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Energy Poverty Mitigation in Europe
Potential Role for Renewable Energy Communities

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Potential Role for Renewable Energy Communities

Steering Committee: ADENE, AEA, EST, ENEA, CRES, ADEME, RVO, dena

Surveys: KlimaAgence, SEDA, EIHP, IDAE, SEA, ENA

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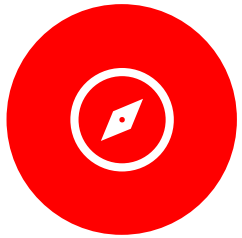
Potential Role for Renewable Energy Communities



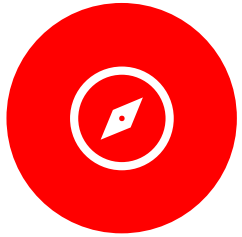
SURVEY

RESULTS

CASE STUDIES

KEY FINDINGS

RECOMMENDATIONS



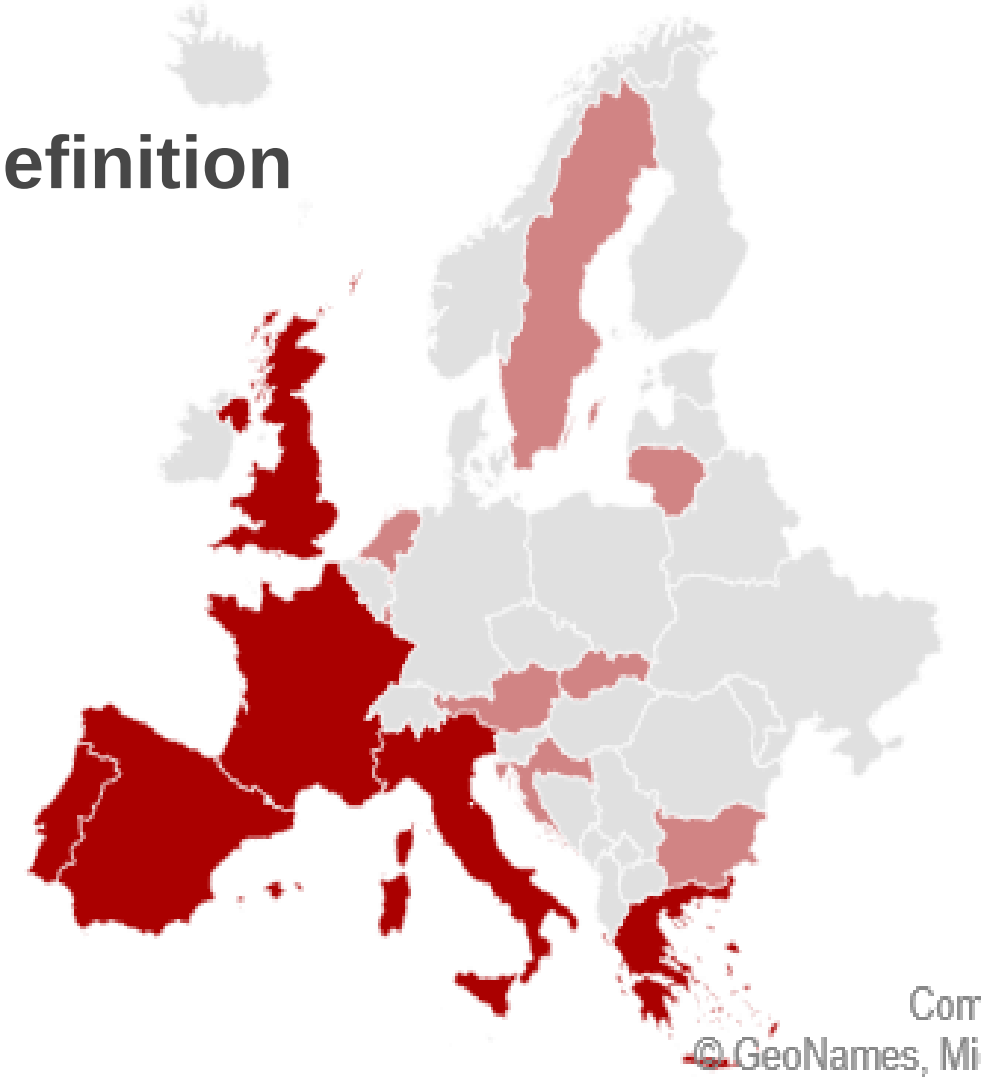
Goals

- ✓ Benchmarking existing measures and legislation in Europe to tackle energy poverty, with a relevant contribution of renewable energies.
- ✓ Analyzing the main aspects that renewable energies can influence to reduce energy poverty.
- ✓ Identifying barriers and opportunities and propose recommendations for future measures and projects.
- ✓ Role of energy agencies on energy poverty mitigation.

