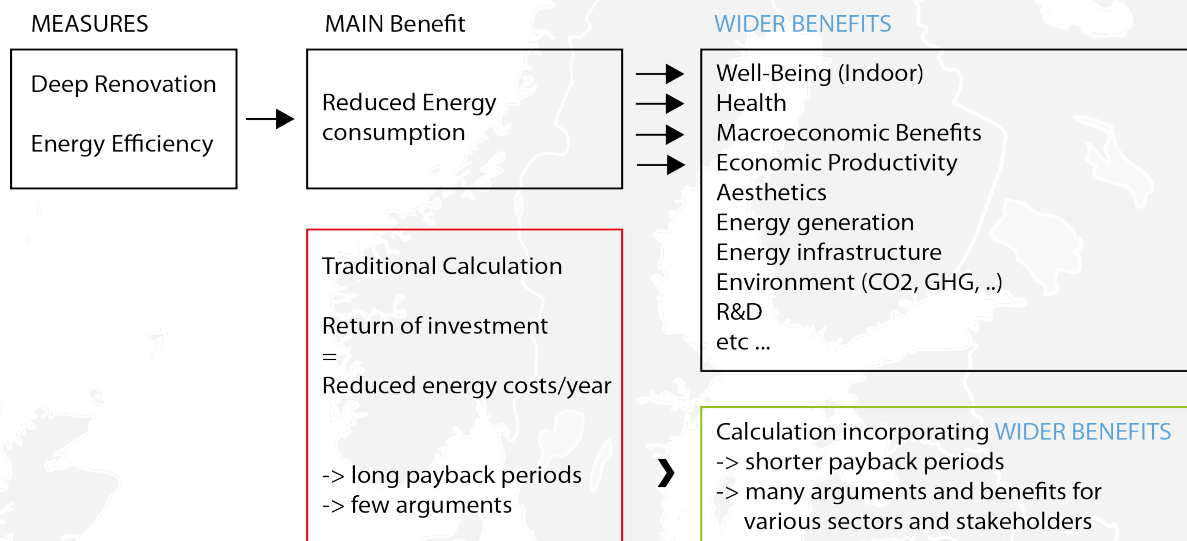


FACTSHEET - WIDER BENEFITS



What are **WIDER BENEFITS** of energy efficiency and deep renovation?



Why are **WIDER BENEFITS** not yet incorporated into public budget balancing?

- Energy efficiency policies may lack of visibility and their importance is not properly communicated.
- Deep renovation or energy efficiency measures are often considered as negative positions in public budget balancing
- Payback periods are calculated only on the base of energy savings and the monetary payback.
- Wider Benefits are sometimes difficult to quantify.
- Non-market nature of socioeconomic Wider Benefits
- Effects due to energy efficiency alone can be complex to isolate and to determine causality.
- The full value of energy efficiency measures is poorly recognised and almost never implemented into investment schemes
- Due to longer payback periods it can be very difficult for public officers or stakeholders to communicate planned measures to potential voters, investors or public authorities.

The potential of incorporating **WIDER BENEFITS**:

- For each EUR 1 million invested in energy efficiency creates **8 to 27 jobs** per year (modelled data).
- **GDP growth** rates ranging from **0.25% to 1.1%** induced by energy efficiency
- When quantified health and well-being impacts (reduced illness, better indoor comfort) are included in assessments of energy efficiency retrofit programmes, the benefit-cost ratio can be as high as **4:1**
- Incorporating a broad range of multiple benefits could create a **benefit-cost ratio** of 2.3:1 for the services offered by energy providers (improving energy security and energy prices)
- **Reduction of CO₂ Emissions**. Carbon emissions from regulated and efficient energy use in the building sector across the EU-27 could be reduced by **71% up to 90%** in 2050
- **Removing 1,375 households** from **fuel poverty** (out of 22,618 households in 2006) in three years (Scotland)



