



Actions to Mitigate Energy Poverty
in the Private Rented Sector

WELCOME TO THE THE ENPOR POLICY FORUM

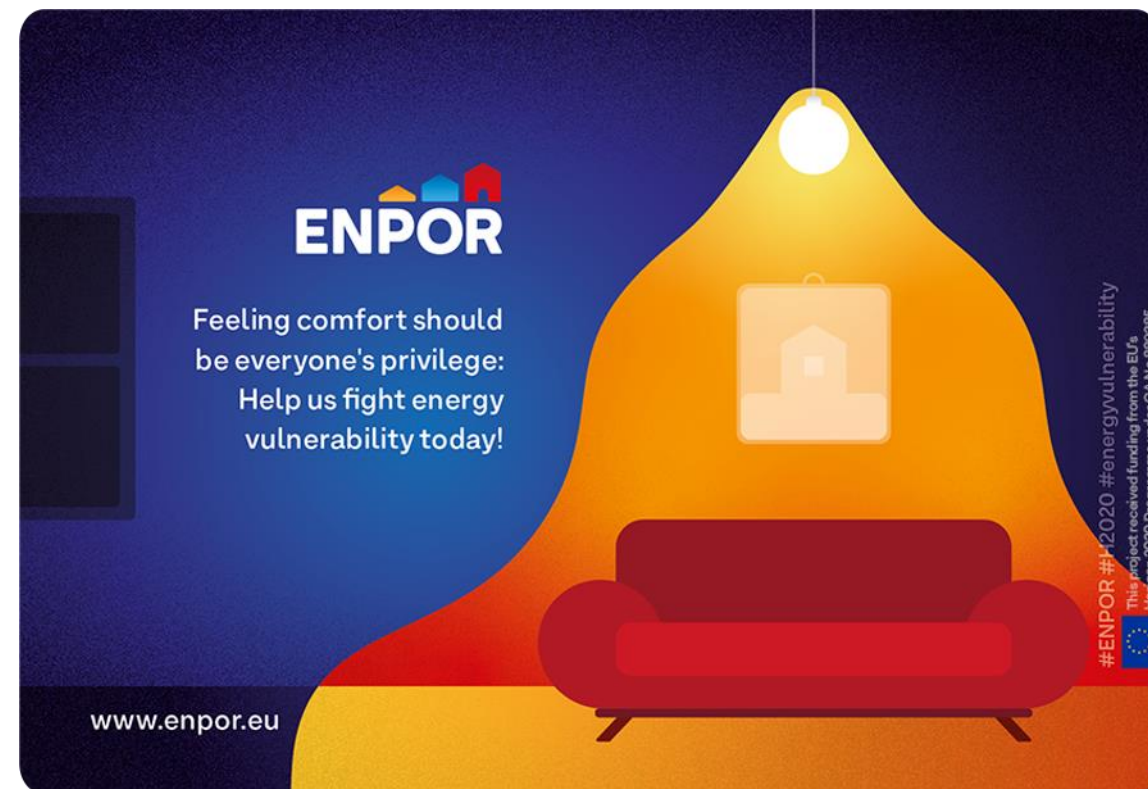
9/3/2021



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research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 889385.

AGENDA

- 15:00 Welcome and introduction to role of the Policy Forum
Eva Suba, Climate Alliance
- 15:05 ENPOR's vision
Vlasis Oikonomou, Institute for European Energy and Climate Policy
- 15:10 Short presentation of the results of the first year
Manon Burbidge, University of Manchester and Florin Vondung, Wuppertal Institute
- 15:30 Tour de Table
- 16:00 Wrap up and Good-bye





