



European Energy Network

A voluntary network of European energy agencies

Energy Poverty mitigation in Europe Potential role for Renewable Energy Communities

Annex 2 – Survey Answers by Country

March 2023



TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABOUT THE STUDY	3
ANNEX 2: COUNTRY ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE	4
1. PORTUGAL.....	4
2. NETHERLANDS.....	10
3. ITALY	15
4. SWEDEN.....	20
5. UNITED KINGDOM.....	25
6. BULGARIA.....	32
7. FRANCE.....	37
8. AUSTRIA.....	43
9. GREECE	48
10. CROATIA	53
11. LUXEMBOURG.....	58
12. SLOVAKIA.....	63
13. LITHUANIA.....	68
14. SPAIN	73

The full study and annexes are available at <https://enr-network.org/energy-poverty-mitigation-in-europe-potential-role-for-renewable-energy-communities/>

About the Study

This publication is an EnR study produced under the 2022 Presidency by ADENE, the Portuguese Energy Agency. It aims at providing the best available knowledge based on policy implementation across EnR member countries. The expressed conclusions do not imply policy positions of individual countries. The European Energy Network (EnR) or any person acting on behalf of EnR is not responsible for the use that might be made of this publication.

The full study and annexes are available at <https://enr-network.org/energy-poverty-mitigation-in-europe-potential-role-for-renewable-energy-communities/>

Contact information: EnR Regular Member: Luís Silva, Director of Cooperation and Institutional Relations (enr.presidency@adene.pt); Manuel Casquico, Director of Industry and Energy Transition, (manuel.casquico@adene.pt)

To cite this report: Lopes V., Nogueira P., Casquico, M. (2022) *Energy Agencies and Renewable Energy Communities: A new path for energy decentralization*, European Energy Network

Rapporteurs: Vanessa Lopes¹, Paulo Nogueira¹, Manuel Casquico¹

¹ADENE – Portuguese Energy Agency

Study Lead

ADENE, Portuguese Energy Agency



Agência para a Energia

Steering Committee



AUSTRIAN ENERGY AGENCY

AEA, Austrian Energy Agency



ADEME, French Agency for Ecological Transition



dena, German Energy Agency



EST, Energy Saving Trust, United Kingdom



CRES, Centre for Renewable Energy Sources and Saving, Greece



RVO, Netherlands Enterprise Agency



Italian National Agency for New Technologies

Surveys



Institute for the Diversification and Saving of Energy, Spain



National Agency for the Promotion of the Transition to Sustainable Energy, Luxembourg



Motiva, Sustainable Development Company, Finland



Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency



Swedish Energy Agency



Sustainable Energy Development Agency, Bulgaria

Annex 2: Country Answers to the Questionnaire

This annex includes the full answers provided by the energy agencies' regarding current energy poverty status, existing policies and legislation and status of implementation, as well as implemented special measures to face the energy crisis after Covid-19 recovery and the war following the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation.

The analysis of the survey results is provided in section 4. of the main document of this study (full study and annexes are available at <https://enr-network.org/energy-poverty-mitigation-in-europe-potential-role-for-renewable-energy-communities/>).

1. PORTUGAL

Country: PORTUGAL	
INFORMATION REQUESTED / PROVIDED	
CONTACTED E'R ENERGY AGENCY	ADENE – Agência para a Energia Contacts: Paulo Nogueira / Vanessa Lopes / Manuel Casquiço Emails: paulo.nogueira@adene.pt ; vanessa.lopes@adene.pt ; manuel.casquico@adene.pt
DEFINITION	
Q5. Is there a definition of energy poverty in your country?	Yes
Q6. If yes, please provide the working definition:	Inability to maintain housing with an adequate level of essential energy services due to a combination low income, low energy housing performance and energy costs. (Definition from National Long Term Strategy to Fight Energy Poverty 2021-2050)
Q7. Accordingly to the poverty definition in your country, please identify the main issues related to energy poverty - Low income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income [5] - Low energy performance of the house [5]

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low energy performance of the house - Energy costs - Access to essential energy services - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - costs [5] - Access to essential energy services [5] - Other(s) [n/a]
<p>Q8. If other(s). Please specify:</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Q9 – Q12. According to the Energy Poverty Observatory, 2018 is the year with the largest data set regarding primary indicators (as described in the EPOV Indicator Dashboard – Methodology Guidebook: HS021 and HH050 from Consensual-based indicators – EU-SILC Target variables; and M/2 and M2 from Expenditure-based indicators – HBS).</p> <p>Is there more up-to-date information in your country? If yes, please specify your answer:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HS021 - Arrears on utilities bills (population %) : 3,5% (data from Eurostat, 2020). - HH050- Inability to keep home adequately warm (population %): 18,9% (data from INE,2019). - M/2 - Low absolute energy expenditure [or Absolute (equivalised) energy expenditure below half the national median]] (population %): 6,8% (data from EPOV, 2015). - 2M- High share of energy expenditure in income [or Share of (equivalised) energy expenditure (compared to equivalized disposable income) above twice the national median]] (population %): 15,1% (data from EPOV, 2015).
<p>Q13. Is there another indicator that better describes energy poverty in your country?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q14. If yes, please specify and provide latest available data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population in poverty and living in households unable to maintain the house properly heated : 38% (data from INE,2019). - Households with Social Electricity Tariff: 19,3% (data from DGEG,2022). - Households with Natural Gas Social Tariff: 1,25% (data from DGEG,2022). - Households whose energy expenditure represents +10% of total earnings: 30% (data from INE,2016). - Households in poverty whose expenditure with energy represents +10% of total income: 6,6% (data from INE,2016).
<p>POLICIES</p>	
<p>Q15. Is there a national strategy or plan to mitigate energy poverty?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q16. If yes, please identify if the following types of energy poverty <u>measures are available in the plan/strategy</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision.
<p>Q17. Are there activities/programmes already implemented or being defined in the different areas?</p> <p>(Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project.)</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q18. If yes, please identify which type of measures are <u>already being implemented</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision.
<p>Q19. What are the main barriers to implement the national strategy or plan? If a plan is not available, please identify the barriers for your national status, based on the best of your knowledge.</p> <p>(1 - The topic is not a barrier for mitigation efforts to 5 - The topic is one of the main barriers for mitigation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes - Legislation - Energy Literacy - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) - Investment (from the families) - Energy Costs - Lack of acceptance by citizens - Lack of dissemination of measures - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households [5] - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes [5] - Legislation [3] - Energy Literacy [4] - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) [3] - Investment (from the families) [4] - Energy Costs [4] - Lack of acceptance by citizens [5] - Lack of dissemination of measures [5] - Other(s) [N/A]

Q20. If other(s), please specify	
FUNDING AND FINANCING	
<p>Q21. What funding and financing sources exist for energy poverty mitigation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No funding sources are available - Subsidies - Tax breaks - Loans - Tariff schemes - Direct public investment (e.g., rehabilitation of public housing) - Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subsidies. - Loans. - Tariff schemes. - Direct public investment (e.g., rehabilitation of public housing).
RENEWABLE ENERGY COMMUNITIES AND ENERGY POVERTY	
Q22. In your country, are there projects implemented or being designed to mitigate energy poverty that includes renewable energy communities (REC)?	Yes.
<p>Q23. If yes, please indicate the main cluster of REC being used for energy poverty mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Industry - Residential - Services (including public administration buildings and equipments such as schools, etc.) - Hybrid - Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential
Q24. If hybrid, please specify:	-
Q25. If other(s), please specify	-
Q26. If yes, please give a brief description of the most important/relevant adopted solution, stakeholders and other relevant information that better describe the implemented system	The Porto Energy ElevatoR European project, within the scope of Horizon 2020, sought by the Porto Energy Agency, aims to fight energy poverty and promote energy efficiency in a park of 3,000 buildings and

(Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project).	encourage individual to renewable energy communities, with the installation of 12 MW from renewable sources: https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/101033708
Q27. In addition to lower energy price access due to the introduction of renewable energies, are there other benefits that those families can get from being part of a Renewable Energy Community?	Yes
Q28. If yes, please specify: <i>(1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</i> - Social/Employment - Health - Economical (beyond price, e.g. service sharing) - Thermal Comfort - Other(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social/Employment [1] - Health [1] - Economical (beyond price, e.g. service sharing) [1] - Thermal Comfort [1] - Other(s) [n/a]
Q29. If other(s). Please specify:	
ROLE OF ENERGY AGENCIES	
Q30. Did the energy agency participate in the design of the national strategy or plan?	Yes.
Q31. If yes, please describe briefly the type of support from the energy agencies in the design of the national strategy (technical support, indicators, other).	ADENE provided technical support to the drafting of the National Long Term Strategy to Fight Energy Poverty 2021-2050 that currently is in the stage of public consultation .
Q32. If applicable, in the implementation of this strategy/plan, what is the role of EnR member agency? <i>(1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</i> - Policy design - Technical support for policy design - Management (financial, strategic) - Operationalization (technical) - Promotion/Dissemination - Contact Center Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy design [1] - Technical support for policy design [5] - Management (financial, strategic) [1] - Operationalization (technical) [4] - Promotion/Dissemination [5] - Contact Center Activities [5] - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) [5] - Other(s) [n/a]

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) - Other(s) 	
Q33. If other(s), please specify	-
Q34. Does the energy agency have a department/area responsible for energy poverty or is it being created/defined?	Yes
Q35. If yes, please describe briefly the main project(s) you are currently working on.	<p>ADENE is tasked by the national government to provide technical support, promote and develop indicators for the Efficiency Voucher program (Vale Eficiência https://www.fundoambiental.pt/apoios-prr/vales-eficiencia.aspx), that finances energy efficiency building measures as well as the installation of photovoltaic panels and other equipment for the production of renewable energy for self-consumption in energy-poor households. The allocation of the 1st phase of the “Vale Eficiência” program is €31,980,000 converted into the delivery of 20,000 vouchers, in the amount of €1,300 plus VAT each voucher (total program has 162 million euros to distribute to 100,000 families until 2025). The Energy Save (Poupa Energia https://poupaenergia.pt/tarifa-social/) is an ADENE platform for simulating and comparing electricity and natural gas tariffs, which allows consumers to make an informed choice in their energy contracts. Furthermore, there are several articles and content dedicated to energy poverty consumers.</p>
EMERGENCY MEASURES	
Q36. Are there special measures to mitigate rising energy prices, taking into account the current new framework (COVID-19, war in Ukraine, and consecutive increases in energy prices)?	Yes
Q37. If yes please describe special measures adopted.	<p>The AUTOvoucher https://www.ivaucher.pt/Register is a financial support created by the Portuguese Government in order to help consumers face the significant increase in fuel prices. To join the program, the citizen must register, free of charge, on a platform. After that, automatically, all purchases at adherent fuel pumps paid for with a credit or debit card registered to the same tax number gets an immediate (within two business days) cash back refund deposited into the bank account. The discount is granted per consumer, which means that in the same family there can be several consumers benefiting from the refund. The AUTOvoucher measure was discontinued in May 2022 and replaced by a permanent reduction in the oil, gas and energy products tax, which can be reviewed as needed to accommodate fluctuations in international markets. The possibility of a temporary VAT rate reduction is also under discussion with the EU.</p>

2. NETHERLANDS

Country: NETHERLANDS	
INFORMATION REQUESTED / PROVIDED	
CONTACTED E'R ENERGY AGENCY	RVO - Netherlands Enterprise Agency Contacts: René Schellekens Emails: rene.schellekens@rvo.nl
DEFINITION	
Q5. Is there a definition of energy poverty in your country?	No
Q6. If yes, please provide the working definition:	-
Q7. Accordingly to the poverty definition in your country, please identify the main issues related to energy poverty - Low income - Low energy performance of the house - Energy costs - Access to essential energy services - Other(s)	- Low income [5] - Low energy performance of the house [5] - Energy costs [5] - Access to essential energy services [2] - Other(s) [n/a]
Q8. If other(s). Please specify:	
Q9 – Q12. According to the Energy Poverty Observatory, 2018 is the year with the largest data set regarding primary indicators (as described in the EPOV Indicator Dashboard – Methodology Guidebook: HS021 and HH050 from Consensual-based indicators – EU-SILC Target variables; and M/2 and M2 from Expenditure-based indicators – HBS). Is there more up-to-date information in your country? If yes, please specify your answer:	We are working on this hope to have these results towards the end of this year.