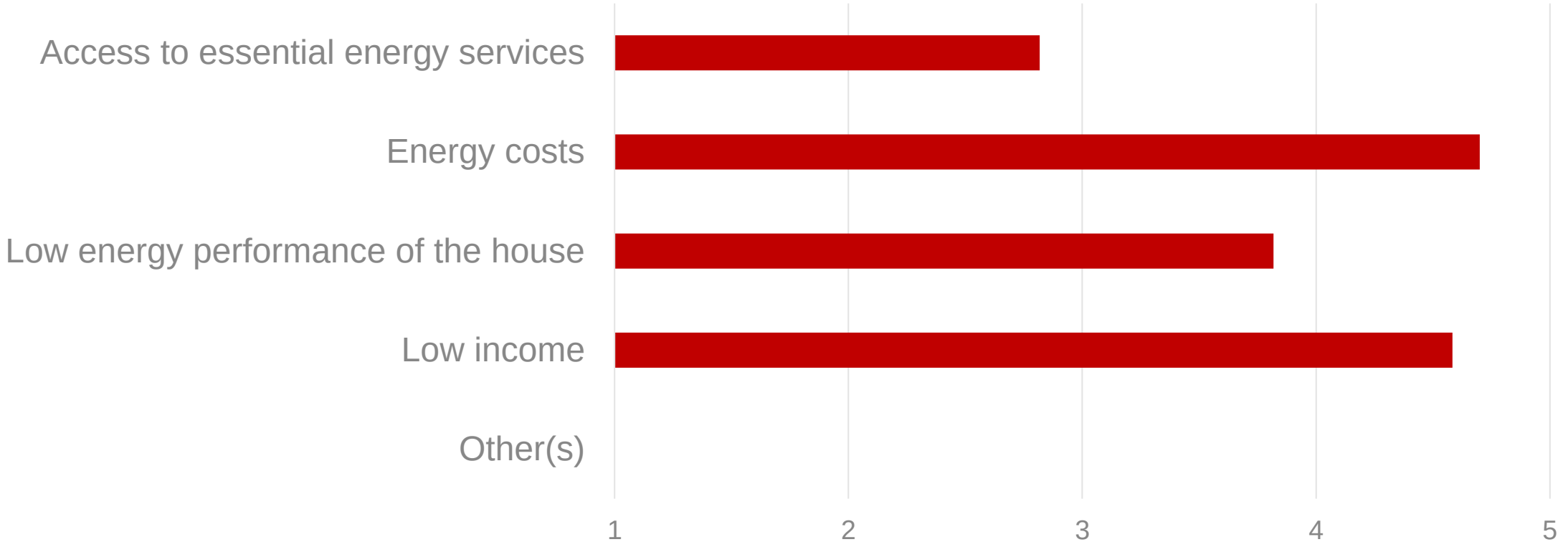
Survey Results

8 out of 14 countries **do not have a definition** of energy poverty.

4 out of 6 countries with a definition of energy poverty are located in **Southern Europe**.



11 out of 14 countries considered **low income and energy costs** as the main issues related to energy poverty.



