



# EED policies to address energy poverty

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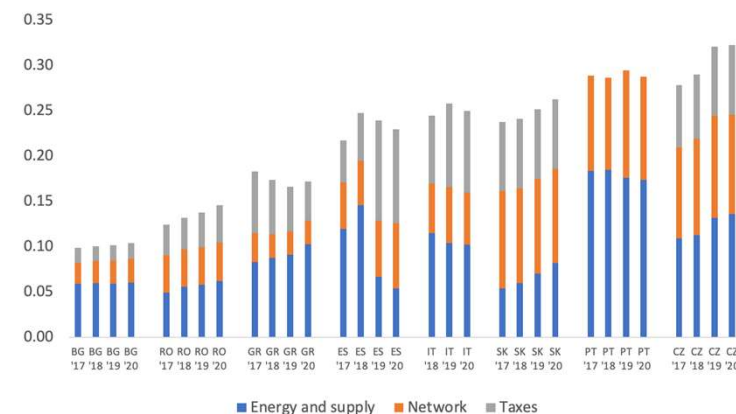
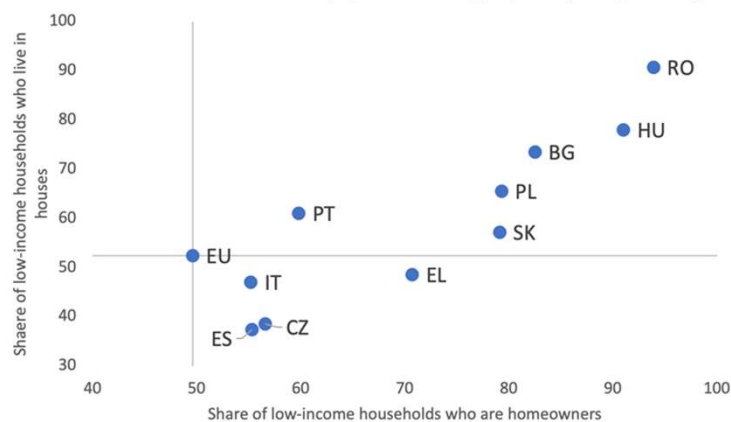
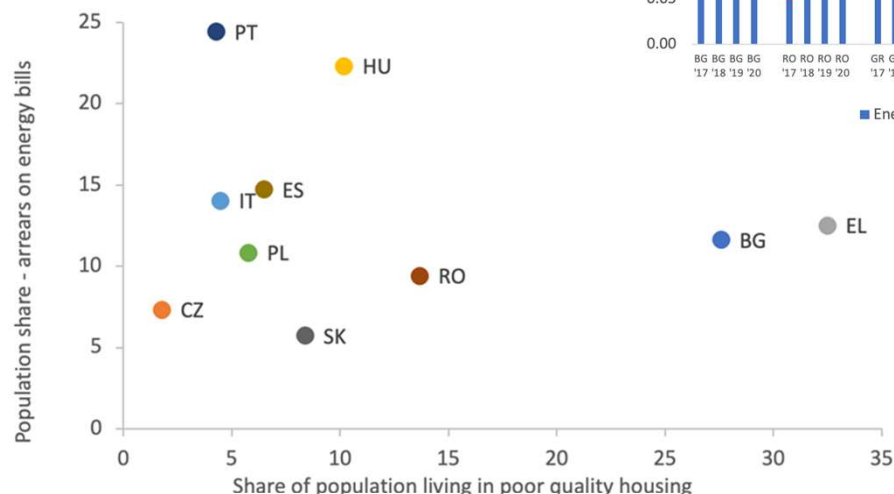
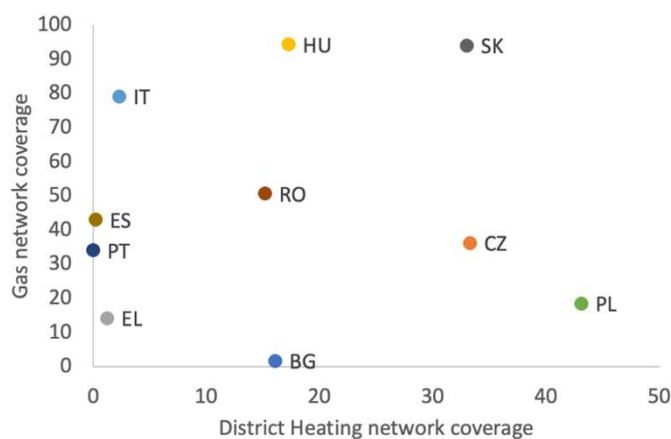
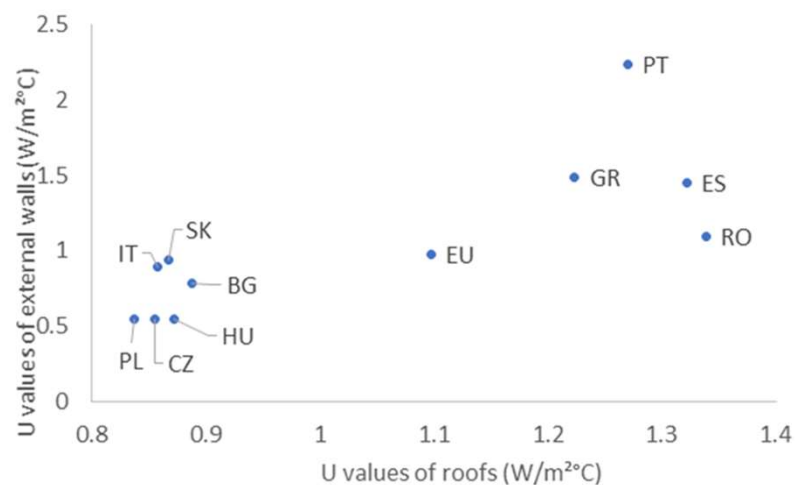
March 2022