ENPOR'S VISION

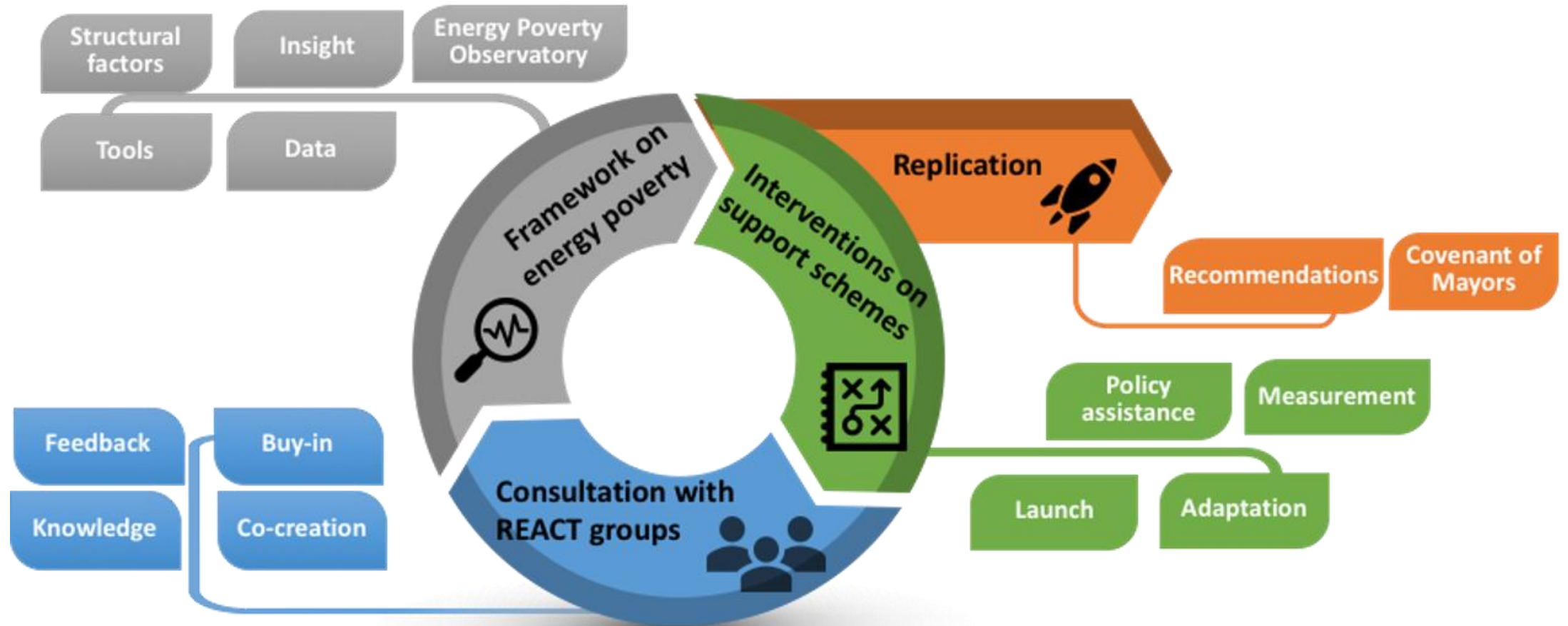
Vlasis Oikonomou, Institute for European Energy and Climate Policy

ENPOR OBJECTIVES

- Deepen understanding on energy poverty policies for the private rented sector
- Monitor dimensions of energy poverty in the private rented sector
- Support the set-up and implementation of energy efficiency policies to alleviate energy poverty in the private rented sector

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVES

METHODOLOGY IN A NUTSHELL



HOW ENPOR CAN TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE FIT-FOR-55 PROPOSALS

POSSIBLE INTERACTING POLICIES

Phasing out fossil fuel boilers

Changing incumbent fossil fuel boilers in the course of time due to regulation

Cost carried out by the property owner – would the cost of the new heating appliance be translated to rent?

Projections on costs of heat pumps for instance refer to 30-40% manufacturing cost reduction

Policies to support the cost for substitution to avoid lock-ins?