Q13. Is there another indicator that better describes energy poverty in your country?	Yes
Q14. If yes, please specify and provide latest available data.	Indicators on the basis of income combined with the housing quality. We are working on this hope to have the results towards the end of this year.
POLICIES	
Q15. Is there a national strategy or plan to mitigate energy poverty?	No
Q16. If yes, please identify if the following types of energy poverty measures are available in the plan/strategy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	-
Q17. Are there activities/programmes already implemented or being defined in the different areas? (Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project.)	No
Q18. If yes, please identify which type of measures are <u>already being implemented</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	-
Q19. What are the main barriers to implement the national strategy or plan? If a plan is not available, please identify the barriers for your national status, based on the best of your knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households [5] - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes [5] - Legislation [5]

<p>(1 - The topic is not a barrier for mitigation efforts to 5 - The topic is one of the main barriers for mitigation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes - Legislation - Energy Literacy - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) - Investment (from the families) - Energy Costs - Lack of acceptance by citizens - Lack of dissemination of measures - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy Literacy [3] - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) [3] - Investment (from the families) [2] - Energy Costs [5] - Lack of acceptance by citizens [3] - Lack of dissemination of measures [1] - Other(s) [5]
<p>Q20. If other(s), please specify</p>	<p>There is no National strategy as of yet. This is something we are working on.</p>
<p>FUNDING AND FINANCING</p>	
<p>Q21. What funding and financing sources exist for energy poverty mitigation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No funding sources are available - Subsidies - Tax breaks - Loans - Tariff schemes - Direct public investment (e.g., rehabilitation of public housing) - Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subsidies. - Tax breaks.
<p>RENEWABLE ENERGY COMMUNITIES AND ENERGY POVERTY</p>	
<p>Q22. In your country, are there projects implemented or being designed to mitigate energy poverty that includes renewable energy communities (REC)?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>
<p>Q23. If yes, please indicate the main cluster of REC being used for energy poverty mitigation:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Industry - Residential - Services (including public administration buildings and equipments such as schools, etc.) - Hybrid - Other 	
<p>Q24. If hybrid, please specify:</p>	-
<p>Q25. If other(s), please specify</p>	-
<p>Q26. If yes, please give a brief description of the most important/relevant adopted solution, stakeholders and other relevant information that better describe the implemented system</p> <p>(Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project).</p>	Municipalities work with local energy communities and some of them engage these communities in alleviating energy poverty. Usually in combination with one of the subsidy schemes.
<p>Q27. In addition to lower energy price access due to the introduction of renewable energies, are there other benefits that those families can get from being part of a Renewable Energy Community?</p>	Yes
<p>Q28. If yes, please specify:</p> <p><i>(1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social/Employment - Health - Economical (beyond price, e.g. service sharing) - Thermal Comfort - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social/Employment [2] - Health [3] - Economical (beyond price, e.g. service sharing) [2] - Thermal Comfort [5] - Other(s) [n/a]
<p>Q29. If other(s). Please specify:</p>	
ROLE OF ENERGY AGENCIES	
<p>Q30. Did the energy agency participate in the design of the national strategy or plan?</p>	Yes.

<p>Q31. If yes, please describe briefly the type of support from the energy agencies in the design of the national strategy (technical support, indicators, other).</p>	<p>We are a partner in the setting up of a strategy together with the ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate.</p>
<p>Q32. If applicable, in the implementation of this strategy/plan, what is the role of EnR member agency? (1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy design - Technical support for policy design - Management (financial, strategic) - Operationalization (technical) - Promotion/Dissemination - Contact Center Activities - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy design [2] - Technical support for policy design [3] - Management (financial, strategic) [1] - Operationalization (technical) [4] - Promotion/Dissemination [3] - Contact Center Activities [4] - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) [n/a] - Other(s) [n/a]
<p>Q33. If other(s), please specify</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Q34. Does the energy agency have a department/area responsible for energy poverty or is it being created/defined?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Q35. If yes, please describe briefly the main project(s) you are currently working on.</p>	
<p>EMERGENCY MEASURES</p>	
<p>Q36. Are there special measures to mitigate rising energy prices, taking into account the current new framework (COVID-19, war in Ukraine, and consecutive increases in energy prices)?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q37. If yes please describe special measures adopted.</p>	<p>Ad hoc financial support for households</p>

3. ITALY

Country: ITALY	
INFORMATION REQUESTED / PROVIDED	
CONTACTED E'R ENERGY AGENCY	ENEA – National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development Contacts: Alessandro Fiorini Emails: alessandro.fiorini@enea.it
DEFINITION	
Q5. Is there a definition of energy poverty in your country?	Yes
Q6. If yes, please provide the working definition:	"The difficulty in purchasing a minimum number of energy goods and services or the condition for which access to energy services implies a distraction of resources (in terms of expenditure or income) greater than what is socially acceptable"(statement form the Italian NECP, not an official definition)
Q7. Accordingly to the poverty definition in your country, please identify the main issues related to energy poverty - Low income - Low energy performance of the house - Energy costs - Access to essential energy services - Other(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income [5] - Low energy performance of the house [1] - costs [5] - Access to essential energy services [4] - Other(s) [n/a]
Q8. If other(s). Please specify:	-
Q9 – Q12. According to the Energy Poverty Observatory, 2018 is the year with the largest data set regarding primary indicators (as described in the EPOV Indicator Dashboard – Methodology Guidebook: HS021 and HH050 from Consensual-based indicators – EU-SILC Target variables; and M/2 and M2 from Expenditure-based indicators – HBS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HS021 - Arrears on utilities bills (population %) : 6.0% (year 2020, source: Eurostat). - HH050- Inability to keep home adequately warm (population %): 8.3% (year 2020, source: Eurostat). - M/2 - Low absolute energy expenditure [or Absolute (equivalised) energy expenditure below half the national median]] (population %): 11.8% (year 2020, source: ENEA calculation from Istat data)

<p>Is there more up-to-date information in your country? If yes, please specify your answer:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2M- High share of energy expenditure in income [or Share of (equivalised) energy expenditure (compared to equalized disposable income) above twice the national median)] (population %): 14.2% (year 2020, source: ENEA calculation from Istat data)
<p>Q13. Is there another indicator that better describes energy poverty in your country?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q14. If yes, please specify and provide latest available data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition: Components of the indicator: Energy expenditure incidence higher than 2 times the annual average; total expenditure (proxy of income) after energy expenditures below the relative poverty line + Households with zero heating expenditure; total expenditure below the median. See: https://www.bancaditalia.it/pubblicazioni/qef/2014-0240/index.html Latest value: 8.0% (year 2020)
<p>POLICIES</p>	
<p>Q15. Is there a national strategy or plan to mitigate energy poverty?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Q16. If yes, please identify if the following types of energy poverty <u>measures are available in the plan/strategy</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	
<p>Q17. Are there activities/programmes already implemented or being defined in the different areas?</p> <p>(Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project.)</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q18. If yes, please identify which type of measures are <u>already being implemented</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving.

<p>- Other(s).</p> <p>Q19. What are the main barriers to implement the national strategy or plan? If a plan is not available, please identify the barriers for your national status, based on the best of your knowledge.</p> <p>(1 - The topic is not a barrier for mitigation efforts to 5 - The topic is one of the main barriers for mitigation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes - Legislation - Energy Literacy - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) - Investment (from the families) - Energy Costs - Lack of acceptance by citizens - Lack of dissemination of measures - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households [5] - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes [1] - Legislation [1] - Energy Literacy [3] - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) [3] - Investment (from the families) [4] - Energy Costs [4] - Lack of acceptance by citizens [1] - Lack of dissemination of measures [2] - Other(s) [N/A]
<p>Q20. If other(s), please specify</p>	
<p>FUNDING AND FINANCING</p>	
<p>Q21. What funding and financing sources exist for energy poverty mitigation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No funding sources are available - Subsidies - Tax breaks - Loans - Tariff schemes - Direct public investment (e.g., rehabilitation of public housing) - Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tariff schemes.
<p>RENEWABLE ENERGY COMMUNITIES AND ENERGY POVERTY</p>	
<p>Q22. In your country, are there projects implemented or being designed to mitigate energy poverty that includes renewable energy communities (REC)?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>

<p>Q23. If yes, please indicate the main cluster of REC being used for energy poverty mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Industry - Residential - Services (including public administration buildings and equipments such as schools, etc.) - Hybrid - Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential
<p>Q24. If hybrid, please specify:</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Q25. If other(s), please specify</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Q26. If yes, please give a brief description of the most important/relevant adopted solution, stakeholders and other relevant information that better describe the implemented system</p> <p>(Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project).</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Q27. In addition to lower energy price access due to the introduction of renewable energies, are there other benefits that those families can get from being part of a Renewable Energy Community?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q28. If yes, please specify:</p> <p><i>(1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social/Employment - Health - Economical (beyond price, e.g. service sharing) - Thermal Comfort - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social/Employment [1] - Health [3] - Economical (beyond price, e.g. service sharing) [3] - Thermal Comfort [3] - Other(s) [n/a]
<p>Q29. If other(s). Please specify:</p>	

ROLE OF ENERGY AGENCIES

Q30. Did the energy agency participate in the design of the national strategy or plan?	Yes.
Q31. If yes, please describe briefly the type of support from the energy agencies in the design of the national strategy (technical support, indicators, other).	Technical support and monitoring.
Q32. If applicable, in the implementation of this strategy/plan, what is the role of EnR member agency? (1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant) - Policy design - Technical support for policy design - Management (financial, strategic) - Operationalization (technical) - Promotion/Dissemination - Contact Center Activities - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) - Other(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy design [1] - Technical support for policy design [5] - Management (financial, strategic) [1] - Operationalization (technical) [3] - Promotion/Dissemination [4] - Contact Center Activities [1] - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) [4] - Other(s) [n/a]
Q33. If other(s), please specify	-
Q34. Does the energy agency have a department/area responsible for energy poverty or is it being created/defined?	Yes
Q35. If yes, please describe briefly the main project(s) you are currently working on.	H2020/Erasmus+ Projects: Involvement of the Third Sector in contrasting Energy Poverty (SER and GREENABILITY) and Removing split-incentives barriers to energy retrofitting in the residential rental sector (ENPOR)
EMERGENCY MEASURES	
Q36. Are there special measures to mitigate rising energy prices, taking into account the current new framework (COVID-19, war in Ukraine, and consecutive increases in energy prices)?	Yes
Q37. If yes please describe special measures adopted.	Reinforcement of Energy Social Bonus (in Law n.34 of 27 April 2022).

4. SWEDEN

Country: SWEDEN	
INFORMATION REQUESTED / PROVIDED	
CONTACTED E'R ENERGY AGENCY	SEA – Swedish Energy Agency Contacts: Yeasmin Sayeed Email: yeasmin.sayeed@swedishenergyagency.se
DEFINITION	
Q5. Is there a definition of energy poverty in your country?	No
Q6. If yes, please provide the working definition:	
Q7. Accordingly to the poverty definition in your country, please identify the main issues related to energy poverty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income - Low energy performance of the house - Energy costs - Access to essential energy services - Other(s) 	-
Q8. If other(s). Please specify:	-
Q9 – Q12. According to the Energy Poverty Observatory, 2018 is the year with the largest data set regarding primary indicators (as described in the EPOV Indicator Dashboard – Methodology Guidebook: HS021 and HH050 from Consensual-based indicators – EU-SILC Target variables; and M/2 and M2 from Expenditure-based indicators – HBS). Is there more up-to-date information in your country? If yes, please specify your answer:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HS021 - Arrears on utilities bills (population %) : No more up-to-date information. - HH050- Inability to keep home adequately warm (population %): No more up-to-date information. - M/2 - Low absolute energy expenditure [or Absolute (equivalised) energy expenditure below half the national median]] (population %): No more up-to-date information.