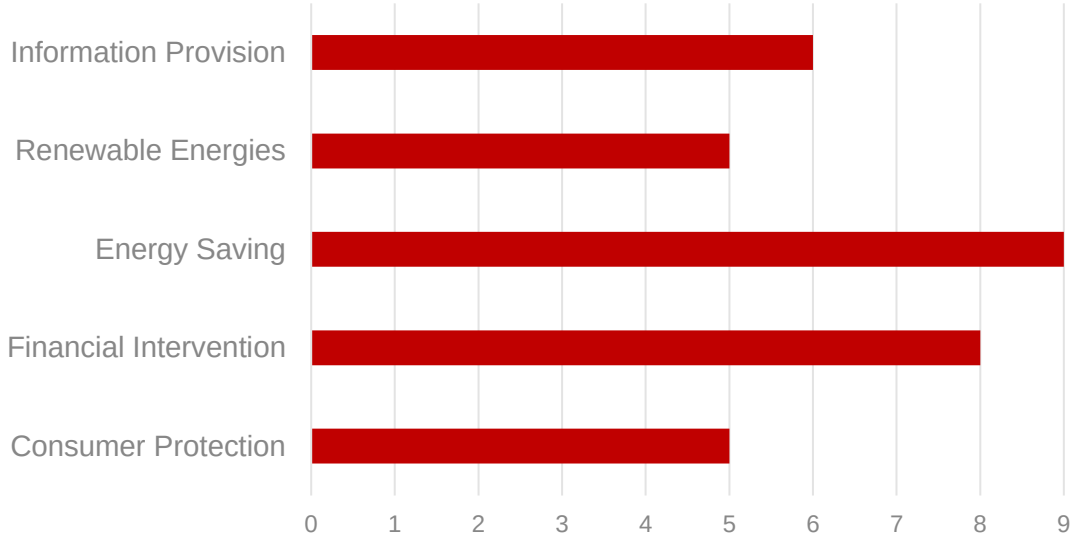
(Average score, on a scale of 1 to 5, where 5 represents the most important issues, 1 the less important ones.)

- 7 out of 14 countries have more up-to-date information regarding primary indicators used in the Energy Poverty Advisory Hub.

- 7 out of 14 countries have other indicators to describe energy poverty.
- 9 out of 14 do not have a national strategy or plan to mitigate energy poverty.

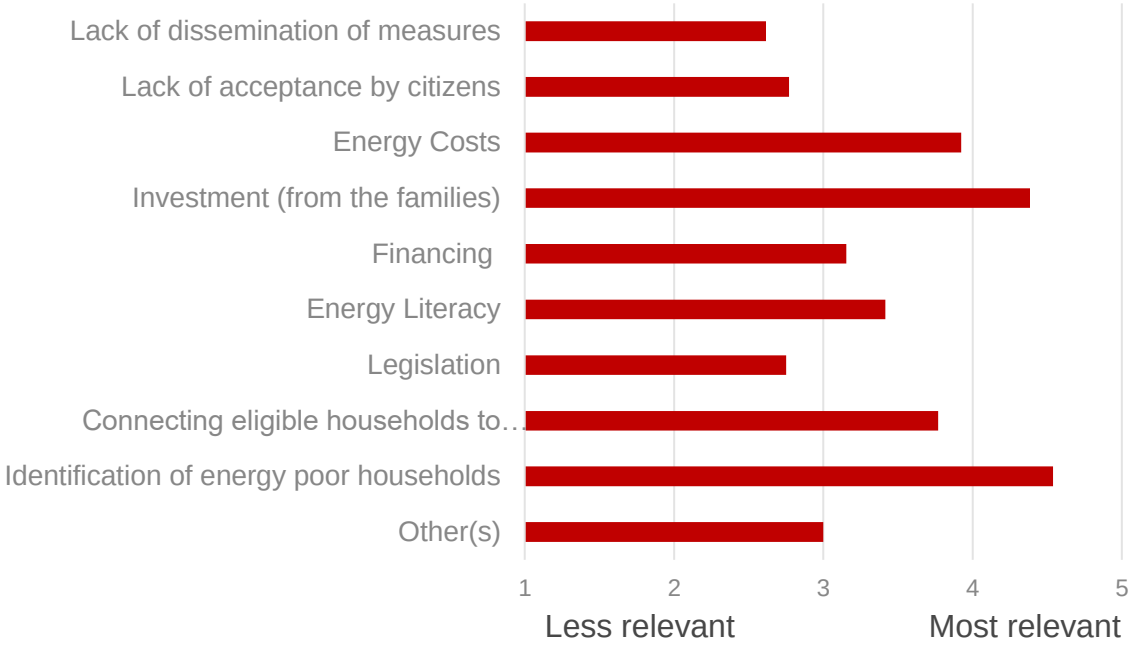
- 14 out of 14 countries identified that their plans or strategies are related with information provision, renewable energies, energy saving, financial intervention and consumer protection.
- 10 out of 14 countries have activities/programs already implemented to mitigate energy poverty.