ETS on buildings

Cost increase on the fuel (gradual over time) imposed on the fuel suppliers

Cost increase (if not resolved otherwise) could be transferred to the user (tenant)

Financing support required to alleviate the burden (through ETS amounts)

How to involve both tenants and property owners to this debate as it is not about an investment choice directly? The solution is to change heating system – so who should carry out the investment – stronger split incentive problem



RESULTS OF THE FIRST YEAR

Manon Burbidge, University of Manchester and Florin Vondung, Wuppertal Institute

REPORT ON ENERGY POVERTY IN THE PRS: OVERVIEW AND FRAMEWORK

Deliverable 2.1

Structure and Methodology:

- Section 1 is an overview **of academic literature on the Private Rented Sector** including:
 - Historical and geographical outline of trends and changes within the PRS and housing more generally in Europe and further afield
 - Experiences of different stakeholders in the sector – landlords, tenants
 - Inequalities in the PRS, focus on students and young people
- Section 2 focuses on **energy poverty in the PRS** specifically:
 - The current debate
 - Drivers and barriers to energy poverty alleviation
 - Framework and recommendations and best practices

Key Findings:

- Energy poverty increasing in the European PRS, size of PRS also increasing, and PRS has poorest energy performance relative to rest of housing stock
- Key barrier to improving energy efficiency is the split incentive – other barriers and drivers to efficiency are environmental, financial, regulatory etc.
- Tenant choices regarding energy are limited by material characteristics of property but there are opportunities to gain agency
- Limitations:
 - Current research is predominantly from Western Europe and UK
 - Missing research on experiences of ethnic minorities, those with disabilities, women and other vulnerable groups in the PRS and in particular intersection with energy poverty

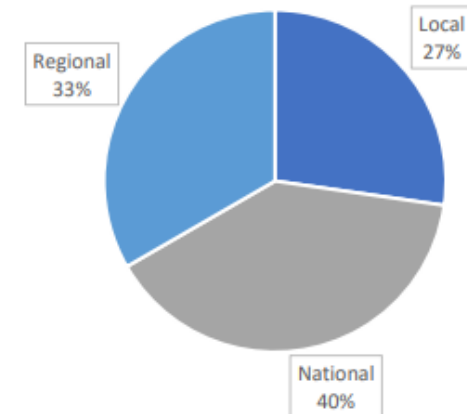
ANALYSIS OF PRIVATE RENTED SECTOR POLICIES AND MEASURES

Deliverable 2.2

Structure and Methodology

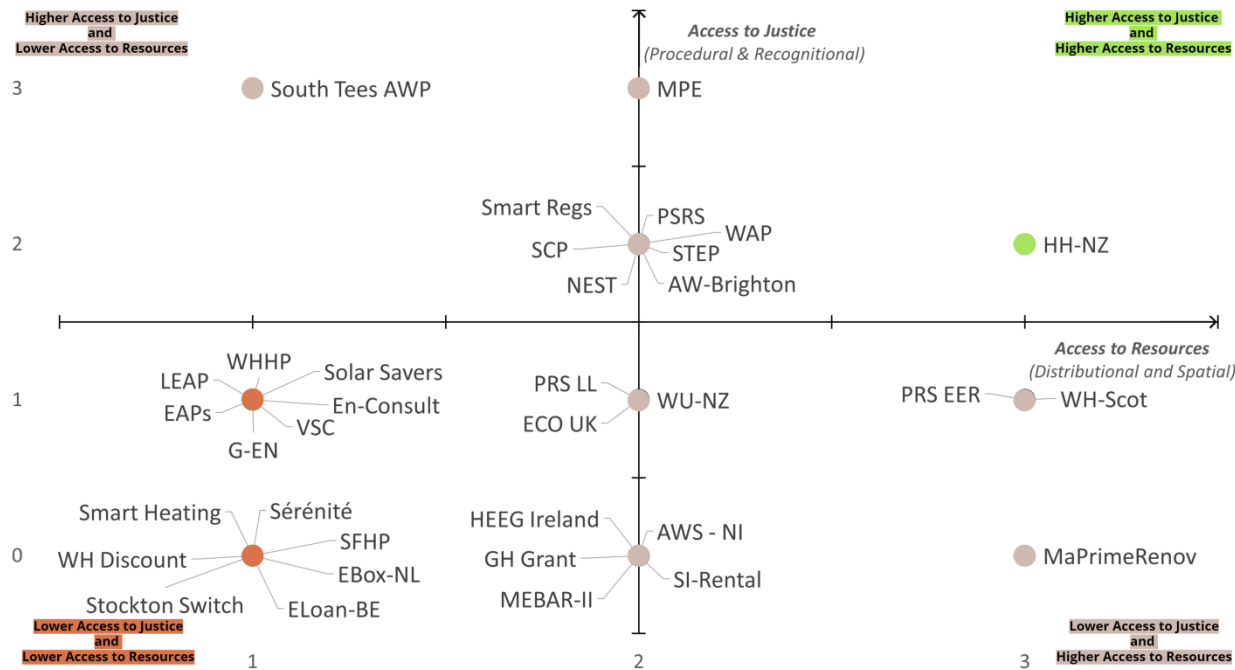
- Purpose to assess the current energy efficiency policy landscape in the PRS
- Consortium Partners collected 35 policies from between 1976-2020 on energy efficiency policies targeting the PRS and grouped into:
 - Technical
 - Financial
 - Educational
- Policies analysed according to spatial/temporal extent, forms of participation, implementing authorities, delivery, recruitment and evaluation.
- Policies then analysed according to tenets of energy justice:
 - Procedural
 - Recognitional
 - Distributional
 - Spatial