# Key message

The most recent Energy Efficiency Policies in general include to a small extent a sub-target for energy poverty. Still, more focus and targeted policies are required

In view of the Fit-for-55 and overall policy changes in the coming years, funding streams must be carefully used to support the energy poverty groups

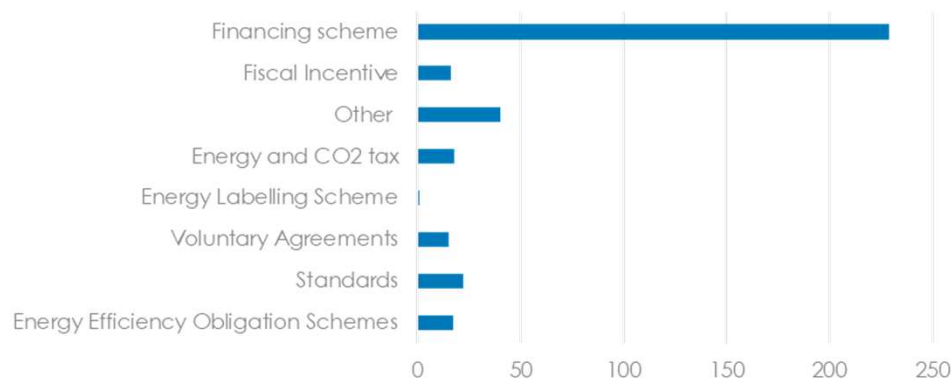
# Structural issue – beyond energy prices...



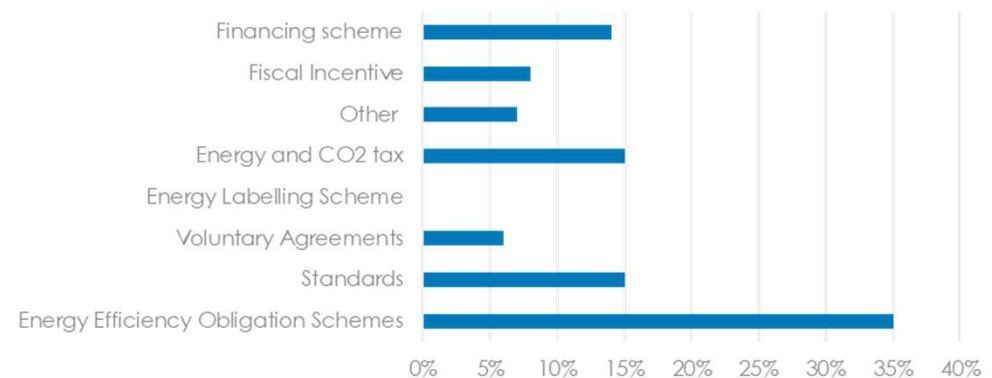
Source: Ongoing IEECP study for the European Climate Foundation

# Types of Energy Efficiency policies under the Art7 EED

Number of policies under Art7 EED



% of savings from the Art7 EED policies



Energy Efficiency Obligations are a key instrument and can continue to deliver

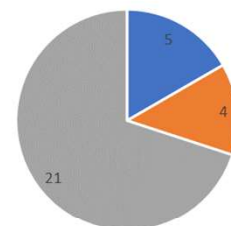
Financing Schemes – always accompanying the “difficult” sectors and investments

Taxes are important but they should not be used to close the energy savings gaps...

