



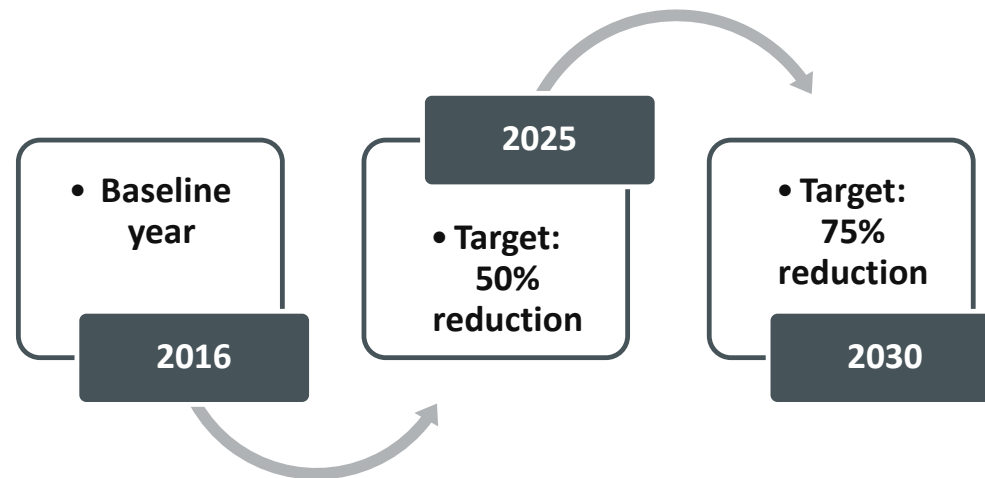
Measures for reducing energy poverty in Greece

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CRES

Workshop: Addressing energy poverty in the context of high energy prices and supply concerns
Energy Community
10 June 2022

National context in regards to energy poverty in Greece

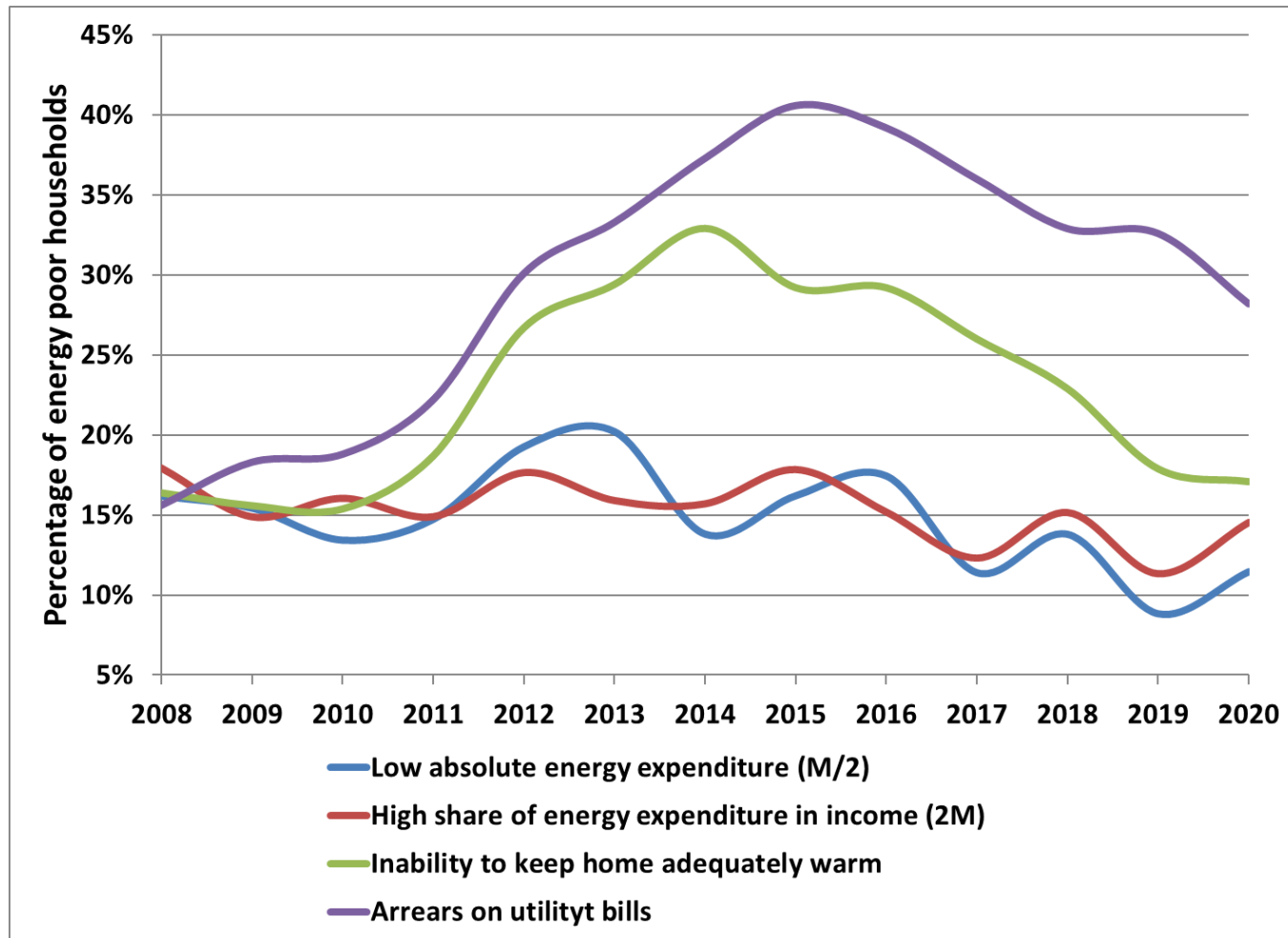
- Article 25 Law 4342/2015 (FEK A, 143/9.11.2015) - Preparation of the National Action Plan for the alleviation of energy poverty
- National Energy and Climate Plan - Specification of national target (FEK B, 4893/31.12.2019)