Country	No. Policies	No. National	No. Regional	No. Local
Australia	1			1
Austria	2		1	1
Belgium	4		4	
France	4	3		1
Ireland	2			
Netherlands	2	2		
New Zealand	2	2		
Spain	1			1
UK	15	5	6	4
USA	2	1		1



ANALYSIS OF PRIVATE RENTED SECTOR POLICIES AND MEASURES

Key Findings of Deliverable 2.2



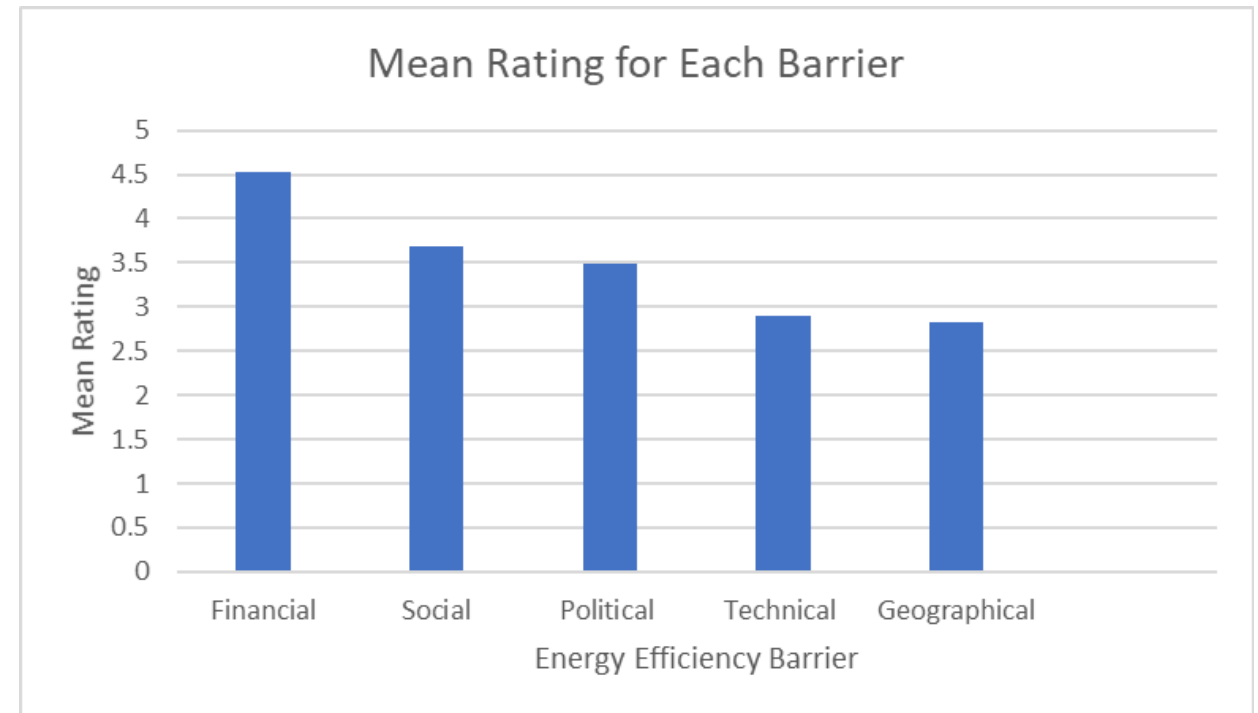
- Most policies not targeted at the PRS directly. Not sufficiently targeted at tenants, especially low-income, vulnerable groups
- Most policies from Western Europe/Anglophone contexts
- Very few policies address the tenant-landlord dilemma or span barriers to energy efficiency policy implementation
- Difficulties with access to funding and information remains an issue
- Most policies fail to address both access to justice and access to resources according to analysis