	- 2M- High share of energy expenditure in income [or Share of (equivalised) energy expenditure (compared to equivalized disposable income) above twice the national median]] (population %): No more up-to-date information.
Q13. Is there another indicator that better describes energy poverty in your country?	No
Q14. If yes, please specify and provide latest available data.	-
POLICIES	
Q15. Is there a national strategy or plan to mitigate energy poverty?	No
Q16. If yes, please identify if the following types of energy poverty <u>measures are available in the plan/strategy</u> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	
Q17. Are there activities/programmes already implemented or being defined in the different areas? (Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project.)	No
Q18. If yes, please identify which type of measures are <u>already being implemented</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	

<p>Q19. What are the main barriers to implement the national strategy or plan? If a plan is not available, please identify the barriers for your national status, based on the best of your knowledge.</p> <p>(1 - The topic is not a barrier for mitigation efforts to 5 - The topic is one of the main barriers for mitigation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes - Legislation - Energy Literacy - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) - Investment (from the families) - Energy Costs - Lack of acceptance by citizens - Lack of dissemination of measures - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households [n/a] - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes [n/a] - Legislation [n/a] - Energy Literacy [n/a] - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) [n/a] - Investment (from the families) [n/a] - Energy Costs [n/a] - Lack of acceptance by citizens [n/a] - Lack of dissemination of measures [n/a] - Other(s) [n/a]
<p>Q20. If other(s), please specify</p>	
<p>FUNDING AND FINANCING</p>	
<p>Q21. What funding and financing sources exist for energy poverty mitigation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No funding sources are available - Subsidies - Tax breaks - Loans - Tariff schemes - Direct public investment (e.g., rehabilitation of public housing) - Other 	<p>No funding sources are available.</p>
<p>RENEWABLE ENERGY COMMUNITIES AND ENERGY POVERTY</p>	
<p>Q22. In your country, are there projects implemented or being designed to mitigate energy poverty that includes renewable energy communities (REC)?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Q23. If yes, please indicate the main cluster of REC being used for energy poverty mitigation:</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Industry - Residential - Services (including public administration buildings and equipments such as schools, etc.) - Hybrid - Other 	
<p>Q24. If hybrid, please specify:</p>	-
<p>Q25. If other(s), please specify</p>	-
<p>Q26. If yes, please give a brief description of the most important/relevant adopted solution, stakeholders and other relevant information that better describe the implemented system (Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project).</p>	
<p>Q27. In addition to lower energy price access due to the introduction of renewable energies, are there other benefits that those families can get from being part of a Renewable Energy Community?</p>	No
<p>Q28. If yes, please specify: <i>(1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social/Employment - Health - Economical (beyond price, e.g. service sharing) - Thermal Comfort - Other(s) 	-
<p>Q29. If other(s). Please specify:</p>	
ROLE OF ENERGY AGENCIES	
<p>Q30. Did the energy agency participate in the design of the national strategy or plan?</p>	No

<p>Q31. If yes, please describe briefly the type of support from the energy agencies in the design of the national strategy (technical support, indicators, other).</p>	
<p>Q32. If applicable, in the implementation of this strategy/plan, what is the role of EnR member agency? (1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy design - Technical support for policy design - Management (financial, strategic) - Operationalization (technical) - Promotion/Dissemination - Contact Center Activities - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy design [n/a] - Technical support for policy design [n/a] - Management (financial, strategic) [n/a] - Operationalization (technical) [n/a] - Promotion/Dissemination [n/a] - Contact Center Activities [n/a] - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) [n/a] - Other(s) [n/a]
<p>Q33. If other(s), please specify</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Q34. Does the energy agency have a department/area responsible for energy poverty or is it being created/defined?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Q35. If yes, please describe briefly the main project(s) you are currently working on.</p>	
<p>EMERGENCY MEASURES</p>	
<p>Q36. Are there special measures to mitigate rising energy prices, taking into account the current new framework (COVID-19, war in Ukraine, and consecutive increases in energy prices)?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q37. If yes please describe special measures adopted.</p>	<p>Short term state support to households with electricity consumption between 700 and 2,000 kWh per month for the period December 2021 to February 2022 and between 400 and 2000 kWh in March 2022. (Also, a suggestion has been made by the government to make 1000-1500 SEK cash transfer to the families which own cars. The higher amount applies for rural areas. Furthermore, a suggestion was made for a temporary reduction of petrol and diesel taxes for the period of June -October 2022. These measures have however not yet been adopted)</p>

5. UNITED KINGDOM

Country: UNITED KINGDOM

INFORMATION REQUESTED / PROVIDED

CONTACTED E'R ENERGY AGENCY

Energy Saving Trust

Contact: Niroshini Bodinagoda

Email: niroshini.bodinagoda@est.org.uk

DEFINITION

Q5. Is there a definition of energy poverty in your country?

Yes

Q6. If yes, please provide the working definition:

"The term 'fuel poverty' is used to refer to households which struggle to afford to keep their homes at a reasonable temperature, but the precise definition varies across the UK as follows: In England fuel poverty is measured using the Low Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) indicator. Under this indicator, a household is considered to be fuel poor if: a) they are living in a property with a fuel poverty energy efficiency rating of band D or below and b) when they spend the required amount to heat their home, they are left with a residual income below the official poverty line. In Scotland there is a two-part definition whereby a household is considered fuel poor if: a) after housing costs have been deducted, more than 10% (20% for extreme fuel poverty) of their net income is required to pay for their reasonable fuel needs b) after further adjustments are made to deduct childcare costs and any benefits received for a disability or care need, their remaining income is insufficient to maintain an acceptable standard of living, defined as being at least 90% of the UK Minimum Income Standard (MIS). To take account of the generally higher costs of living in Scotland's remote, rural and island communities, the legislation provides for uplifts to be applied to the MIS for households in these areas. In Wales a household is to be regarded as living "in fuel poverty" if the household needs to pay more than 10% of their full household income to maintain a satisfactory heating regime. In Northern Ireland a household is said to be in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10 per cent of its income on energy costs."

Q7. Accordingly to the poverty definition in your country, please identify the main issues related to energy poverty

- Low income
- Low energy performance of the house

- Low income [5]
- Low energy performance of the house [5]
- costs [5]
- Access to essential energy services [n/a]

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy costs - Access to essential energy services - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other(s) [n/a]
<p>Q8. If other(s). Please specify:</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Q9 – Q12. According to the Energy Poverty Observatory, 2018 is the year with the largest data set regarding primary indicators (as described in the EPOV Indicator Dashboard – Methodology Guidebook: HS021 and HH050 from Consensual-based indicators – EU-SILC Target variables; and M/2 and M2 from Expenditure-based indicators – HBS). Is there more up-to-date information in your country? If yes, please specify your answer:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HS021 - Arrears on utilities bills (population %) : Not that we are aware of. - HH050- Inability to keep home adequately warm (population %): Not that we are aware of. - M/2 - Low absolute energy expenditure [or Absolute (equivalised) energy expenditure below half the national median]] (population %): Not that we are aware of. - 2M- High share of energy expenditure in income [or Share of (equivalised) energy expenditure (compared to equivalized disposable income) above twice the national median]] (population %): England - 2019 Annual fuel poverty statistics report: 2021 GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/annual-fuel-poverty-statistics-report-2021 - Scotland - 2019 Scottish Energy Statistics Hub (shinyapps.io) https://scotland.shinyapps.io/sg-scottish-energy-statistics/?Section=ConsumerEngagement&Subsection=VulnerabilityTab&Chart=FuelPoverty - Wales - 2021 Fuel poverty modelled estimates for Wales (headline results): as at October 2021 GOV.WALES https://gov.wales/fuel-poverty-modelled-estimates-wales-headline-results-october-2021.html - Northern Ireland – no more recent data, though recent estimates published here: Estimates of fuel poverty in Northern Ireland in 2019 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/estimates-of-fuel-poverty-in-northern-ireland-in-2019
<p>Q13. Is there another indicator that better describes energy poverty in your country?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Q14. If yes, please specify and provide latest available data.</p>	
POLICIES	
<p>Q15. Is there a national strategy or plan to mitigate energy poverty?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q16. If yes, please identify if the following types of energy poverty measures are available in the plan/strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision.
<p>Q17. Are there activities/programmes already implemented or being defined in the different areas?</p> <p>(Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project.)</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q18. If yes, please identify which type of measures are <u>already being implemented</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision.
<p>Q19. What are the main barriers to implement the national strategy or plan? If a plan is not available, please identify the barriers for your national status, based on the best of your knowledge.</p> <p>(1 - The topic is not a barrier for mitigation efforts to 5 - The topic is one of the main barriers for mitigation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes - Legislation - Energy Literacy - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) - Investment (from the families) - Energy Costs - Lack of acceptance by citizens - Lack of dissemination of measures - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households [4] - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes [3] - Legislation [1] - Energy Literacy [1] - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) [3] - Investment (from the families) [2] - Energy Costs [1] - Lack of acceptance by citizens [1] - *Lack of dissemination of measures [1] - Other(s) [3]

Q20. If other(s), please specify	*Please note: Have ticked 3 for 'Other(s)' to flag: for the option 'Lack of dissemination measure' the score is 4 for England and 2 for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. However, the table at question 18 would not allow two options to be selected.
FUNDING AND FINANCING	
<p>Q21. What funding and financing sources exist for energy poverty mitigation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No funding sources are available - Subsidies - Tax breaks - Loans - Tariff schemes - Direct public investment (e.g., rehabilitation of public housing) - Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subsidies;Loans; - Tax breaks; - Direct public investment (e.g., rehabilitation of public housing); - 100% funding of energy efficiency/certain renewable technologies. Also please note: under the 'Tax Breaks' option UK Govt has removed VAT from energy saving measures including renewables. However this VAT break is only available in England, Scotland and Wales. It is not available in Northern Ireland.;
RENEWABLE ENERGY COMMUNITIES AND ENERGY POVERTY	
Q22. In your country, are there projects implemented or being designed to mitigate energy poverty that includes renewable energy communities (REC)?	Yes.
<p>Q23. If yes, please indicate the main cluster of REC being used for energy poverty mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Industry - Residential - Services (including public administration buildings and equipments such as schools, etc.) - Hybrid - Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential
Q24. If hybrid, please specify:	-
Q25. If other(s), please specify	-

<p>Q26. If yes, please give a brief description of the most important/relevant adopted solution, stakeholders and other relevant information that better describe the implemented system</p> <p>(Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project).</p>	<p>Community and Renewable Energy Scheme (CARES) runs in Scotland helping communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - free advice and support to develop renewable energy schemes or to secure and manage income from renewables • advice on funding streams • support to access CARES funding. <p>We are Local Energy Scotland · Local Energy Scotland. https://localenergy.scot/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funded by the Scottish Government • Managed by a consortium of Energy Saving Trust and regional energy agencies <p>Case studies here: You searched for poverty · Local Energy Scotland https://localenergy.scot/?s=poverty</p>
<p>Q27. In addition to lower energy price access due to the introduction of renewable energies, are there other benefits that those families can get from being part of a Renewable Energy Community?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q28. If yes, please specify:</p> <p>(1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social/Employment - Health - Economical (beyond price, e.g. service sharing) - Thermal Comfort - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social/Employment [3] - Health [3] - Economical (beyond price, e.g. service sharing) [3] - Thermal Comfort [3] - Other(s) [3]
<p>Q29. If other(s). Please specify:</p>	<p>Have selected option 3 for all above as question required a response. However, details vary from project to project supported under the CARES (Community and Renewable Energy Scheme) programme. Please see various Local Energy Scotland case studies for details www.localenergy.scot/case-studies/</p>

ROLE OF ENERGY AGENCIES	
Q30. Did the energy agency participate in the design of the national strategy or plan?	Yes.
Q31. If yes, please describe briefly the type of support from the energy agencies in the design of the national strategy (technical support, indicators, other).	For all nations i.e. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland we provide input via consultations, particularly on good practice in advice provision. In Scotland we also fed insight from our advice network into the design of the fuel poverty funding programme.
Q32. If applicable, in the implementation of this strategy/plan, what is the role of EnR member agency? (1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant) - Policy design - Technical support for policy design - Management (financial, strategic) - Operationalization (technical) - Promotion/Dissemination - Contact Center Activities - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) - Other(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy design [2] - Technical support for policy design [4] - Management (financial, strategic) [5] - Operationalization (technical) [5] - Promotion/Dissemination [5] - Contact Center Activities [5] - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) [4] - Other(s) [5]
Q33. If other(s), please specify	Advice provision, which is much more than 'contact' centre' in Scotland, Wales; Partner engagement in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland; Provision of in-home advice and support in Scotland
Q34. Does the energy agency have a department/area responsible for energy poverty or is it being created/defined?	No
Q35. If yes, please describe briefly the main project(s) you are currently working on.	
EMERGENCY MEASURES	
Q36. Are there special measures to mitigate rising energy prices, taking into account the current new framework (COVID-19, war in Ukraine, and consecutive increases in energy prices)?	Yes

Q37. If yes please describe special measures adopted.