5 out of 9 countries considered **energy saving measures** as the most relevant type of initiatives already being implemented.

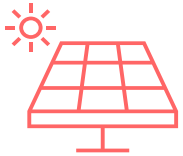


(Number of countries implementing each typology of measures, out of the 9 which responded)

13 out of 14 countries stated that the **identification of energy poor households** is the **main barrier** to implement the national strategy or plan.



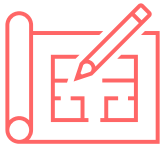
- 8 out of 10 countries stated that subsidies are the most implemented funding and financing sources.



- 7 out of 14 countries have Renewable Energy Community (REC) projects directly connected to energy poverty mitigation.

- 5 out of 7 countries referred that REC present additional benefits to lower energy prices, the main type identified is thermal comfort.

Role of energy agencies



- 10 out of 14 countries have **EnR Members agencies** involved in the design of the national strategy or plan to mitigate energy poverty, assuming as their main roles technical support for policy design and promotion/dissemination in the implementation phase.

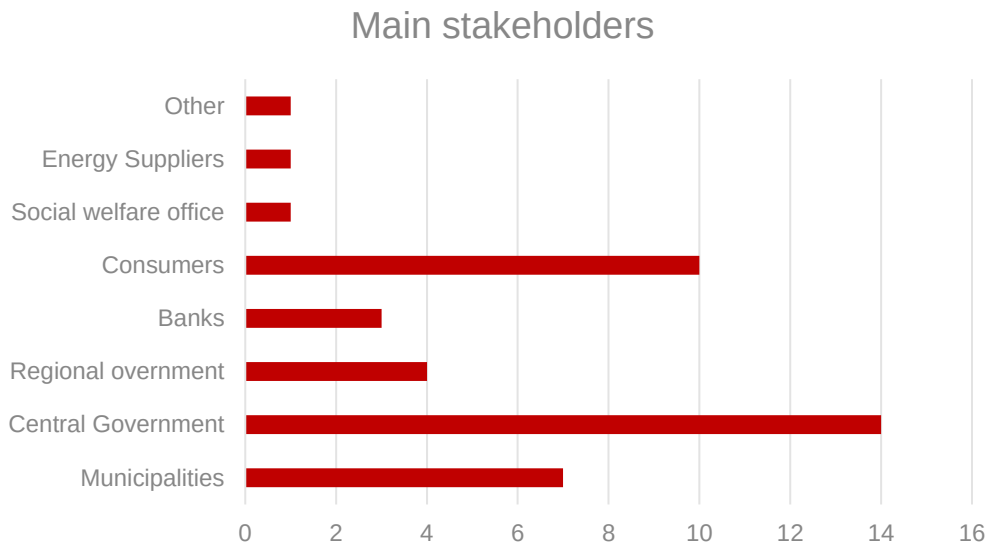
- 10 out of 14 countries do not have a department/area responsible for energy poverty in their EnR Members agencies.

- Energy agencies also have a role helping on the implementation of financing schemes.

Case Studies

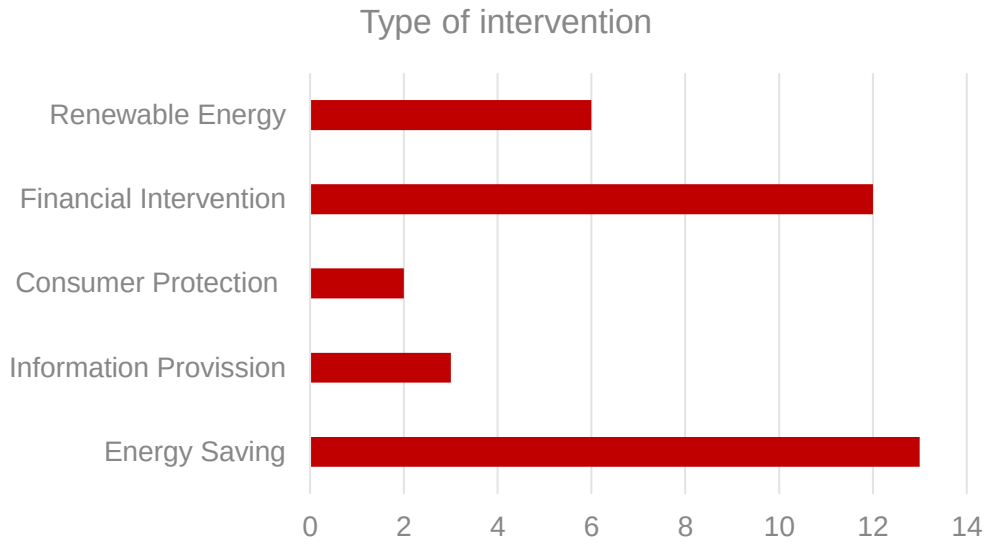
In this study's sample, the main **geographical scope** is **national** (13/16 case studies).