STRUCTURAL FACTORS IMPACTING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN THE EUROPEAN PRS

Deliverable 2.3

Structure and Methodology

- Purpose to assess and understand barriers to energy efficiency policy implementation in the PRS, drawing on learnings from D2.1/2.2
- Desk based reviews of academic literature to identify structural barriers to energy efficiency policy implementation:
 - Political/Regulatory; Social; Technical; Geographical; Financial
- Primary survey conducted online with sector stakeholders
- Partners from Consortium provided expert situated viewpoints – perspectives on the identified factors and solutions.
- Triangulated different sources to identify solutions and draw conclusions



STRUCTURAL FACTORS IMPACTING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN THE EUROPEAN PRS

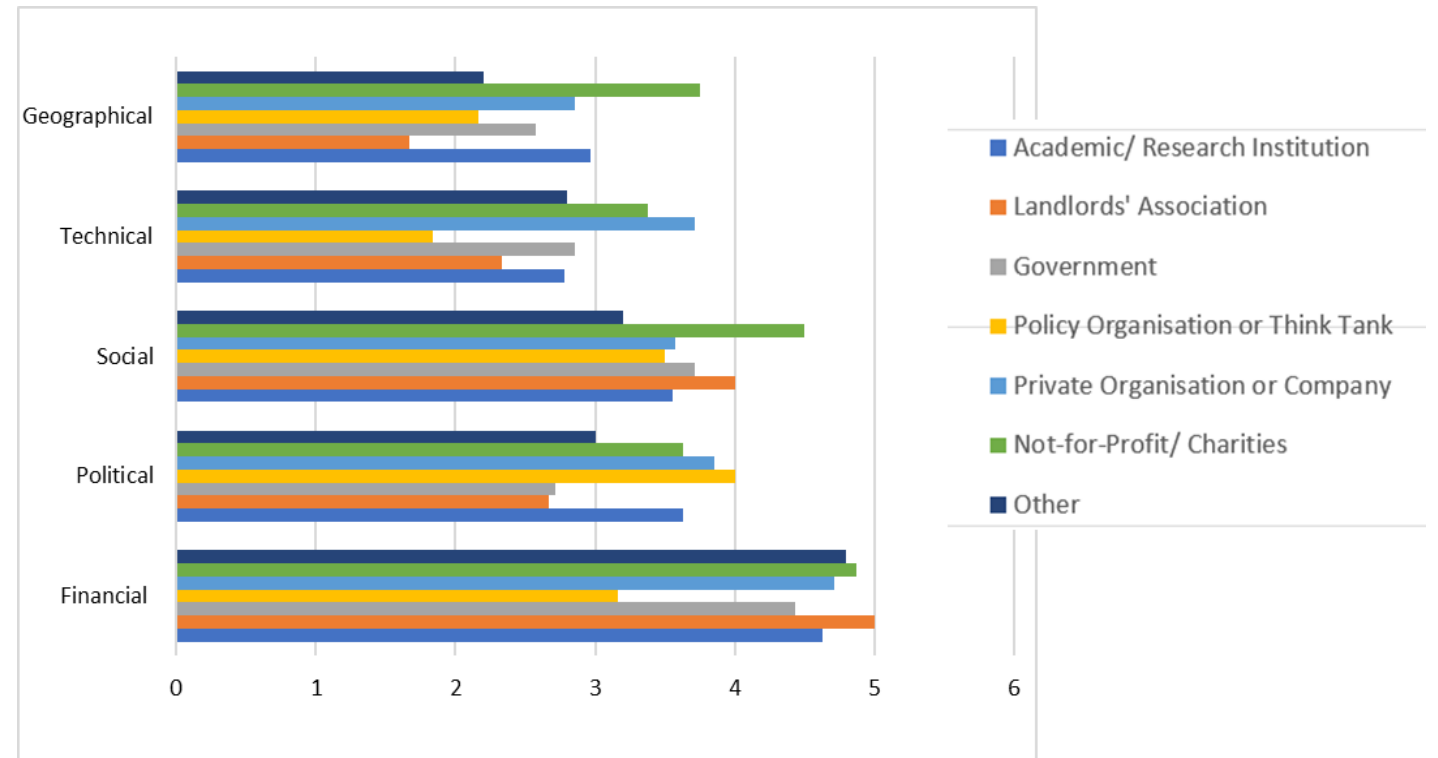
