Tools and measures for addressing energy poverty: European and National Observatory of Energy Poverty

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The phenomenon of energy poverty is intensifying rapidly in recent years due to the reduced households’ disposable income, the low energy efficiency of buildings and the high energy prices.

**Energy poverty phenomenon**

- **Impacts of energy poverty annually:**
  - 1%-2,7% deaths
  - 2,7%-7,4% cardiovascular diseases
  - 3,1%-8,5% respiratory infections

Energy poverty phenomenon

https://www.energypoverty.eu/
Existing measures and policies

- Social electricity tariff
- Heating oil allowance
- NSRF programs oriented to low income households
- National Energy Poverty Observatory
- Action plan for the confrontation of energy poverty (Article 25, Law 4342/2015)
- Promoting energy efficiency interventions in vulnerable households under the Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme (Article 17, MD oik. 174063/2017)
Factors affecting energy poverty

Factors affecting energy poverty

National Observatory of Energy Poverty

Aim of the observatory

I. Estimation of the actual levels of energy poverty in Greece through the calculation of representative indicators and monitoring of their evolution over the years.

II. Identification of the conditions in which the phenomenon of energy poverty intensifies.

III. Promotion of more effective energy policy boosting the economic and social cohesion and the identification of potential policy measures to alleviate the phenomenon.

http://www.cres.gr/energy-efficiency/poverty.html
National Observatory of Energy Poverty
Γενικά, η ενεργειακή φτώχεια είναι η κατάσταση που προξενείται από την ισχυρή ανάγκη για ενέργεια, δηλαδή τη δυσκολία της οικογένειας ή του ιτικού υποταγμένης στην εξασφαλίσεις της ιδιαίτερα αναγκαίας ανάγκης ενεργειακής δύναμης. Η ενεργειακή φτώχεια είναι ένας από τους σημαντικότερους παράγοντες ανάπτυξης και ένας από τους σημαντικότερους τομείς της οικονομικής και πολιτικής δράσης.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ετής</th>
<th>Νοικοκυριά με ποσοστό κάλυψης αναγκών για θέρμανση &lt;80%</th>
<th>Νοικοκυριά με ποσοστό δαπανών για θέρμανση &gt;10%</th>
<th>Νοικοκυριά με ποσοστό κάλυψης συνολικών ενεργειακών αναγκών &lt;80%</th>
<th>Νοικοκυριά με ποσοστό συνολικών ενεργειακών δαπανών &gt;10%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
European Observatory of Energy Poverty

✓ **Improve transparency** regarding the different data sources and the existing level of knowledge existing between Member States at EU level.

✓ Use as a **handy decision-making tool**, which will be available to all stakeholders at local, national and European level.

✓ Facilitate the **networking, exchange and co-production of knowledge** between Member States and the various stakeholders involved.

✓ **Disseminate the available information and organize several promotional and information activities** on good practices at European level between Member States.

✓ **Provide technical support** to all stakeholders to develop a holistic approach to understanding and addressing energy poverty in the EU.

*Participation of CRES in the consortium - Duration 2017-2020.*

[https://www.energypoverty.eu/](https://www.energypoverty.eu/)
European Observatory of Energy Poverty

Understanding Energy Poverty in Europe

EXPLORE THE INTERACTIVE INDICATORS

https://www.energypoverty.eu/
# Measures and Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Financing</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Energy efficiency interventions</strong></td>
<td>Grant, loan, tax incentives</td>
<td>Low income households, vulnerable households, pensioners, unemployed persons, chronically/severely diseased, households on social benefits, indebted households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(envelope, heating and cooling systems, appliances, RES, energy audits, transport)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disconnection protection</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Indebted households, households on social benefits, low income households, vulnerable households, disabled persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Energy audits</strong></td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>Low income households, vulnerable households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Energy bill support</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Low income households, vulnerable households, pensioners, unemployed persons, chronically/severely diseased, households on social benefits, indebted households</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[https://www.energypoverty.eu/](https://www.energypoverty.eu/)
# Measures and Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Κατηγορία</th>
<th>Χρηματοδότηση</th>
<th>Κατηγορία ωφελούμενων</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy storage</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>Low income households, vulnerable households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information and awareness</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>household on social benefits, households in rural areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RES</td>
<td>Grant, loan</td>
<td>Low income households, vulnerable households, chronically/severely diseased, households on social benefits, indebted households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social support</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Low income households, vulnerable households, chronically/severely diseased, households on social benefits, indebted households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social tariff</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Low income households, vulnerable households, pensioners, unemployed persons, chronically/severely diseased, households on social benefits, indebted households, households with children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[https://www.energypoverty.eu/](https://www.energypoverty.eu/)
Challenges

✓ Representative definition of the energy poor households.
✓ Development of procedures for the identification of the energy poor households.
✓ Development and implementation of mechanisms for the monitoring and measurement of the outcomes from the realized measures and policies.
✓ Assessment of the available measures and policies based on their cost-effectiveness.
✓ Design of measures and policies exclusively for energy poor households.
✓ More efficient use of the available funds.
✓ Effective engagement of all the involved stakeholders.
✓ Maximizing synergies with existing policy measures (such as energy efficiency obligation scheme, energy communities, etc.).
Development of a holistic strategy

- CRES
- Other stakeholders
- Action Plan
- Information & training
- Pilot projects
- Financial instruments
- Regional and local authorities
- Ministry of Environment & Energy
Thank you for your attention!!!