# What has the Art7 EED delivered in terms of energy poverty

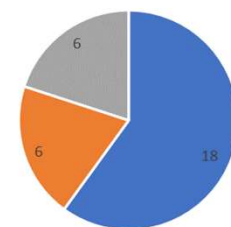
Country	Focus	Policy Measure
Austria	energy poverty	EEOS
Belgium	energy poverty	Wallonia: ECOPACKS FLFNW and SWCS AGW 26/01/2012
Belgium	energy poverty	Wallonia: Energy grants for citizens (primes énergie citoyens)
Belgium	energy poverty	Brussels: Energy grants 2014–2020
Belgium	energy poverty	Wallonia: MEBAR II program [NEW in AR2017]
Belgium	energy poverty	Wallonia: PAPE program [NEW in AR2017]
Belgium	social housing	Wallonia: Social housing renovation program PIVERT
Belgium	vulnerable households	Flanders: Public service obligations for rational energy use imposed on network operators (RUE)
Croatia	energy poverty	Programme of energy renovation of family homes 2014–2016, - envelope + installation of RES system
Croatia	energy poverty	Combating energy poverty
Croatia	energy poverty	EEOS
France	energy poverty	White certificates scheme (CEE)
Greece	energy poverty	EEOS (Obligation scheme)
Greece	vulnerable households	Saving at home' programme
Greece	vulnerable households	Energy upgrading of residential building sector
Hungary	vulnerable households	Green Investment System and Green Economy Financing Scheme (Otthon Melege Program)
Ireland	energy poverty	EEOS
Malta	vulnerable households	Financing schemes and instruments and fiscal incentives
Slovenia	energy poverty	Eco Fund – Energy efficiency measures financed from the supplement to energy price paid by all final energy users
United Kingdom	energy poverty	Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (2010–2012) (EEOS)
United Kingdom	energy poverty	Community Energy Savings Programme (2010–2012) (EEOS)
United Kingdom	energy poverty	Energy Company Obligation (EEOS)
United Kingdom	energy poverty	Home Energy Efficiency Programmes (Scotland)
United Kingdom	energy poverty	Sustainable Energy Programme (Northern Ireland)
United Kingdom	social housing	Private and social sector regulation (Scotland)

Measures timeline



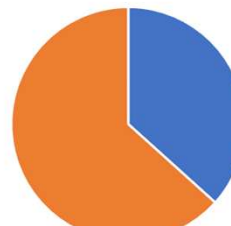
■ 2021-2030 ■ 2019 ■ 2014-...

Types of measures



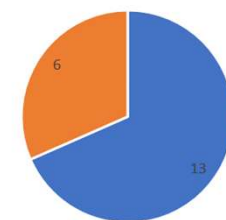
■ Financial ■ Obligations ■ Other

Including RES



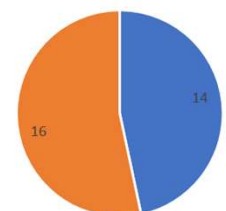
■ RES ■ No RES

EEOs in 2021-2030



■ EEOs ■ Including energy poverty

Sectors



■ Private Households ■ Cross cutting

On taxation and voluntary agreements, only one MS linked them to energy poverty

Two training and education measures for energy poverty (not linked to EEOs)

All measures reflect buildings except three (linked to water savings, taxation and generic one) – 10 address all types of sectors

Not only private households!

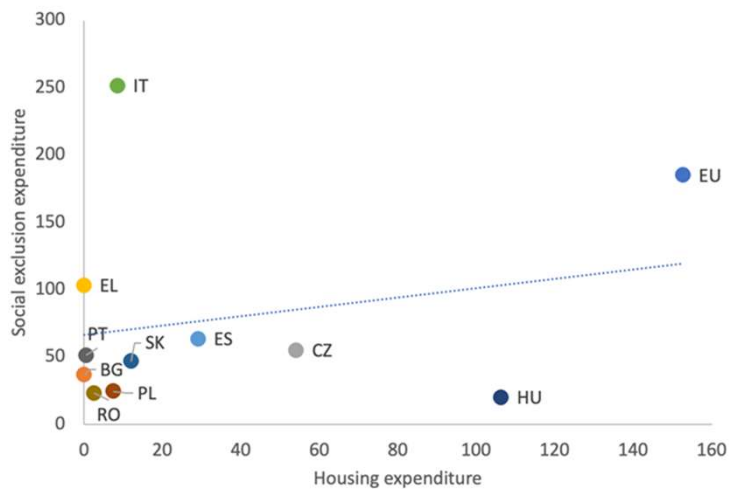
# Key lessons

Policies are not sufficiently focussing on low-income tenants or at specific needs and contexts of people living under the PRS – ENGAGEMENT of both parties is of utmost importance!