The main stakeholders that participate in the case studies are **central government** and **consumers**.



Case studies were characterized regarding stakeholders (one or multiple types)

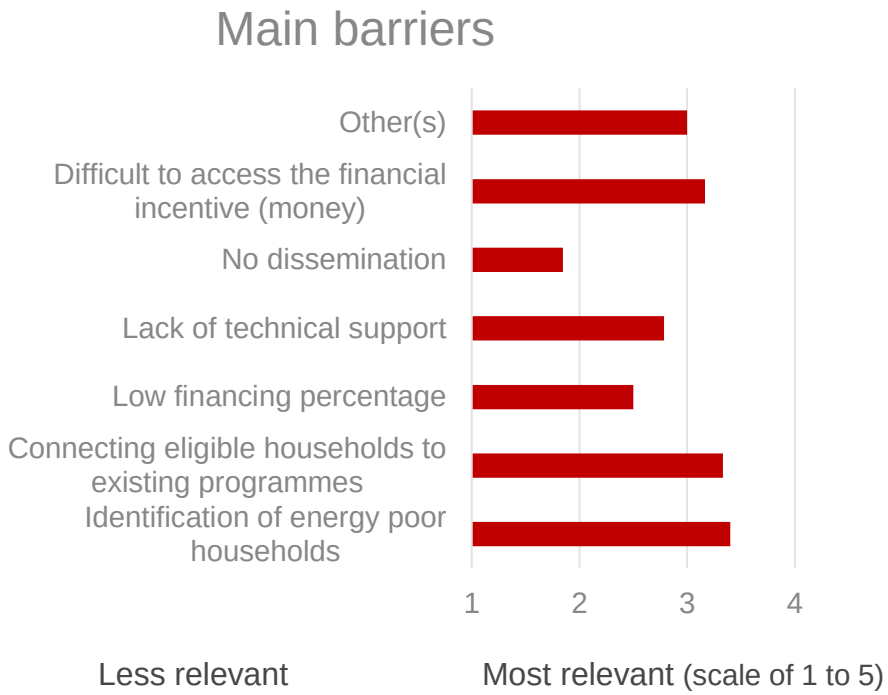
The main types of interventions are related to **energy saving** and **financial support**.

