



Energy poverty

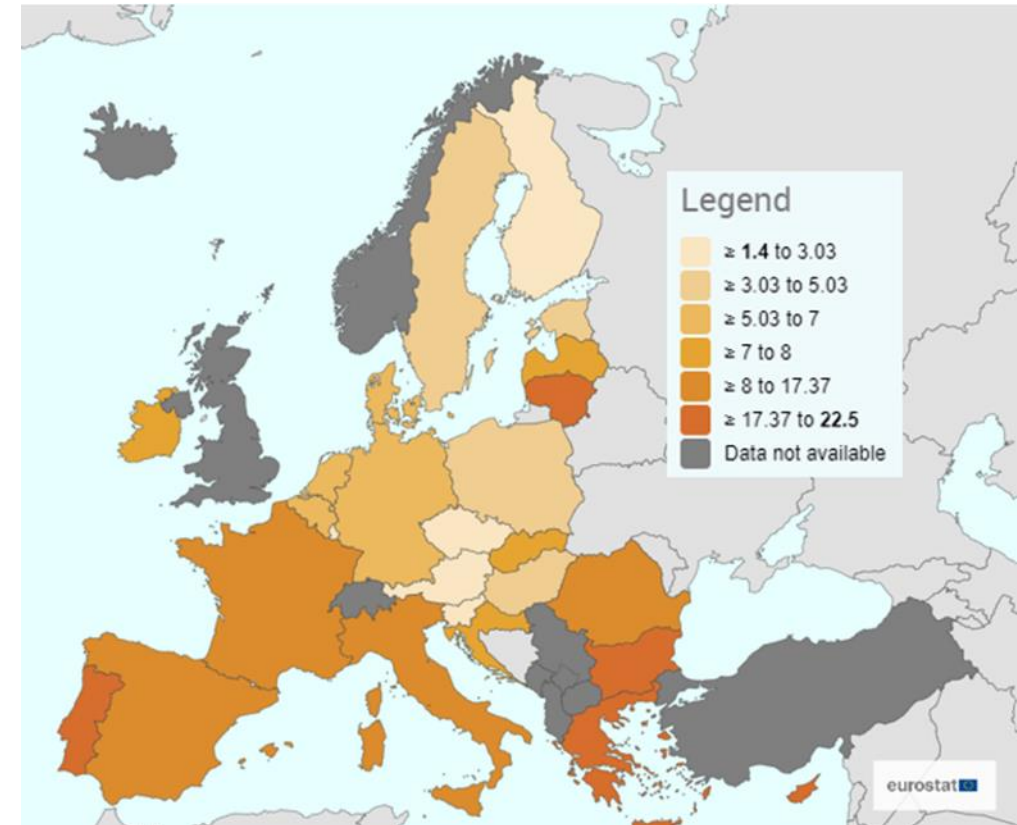
Exploring the concept and current situation in the EU

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European Commission

State of play in the EU

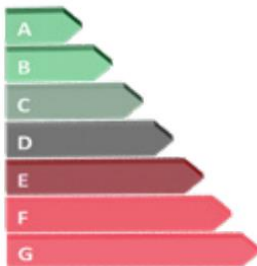
- **9,3% of population unable to keep dwelling adequately warm (2022)**
- **6.9% of population presented arrears on utility bills**, reflecting the inability to face high energy costs compared to income (2022)
- Between 2019 and 2022, on average across Member States:
 - the share of energy expenditure in overall household spending increased by more than one third (relative change of 34%) (*transport fuel costs excluded*)
 - low-income groups spent on average 10-13% more on energy compared to the highest income groups
- **16.7% of population reported living in a dwelling with leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames/floors (2021)**



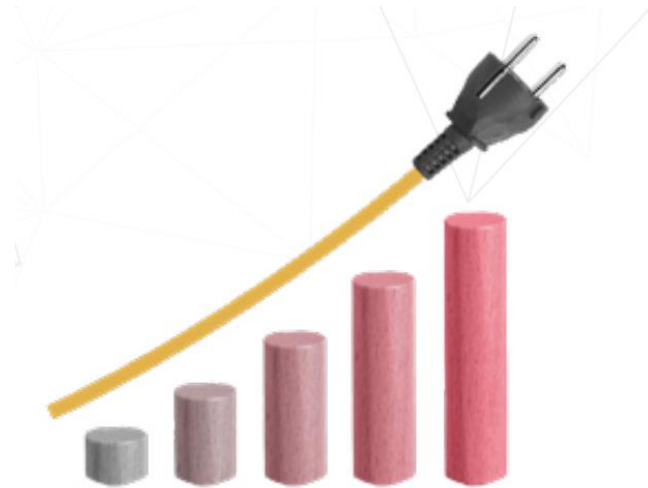
What is energy poverty



Low income



Energy efficiency



Energy prices



How to tackle energy poverty



EU Legal framework

- Energy poverty is well established
- Responsibility for Member States
 - Diagnosis
 - Reporting on progress

*(Electricity Directive 2019/944/EU ,
Regulation on the Governance of the
Energy Union and Climate Action
2018/1999)*