"Announcement on 26 May 2022 covering England, Scotland and Wales with this or equivalent support to people in Northern Ireland: 1) Energy Bills Support Scheme doubled to a one-off £400 made as a grant, via energy suppliers 2) £650 one-off Cost of Living Payment for those on means tested benefits made in two lump sums directly by the government – tax free and will make no impact on existing benefit payments 3) One-off £300 Pensioner Cost of Living Payment paid directly to pensioner households by the government 4) £150 Disability Cost of Living Payment – an additional payment made directly by the government to those on disability benefits – tax free and will make no impact on existing benefit payments. Also announced on 26 May 2022, £500million across UK to increase and extend the Household Support Fund which helps those in most need with payments towards the rising cost of food, energy and water bills. This is administered differently and called different names in the different nations ie. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. In England it is administered by local councils. In Scotland from April 2022: 1) Additional £10 million into the Fuel Insecurity Fund to help households at risk of self-disconnection, or self-rationing their energy use, due to unaffordable fuel costs. 2) Expansion of the Home Energy Scotland (HES) advice service, which provides free, impartial advice available to all households in Scotland on making homes warmer, greener and easier to heat. 3) Widening the eligibility criteria of the Scottish Government’s flagship Warmer Homes Scotland fuel poverty programme to include more groups within the 60 – 75 years age range. 4) Increasing the level of funding individual fuel poor households could benefit from through the local authority-led Area Based Schemes. In Wales on 14 February 2022, the government announced the following expansion of its measures: 1) A £150 cost-of-living payment to all households who live in properties in council tax bands A-D. 2) £25 million discretionary fund for local authorities, allowing councils to use their local knowledge to help households who may be struggling 3) More than £100 million (in 2022-23) to strengthen other schemes that help people meet the rising costs of living. More money will be provided through the Discretionary Assistance Fund (this fund helps people pay for essential costs such as food, gas, electricity, clothing or emergency travel) and through the Winter Fuel Support Scheme (enables households to claim a one-off payment of £200 to provide support towards paying winter fuel bills). "

6. BULGARIA

Country: BULGARIA	
INFORMATION REQUESTED / PROVIDED	
CONTACTED E'R ENERGY AGENCY	SEDA – Sustainable Energy Development Agency Contact: Tsvetomira Kulevska Email: kulevska@seea.government.bg
DEFINITION	
Q5. Is there a definition of energy poverty in your country?	No
Q6. If yes, please provide the working definition:	
Q7. Accordingly to the poverty definition in your country, please identify the main issues related to energy poverty - Low income - Low energy performance of the house - Energy costs - Access to essential energy services - Other(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income [5] - Low energy performance of the house [5] - costs [4] - Access to essential energy services [3] - Other(s) [n/a]
Q8. If other(s). Please specify:	-
Q9 – Q12. According to the Energy Poverty Observatory, 2018 is the year with the largest data set regarding primary indicators (as described in the EPOV Indicator Dashboard – Methodology Guidebook: HS021 and HH050 from Consensual-based indicators – EU-SILC Target variables; and M/2 and M2 from Expenditure-based indicators – HBS). Is there more up-to-date information in your country? If yes, please specify your answer:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HS021 - Arrears on utilities bills (population %) : no more up-to-date information. - HH050- Inability to keep home adequately warm (population %): no more up-to-date information. - M/2 - Low absolute energy expenditure [or Absolute (equivalised) energy expenditure below half the national median]] (population %): no more up-to-date information).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2M- High share of energy expenditure in income [or Share of (equivalised) energy expenditure (compared to equivalized disposable income) above twice the national median]] (population %):no more up-to-date information.
Q13. Is there another indicator that better describes energy poverty in your country?	No
Q14. If yes, please specify and provide latest available data.	-
POLICIES	
Q15. Is there a national strategy or plan to mitigate energy poverty?	No
<p>Q16. If yes, please identify if the following types of energy poverty <u>measures are available in the plan/strategy.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	
<p>Q17. Are there activities/programmes already implemented or being defined in the different areas?</p> <p>(Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project.)</p>	Yes
<p>Q18. If yes, please identify which type of measures are <u>already being implemented:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection; - Financial Intervention; - Energy Saving; - Information Provision;

<p>Q19. What are the main barriers to implement the national strategy or plan? If a plan is not available, please identify the barriers for your national status, based on the best of your knowledge.</p> <p>(1 - The topic is not a barrier for mitigation efforts to 5 - The topic is one of the main barriers for mitigation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes - Legislation - Energy Literacy - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) - Investment (from the families) - Energy Costs - Lack of acceptance by citizens - Lack of dissemination of measures - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households [5] - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes [5] - Legislation [2] - Energy Literacy [n/a] - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) [4] - Investment (from the families) [4] - Energy Costs [4] - Lack of acceptance by citizens [2] - Lack of dissemination of measures [3] - Other(s) [N/A]
<p>Q20. If other(s), please specify</p>	
<p>FUNDING AND FINANCING</p>	
<p>Q21. What funding and financing sources exist for energy poverty mitigation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No funding sources are available - Subsidies - Tax breaks - Loans - Tariff schemes - Direct public investment (e.g., rehabilitation of public housing) - Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct public investment (e.g., rehabilitation of public housing).
<p>RENEWABLE ENERGY COMMUNITIES AND ENERGY POVERTY</p>	
<p>Q22. In your country, are there projects implemented or being designed to mitigate energy poverty that includes renewable energy communities (REC)?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Q23. If yes, please indicate the main cluster of REC being used for energy poverty mitigation:</p>	<p>-</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Industry - Residential - Services (including public administration buildings and equipments such as schools, etc.) - Hybrid - Other 	
<p>Q24. If hybrid, please specify:</p>	-
<p>Q25. If other(s), please specify</p>	-
<p>Q26. If yes, please give a brief description of the most important/relevant adopted solution, stakeholders and other relevant information that better describe the implemented system (Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project).</p>	-
<p>Q27. In addition to lower energy price access due to the introduction of renewable energies, are there other benefits that those families can get from being part of a Renewable Energy Community?</p>	-
<p>Q28. If yes, please specify: <i>(1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social/Employment - Health - Economical (beyond price, e.g. service sharing) - Thermal Comfort - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social/Employment [1] - Health [1] - Economical (beyond price, e.g. service sharing) [1] - Thermal Comfort [1] - Other(s) [n/a]
<p>Q29. If other(s). Please specify:</p>	
ROLE OF ENERGY AGENCIES	
<p>Q30. Did the energy agency participate in the design of the national strategy or plan?</p>	Yes.

<p>Q31. If yes, please describe briefly the type of support from the energy agencies in the design of the national strategy (technical support, indicators, other).</p>	<p>SEDA is a member of the Interinstitutional Working Group which was assigned in April 2022 with the task to develop official definition for “energy poverty”.</p>
<p>Q32. If applicable, in the implementation of this strategy/plan, what is the role of EnR member agency? (1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy design - Technical support for policy design - Management (financial, strategic) - Operationalization (technical) - Promotion/Dissemination - Contact Center Activities - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy design [3] - Technical support for policy design [5] - Management (financial, strategic) [2] - Operationalization (technical) [3] - Promotion/Dissemination [4] - Contact Center Activities [2] - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) [n/a] - Other(s) [n/a]
<p>Q33. If other(s), please specify</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Q34. Does the energy agency have a department/area responsible for energy poverty or is it being created/defined?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Q35. If yes, please describe briefly the main project(s) you are currently working on.</p>	
<p>EMERGENCY MEASURES</p>	
<p>Q36. Are there special measures to mitigate rising energy prices, taking into account the current new framework (COVID-19, war in Ukraine, and consecutive increases in energy prices)?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q37. If yes please describe special measures adopted.</p>	<p>In the Recovery and Resilience Plan there are two investments directly targeted to vulnerable households – energy efficiency in buildings and grant scheme for solar and PV installations for households.</p>

7. FRANCE

Country: FRANCE	
INFORMATION REQUESTED / PROVIDED	
CONTACTED E'R ENERGY AGENCY	ADEME – Agence de la transition écologique Contact: Isolde Devalière Email: isolde.devaliere@ademe.fr
DEFINITION	
Q5. Is there a definition of energy poverty in your country?	Yes
Q6. If yes, please provide the working definition:	“Is in energy poverty [...] a person who has particular difficulties in getting the energy supply necessary to meet her/his basic needs in her/his dwelling because of inadequate conditions of revenues or housing” (Grenelle de l’Environnement, 2010)
Q7. Accordingly to the poverty definition in your country, please identify the main issues related to energy poverty - Low income - Low energy performance of the house - Energy costs - Access to essential energy services - Other(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income [5] - Low energy performance of the house [5] - costs [4] - Access to essential energy services [1] - Other(s) [n/a]
Q8. If other(s). Please specify:	-
Q9 – Q12. According to the Energy Poverty Observatory, 2018 is the year with the largest data set regarding primary indicators (as described in the EPOV Indicator Dashboard – Methodology Guidebook: HS021 and HH050 from Consensual-based indicators – EU-SILC Target variables; and M/2 and M2 from Expenditure-based indicators – HBS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HS021 - Arrears on utilities bills (population %): 5,4% (Eurostat, 2020). - HH050- Inability to keep home adequately warm (population %): 6,5% (Eurostat, 2020). - M/2 - Low absolute energy expenditure [or Absolute (equivalized) energy expenditure below half the national median]] (population %): 19.5% (EPOV, 2015).

<p>Is there more up-to-date information in your country? If yes, please specify your answer:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2M- High share of energy expenditure in income [or share of (equivalized) energy expenditure (compared to equivalized disposable income) above twice the national median]] (population %): 15% (EPOV, 2015).
<p>Q13. Is there another indicator that better describes energy poverty in your country?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q14. If yes, please specify and provide latest available data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The combination of high energy bills and low income: EER – Energy Effort Rate; “TEE – Taux d’Effort Energétique” in French. Share of households with energy expenses representing more than 8% of their total expenses, among the households of the three first deciles (i.e., among the 30% poorest households). Latest data about year 2020: 10.5% (gross value) or 11.7% (after weather correction). The other official indicator is about “feeling cold” (“FROID” indicator in French), that is similar to the inability to keep the home warm (answer to the question: “did you suffer of cold for at least 24h during the last winter?”). Latest data: 14% for winter 2019/2020, 20% for winter 2020/2021. For more details, see the latest ONPE dashboard published in February 2022: https://www.onpe.org/tableau_de_bord/tableau_de_bord_de_la_precaire_energetique_editon_2e_semestre_2021) https://indicator.energypoverty.eu/indicator?primaryId=1463
<p>POLICIES</p>	
<p>Q15. Is there a national strategy or plan to mitigate energy poverty?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q16. If yes, please identify if the following types of energy poverty measures are available in the plan/strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the last National observatory on energy poverty seminar (November 9, 2021), the government declared to be working on the design a national strategy to mitigate energy poverty: https://www.onpe.org/comptes_rendus/les_actes_du_colloque_d_e_lonpe_2021_synthese_multimedia.
<p>Q17. Are there activities/programmes already implemented or being defined in the different areas?</p> <p>(Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project.)</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Q18. If yes, please identify which type of measures are <u>already being implemented</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection; - Financial Intervention; - Energy Saving; - Renewable Energies; - Information Provision; <p>About RES, no scheme for solar PV specific to energy poverty or low income households, but for biomass boilers and heat pumps: public grants with higher rates as part of MaPrimeRénov', and special bonuses as part of white certificates scheme (during some time, this led to offers of heat pumps and biomass boilers at 1 euro remaining cost for low income households).;</p>
<p>Q19. What are the main barriers to implement the national strategy or plan? If a plan is not available, please identify the barriers for your national status, based on the best of your knowledge.</p> <p>(1 - The topic is not a barrier for mitigation efforts to 5 - The topic is one of the main barriers for mitigation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes - Legislation - Energy Literacy - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) - Investment (from the families) - Energy Costs - Lack of acceptance by citizens - Lack of dissemination of measures - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households [5] - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes [5] - Legislation [2] - Energy Literacy [4] - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) [4] - Investment (from the families) [4] - Energy Costs [4] - Lack of acceptance by citizens [2] - Lack of dissemination of measures [3] - Other(s) [N/A]
<p>Q20. If other(s), please specify</p>	
<p>FUNDING AND FINANCING</p>	
<p>Q21. What funding and financing sources exist for energy poverty mitigation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subsidies. - Loans. - Tariff schemes.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No funding sources are available - Subsidies - Tax breaks - Loans - Tariff schemes - Direct public investment (e.g., rehabilitation of public housing) - Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct public investment (e.g., rehabilitation of public housing).
RENEWABLE ENERGY COMMUNITIES AND ENERGY POVERTY	
<p>Q22. In your country, are there projects implemented or being designed to mitigate energy poverty that includes renewable energy communities (REC)?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>
<p>Q23. If yes, please indicate the main cluster of REC being used for energy poverty mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Industry - Residential - Services (including public administration buildings and equipments such as schools, etc.) - Hybrid - Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No national scheme at the moment. However, there might be local initiatives under development. - Participation to European projects in this field.
<p>Q24. If hybrid, please specify:</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Q25. If other(s), please specify</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Q26. If yes, please give a brief description of the most important/relevant adopted solution, stakeholders and other relevant information that better describe the implemented system</p> <p>(Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project).</p>	<p>-</p>

