POLICY, FINANCE AND GOVERNANCE

- 3-020-24 What makes the Dutch neighbourhood approach to become natural gas-free acceptable? An assessment of citizen's perceived legitimacy on climate neutral building policies
- 3-021-24 Credible and comprehensive? Comparing policy mixes for local energy systems in England, Scotland and Wales
- 3-045-24 International policy responses to the energy crisis triggered by the Russian invasion of Ukraine: a global comparison of best practices
- 3-062-24 Effect of energy prices on the energy requirement and wellbeing of households
- 3-076-24 Towards better energy-efficiency policy implementation and alleviation of energy poverty: introducing the "ENPOR" tool to quantify implications of the split incentive barrier in the European Union's private rented sector
- 3-155-24 Putting the ETS 2 and social climate fund to work: analyses and approaches for the EU-27, Poland and Romania
- 3-206-24 From draft to final NECP updates: setting criteria to assess Member States' plans to implement the 2023 Energy Efficiency Directive
- 3-244-24 Towards gender-responsive EU energy legislative acts for the buildings sector transformation by a structured gender impact assessment
- 3-259-24 Local government perspectives on development of energy plans across scales
- 3-337-24 Thirty years of European energy services companies and energy performance contracting: what we have achieved and what is the current status?

PANEL 4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN TIMES OF CRISES

- 4-010-24 Better data and analytics enable informed decision making on building operations and decarbonization
- 4-041-24 "Every kilowatt hour counts!" Swedish households' sensemaking and decision-making during and after the energy crisis of 2022–2023
- 4-072-24 All energy characteristics of all Dutch homes in one model: how Hestia helps to map all costs and benefits of the heat transition
- 4-084-24 Integrating multiple benefits into the reporting on energy and climate policies – an illustrated conceptualisation
- 4-089-24 Projections in hindsight for the buildings sector: understanding drivers for future policymaking
- 4-103-24 A review of Smart Readiness Indicator: potentialities and challenges of current initiatives
- 4-167-24 EDOL: the Energy Demand Observatory and Laboratory
- 4-175-24 Evaluating the energy performance of residential buildings in developing countries: a case study in South Africa
- 4-179-24 Monitoring everyday energy behaviours using the day reconstruction method: Ireland's Behavioural Energy & Travel Tracker (BETT)
- 4-293-24 STIL3 – better energy statistics improves energy efficiency
- 4-307-24 When data doesn't motivate: potentials and limitations of app-based feedback for sustainable energy consumption
- 4-331-24 High efficiency bioclimatic architecture for the XXI century. Mitigation and adaptation to climate disruption

PANEL 5. SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

- 5-009-24 Nexus of electrification and energy efficiency retrofit of commercial buildings at the district scale
- 5-023-24 Neighbourhoods as a seed for climate action
- 5-038-24 Impacts of saturation levels of DER on flexible demand
- 5-078-24 Progress & impacts of Ireland's sustainable energy communities
- 5-105-24 Launching into the unknown: citizen views on citizen participation for municipal hydrogen projects
- 5-107-24 Barriers and drivers in local and regional sustainable energy actions: a review and empirical investigation
- 5-108-24 Imagining a sustainable future within planetary boundaries: a multi-layered research-by-design investigation

- 5-172-24 Approaching grid-interactive and energy efficient affordable housing in India through a living lab setup
- 5-221-24 Conceptualisations of energy and stakeholder expectations of households in an energy community
- 5-223-24 Demand flexibility potential in agriculture
- 5-285-24 Energy citizenship and staying within the 1.5-degree limit. The contribution of energy citizenship to a just and within-limits Europe
- 5-316-24 An eye-catcher for more effective and inclusive resident participation in the heat transition

PANEL 6. ENERGY-EFFICIENT AND LOW-CARBON MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT

- 6-017-24 The Green Fleet Index: measuring the real rate of the EV transition
- 6-030-24 Smart depot charging: current perspectives on commercial fleets
- 6-056-24 Grid-connected mobility: estimating financial incentives and minimum required charge for V2G tech
- 6-058-24 Net zero societies: the role of transport and mobility in achieving net zero pathways
- 6-077-24 Estimating the marginal carbon abatement effect of EV supports in Ireland
- 6-082-24 Creating a multi-insight energy-transport poverty indicator
- 6-104-24 Cass 2024: what is an e-cargo bikable trip?
- 6-112-24 The adventures of cars through space and time
- 6-150-24 Contribution of shared micromobility to inter-modal travel in outskirts of cities. A case study from Hamburg
- 6-190-24 Transport poverty: towards an EU-wide conceptualization framework
- 6-194-24 Double vulnerability of households: portraits of the energy and transport poor
- 6-222-24 Driving sustainable urban development: smart mobility toward SDGs alignment
- 6-304-24 The life cycle carbon emissions effects of household e-cargo bike ownership and use: evidence from three UK cities