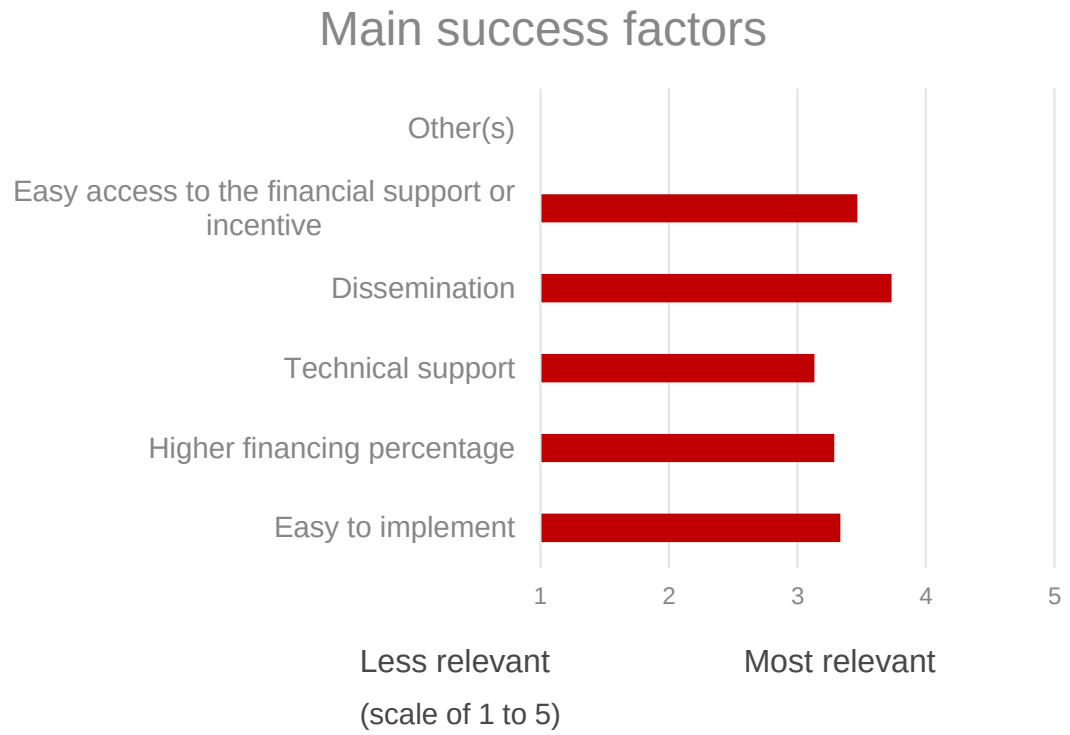


Case studies were characterized with one type of intervention or a combination of several types.

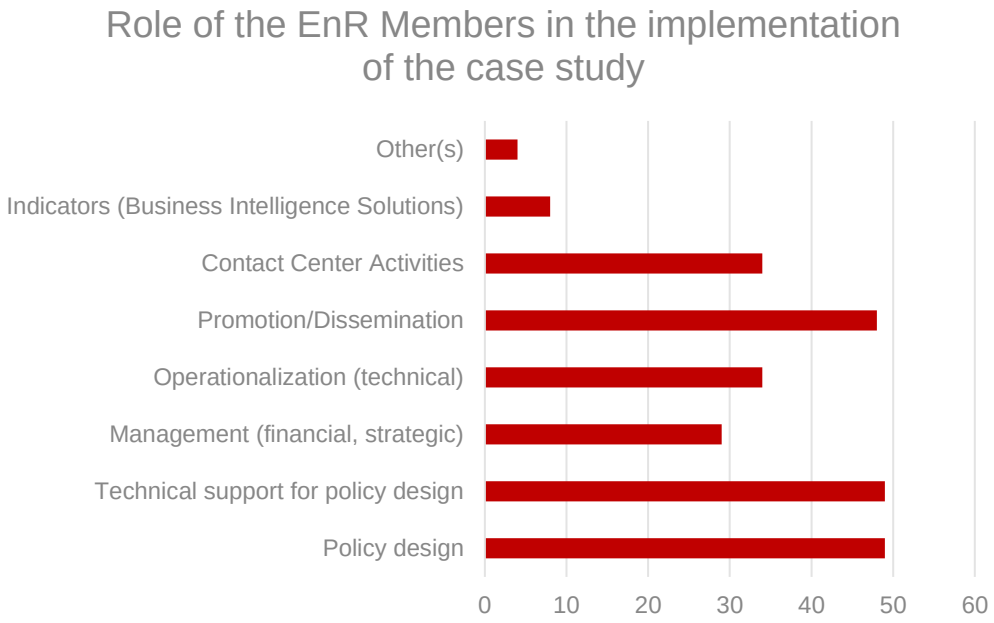
The main barriers identified in case studies are related to **connecting eligible households to existing programs** and **identification of energy poor households**.

The successful characteristics of the case study are related to the **dissemination and easy access to financial support or incentive**.