ΑΘΗΝΑ, ΔΕΚΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ 2019

- Adoption and publication of the National Action Plan for the Alleviation of Energy Poverty in September 2021 through Ministerial Decision.

Current status of energy poverty in Greece



Various policy measures have been initiated for supporting low-income households:

- Social Tariff scheme
- Provision of heating oil allowance
- “Energy Saving at Home” programme for the energy upgrade of residential buildings
- Measures against the humanitarian crisis
- Regulation measures for protecting the households from potential disconnections of the electricity supply

Greek Observatory of Energy Poverty

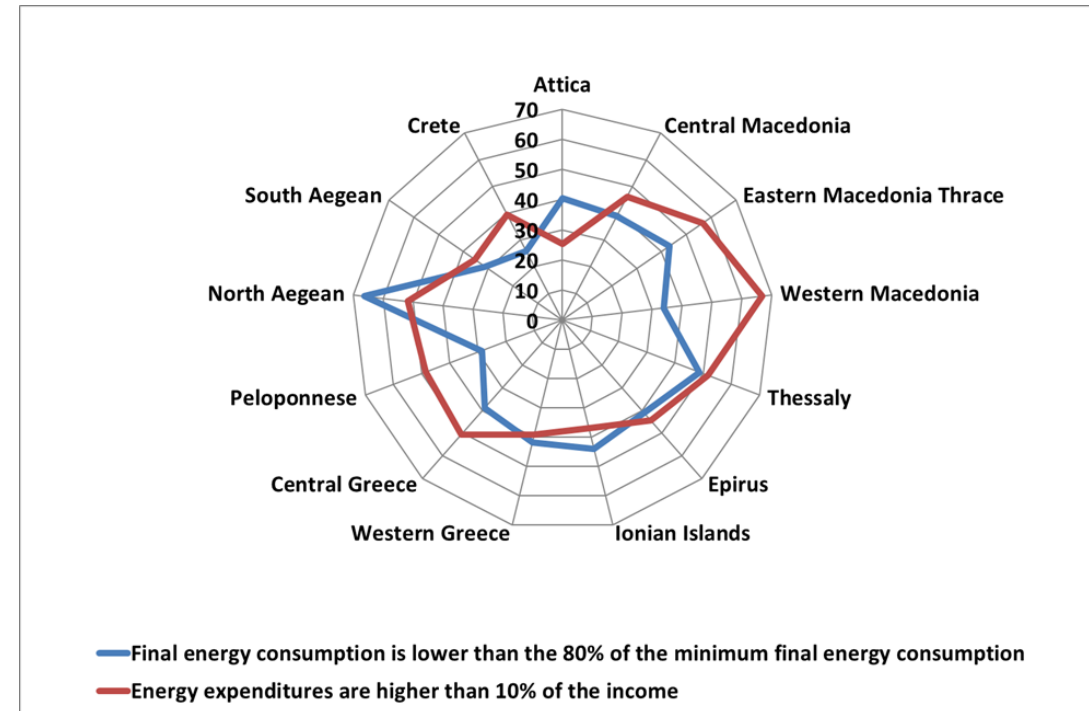
The observatory of energy poverty was developed by the Center for Renewable Sources and Savings (CRES) in 2014 in order to inform both of the citizens and the decision-makers about the phenomenon of energy poverty in Greece.