<p>Q27. In addition to lower energy price access due to the introduction of renewable energies, are there other benefits that those families can get from being part of a Renewable Energy Community?</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Q28. If yes, please specify: (1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social/Employment - Health - Economical (beyond price, e.g. service sharing) - Thermal Comfort - Other(s) 	<p>-</p>
<p>Q29. If other(s). Please specify:</p>	
<p>ROLE OF ENERGY AGENCIES</p>	
<p>Q30. Did the energy agency participate in the design of the national strategy or plan?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>
<p>Q31. If yes, please describe briefly the type of support from the energy agencies in the design of the national strategy (technical support, indicators, other).</p>	<p>First, ADEME is chairing the National Observatory (ONPE) that provides important background elements. And ADEME also produces various studies that support the design and improvement of the policies and programmes.</p>
<p>Q32. If applicable, in the implementation of this strategy/plan, what is the role of EnR member agency? (1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy design - Technical support for policy design - Management (financial, strategic) - Operationalization (technical) - Promotion/Dissemination - Contact Center Activities - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy design [2] - Technical support for policy design [3] - Management (financial, strategic) [1] - Operationalization (technical) [3] - Promotion/Dissemination [5] - Contact Center Activities [5] - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) [5] - Other(s) [5]

Q33. If other(s), please specify	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADEME is chairing the National Observatory on Energy Poverty (ONPE), and is leading the work on the three last items (promotion/dissemination, local energy advice centres and indicators). See the website of ONPE and its dashboard: https://www.onpe.org/tableau_de_bord
Q34. Does the energy agency have a department/area responsible for energy poverty or is it being created/defined?	Yes
Q35. If yes, please describe briefly the main project(s) you are currently working on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no ad-hoc department or service on energy poverty within ADEME, but two full time experts dedicated to energy poverty and ONPE, and other ADEME staff contributing to ONPE and activities on energy poverty as part of their missions, so in total 8 persons contribute to this field.
EMERGENCY MEASURES	
Q36. Are there special measures to mitigate rising energy prices, taking into account the current new framework (COVID-19, war in Ukraine, and consecutive increases in energy prices)?	Yes
Q37. If yes please describe special measures adopted.	Tariff umbrella: freeze of the gas sales regulated tariff and limitation of the electricity regulated tariff rise to 4% + special increase (about doubling) of the energy voucher

8. AUSTRIA

Country: AUSTRIA	
INFORMATION REQUESTED / PROVIDED	
CONTACTED E'R ENERGY AGENCY	AEA – Austrian Energy Agency Contact: Kerstin Schilcher Email: kerstin.schilcher@energyagency.at
DEFINITION	
Q5. Is there a definition of energy poverty in your country?	No
Q6. If yes, please provide the working definition:	
Q7. Accordingly to the poverty definition in your country, please identify the main issues related to energy poverty - Low income - Low energy performance of the house - Energy costs - Access to essential energy services - Other(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income [5] - Low energy performance of the house [2] - costs [5] - Access to essential energy services [4] - Other(s) [n/a]
Q8. If other(s). Please specify:	-
Q9 – Q12. According to the Energy Poverty Observatory, 2018 is the year with the largest data set regarding primary indicators (as described in the EPOV Indicator Dashboard – Methodology Guidebook: HS021 and HH050 from Consensual-based indicators – EU-SILC Target variables; and M/2 and M2 from Expenditure-based indicators – HBS). Is there more up-to-date information in your country? If yes, please specify your answer:	-
Q13. Is there another indicator that better describes energy poverty in your country?	No

Q14. If yes, please specify and provide latest available data.	
POLICIES	
Q15. Is there a national strategy or plan to mitigate energy poverty?	No
<p>Q16. If yes, please identify if the following types of energy poverty <u>measures are available in the plan/strategy</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	-
<p>Q17. Are there activities/programmes already implemented or being defined in the different areas?</p> <p>(Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project.)</p>	Yes
<p>Q18. If yes, please identify which type of measures are <u>already being implemented</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision.
<p>Q19. What are the main barriers to implement the national strategy or plan? If a plan is not available, please identify the barriers for your national status, based on the best of your knowledge.</p> <p>(1 - The topic is not a barrier for mitigation efforts to 5 - The topic is one of the main barriers for mitigation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes - Legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households [5] - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes [4] - Legislation [2] - Energy Literacy [4] - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) [3] - Investment (from the families) [5] - Energy Costs [1] - Lack of acceptance by citizens [3] - Lack of dissemination of measures [3]

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy Literacy - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) - Investment (from the families) - Energy Costs - Lack of acceptance by citizens - Lack of dissemination of measures - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other(s) [N/A]
<p>Q20. If other(s), please specify</p>	
<p>FUNDING AND FINANCING</p>	
<p>Q21. What funding and financing sources exist for energy poverty mitigation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No funding sources are available - Subsidies - Tax breaks - Loans - Tariff schemes - Direct public investment (e.g., rehabilitation of public housing) - Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subsidies.
<p>RENEWABLE ENERGY COMMUNITIES AND ENERGY POVERTY</p>	
<p>Q22. In your country, are there projects implemented or being designed to mitigate energy poverty that includes renewable energy communities (REC)?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Q23. If yes, please indicate the main cluster of REC being used for energy poverty mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Industry - Residential - Services (including public administration buildings and equipments such as schools, etc.) - Hybrid - Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -
<p>Q24. If hybrid, please specify:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -
<p>Q25. If other(s), please specify</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -

<p>Q26. If yes, please give a brief description of the most important/relevant adopted solution, stakeholders and other relevant information that better describe the implemented system (Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project).</p>	
<p>Q27. In addition to lower energy price access due to the introduction of renewable energies, are there other benefits that those families can get from being part of a Renewable Energy Community?</p>	
<p>Q28. If yes, please specify: <i>(1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social/Employment - Health - Economical (beyond price, e.g. service sharing) - Thermal Comfort - Other(s) 	-
<p>Q29. If other(s). Please specify:</p>	
ROLE OF ENERGY AGENCIES	
<p>Q30. Did the energy agency participate in the design of the national strategy or plan?</p>	No
<p>Q31. If yes, please describe briefly the type of support from the energy agencies in the design of the national strategy (technical support, indicators, other).</p>	
<p>Q32. If applicable, in the implementation of this strategy/plan, what is the role of EnR member agency? <i>(1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy design - Technical support for policy design - Management (financial, strategic) - Operationalization (technical) - Promotion/Dissemination 	-

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contact Center Activities - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) - Other(s) 		
Q33. If other(s), please specify		-
Q34. Does the energy agency have a department/area responsible for energy poverty or is it being created/defined?		Yes
Q35. If yes, please describe briefly the main project(s) you are currently working on.	<p>We are currently involved in ENPOR, an H2020 project to support energy poor households in the private rental sector. Here, in our target region of Vienna, we are implementing the development of new target group-oriented information and advisory materials on energy topics together with an energy advisory service for energy poor households. In contrast to current material, they contain little text and focus on clear communication with the help of illustrations. This is intended to provide important added value for advice for and communication with energy poor households. Furthermore, we are also working in a national project on the development of material on mobility topics for the consultation of energy poor households, as mobility is usually an unaddressed topic there. This is intended to create a basis for raising awareness among affected households on related topics and issues as well. We are also in ongoing contact with the ministry and, if necessary, provide input on the topic, which has become very relevant due to current developments.</p>	
EMERGENCY MEASURES		
Q36. Are there special measures to mitigate rising energy prices, taking into account the current new framework (COVID-19, war in Ukraine, and consecutive increases in energy prices)?	Yes	
Q37. If yes please describe special measures adopted.	<p>In Austria, several financial supports for households were introduced to relieve them from the rising energy prices. While the measures also benefit energy poor households, they are not tailored to them specifically: - Through an energy cost offset, each household can apply for 150 euros of assistance, which will be deducted from the annual energy bill. - The green electricity subsidy (levy in electricity costs) has been suspended for the year 2022. - Electricity and gas tax have been temporarily reduced by 90%. - Through an inflation compensation, socially vulnerable households can receive a further 300 euros in support for this year. - Through a so-called climate bonus, all households will also receive 500 euros per person (250 for children) in the household as support this year. This was originally intended as a relief measure for the introduction of a CO2 price. However, due to the current situation, the introduction of the price was postponed and the support increased.</p>	

9. GREECE

Country: GREECE	
INFORMATION REQUESTED / PROVIDED	
CONTACTED E'R ENERGY AGENCY	CES – Centre for Renewable Energy Sources and Saving Contact: Vassilis Kiliias Email: vkiliias@cres.gr
DEFINITION	
Q5. Is there a definition of energy poverty in your country?	Yes
Q6. If yes, please provide the working definition:	The National Strategy for Energy Poverty Alleviation proposes that a household is considered to fall into energy poverty area, where both following conditions are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its total annual energy cost is less than 60% of the cost of its minimum energy requirements and • Its net annual income is less than 60% of the national median.
Q7. Accordingly to the poverty definition in your country, please identify the main issues related to energy poverty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income - Low energy performance of the house - Energy costs - Access to essential energy services - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income [5] - Low energy performance of the house [5] - costs [5] - Access to essential energy services [4] - Other(s) [n/a]
Q8. If other(s). Please specify:	-

<p>Q9 – Q12. According to the Energy Poverty Observatory, 2018 is the year with the largest data set regarding primary indicators (as described in the EPOV Indicator Dashboard – Methodology Guidebook: HS021 and HH050 from Consensual-based indicators – EU-SILC Target variables; and M/2 and M2 from Expenditure-based indicators – HBS).</p> <p>Is there more up-to-date information in your country? If yes, please specify your answer:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HS021 - Arrears on utilities bills (population %) : 33% approximately.
<p>Q13. Is there another indicator that better describes energy poverty in your country?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q14. If yes, please specify and provide latest available data.</p>	<p>The National Strategy for Energy Poverty Alleviation proposes that a household is considered to fall into energy poverty area, where both following conditions are met: • Its total annual energy cost is less than 60% of the cost of its minimum energy requirements and, • Its net annual income is less than 60% of the national median.</p>
<p>POLICIES</p>	
<p>Q15. Is there a national strategy or plan to mitigate energy poverty?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q16. If yes, please identify if the following types of energy poverty <u>measures are available in the plan/strategy</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision.
<p>Q17. Are there activities/programmes already implemented or being defined in the different areas?</p> <p>(Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project.)</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q18. If yes, please identify which type of measures are <u>already being implemented</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision.
<p>Q19. What are the main barriers to implement the national strategy or plan? If a plan is not available, please identify the barriers for your national status, based on the best of your knowledge.</p> <p>(1 - The topic is not a barrier for mitigation efforts to 5 - The topic is one of the main barriers for mitigation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes - Legislation - Energy Literacy - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) - Investment (from the families) - Energy Costs - Lack of acceptance by citizens - Lack of dissemination of measures - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households [4] - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes [2] - Legislation [n/a] - Energy Literacy [4] - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) [4] - Investment (from the families) [5] - Energy Costs [5] - Lack of acceptance by citizens [1] - Lack of dissemination of measures [1] - Other(s) [N/A]
<p>Q20. If other(s), please specify</p>	
<p>FUNDING AND FINANCING</p>	
<p>Q21. What funding and financing sources exist for energy poverty mitigation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No funding sources are available - Subsidies - Tax breaks - Loans - Tariff schemes - Direct public investment (e.g., rehabilitation of public housing) - Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subsidies; - Tariff schemes; - The National Strategy for Energy Poverty Alleviation proposes that a household is considered to fall into energy poverty area, where both following conditions are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its total annual energy cost is less than 60% of the cost of its minimum energy requirements and, • Its net annual income is less than 60% of the national median.;
<p>RENEWABLE ENERGY COMMUNITIES AND ENERGY POVERTY</p>	
<p>Q22. In your country, are there projects implemented or being designed to mitigate energy poverty that includes renewable energy communities (REC)?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>

