



Energy poverty as a social priority in the context of a just energy transition

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In the bottom-right corner of the slide, there is a cluster of blue circles of various sizes, similar to the ones in the top-left corner, creating a decorative frame.

Ecoserveis is:

- A Spanish **non-profit organisation**.
- A **strategic** and **innovation consultant** specialised in energy.
- Promoter of **sustainable energy**.

Our courses of action

Renewable
energy

Energy efficiency

Energy poverty

Sustainable
mobility

Self-supply

ITC

Financing
strategies

Energy culture

Climate change

INTRODUCTION: WHAT WE DO

Our services



Research and innovation

Specialised publications
Viability and performance studies
Experimental projects



Technical and social consulting

Reports, analysis and energy diagnosis
Strategic plans and funding models for companies, social organisations and public administration



Specialized training

Seminars and courses for professionals
Master and postgraduate tutoring



Community enhancement

Promotion of collaborative work and networks of volunteers
Community support initiatives



Dissemination

Workshops and conferences for citizens, companies and public administration
Communication campaigns
Educational resources
Awareness-raising events



Energy guidance

Contractual assistance
Installation of low cost material to improve energy efficiency and comfort
Service-learning

ENERGY POVERTY TODAY



up to **1 in 4 Europeans**
live in energy poverty in the EU.
That's 125 million people.

Energy poverty can be understood as the lack of access to energy, leading to an inability to heat, cool or light one's home. Energy poverty is an issue of comfort, but also of health, social inclusion and human dignity.

Since the 2008 financial crisis, energy poverty has been increasing in many European countries. Despite this, most governments still do not officially recognise or measure the problem.

3 interconnected causes:



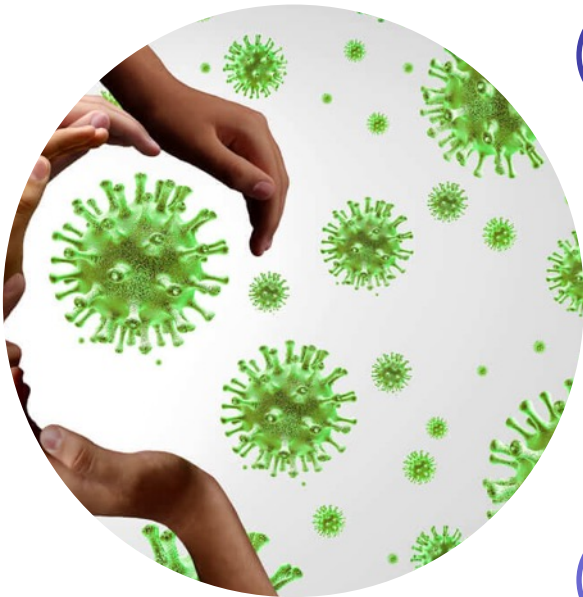
- ➔ 80 million Europeans live in damp homes
- ➔ cold homes cause physical and mental illnesses and are directly linked to 100 000 excess winter deaths every year in the EU
- ➔ energy poverty feeds into a cycle of social isolation and poverty

Energy poverty affects disproportionately the most vulnerable parts of the population, including single-parent households, older people, children...

Source



And now COVID19 remember us that...



The right to have all basic needs covered (shelter, electricity, water, health,...)

The importance of the basic services such as electricity or water

The essential of care related jobs

The power of community networks

The demand of access to information

Consumers at heart of Energy Union. Yes, but how?





Vulnerable consumers

- Lack of access to information (complex procedures, language, asymmetric info,...)
- Financial barrier (can't access to credit, don't have cash,...)
- Limit to access grants for RES (tax penalty if 2 income-payers)
- Ownership patterns
- Housing conditions (limitations for RES installation)



Some initiatives in Ecoserveis to overcome these barriers

- Self funded communities
- Energy communities in social housing
- Tax bonus for vulnerable consumers-RES
- Participation of VC in community RES installations

Self-funded communities



Imagine a small box and a group of people who meet regularly to place their savings in it. This box will serve as a common fund for those who need to access to small loans.

These loans could be used to pay a domestic breakdown repair, unexpected bills or a RES installation.

This simple methodology has shown that communities of low-income people can fund themselves and have access to credit, without any external help.



It already exists in 45 countries and so far more than 30.000.000 people are members of this kind of communities, especially in the African, American and Asian continents. Some organizations as Plan, Care, Oxfam and CRS use similar methodologies and promote its expansion.

Funded by:



Energy communities in social housing



With the entry of the new law and regulation to facilitate collective self-consumption (RD 244/2019), we must be aware of the importance of not leaving behind families with fewer resources in the change of the energy model, which will fight against climate emergency and can help us move towards a fairer society.

The municipality of Sabadell has been selected for the project to actively participate from the Housing, Environment and Social Services departments, in addition to proposing a community of neighbors to carry out participation activities, committing to follow up on it.



Funded by:



Tax bonus for vulnerable consumers-RES



Municipalities regulate through ordinances, self consumption complementary regulations and housing general taxes.

In Ecoserveis we are working with regional supra municipal authority giving advice to municipalities in order to implement tax bonus if RES are installed.

For vulnerable consumers, higher reductions, exemptions and procedures are being considered too.



Participation of VC in community RES installations



Municipalities own RES installations that can be assigned to VC in specific conditions in order to ensure all citizens can participate in the energy transition



Thank you!
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