Key Findings of Deliverable 2.3

Survey results:

- Financial barriers seen as most important
- Policy awareness was low-fair
- National policies seen as most effective level of governance

Expert viewpoints suggested, among others:

- One-Stop Shops
- Mandatory EPCs and building regulations
- Plug and Play solutions
- Increased participation in landlords associations



Solutions don't fit neatly into one category and in reality must incorporate all of the barriers.

THE ENERGY POVERTY DASHBOARD

Deliverable 2.4

Methodology:

The Dashboard tool is twofold:

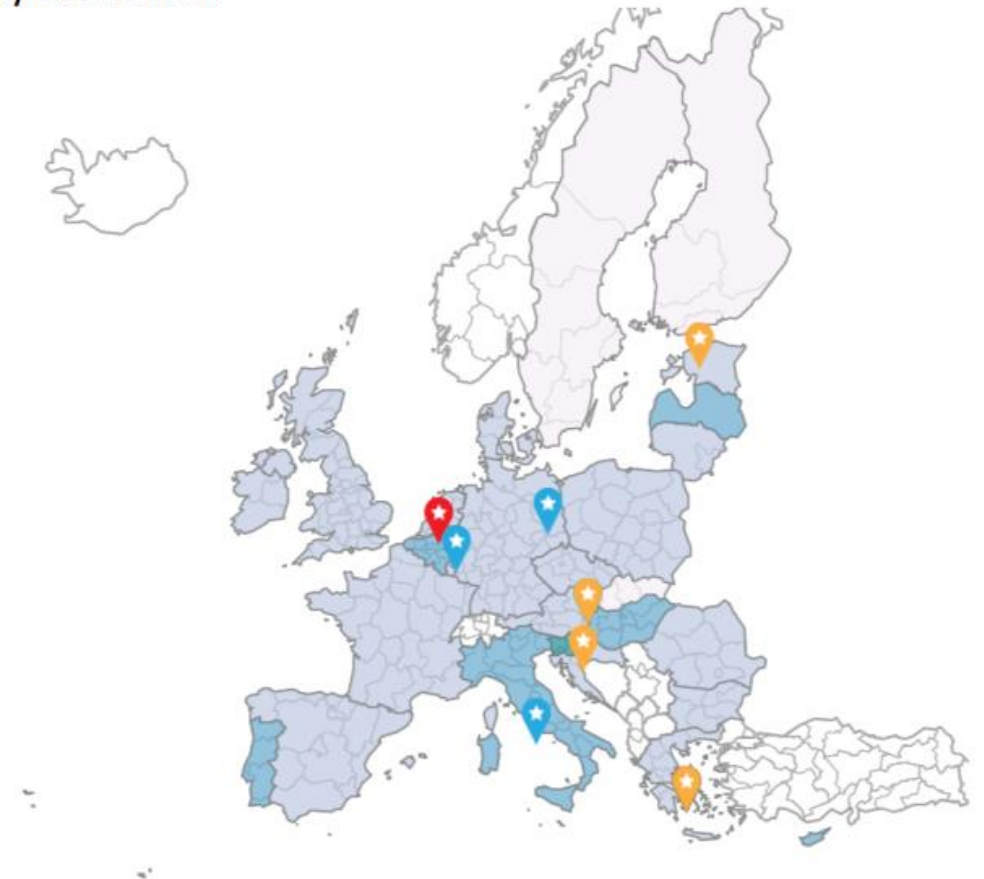
- 1.To visualise key indicators of energy poverty, from National to NUTS2 levels, using datasets from EU-SILC, EU EPOV, and Censuses and Household Budget Surveys.
- 2.An interactive map of policies related to energy efficiency in the PRS. Users can submit policies for inclusion.