Objectives of the observatory:

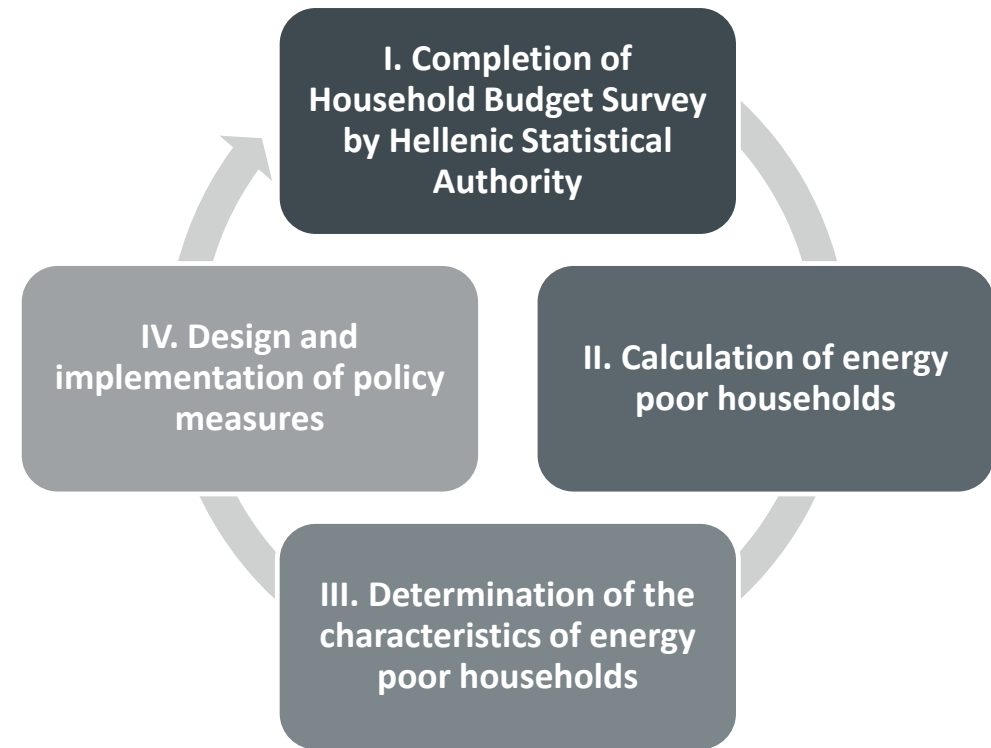
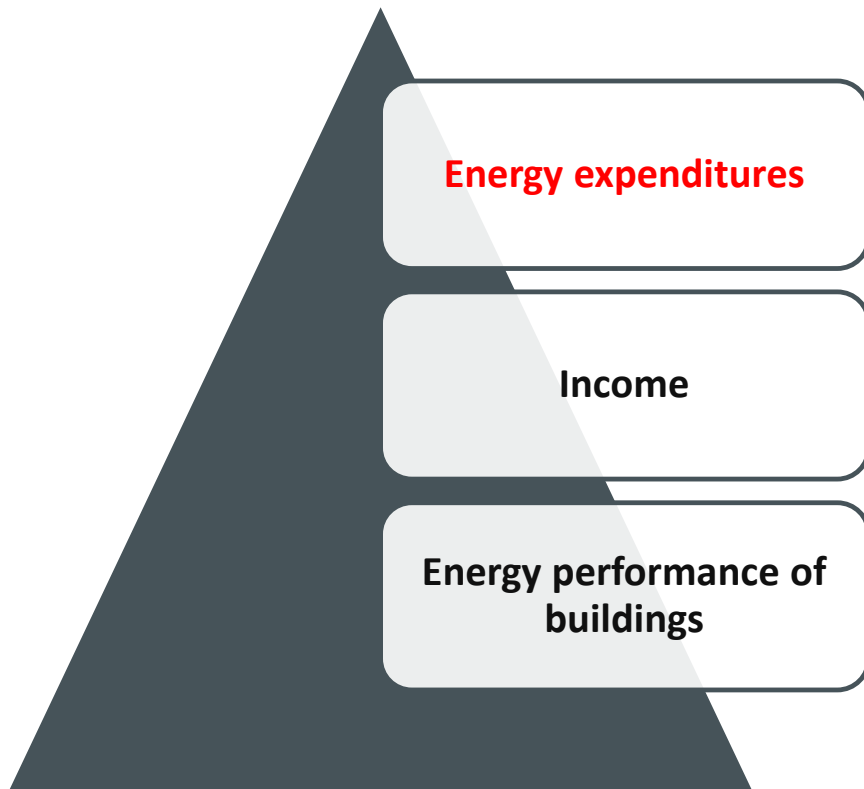
- ✓ Assessment of the energy poverty levels in Greece through the estimation of representative indicators and monitoring of its fluctuation over the years.
- ✓ Identification of the parameters, which affect and intensify the phenomenon of energy poverty.
- ✓ Design and implementation of efficient policy measures for the alleviation of the energy poverty.

