A modelling assessment on French dwellings

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Methodology

Context

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 Bottom-up studies show a mitigation potential up to 85% in Europe and North America for the residential sector (robust evidence, high agreement) (Cabeza et al., 2022) and shared belief that this sector is replete with cost-effective abatement opportunities.

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 - 1. European emissions target "Fit for 55" i.e. cut by 40% emissions compared to 2018 level in the residential sector.

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 - 1. European emissions target "Fit for 55" i.e. cut by 40% emissions compared to 2018 level in the residential sector.
 - 2. 500,000 annual global retrofitting and even 700,000 for the new elected government.

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Conclusion: only 40,000 annual global retrofitting (Enertech et al., 2021)

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Suggested backup subsidy program:

- 90% of upfront cost for very low-income,
- 70% of upfront cost for low-income,
- and 30% of upfront cost for other households.

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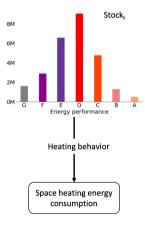
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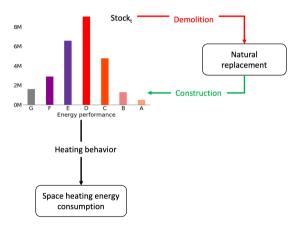
- 90% of upfront cost for very low-income,
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- and 30% of upfront cost for other households.
- How to practically impose an obligation?
- How can subsidies cover the extra cost?

Methodology

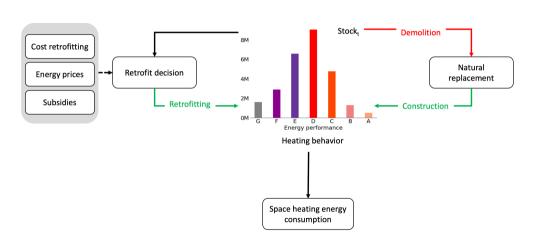
Res-IRF 3.1Dynamic microsimulation model of residential energy consumption.

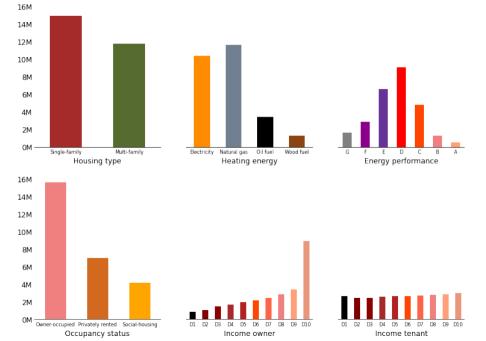


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- Model and documentation are open-source (Vivier, 2022).

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Turnover (%)	12.1%	2.1%	5.2%



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Obligation imposed on
$$>$$
G $>$ F $>$ E $>$ DEnforcement year2023202520302040

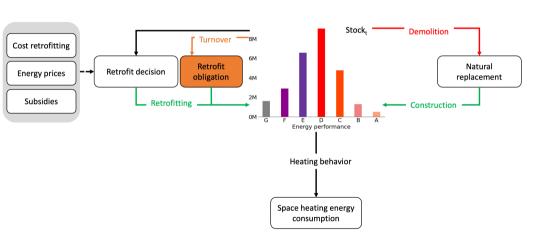
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Scenarios:

- **REF** = Reference, including pre-existing policies
- **OBLIG** = Additional obligation to renovate to label B.
- **SUBS** = Subsidy program, as defined by the CCC.
- OBLIG+SUBS

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Compare with and without the retrofitting obligation:

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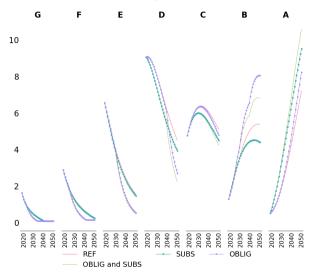
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 $NPV = \Delta Retrofit cost - \Delta Energy expenditures - \Delta Emission - \Delta Health cost$

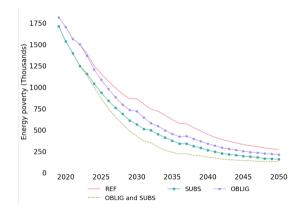
Social discount rate: 4.5%. Investment horizon: 30 years.

Results

Evolution buildings stock (Millions)

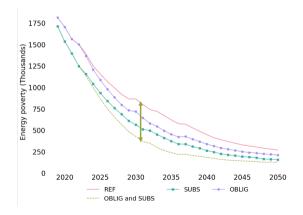


Energy poverty



Fuel poverty assessed by number of households energy-to-income ratio (EIR) < 10%. EIR $_{n,t} = \frac{\mathsf{Consump}_{n,t} \times \mathsf{Price}_t}{\mathsf{Income}_{n,t}}$