Access to funding and information remains an issue for both tenants and landlords

Article 7 EED will play an important role in tackling the issue (in the EED revision) through a) a specific article under the new Art8 (not restricted to Art28 of the Electricity Directive), b) requirement to deliver savings in energy poor households, c) incentive to set up a renovation program to support savings in the PRS (e.g. linked to Art20), d) strengthening the energy poverty action plans in the NECPs

# Broader policies



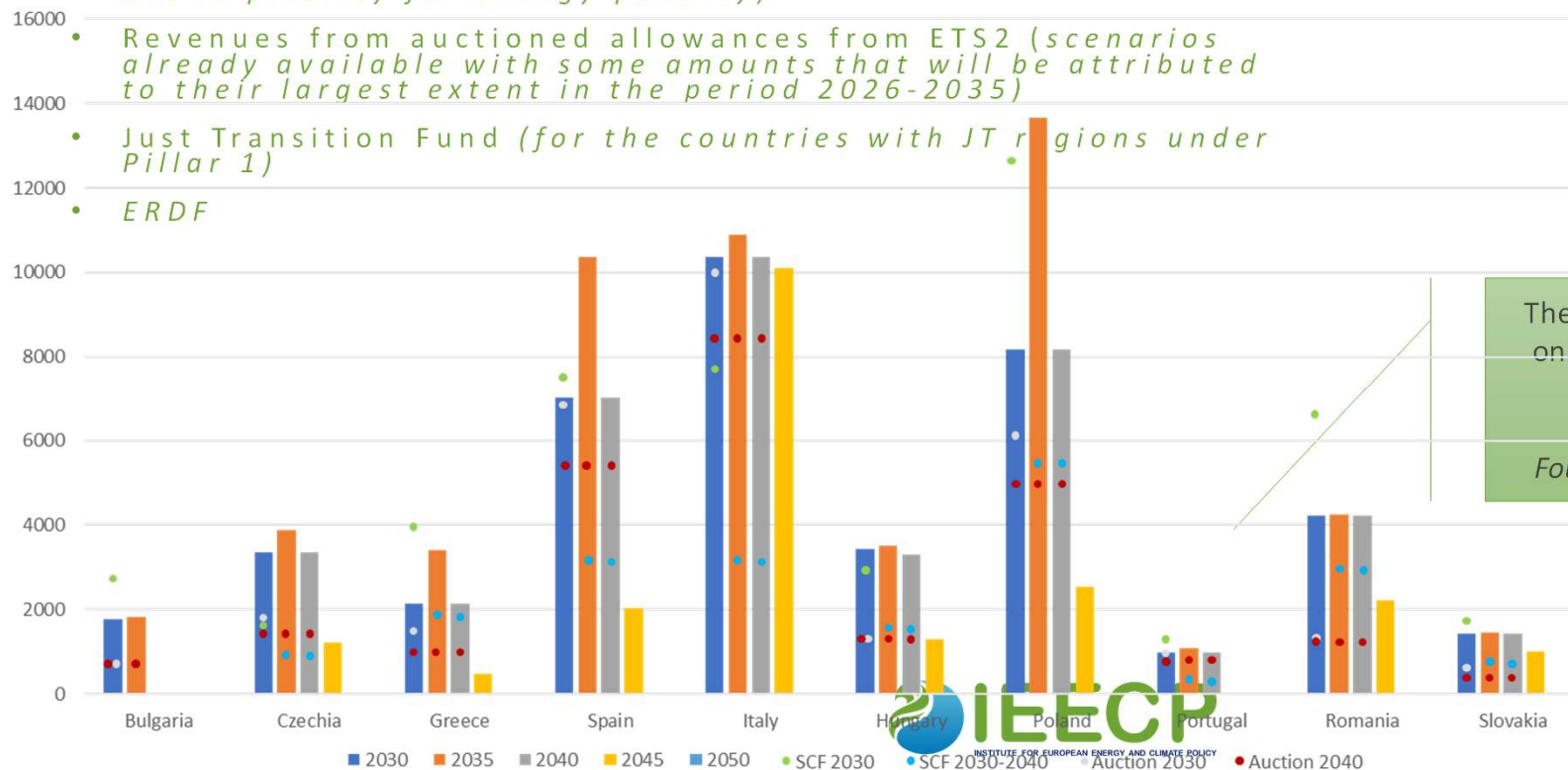
## Policy framework proposals

- New ETS 2 for buildings
- Phasing out of fossil fuel boilers
- Minimum Energy Performance Standards

# Is the funding adequate?

The funding streams for tackling energy poverty are:

- Social Climate Fund (*linked to the ETS2 introduction*)
- Recovery and Resilience Facility (*thus far very few countries mention energy poverty as target, but rather focus on the general energy efficiency programs*)
- Modernization fund (*very little information but as it seems not in priority for energy poverty*)





# Policy outcomes

1st principle is key to the structural solution of the problem

Shift bill support towards phasing out fossil boilers

Price signals not enough – they must be combined with financed MEPS

Policies must trigger the reduction of thermal comfort loss with energy efficiency upgrades

Evaluation criteria for energy poverty policies beyond pure savings

Earmark max funding rate for low-income households

Revision of funding streams – issues with timing!



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Thank you!