Proposed indicators

- ✓ Percentage of households where the indicator Actual energy consumption/Theoretically required energy consumption is less than 80%.
- ✓ Percentage of households where the indicator Actual energy expenditures/Households' income is more than 10%.



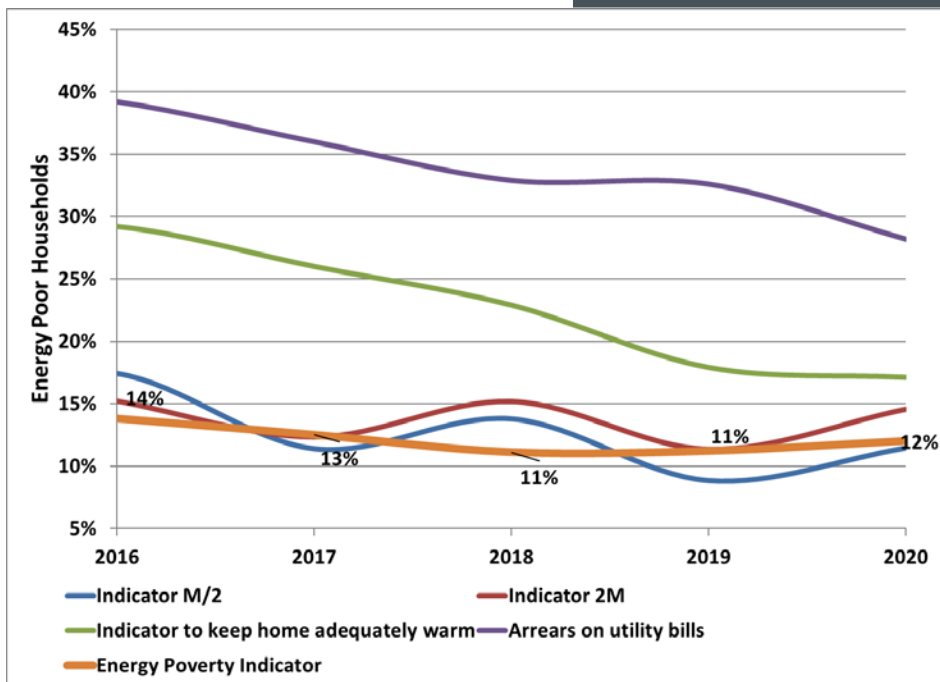
National Action Plan for the Alleviation of Energy Poverty: Main dimensions and approach for energy poverty's definition