Other pages:

Resources and further information

About ENPOR

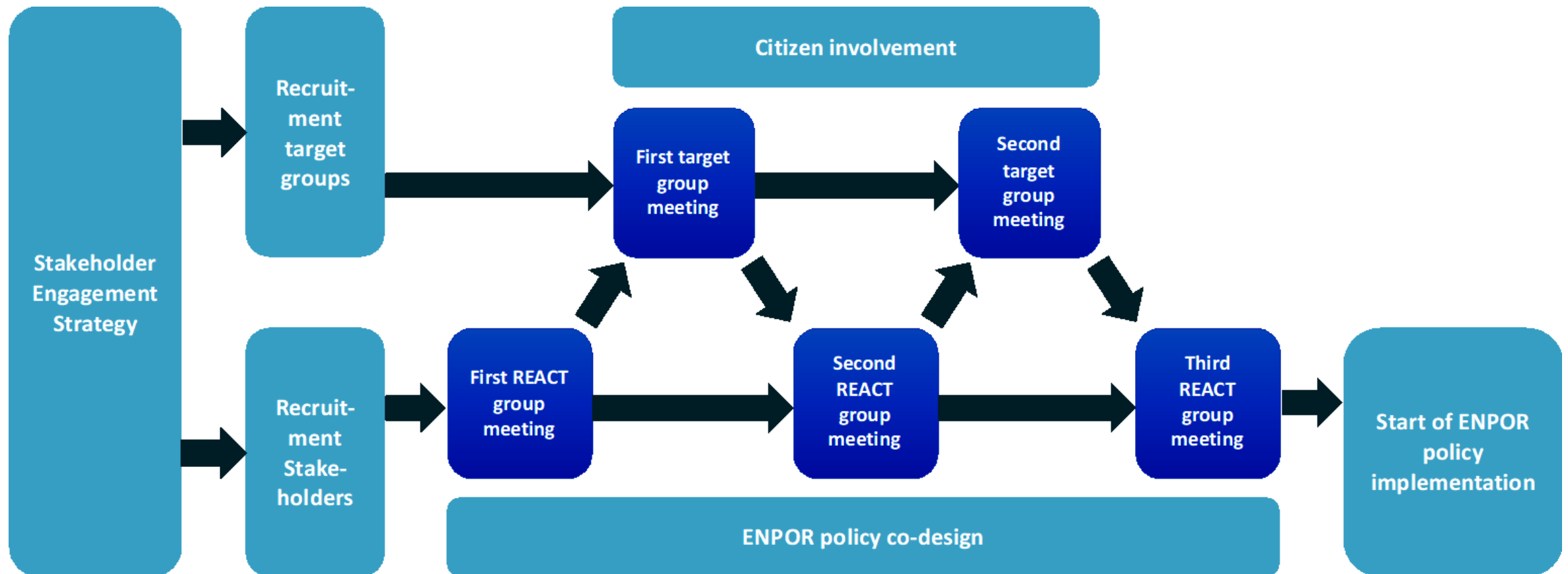
Energy Poverty Dashboard



ENPOR POLICIES

Targeted developments

Policy type	Pilot policy in ENPOR / Name of scheme	Country	Targeted developments
Grant for renovation	National reconstruction grant	EE	Modifiyng the national renovation grant to better alleviate energy poverty in PRS
	Energy upgrade of buildings (Exoikonomo-Autonomo)	EL	Tailor financial assistance to the needs of energy poor households
	National Programme for Renovation of Buildings	HR	Development of national programme for alleviation of energy poverty
	Financial support scheme for thermal refurbishment measures for low-income households (alternative process)	AT	Provide assistance to better target energy poor households and engage with landlords to increase uptake
Training and information	Low-threshold, target group specific consulting	AT	Development of target group-specific consultation and advice material
	Heating related energy advice (ElectricitySavingCheck)	DE	Improve the heating related advice module
	Pre-paid metering app	DE	Improve the app interface with suitable energy saving advice
	Training and Information Campaign	IT	Information campaign to induce energy savings and facilitate access to fiscal incentives for energy efficiency
Programme support	Energy Box	NL	Expansion to other cities in NL and creation of stakeholder networks, adaptation to explicitly target energy poor households in the PRS
EEOS	Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme	EL	Include stronger incentives to achieve savings in energy poor households