Energy poverty

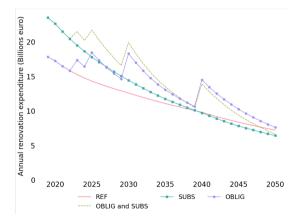


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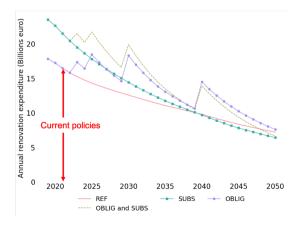
$$\mathsf{EIR}_{n,t} = \frac{\mathsf{Consump}_{n,t} \times \mathsf{Price}_t}{\mathsf{Income}_{n,t}}$$

200,000 households out of fuel poverty

Renovation expenditures

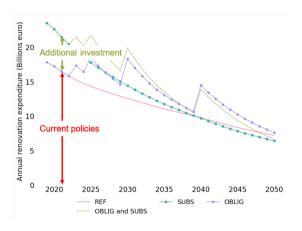


Renovation expenditures

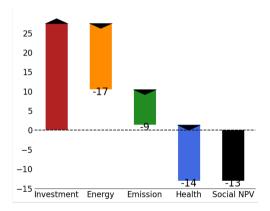


 Estimate consistent with the size of the French market for home energy retrofits, estimated to amount to 20 billion euros in 2019. (ADEME)

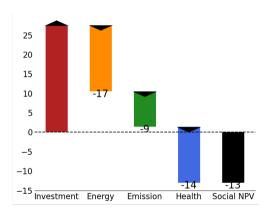
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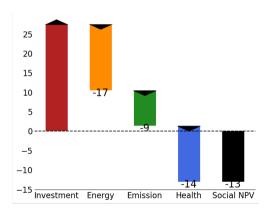
- Estimate consistent with the size of the French market for home energy retrofits, estimated to amount to 20 billion euros in 2019. (ADEME)
- Annual investment increases by 4 to 6 billion euros.



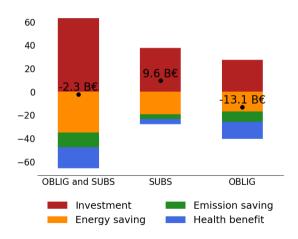
• NPV<0 indicates benefit.



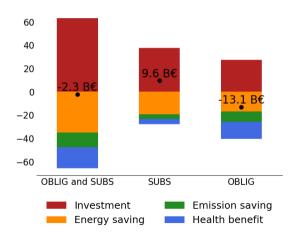
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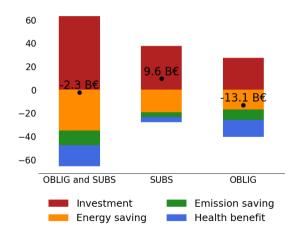
- NPV<0 indicates benefit
- Investment energy emissions nearly break-even.
- Health improvement among tenants provides substantial extra benefits.



 The retrofitting obligation coupled with the CCC subsidy programme provides net benefits.



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- Incentives only programmes miss some low-efficiency dwellings (rental).

Policies takeaway

1. Specification considered

- Obligation based on stock turn-over (less blunt than true proposal).
- Performance threshold: B (tighter than proposal).
- Tightened over time (as proposed).

2. Outcomes

- 200k more retrofits p.a.
- Particularly effective at eliminating least-efficient dwelling in rental housing, thus reducing fuel poverty.
- Extra cost: €6-8 billion p.a., including €3-5 in subsidies.

3. The socio-economic balance is net positive

- Energy and environmental benefits nearly outweigh investment costs
- Health benefits are substantial.

Further research

Richer scenarios:

- Performance threshold: C, B or A.
- Blunt vs. turnover-based implementation.
- Endogenously-determined backup subsidy program.
- More sensitivity analysis.

Richer processes and market retroactions:

- Industrial bottlenecks
- Capitalization in real-estate markets
- Credit supply

Annex

Health cost

- 1. Health expenditures of the social security
- 2. The loss of well-being associated with the disease
- 3. The social cost of mortality
- 4. Does not take into account indirect costs

Households income		Average health cost per household		
Decile 1 to 3	Bellow poverty line Above poverty line	33,656 € 6,731 €	19,231 €	7,479 €
Decile 4 to 10		421 €		
Table: Source: (Dervaux and Rochaix, 2022)				

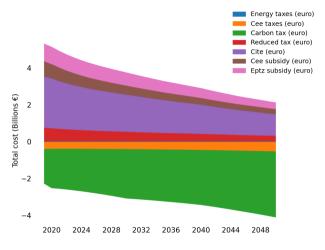


Figure: Policies expenditures (Billion €).

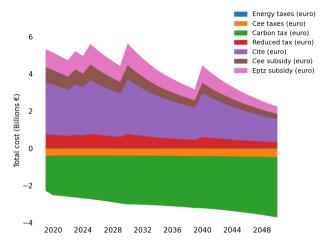


Figure: Policies expenditures (Billion €).

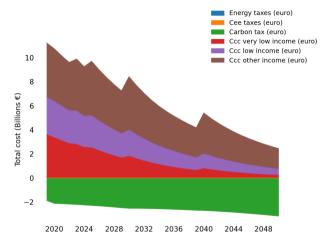


Figure: Policies expenditures (Billion €).

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