National Action Plan for the Alleviation of Energy Poverty: Energy Poverty Indicator

Energy poor households –
Simultaneous satisfaction of
the two conditions

- Condition I: The total final energy consumption of the household is lower than the 80% of the minimum final energy consumption, which is required theoretically.
- Condition II: The total normalized income of the household, based on the number of household's persons according to equivalence scale of OECD of the household is lower than the 60% of the mean income of all the households in Greece.



The percentage of households affected by energy poverty is expected to decrease to 7% in 2025 and to 3% in 2030 in accordance with NECP's target (approximately 420 thousand households)

National Action Plan for the Alleviation of Energy Poverty: Policy measures

I. Protection of households

II. Development dimension - Financing measures for increasing the energy efficiency of the buildings and fostering the higher penetration of RES

III. Awareness and information measures

Monitoring mechanism

National Action Plan for the Alleviation of Energy Poverty: Policy measures

DI. Protection of households

DII. Development dimension - Financing measures for increasing the energy efficiency of the buildings and fostering the higher penetration of RES

DIII. Awareness and information measures

M1. Improvement of the Social Tariff

M2. Provision of energy card to energy poor households

M3. Regulatory measures for the protection of energy poor households

M4. Energy upgrade of the energy poor households' building including the installation of RES systems

M5. Provision of incentives to energy poor households within the framework of the Just Transition Plan

M6. Provision of incentives to energy poor households within the framework of the EEOs

M7. Provision of incentives to energy poor households with in the framework of the Energy Communities

M8. Conduction of measures within the framework of the EEOs

M9. Conduction of targeted measures centrally by the Ministry of Environment and Energy

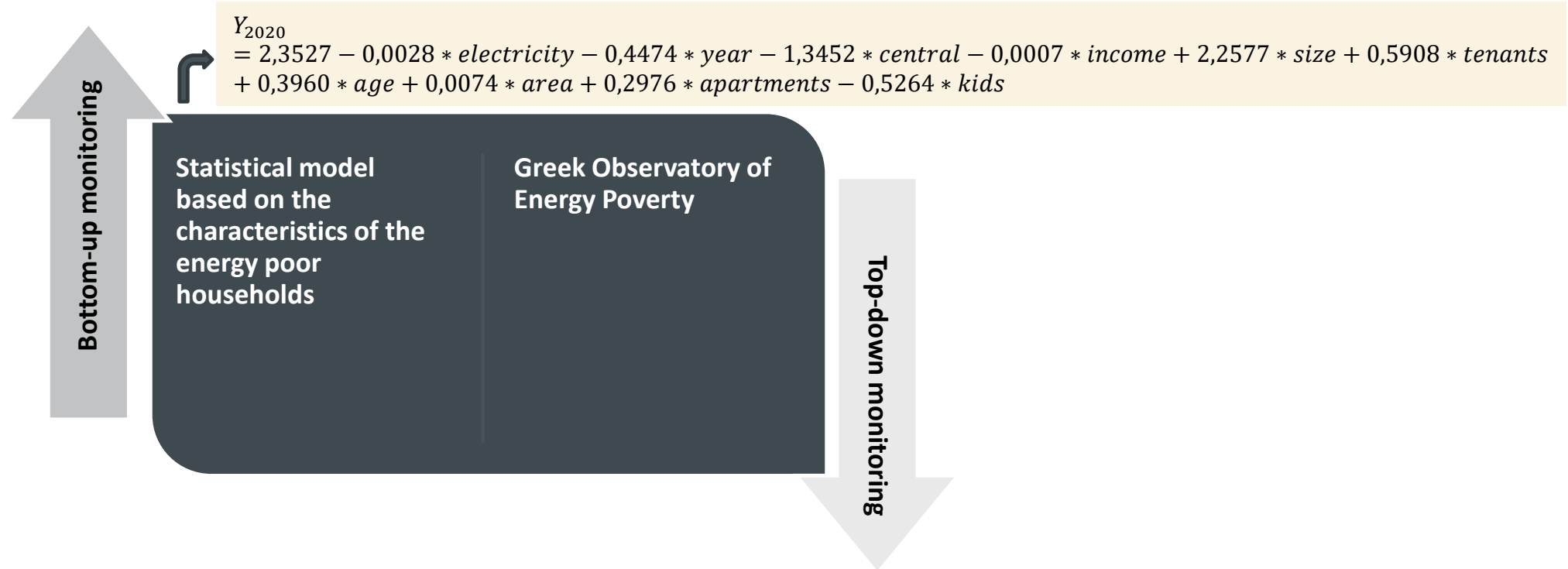
Specialization of policy measures for the period 2021-2023