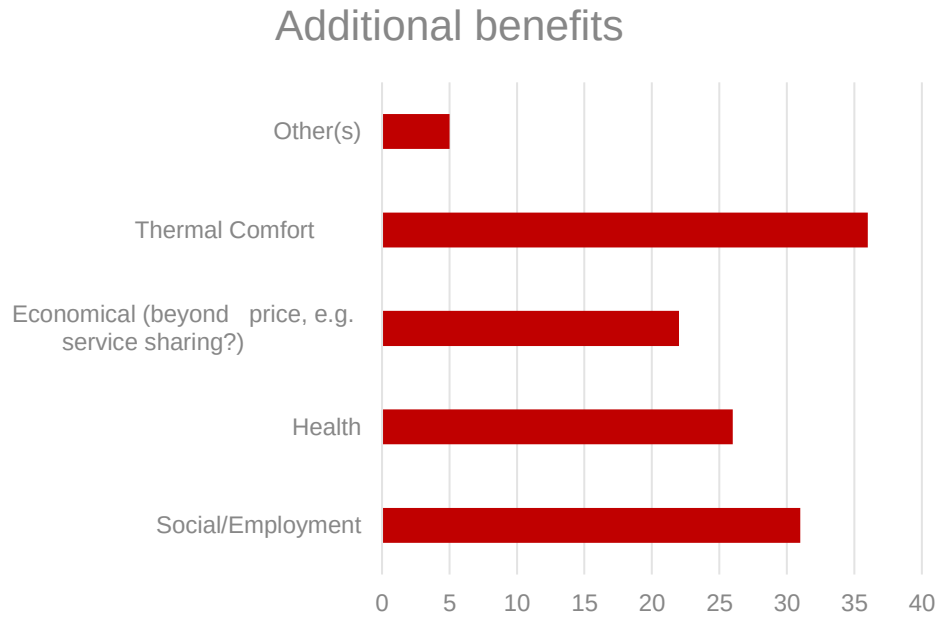




The main roles of the EnR Members in the implementation of the case study are **promotion / dissemination**, **technical support for policy design**, and **policy design**.



The main additional benefit that the families obtained was **thermal comfort.**

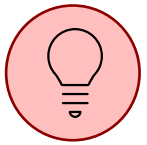


Recommendations

Building Renovation

Support mechanisms for deep renovations
Construction training and education
Promote smart buildings

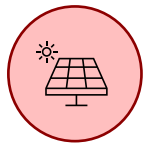
- Initial investment
- One-stop-shops
- Smart solutions



Energy Efficiency

ESCOs and Energy Performance Contracts
Access to relevant information
Support for energy efficiency in rented properties

- Priority for vulnerable population
- Energy literacy
- Monitoring indicators and strategies



Renewable Energy Communities

Energy poverty strategy in line with REC
Support non-profit citizen energy communities
Secure access to renewable energies

- Renewable energy communities
- Smart grids
- Affordable access to renewables

Conclusions

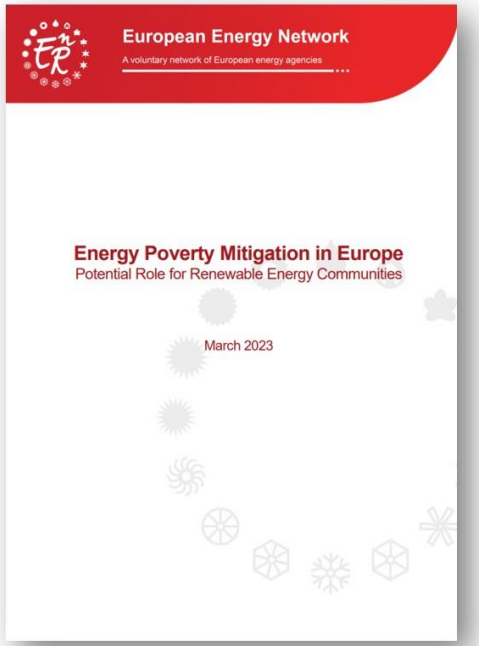
1. **Defining energy poverty** is important to determine, design and implement targeted energy poverty solutions.

2. **Households considered energy poor** are not easy to be identified and are not identical between countries.

3. Having **up-to-date indicators of energy poverty** allow the continuous improvement and monitoring of policy implementation effectiveness.

4. The **energy agencies** are important agents in the design and implementation of energy poverty policies.

5. The promotion and implementation of **Renewable Energy Communities** is essential to face energy poverty (reducing energy costs and enabling an easy access to other services as energy efficiency, e-mobility and smart building technologies).



Avaliable at EnR website

> Publications

https://enr-network.org/energy-poverty-mitigation-in-europe-potential-role-for-renewable-energy-communities/

Thank you!

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