EU Legal framework



- **Price regulation**
- **Disconnections**
- **Energy efficiency obligations**
- **Support measures and information on access to renewable energy**

Approved legislation, not yet transposed

- **Recast Energy Efficiency directive, transposition deadline within 2 years of publication**
- **Social Climate Fund**
- **Recast Energy Performance of Buildings Directive**

Legislation in inter-institutional negotiations

- **Review of Electricity Directive:** proposal put forward in March 2023

Monitoring



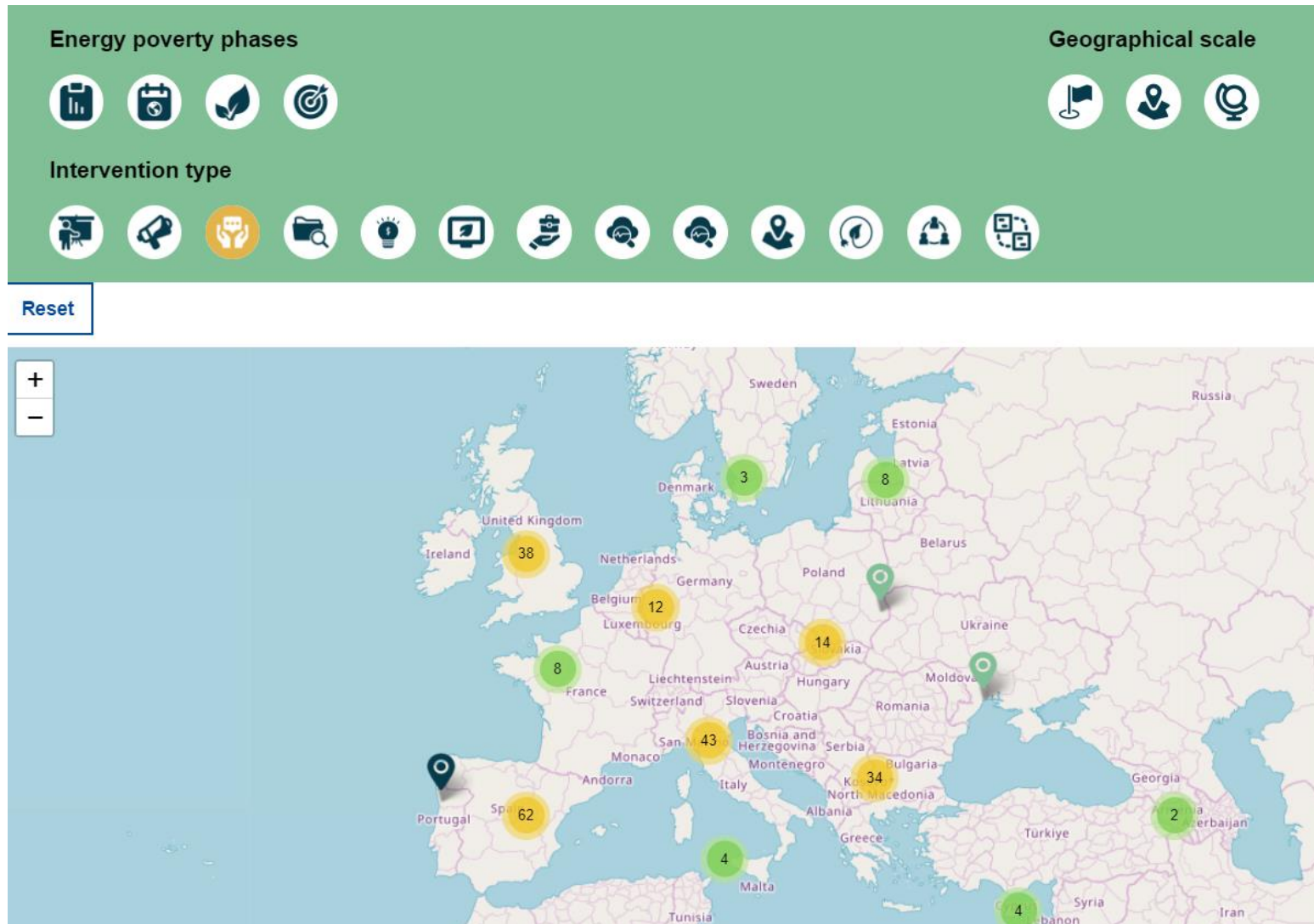
Commission support to Member States

- Identification of energy poverty – Commission guidance on identification in 2020 and technical assistance/training has been made available through Energy Poverty Advisory Hub
- Coordination group on energy poverty and vulnerable consumers with Member States established in 2022
- Recommendation on energy poverty

Challenges

- The energy crisis brought the issue to the forefront
- Too early to draw conclusions – much of the legal framework is not yet transposed
- For some Member States, until now, energy poverty is seen as a general poverty issue, which is addressed exclusively through social policy – **move from ensuring affordability to tackling energy poverty at its root causes**
- Energy poverty not yet addressed in all the NECPs – reporting is thus also not adequate for all Member States.
- Identification of energy poverty crucial for the development of (national) Social Climate Plans to access funding under the Social Climate Fund

Best practices out there!



Thank you



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