Policy measure	Activity	Timeline	
M1: Improvement of the Social Tariff	Activity 4: Increased subsidy for eligible households in Social Tariff scheme so as to cover the extra cost of electricity due to energy cost crisis	2021-mid 2022	DI
M2: Provision of energy card to energy poor households	Activity 1: Subsidy for covering the extra cost of electricity due to energy cost crisis	2021-mid 2022	DI
	Activity 2: Subsidy for covering the extra cost of natural gas due to energy cost crisis	2021-mid 2022	DI
	Activity 3: Subsidy for covering the extra cost of pellets and biomass due to energy cost crisis	2021-mid 2022	DI
M5: Provision of incentives to energy poor households within the framework of the Just Transition Plan	Activity 9: Subsidy for covering the extra cost of district heating due to energy cost crisis	2021-mid 2022	DI
M3: Regulatory measures for the protection of energy poor households	Activity 5: Automatic transition of vulnerable household customers into the Universal Service regime	2021-2023	DI
	Activity 6: Fast-track reconnection procedure for the case of energy poor households including the provision of the respective cost	2022-2023	DI

Specialization of policy measures for the period 2021-2023

Policy measure	Activity	Timeline	
M4: Energy upgrade of the energy poor households' building including the installation of RES systems	Activity 7: NRRF programme for the energy upgrade of residential buildings	First round: November 2021 Second round: Second half of 2022	DII
	Activity 8: Providing subsidy for replacing existing appliances with new energy efficient	mid 2022	DII
M6: Provision of incentives to energy poor households within the framework of the EEOs	Activity 10: Promoting technical measures within EEOs	mid 2022-2023	DII
M7: Provision of incentives to energy poor households within the framework of the Energy Communities	Activity 11: NRRP for installing energy community-based PV systems and sharing electricity to energy poor households	Second half of 2022	DII
M8: Conduction of information and awareness-raising measures within the framework of the EEOs	Activity 12: Promoting targeted information and awareness-raising measures within EEOs	mid 2022-2023	DIII
M9: Conduction of information and awareness-raising measures implemented centrally by the Ministry of Environment and Energy	Activity 13: Further promotion of Price Comparison Tool including its improvement	mid 2022	DIII
	Activity 14: Feasibility study for proposing the structure of the National Observatory of Energy Poverty	mid 2022	DIII
No linkage with the existing policy measures	Activity 15: Feasibility study for developing support scheme for energy poor households in islands	mid 2022	DII
	Activity 16: Pilot programme for covering the minimum energy needs of energy poor households at municipal level with the installation of smart meters (Ilion Municipality)	2022	DI