<p>Q23. If yes, please indicate the main cluster of REC being used for energy poverty mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Industry - Residential - Services (including public administration buildings and equipments such as schools, etc.) - Hybrid - Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services (including public administration buildings and equipments such as schools, etc.) - Hybrid
<p>Q24. If hybrid, please specify:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - REC's where local authorities participate.
<p>Q25. If other(s), please specify</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Q26. If yes, please give a brief description of the most important/relevant adopted solution, stakeholders and other relevant information that better describe the implemented system (Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project).</p>	<p>REC's using net-- metering schemes may provide a part of RES produced electricity to energy poor household and vulnerable consumers.</p>
<p>Q27. In addition to lower energy price access due to the introduction of renewable energies, are there other benefits that those families can get from being part of a Renewable Energy Community?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Q28. If yes, please specify: (1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social/Employment - Health - Economical (beyond price, e.g. service sharing) - Thermal Comfort - Other(s) 	<p>-</p>
<p>Q29. If other(s). Please specify:</p>	<p></p>
<p>ROLE OF ENERGY AGENCIES</p>	
<p>Q30. Did the energy agency participate in the design of the national strategy or plan?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>

<p>Q31. If yes, please describe briefly the type of support from the energy agencies in the design of the national strategy (technical support, indicators, other).</p>	<p>The National Strategy for Energy Poverty Alleviation was developed by CRES on behalf of the Greek Ministry of Energy & Climate Change.</p>
<p>Q32. If applicable, in the implementation of this strategy/plan, what is the role of EnR member agency? (1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy design - Technical support for policy design - Management (financial, strategic) - Operationalization (technical) - Promotion/Dissemination - Contact Center Activities - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy design [2] - Technical support for policy design [5] - Management (financial, strategic) [2] - Operationalization (technical) [3] - Promotion/Dissemination [2] - Contact Center Activities [n/a] - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) [5] - Other(s) [5]
<p>Q33. If other(s), please specify</p>	<p>- The National Action Plan foresees that CRES will operate the ‘National Observatory for Energy Poverty’ aiming at monitoring energy poverty data and policies.</p>
<p>Q34. Does the energy agency have a department/area responsible for energy poverty or is it being created/defined?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q35. If yes, please describe briefly the main project(s) you are currently working on.</p>	<p>Actions to Mitigate Energy Poverty in the Private Rented Sector https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/889385</p>
<p>EMERGENCY MEASURES</p>	
<p>Q36. Are there special measures to mitigate rising energy prices, taking into account the current new framework (COVID-19, war in Ukraine, and consecutive increases in energy prices)?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q37. If yes please describe special measures adopted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National subsidy on excess Electricity & Fuel prices for the majority of households (Power & Fuel Pass) - Suspension of specific electricity market mechanisms for one year – Market prices control

10. CROATIA

Country: CROATIA	
INFORMATION REQUESTED / PROVIDED	
CONTACTED E'R ENERGY AGENCY	Energy Institute Hrvoje Pozar Contact: Vesna Bukarica Email: vbukarica@eihp.hr
DEFINITION	
Q5. Is there a definition of energy poverty in your country?	No
Q6. If yes, please provide the working definition:	
Q7. Accordingly to the poverty definition in your country, please identify the main issues related to energy poverty - Low income - Low energy performance of the house - Energy costs - Access to essential energy services - Other(s)	
Q8. If other(s). Please specify:	There is no definition, but there were some actions directed towards citizens at risk of energy poverty. These are actually the most socially vulnerable people, users of social help in form of guaranteed minimal compensation. Hence, energy poverty is actually related to general poverty. Energy related issues are not really assessed. However, this should change with the official definition of energy poverty.

<p>Q9 – Q12. According to the Energy Poverty Observatory, 2018 is the year with the largest data set regarding primary indicators (as described in the EPOV Indicator Dashboard – Methodology Guidebook: HS021 and HH050 from Consensual-based indicators – EU-SILC Target variables; and M/2 and M2 from Expenditure-based indicators – HBS).</p> <p>Is there more up-to-date information in your country? If yes, please specify your answer:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HS021 - Arrears on utilities bills (population %): 17,5%. - HH050- Inability to keep home adequately warm (population %): 7,7%. - M/2 - Low absolute energy expenditure [or Absolute (equivalised) energy expenditure below half the national median]] (population %): 7,5%. - 2M- High share of energy expenditure in income [or share of (equivalised) energy expenditure (compared to equivalized disposable income) above twice the national median]] (population %): 12%.
<p>Q13. Is there another indicator that better describes energy poverty in your country?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Q14. If yes, please specify and provide latest available data.</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>POLICIES</p>	
<p>Q15. Is there a national strategy or plan to mitigate energy poverty?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Q16. If yes, please identify if the following types of energy poverty <u>measures</u> are available in the <u>plan/strategy</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	
<p>Q17. Are there activities/programmes already implemented or being defined in the different areas?</p> <p>(Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project.)</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q18. If yes, please identify which type of measures are <u>already being implemented</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy Saving.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	
<p>Q19. What are the main barriers to implement the national strategy or plan? If a plan is not available, please identify the barriers for your national status, based on the best of your knowledge.</p> <p>(1 - The topic is not a barrier for mitigation efforts to 5 - The topic is one of the main barriers for mitigation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes - Legislation - Energy Literacy - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) - Investment (from the families) - Energy Costs - Lack of acceptance by citizens - Lack of dissemination of measures - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households [3] - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes [4] - Legislation [3] - Energy Literacy [1] - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) [3] - Investment (from the families) [5] - Energy Costs [3] - Lack of acceptance by citizens [3] - Lack of dissemination of measures [2] - Other(s) [N/A]
<p>Q20. If other(s), please specify</p>	
<p>FUNDING AND FINANCING</p>	
<p>Q21. What funding and financing sources exist for energy poverty mitigation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No funding sources are available - Subsidies - Tax breaks - Loans - Tariff schemes - Direct public investment (e.g., rehabilitation of public housing) - Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subsidies. - Direct public investment (e.g., rehabilitation of public housing).
<p>RENEWABLE ENERGY COMMUNITIES AND ENERGY POVERTY</p>	

Q22. In your country, are there projects implemented or being designed to mitigate energy poverty that includes renewable energy communities (REC)?	No
Q23. If yes, please indicate the main cluster of REC being used for energy poverty mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Industry - Residential - Services (including public administration buildings and equipments such as schools, etc.) - Hybrid - Other 	
Q24. If hybrid, please specify:	
Q25. If other(s), please specify	
Q26. If yes, please give a brief description of the most important/relevant adopted solution, stakeholders and other relevant information that better describe the implemented system (Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project).	
Q27. In addition to lower energy price access due to the introduction of renewable energies, are there other benefits that those families can get from being part of a Renewable Energy Community?	
Q28. If yes, please specify: <i>(1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social/Employment - Health - Economical (beyond price, e.g. service sharing) - Thermal Comfort - Other(s) 	-
Q29. If other(s). Please specify:	
ROLE OF ENERGY AGENCIES	

Q30. Did the energy agency participate in the design of the national strategy or plan?	Yes.
Q31. If yes, please describe briefly the type of support from the energy agencies in the design of the national strategy (technical support, indicators, other).	Technical support to the competent authority responsible for adoption of plan
Q32. If applicable, in the implementation of this strategy/plan, what is the role of EnR member agency? (1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant) - Policy design - Technical support for policy design - Management (financial, strategic) - Operationalization (technical) - Promotion/Dissemination - Contact Center Activities - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) - Other(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy design [5] - Technical support for policy design [5] - Management (financial, strategic) [1] - Operationalization (technical) [1] - Promotion/Dissemination [1] - Contact Center Activities [1] - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) [1] - Other(s) [n/a]
Q33. If other(s), please specify	-
Q34. Does the energy agency have a department/area responsible for energy poverty or is it being created/defined?	No
Q35. If yes, please describe briefly the main project(s) you are currently working on.	
EMERGENCY MEASURES	
Q36. Are there special measures to mitigate rising energy prices, taking into account the current new framework (COVID-19, war in Ukraine, and consecutive increases in energy prices)?	Yes
Q37. If yes please describe special measures adopted.	Regulation of prices and vouchers for energy costs

11. LUXEMBOURG

Country: LUXEMBURG	
INFORMATION REQUESTED / PROVIDED	
CONTACTED E'R ENERGY AGENCY	Klima-Agence G.I.E. Contact: Gilbert Théato / Fenn Faber Email: gilbert.theato@klima-agence.lu
DEFINITION	
Q5. Is there a definition of energy poverty in your country?	No
Q6. If yes, please provide the working definition:	
Q7. Accordingly to the poverty definition in your country, please identify the main issues related to energy poverty - Low income - Low energy performance of the house - Energy costs - Access to essential energy services - Other(s)	-
Q8. If other(s). Please specify:	-
Q9 – Q12. According to the Energy Poverty Observatory, 2018 is the year with the largest data set regarding primary indicators (as described in the EPOV Indicator Dashboard – Methodology Guidebook: HS021 and HH050 from Consensual-based indicators – EU-SILC Target variables; and M/2 and M2 from Expenditure-based indicators – HBS). Is there more up-to-date information in your country? If yes, please specify your answer:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HS021 - Arrears on utilities bills (population %) : (2,9% for 2020). Results are published here: Statistics Eurostat (europa.eu). - HH050- Inability to keep home adequately warm (population %): (3,6% for 2020). Results are published here: Statistics Eurostat (europa.eu). - M/2 - Low absolute energy expenditure [or Absolute (equivalised) energy expenditure below half the national median)] (population %): No.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2M- High share of energy expenditure in income [or Share of (equivalised) energy expenditure (compared to equivalized disposable income) above twice the national median]] (population %): No.
Q13. Is there another indicator that better describes energy poverty in your country?	No
Q14. If yes, please specify and provide latest available data.	-
POLICIES	
Q15. Is there a national strategy or plan to mitigate energy poverty?	No
<p>Q16. If yes, please identify if the following types of energy poverty <u>measures are available in the plan/strategy.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	
<p>Q17. Are there activities/programmes already implemented or being defined in the different areas?</p> <p>(Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project.)</p>	Yes
<p>Q18. If yes, please identify which type of measures are <u>already being implemented:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Information Provision.

<p>Q19. What are the main barriers to implement the national strategy or plan? If a plan is not available, please identify the barriers for your national status, based on the best of your knowledge.</p> <p>(1 - The topic is not a barrier for mitigation efforts to 5 - The topic is one of the main barriers for mitigation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes - Legislation - Energy Literacy - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) - Investment (from the families) - Energy Costs - Lack of acceptance by citizens - Lack of dissemination of measures - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households [4] - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes [4] - Legislation [4] - Energy Literacy [4] - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) [2] - Investment (from the families) [4] - Energy Costs [2] - Lack of acceptance by citizens [3] - Lack of dissemination of measures [1] - Other(s) [1]
<p>Q20. If other(s), please specify</p>	<p>No responsible authority for energy poverty</p>
<p>FUNDING AND FINANCING</p>	
<p>Q21. What funding and financing sources exist for energy poverty mitigation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No funding sources are available - Subsidies - Tax breaks - Loans - Tariff schemes - Direct public investment (e.g., rehabilitation of public housing) - Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subsidies; - Loans; - Social welfare office may pay energy bills of households not able to pay. - Subsidy schemes for refurbishment, - Renewable energy systems, electromobility, household appliances. - Free public transport. Direct / general subsidy for households with low income (AVC).;
<p>RENEWABLE ENERGY COMMUNITIES AND ENERGY POVERTY</p>	
<p>Q22. In your country, are there projects implemented or being designed to mitigate energy poverty that includes renewable energy communities (REC)?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Q23. If yes, please indicate the main cluster of REC being used for energy poverty mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Industry 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential - Services (including public administration buildings and equipments such as schools, etc.) - Hybrid - Other 	
<p>Q24. If hybrid, please specify:</p>	
<p>Q25. If other(s), please specify</p>	
<p>Q26. If yes, please give a brief description of the most important/relevant adopted solution, stakeholders and other relevant information that better describe the implemented system (Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project).</p>	
<p>Q27. In addition to lower energy price access due to the introduction of renewable energies, are there other benefits that those families can get from being part of a Renewable Energy Community?</p>	
<p>Q28. If yes, please specify: <i>(1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social/Employment - Health - Economical (beyond price, e.g. service sharing) - Thermal Comfort - Other(s) 	-
<p>Q29. If other(s). Please specify:</p>	
ROLE OF ENERGY AGENCIES	
<p>Q30. Did the energy agency participate in the design of the national strategy or plan?</p>	No
<p>Q31. If yes, please describe briefly the type of support from the energy agencies in the design of the national strategy (technical support, indicators, other).</p>	

<p>Q32. If applicable, in the implementation of this strategy/plan, what is the role of EnR member agency?</p> <p>(1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy design - Technical support for policy design - Management (financial, strategic) - Operationalization (technical) - Promotion/Dissemination - Contact Center Activities - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) - Other(s) 	-
<p>Q33. If other(s), please specify</p>	-
<p>Q34. Does the energy agency have a department/area responsible for energy poverty or is it being created/defined?</p>	Yes
<p>Q35. If yes, please describe briefly the main project(s) you are currently working on.</p>	- Implementation of a project procuring energy advice to households with low income, combined to an electric appliances subsidy scheme
EMERGENCY MEASURES	
<p>Q36. Are there special measures to mitigate rising energy prices, taking into account the current new framework (COVID-19, war in Ukraine, and consecutive increases in energy prices)?</p>	Yes
<p>Q37. If yes please describe special measures adopted.</p>	<p>General measures, not only for low-income households:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforced subsidy schemes (general measure, not only for low-income households) - Temporary overtake of grid usage fee for natural gas for household clients - Temporary reduction of heating oil, gasoline and diesel prices - Tax break (depending on income height) Specific measures - General subsidy for low-income households - Social top-up on residential refurbishment and renewable energy systems.