PANEL 7. POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR BETTER BUILDINGS

- 7-015-24 Transaction costs for acquiring building-mounted solar PV systems – insights from Sweden
- 7-032-24 Carbon price or installation ban – decarbonising space heating in the EU
- 7-051-24 Local authority capacities for strategic action on energy efficiency and heat decarbonisation – a Scottish case study

- 7-054-24 Integrating sufficiency policies in national buildings renovation plans: an unmissable opportunity
- 7-070-24 Tracking Ireland's National Retrofit Plan: progress and prospects
- 7-079-24 Implementing the new EPBD: the devil (and the beauty) is in the details
- 7-090-24 In-use home thermal performance metrics: the value for householders in supporting increased take up of retrofit
- 7-182-24 Rethinking retrofit: relational insights for the design of residential energy efficiency policy
- 7-245-24 Addressing the split-incentive dilemma: how to share heating costs fairly while maximising the incentive for both residents and housing associations to save energy
- 7-251-24 Flattening the peak demand curve through energy efficient buildings: a holistic approach towards net-zero carbon
- 7-273-24 How can the next European Commission best support buildings sector decarbonisation?
- 7-289-24 Exploring acceptability of sufficiency policies in the housing sector and the role of vulnerability – findings from a multinational survey in five European countries
- 7-295-24 Regenerating an architecture pedagogy of sufficiency and equity: radicalizing architecture academia in India through 'trojan horse' curriculum change
- 7-309-24 How to deal with rising energy prices: financial compensation for all VS targeted energy efficiency and renewable energy measures for low-income households

PANEL 8. PRODUCTS, SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES TO DECARBONISE BUILDINGS

- 8-067-24 The impact of adaptive thermal comfort on energy savings in office buildings under various insulation levels
- 8-096-24 Micro heat pumps: are they ready for the big show?
- 8-164-24 Old and wise? How to combine smart new technologies with traditional solutions
- 8-171-24 Overlooked pitfalls and perks of automation unearthed through a living lab trial
- 8-227-24 A cross-sectoral sufficiency strategy for Germany
- 8-265-24 How to assess glazing performance for optimum building energy efficiency
- 8-268-24 Key approach to decarbonising buildings: efficient and needs-based allocation of housing
- 8-290-24 How to bring intelligence to legacy equipment at our places and actively manage it?

PANEL 9. ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF INDUSTRY

- 9-016-24 Decarbonising basic materials for buildings – exploring circular economy scenarios for the EU
- 9-042-24 Can green hot briquetted iron trading help steel decarbonization and achieve NDCs and the Paris agreement? Evidence from eleven countries
- 9-052-24 Policy recommendations to accelerate the replacement of old electric motors
- 9-064-24 Unlocking energy efficiency in SMEs: overcoming challenges and realizing savings
- 9-088-24 Can you have your cake and eat it (later)? Decoupling power from service to support flexibility and security
- 9-093-24 Towards a sustainable industrial transition: analysing the incorporation of resource and energy efficiency measures into the UK's local industrial decarbonisation plans
- 9-102-24 Redefining industrial efficiency. How could EU industries transform by 2050?
- 9-209-24 Direct electrification of industrial process heat: analysing the potential development of electric heating technologies, their applicability for industrial processes and the potential influence on the fuel demand
- 9-241-24 Pathways to a GHG-neutral German industry: assessing the role of direct and indirect electrification and demand reduction
- 9-248-24 Accelerating industrial energy efficiency to support South Africa's transition to a low-carbon economy
- 9-252-24 As-a-service solutions contributing to decarbonisation: key design and operational issues for SMEs
- 9-291-24 Decarbonizing energy-intensive industries: empirical insights into the aspirations for electrification and flexibilization of industrial processes
- 9-296-24 Revolutionizing industrial energy efficiency with a holistic approach to compressed air systems, unlocking 10% reduction in overall energy demand
- 9-324-24 Advancing energy resilience and decarbonization by unleashing the potential of energy storage and demand-side flexibility