POLICY CO-DESIGN

Stakeholder Engagement Strategy (D4.1)

Identification of key stakeholders

Landlords / Co-owners' associations

Charitable and social work associations

Energy Agency / Energy consultants

Municipality / regional / national policymakers

Citizens groups / NGOs

Utilities

Others (e.g., Academia)

Stakeholder analysis

Expected contribution and barriers for engagement

Power-interest analysis / stakeholder mapping



Stakeholder communication strategy

Strategy for the involvement of energy poor tenants

Stakeholder Engagement Strategy (SES) for each support scheme (D4.1)

Country	Pilot policy in ENPOR / Name of scheme	REACT group meetings		
		1st Meeting	2nd Meeting	3rd Meeting
AT	Financial support scheme for thermal refurbishment measures for low-income households	Alternative Process		
	Low-threshold, target group specific consulting			
DE	Heating related energy advice		3rd September	
	Pre-paid metering app	CW 38/39		
EE	National reconstruction grant			
EL	Energy upgrade of buildings			Mid September
	Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme			
HR	National Programme for Renovation of Buildings			27th September
IT	Training and Information Campaign			September/October
NL	Energy Box			

POLICY CO-DESIGN

Preliminary results and strategies

Country	Barriers discussed in the REACT Group meetings	Identified strategies for the further development
AT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No official definition of EP (identification, targeting) ▪ Direct engagement of EP households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engagement through new, more accessible formats, e.g., strong focus on visual language
EE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of capacity and support for building improvements ▪ Limited level of engagement of private owners and renters ▪ National definition of Energy Poverty too narrow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engage more and different stakeholders ▪ Better understanding of the wider concept of EP ▪ Reconsider the ownership of the problem(s)
EL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low awareness among EP households ▪ No targeted alleviation of the phenomenon in PRS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Targeted information and awareness raising ▪ Introduction of tenants as evaluation criterion
IT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EP households need longer timeframe to decide whether engage on energy renovation works and find the way to proceed ▪ Complex application procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Targeted communication initiatives and information tools to facilitate their decision-making process
NL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recruiting EP households ▪ Long-term monitoring of energy savings ▪ Different experiences with different approaches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pilot projects in different municipalities ▪ Developing targeted communication strategies and programmes
HR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No official definition of EP (identification, targeting) ▪ No clearly elaborated criteria for citizens at risk of EP or EP HHs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integration of specific measures and criteria will be considered as option to alleviate EP in the PRS.
DE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engagement of EP households for heating (lack of interest / understanding; lack of financial incentives) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use of visual media ▪ Focus on health / comfort



TOUR DE TABLE



The Energy Poverty Dashboard

How we can develop it into a holistic energy poverty information portal for resources on a national level to combat energy poverty and injustice?



Co-designing National Policies

What output do you think is necessary from the co-design process to inform EU policy?

What content and format do you think would ensure replicability?



UP NEXT



FOLLOW UP EVENT

Energy Poverty Workshop

@ Climate Alliance International Conference
9th of September 2021 14:00-15:30 CET.

**You are kindly invited to participate,
registration closes today!**

**LOCALISING
THE EUROPEAN
GREEN DEAL**

Climate Alliance International Conference 2021

ENERGY POVERTY

Why is it important and how can municipalities fight it?

9. SEPTEMBER 2021, 14:00-15:30

**Covenant of Mayors
for Climate & Energy
EUROPE**

**EU
Energy Poverty
Advisory Hub**

ENPOR

**Interreg
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your community's
living conditions
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#ENPOR #H2020 #energyvulnerability

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