12. SLOVAKIA

Country: ITALY	
INFORMATION REQUESTED / PROVIDED	
CONTACTED E'R ENERGY AGENCY	SEIA – Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency Contact: Stanislav Laktiš Email: stanislav.laktis@siea.gov.sk
DEFINITION	
Q5. Is there a definition of energy poverty in your country?	No
Q6. If yes, please provide the working definition:	
Q7. Accordingly to the poverty definition in your country, please identify the main issues related to energy poverty - Low income - Low energy performance of the house - Energy costs - Access to essential energy services - Other(s)	-
Q8. If other(s). Please specify:	-
Q9 – Q12. According to the Energy Poverty Observatory, 2018 is the year with the largest data set regarding primary indicators (as described in the EPOV Indicator Dashboard – Methodology Guidebook: HS021 and HH050 from Consensual-based indicators – EU-SILC Target variables; and M/2 and M2 from Expenditure-based indicators – HBS). Is there more up-to-date information in your country? If yes, please specify your answer:	

Q13. Is there another indicator that better describes energy poverty in your country?	No
Q14. If yes, please specify and provide latest available data.	-
POLICIES	
Q15. Is there a national strategy or plan to mitigate energy poverty?	No
Q16. If yes, please identify if the following types of energy poverty <u>measures are available in the plan/strategy</u> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	-
Q17. Are there activities/programmes already implemented or being defined in the different areas? (Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project.)	No
Q18. If yes, please identify which type of measures are <u>already being implemented</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	-
Q19. What are the main barriers to implement the national strategy or plan? If a plan is not available, please identify the barriers for your national status, based on the best of your knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households [5] - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes [4] - Legislation [5] - Energy Literacy [4]

<p>(1 - The topic is not a barrier for mitigation efforts to 5 - The topic is one of the main barriers for mitigation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes - Legislation - Energy Literacy - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) - Investment (from the families) - Energy Costs - Lack of acceptance by citizens - Lack of dissemination of measures - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) [4] - Investment (from the families) [4] - Energy Costs [5] - Lack of acceptance by citizens [5] - Lack of dissemination of measures [3] - Other(s) [N/A]
<p>Q20. If other(s), please specify</p>	
<p>FUNDING AND FINANCING</p>	
<p>Q21. What funding and financing sources exist for energy poverty mitigation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No funding sources are available - Subsidies - Tax breaks - Loans - Tariff schemes - Direct public investment (e.g., rehabilitation of public housing) - Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct public investment (e.g., rehabilitation of public housing).
<p>RENEWABLE ENERGY COMMUNITIES AND ENERGY POVERTY</p>	
<p>Q22. In your country, are there projects implemented or being designed to mitigate energy poverty that includes renewable energy communities (REC)?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Q23. If yes, please indicate the main cluster of REC being used for energy poverty mitigation:</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Industry - Residential - Services (including public administration buildings and equipments such as schools, etc.) - Hybrid - Other 	
<p>Q24. If hybrid, please specify:</p>	
<p>Q25. If other(s), please specify</p>	
<p>Q26. If yes, please give a brief description of the most important/relevant adopted solution, stakeholders and other relevant information that better describe the implemented system</p> <p>(Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project).</p>	
<p>Q27. In addition to lower energy price access due to the introduction of renewable energies, are there other benefits that those families can get from being part of a Renewable Energy Community?</p>	
<p>Q28. If yes, please specify:</p> <p><i>(1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social/Employment - Health - Economical (beyond price, e.g. service sharing) - Thermal Comfort - Other(s) 	-
<p>Q29. If other(s). Please specify:</p>	
ROLE OF ENERGY AGENCIES	
<p>Q30. Did the energy agency participate in the design of the national strategy or plan?</p>	No

<p>Q31. If yes, please describe briefly the type of support from the energy agencies in the design of the national strategy (technical support, indicators, other).</p>	
<p>Q32. If applicable, in the implementation of this strategy/plan, what is the role of EnR member agency? (1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy design - Technical support for policy design - Management (financial, strategic) - Operationalization (technical) - Promotion/Dissemination - Contact Center Activities - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) - Other(s) 	-
<p>Q33. If other(s), please specify</p>	
<p>Q34. Does the energy agency have a department/area responsible for energy poverty or is it being created/defined?</p>	
<p>Q35. If yes, please describe briefly the main project(s) you are currently working on.</p>	
EMERGENCY MEASURES	
<p>Q36. Are there special measures to mitigate rising energy prices, taking into account the current new framework (COVID-19, war in Ukraine, and consecutive increases in energy prices)?</p>	Yes
<p>Q37. If yes please describe special measures adopted.</p>	<p>Financing programs for energy efficiency and change of heating sources in households (RRF), change in legislation – several measures in consumers protection.</p>

13. LITHUANIA

Country: LITHUANIA	
INFORMATION REQUESTED / PROVIDED	
CONTACTED E'R ENERGY AGENCY	Lithuanian Energy Agency Contact: Karolis Janusevicius Email: karolis.janusevicius@gmail.com
DEFINITION	
Q5. Is there a definition of energy poverty in your country?	No
Q6. If yes, please provide the working definition:	
Q7. Accordingly to the poverty definition in your country, please identify the main issues related to energy poverty - Low income - Low energy performance of the house - Energy costs - Access to essential energy services - Other(s)	-
Q8. If other(s). Please specify:	-
Q9 – Q12. According to the Energy Poverty Observatory, 2018 is the year with the largest data set regarding primary indicators (as described in the EPOV Indicator Dashboard – Methodology Guidebook: HS021 and HH050 from Consensual-based indicators – EU-SILC Target variables; and M/2 and M2 from Expenditure-based indicators – HBS). Is there more up-to-date information in your country? If yes, please specify your answer:	- HS021 - Arrears on utilities bills (population %) : 7,27% - HH050- Inability to keep home adequately warm (population %): 30,2%
Q13. Is there another indicator that better describes energy poverty in your country?	Yes

<p>Q14. If yes, please specify and provide latest available data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of leak, damp, rot - Percentage of citizens given compensation for heating bills -
POLICIES	
<p>Q15. Is there a national strategy or plan to mitigate energy poverty?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Q16. If yes, please identify if the following types of energy poverty <u>measures</u> are available in the <u>plan/strategy</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	<p>-</p>
<p>Q17. Are there activities/programmes already implemented or being defined in the different areas?</p> <p>(Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project.)</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q18. If yes, please identify which type of measures are <u>already being implemented</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Information Provision.
<p>Q19. What are the main barriers to implement the national strategy or plan? If a plan is not available, please identify the barriers for your national status, based on the best of your knowledge.</p> <p>(1 - The topic is not a barrier for mitigation efforts to 5 - The topic is one of the main barriers for mitigation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households [4] - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes [4] - Legislation [4] - Energy Literacy [4] - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) [5] - Investment (from the families) [3]

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes - Legislation - Energy Literacy - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) - Investment (from the families) - Energy Costs - Lack of acceptance by citizens - Lack of dissemination of measures - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy Costs [5] - Lack of acceptance by citizens [4] - Lack of dissemination of measures [3] - Other(s) [N/A]
<p>Q20. If other(s), please specify</p>	
<p>FUNDING AND FINANCING</p>	
<p>Q21. What funding and financing sources exist for energy poverty mitigation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No funding sources are available - Subsidies - Tax breaks - Loans - Tariff schemes - Direct public investment (e.g., rehabilitation of public housing) - Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subsidies. - Tariff schemes.
<p>RENEWABLE ENERGY COMMUNITIES AND ENERGY POVERTY</p>	
<p>Q22. In your country, are there projects implemented or being designed to mitigate energy poverty that includes renewable energy communities (REC)?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Q23. If yes, please indicate the main cluster of REC being used for energy poverty mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Industry - Residential - Services (including public administration buildings and equipments such as schools, etc.) - Hybrid - Other 	

Q24. If hybrid, please specify:	
Q25. If other(s), please specify	
Q26. If yes, please give a brief description of the most important/relevant adopted solution, stakeholders and other relevant information that better describe the implemented system (Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project).	
Q27. In addition to lower energy price access due to the introduction of renewable energies, are there other benefits that those families can get from being part of a Renewable Energy Community?	
Q28. If yes, please specify: (1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant) - Social/Employment - Health - Economical (beyond price, e.g. service sharing) - Thermal Comfort - Other(s)	-
Q29. If other(s). Please specify:	
ROLE OF ENERGY AGENCIES	
Q30. Did the energy agency participate in the design of the national strategy or plan?	Yes.
Q31. If yes, please describe briefly the type of support from the energy agencies in the design of the national strategy (technical support, indicators, other).	Assessment of measures, modeling of energy consumption
Q32. If applicable, in the implementation of this strategy/plan, what is the role of EnR member agency? (1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant) - Policy design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy design [2] - Technical support for policy design [3] - Management (financial, strategic) [1] - Operationalization (technical) [1] - Promotion/Dissemination [3]

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support for policy design - Management (financial, strategic) - Operationalization (technical) - Promotion/Dissemination - Contact Center Activities - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contact Center Activities [1] - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) [1] - Other(s) [n/a]
<p>Q33. If other(s), please specify</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Q34. Does the energy agency have a department/area responsible for energy poverty or is it being created/defined?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Q35. If yes, please describe briefly the main project(s) you are currently working on.</p>	
<p>EMERGENCY MEASURES</p>	
<p>Q36. Are there special measures to mitigate rising energy prices, taking into account the current new framework (COVID-19, war in Ukraine, and consecutive increases in energy prices)?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q37. If yes please describe special measures adopted.</p>	<p>Compensations for electricity and gas consumers</p>

14. SPAIN

Country: SPAIN	
INFORMATION REQUESTED / PROVIDED	
CONTACTED E'R ENERGY AGENCY	IDAE – Institute for Diversification and Saving of Energy Contacts: Pilar de Arriba Emails: pdearriba@idaes.es
DEFINITION	
Q5. Is there a definition of energy poverty in your country?	Yes
Q6. If yes, please provide the working definition:	Energy poverty is the situation in which a home is found in which there is no basic needs for energy supplies can be met, such as consequence of an insufficient level of income and which, in your case, may be aggravated by having an energy-inefficient home. (Definition from the National Strategy against Energy Poverty, 2019-2024, (ENPE in spanish), approved by Agreement of the Council of Ministers of April 5, 2019)
Q7. Accordingly to the poverty definition in your country, please identify the main issues related to energy poverty - Low income - Low energy performance of the house - Energy costs - Access to essential energy services - Other(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income [5] - Low energy performance of the house [5] - costs [5] - Access to essential energy services [5] - Other(s) [n/a]
Q8. If other(s). Please specify:	
Q9 – Q12. According to the Energy Poverty Observatory, 2018 is the year with the largest data set regarding primary indicators (as described in the EPOV Indicator Dashboard – Methodology Guidebook: HS021 and HH050 from Consensual-based indicators – EU-SILC Target variables; and M/2 and M2 from Expenditure-based indicators – HBS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HS021 - Arrears on utilities bills (population %) : 9.6% in 2020; Source: ENPE/INE (National Statistics Institute). - HH050- Inability to keep home adequately warm (population %) : 10.9% in 2020; Source: ENPE/INE. - M/2 - Low absolute energy expenditure [or Absolute (equivalised) energy expenditure below half the national median)] (population %) : 10.31% in 2020; Source: ENPE/INE.