National Action Plan for the Alleviation of Energy Poverty: Monitoring mechanism

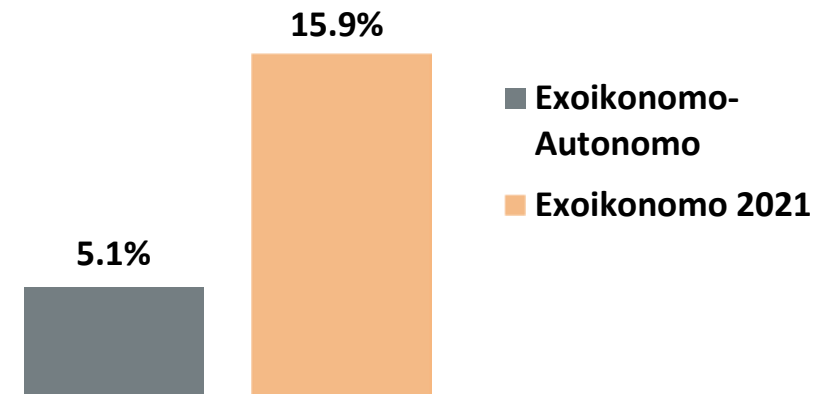


- ❑ Central role is assigned to the **Working Group for monitoring the NECP** with the following duties:
 - Management, evaluation and improvement of monitoring mechanism.
 - Evaluation of the implemented policy measures in the period 2021-2030.
 - Formulation of proposals either for improving existing policy measures or designing and implementing new more efficient ones.
 - Preparation of the annual progress report.

“Exoikonomo 2021” programme

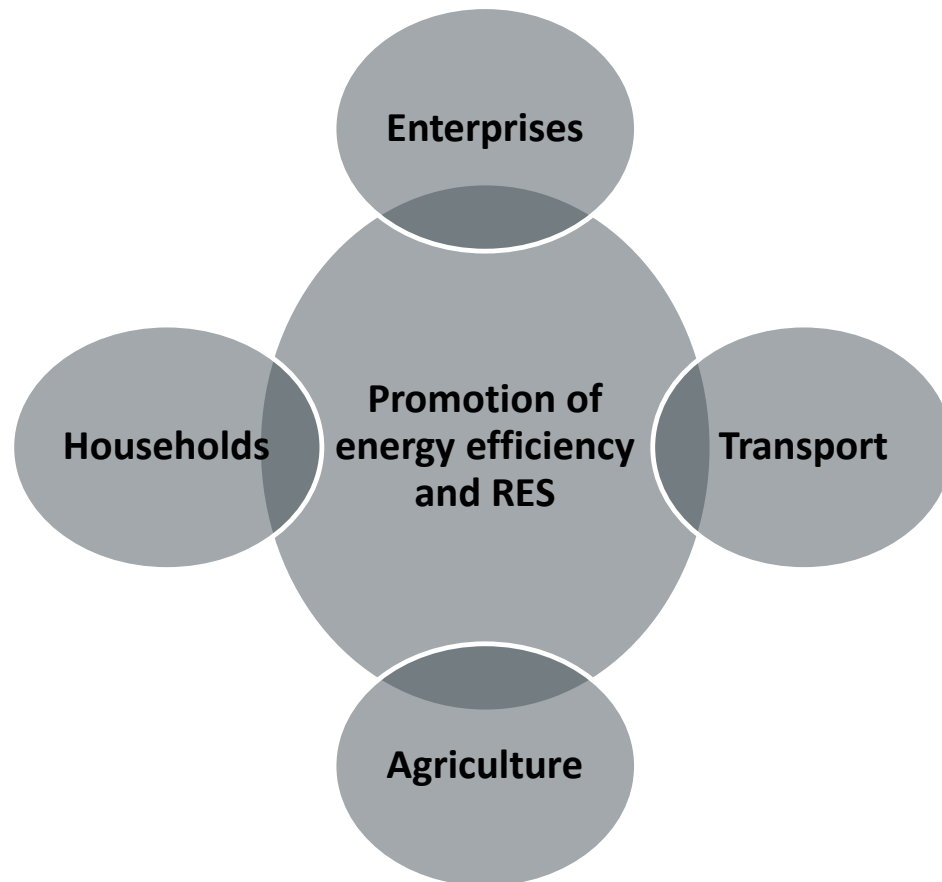
- 800 million available budget
- 100 million budget for low-income households
- Delivery of 213 ktoe of primary energy savings
- Renovation of 105 thousand buildings

**Applications in the first income class,
expressed % of the total applications**



Long-term alleviation of high energy prices for all affected end-use sectors

Target: Reduce the exposure of the end-users to the increased energy prices in the future.



Challenges:

- i. Availability of public funds
- ii. Sufficient supply of energy services
- iii. Ensure the smooth transition for the long-term alleviation
- iv. Exploit existing market-based mechanisms and central programmes
- v. Increase awareness of the end-users

Thank you for your attention!!!

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