<p>Is there more up-to-date information in your country? If yes, please specify your answer:</p>	<p>- 2M- High share of energy expenditure in income [or Share of (equalised) energy expenditure (compared to equalized disposable income) above twice the national median]] (population %): 16.8% in 2020; Source: ENPE/INE.</p>
<p>Q13. Is there another indicator that better describes energy poverty in your country?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q14. If yes, please specify and provide latest available data.</p>	<p>- AROPE rate (the share of the total population who are either at risk of poverty, or severely materially and socially deprived or living in a household with a very low work intensity (*)): 26.4% in 2020; Source: INE</p> <p>- At-risk-of-poverty rate (*) 2020: 21,0%-18.6% (**); Source: INE. (*): Situation from the year prior to the interview. According to the Eurostat criteria, the poverty risk threshold is set at 60% of the median income per consumption unit. (**): The household income includes imputed rent. Imputed rent applies to households that do not pay full rent because they own or occupy rented housing at less than market price or free of charge. The imputed value is the equivalent of the rent that would be paid in the market for a dwelling similar to the one occupied, less any rent actually paid. Likewise, the interest on the loans requested for the purchase of the main home is deducted from the total income of the household.</p> <p>- Households with electricity social bonus: 6% (***) in 2021; Source: MITERD (Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic challenge).</p> <p>- Households with thermal social bonus (***) : 6% (***) in 2021; Source: MITERD. (***) These figures does not include the real number of potential beneficiaries The basic requirements to benefit from the social electricity tariff are to have contracted the electricity regulated tariff (Voluntary Price for Small Consumer, PVPC in Spanish) and to have a contracted power equal to or less than 10 kW. All consumers who satisfy both criteria must also meet certain socioeconomic requirements in terms of income level and composition of the family unit. The beneficiaries of the thermal social bonus are the beneficiaries of the Electricity Social bonus as of December 31 of the previous year. Around 1.3 million consumers benefit from the social bonus in its various categories. By the end of 2021, 50.5% of the beneficiaries were classified as vulnerable, 48.8% as severely vulnerable and less than 1% as at risk of social exclusion.</p>
<p>POLICIES</p>	
<p>Q15. Is there a national strategy or plan to mitigate energy poverty?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Q16. If yes, please identify if the following types of energy poverty measures are available in the plan/strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision.
<p>Q17. Are there activities/programmes already implemented or being defined in the different areas?</p> <p>(Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project.)</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q18. If yes, please identify which type of measures are <u>already being implemented</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer Protection. - Financial Intervention. - Energy Saving. - Renewable Energies. - Information Provision. - Other(s). 	<p>-</p>
<p>Q19. What are the main barriers to implement the national strategy or plan? If a plan is not available, please identify the barriers for your national status, based on the best of your knowledge.</p> <p>(1 - The topic is not a barrier for mitigation efforts to 5 - The topic is one of the main barriers for mitigation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes - Legislation - Energy Literacy - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) - Investment (from the families) - Energy Costs - Lack of acceptance by citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of energy poor households [5] - Connecting eligible households to existing programmes [4] - Legislation [3] - Energy Literacy [4] - Financing (from national schemes, banks and others) [3] - Investment (from the families) [5] - Energy Costs [5] - Lack of acceptance by citizens [3] - Lack of dissemination of measures [4] - Other(s) [N/A]

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of dissemination of measures - Other(s) 	
<p>Q20. If other(s), please specify</p>	
<p>FUNDING AND FINANCING</p>	
<p>Q21. What funding and financing sources exist for energy poverty mitigation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No funding sources are available - Subsidies - Tax breaks - Loans - Tariff schemes - Direct public investment (e.g., rehabilitation of public housing) - Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subsidies. - Loans. - Tariff schemes. - Direct public investment (e.g., rehabilitation of public housing).
<p>RENEWABLE ENERGY COMMUNITIES AND ENERGY POVERTY</p>	
<p>Q22. In your country, are there projects implemented or being designed to mitigate energy poverty that includes renewable energy communities (REC)?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>
<p>Q23. If yes, please indicate the main cluster of REC being used for energy poverty mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Industry - Residential - Services (including public administration buildings and equipments such as schools, etc.) - Hybrid - Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential - Services (including public administration buildings and equipments such as schools, etc.) - Hybrid
<p>Q24. If hybrid, please specify:</p>	<p>There are REC projects which cover more than one sector, usually household and services.</p>
<p>Q25. If other(s), please specify</p>	<p>-</p>

<p>Q26. If yes, please give a brief description of the most important/relevant adopted solution, stakeholders and other relevant information that better describe the implemented system</p> <p>(Please provide individual project fact sheets for each measure/project/programme in the annex, one per project).</p>	<p>The CE IMPLEMENTA program (see Annex IV) is an initiative, promoted by the MITERD through the IDAE within the Spanish Recovery Plan, whose objective is to promote social innovation and citizen participation in renewable energies, energy efficiency or electric mobility through the execution of 40 projects promoted by renewable energy communities. The project proposals foresee different financing solutions such as those based on crowdfunding systems. Likewise, in the case of collective self-consumption, there are interesting proposals in which the participants buy shares in the collective self-consumption facilities that generate savings on their electricity bill. Currently, at the national level there are different projects related to energy communities, some of which can be found through the following link: https://www.idae.es/ayudas-y-financiacion/comunidades-energeticas/comunidades-energeticas-vigentes-en-las-distintas-comunidades-autonomas</p>
<p>Q27. In addition to lower energy price access due to the introduction of renewable energies, are there other benefits that those families can get from being part of a Renewable Energy Community?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q28. If yes, please specify:</p> <p>(1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social/Employment - Health - Economical (beyond price, e.g. service sharing) - Thermal Comfort - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social/Employment [4] - Health [3] - Economical (beyond price, e.g. service sharing) [3] - Thermal Comfort [4] - Other(s) [5]
<p>Q29. If other(s). Please specify:</p>	<p>Reduced electricity bill for vulnerable households. Integration of equal opportunities between women and men and empowerment as citizens who can participate in collective self-consumption and make decisions about their energy situation. Advice and support for the vulnerable households homes who are members of the Energy Community.</p>
<p>ROLE OF ENERGY AGENCIES</p>	
<p>Q30. Did the energy agency participate in the design of the national strategy or plan?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>

<p>Q31. If yes, please describe briefly the type of support from the energy agencies in the design of the national strategy (technical support, indicators, other).</p>	<p>The Spanish Strategy is structured around four main axes (Improvement the knowledge about energy poverty, improvement of the response to face the current energy poverty problem, structural change for the energy poverty reduction and measures for consumer protection and social conscience) contains a set of 19 measures included in the 9 lines of action structured around four strategic goals), which contain 9 lines of action and 19 measures to achieve the target of reducing the energy poverty. The IDAE, public body attached to the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITERD), through the Secretary of State plays an active role in the measures established to improve the knowledge about energy poverty and transparency of information, among which are the publication of an annual monitoring report updating the four main official indicators based on INE data, analyzing the trends and comparing with the EU Member States, and the development of an study aimed to the assessment of the energy expenditure needs of homes to meet the required thermal comfort of the dwellings. Inside IDAE there is not a department specifically in charge of the energy poverty. However, the IDAE is responsible for the development of a three-year project addressed to the monitoring of energy poverty in Spain, taking into account the existing winter climate zones available in Spain in accordance with the Technical Building Code. This project, which is framed in the Strategy against Energy Poverty, 2019-2024, (ENPE), will start in June 2022, and will allow the characterization of a panel of 400 vulnerable households that will be permanently monitored during a period of three year. The results of this study are expected to contribute to a better knowledge of the energy poverty in answer to one of the main axes of the Strategy (Axis 1-Line 3-Measure 3). Likewise, the conclusions obtained will contribute to a better design of the existing support measures.</p>
<p>Q32. If applicable, in the implementation of this strategy/plan, what is the role of EnR member agency? (1 - not relevant to 5 - the most relevant)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy design - Technical support for policy design - Management (financial, strategic) - Operationalization (technical) - Promotion/Dissemination - Contact Center Activities - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) - Other(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy design [3] - Technical support for policy design [4] - Management (financial, strategic) [n/a] - Operationalization (technical) [n/a] - Promotion/Dissemination [n/a] - Contact Center Activities [n/a] - Indicators (Business Intelligence Solutions) [n/a] - Other(s) [n/a]
<p>Q33. If other(s), please specify</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Q34. Does the energy agency have a department/area responsible for energy poverty or is it being created/defined?</p>	<p>No</p>

<p>Q35. If yes, please describe briefly the main project(s) you are currently working on.</p>	
<p>EMERGENCY MEASURES</p>	
<p>Q36. Are there special measures to mitigate rising energy prices, taking into account the current new framework (COVID-19, war in Ukraine, and consecutive increases in energy prices)?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Q37. If yes please describe special measures adopted.</p>	<p>Spain declared a state of emergency between 14 March 2020 and 20 June 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In this context, the government approved several measures to assist the electricity sector and consumers among which the Royal Decree-Law 11/2020, of 31 March, stands out, which adopted urgent social and economic measures to deal with COVID-19, included the following measures related to the electricity sector and electricity consumers: - Supply guarantee measures: prohibition to interrupt the supplies (electricity, natural gas, and water) to consumers.</p> <p>New category of vulnerable consumers (self-employed workers affected by the closure measures of establishments that meet certain income requirements).</p> <p>Suspension of bills (electricity, natural gas, and petroleum products) applicable only to SMEs, allowing the option to temporarily suspend bills for electricity and natural gas consumption for a period of six months following the end of the state of emergency due to COVID-19. Subsequently, to alleviate the effect of the rise in energy prices, additional measures have been adopted:</p> <p>Temporary suspension, during the last two quarters of 2021 and the first quarter of 2022, of the tax on the value of electricity production (Royal Decree-Law 12/2021, of June 24; Royal Decree-Law 17/2021, of September 14; Royal Decree-Law 29/2021, of December 21)</p> <p>Reduction of the tax rate of the Special Tax on Electricity to 0.5% (from September 16, 2021, to April 30, 2022) (Royal Decree-Law 17/2021, of September 14; Royal Decree-Law 29/2021, of December 21)</p> <p>Limitation for 3 quarters (from October 2021 to July 2022) on the increase in the cost of raw materials (maximum limit of 15%) included in the last resort rate for natural gas applied to domestic consumers, to cushion the effect of the exceptional rise in international natural gas prices (Royal Decree-Law 17/2021, of September 14; Royal Decree-Law 6/2022, of March 29)</p> <p>Establishment of a minimum vital supply for vulnerable consumers (Royal Decree-Law 17/2021, of September 14) - Improvement of the protection of the beneficiaries of the thermal social bonus in 2021 (Royal Decree-Law 23/2021, of October 26)</p>

	<p>Increase, from October to June 30, 2022, in discounts for the electricity social bonus (up to 70% for severely vulnerable consumers and up to 60% for vulnerable consumers) (Royal Decree-Law 23/2021, of October 26th; Royal Decree-Law 29/2021, of December 21; Royal Decree-Law 6/2022, of March 29).</p> <p>Support mechanism to guarantee the competitiveness of the electro intensive industry (from January 1 to December 31, 2022), 80% reduction in the electricity bill of the cost corresponding to access tolls to the electricity transmission and distribution networks (Royal Decree-Law 6/2022, of March 29).</p> <p>Support measures for the intensive gas industry in 2022 through a line of direct aid of €125 million to alleviate the detrimental effect of the increase in the cost of gas caused by the invasion of Ukraine and the sanctions imposed on Russia as a result (Royal Decree-Law 6/2022, of March 29). - Reduction of electricity system charges (Royal Decree-Law 6/2022, of March 29).</p> <p>Temporary mechanism for adjusting production costs to reduce the electricity price in the wholesale market which contributes to limit the impact of the rise in natural gas prices (Royal Decree-Law 10/2022, of May 13). The adjustment mechanism is adopted simultaneously in the Iberian Peninsula due to the integration of the Spanish and Portuguese electricity markets in the Iberian Electricity Market, MIBEL. The value of the adjustment to the marginal fossil plants is established as the difference between a reference price of gas, and the daily effective price of the natural gas spot market. The reference price will start at a value of €40/MWh during the first six months and will increase in successive monthly steps of €5/MWh until reaching a value of €70/MWh in the last month. The mechanism will be in force for a period of 1.</p>
--	--