



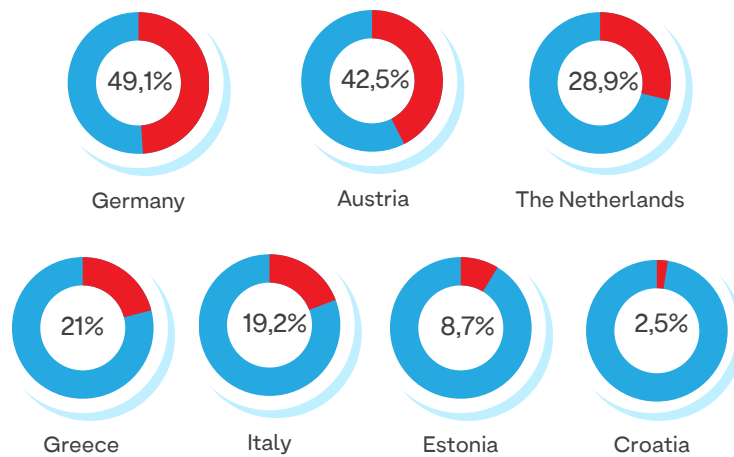
**POLICY FICHE FOR  
ALLEVIATING ENERGY POVERTY  
IN THE PRIVATE RENTED SECTOR**

# Greece



# The Rental Sector in the Population (2022)

Source: Energy Poverty Dashboard



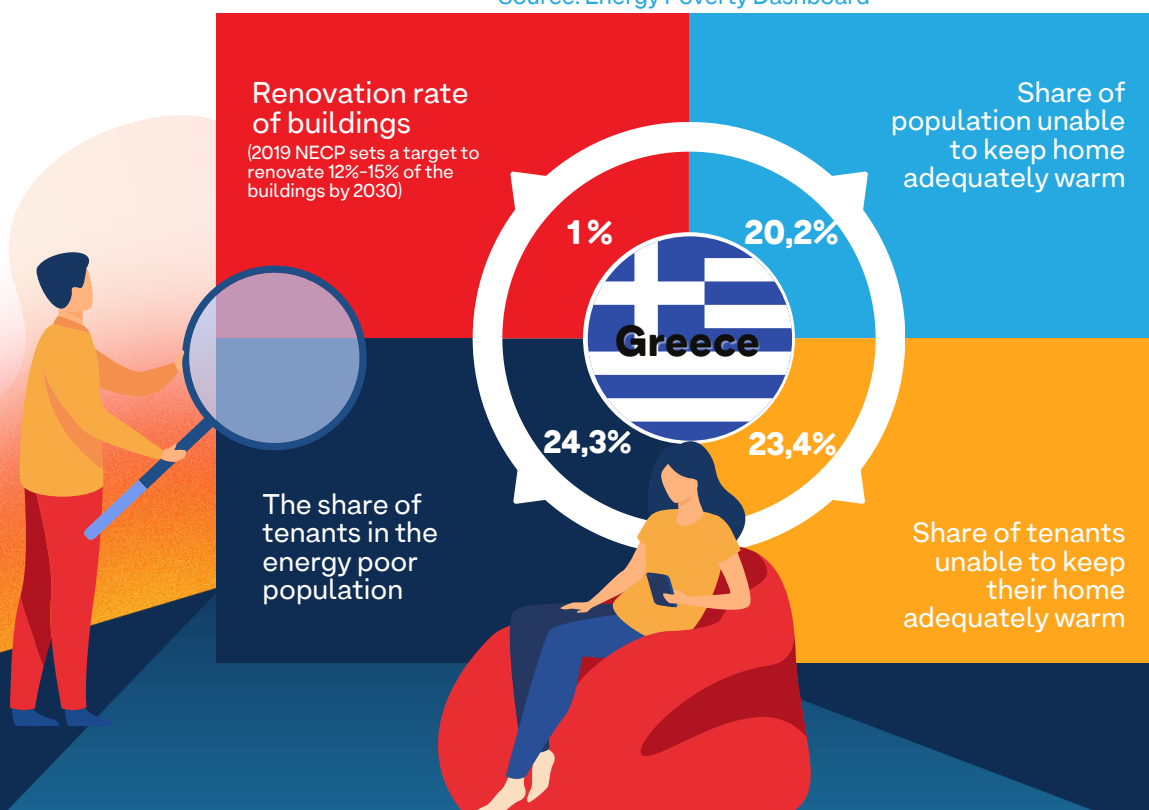
## Current Energy Poverty Definition and Strategy

Source: ENPÖR Policy Fiches

Definition	Strategy
Official energy poverty definition: Household with total energy consumption lower than 80 % of the minimum required for covering the thermal needs, AND total income is lower than 60 % of the median income.	Targeted policies for low-income households since 2011.
The alleviation of energy poverty has been specified as an essential objective within the framework of the final NECP 2019	Existing Action Plan for the Confrontation of Energy Poverty with 9 policy measures included. Holistic monitoring mechanism and energy poverty indicator
A quantitative target to reduce energy poverty by at least 50 % and 75 % in 2025 and 2030 respectively.	Existing Energy Efficiency in Buildings programme for low income households, Existing Energy Efficiency Obligation (EEO) scheme Planned: Virtual net metering scheme

## Housing and Energy Poverty in Figures

Source: Energy Poverty Dashboard

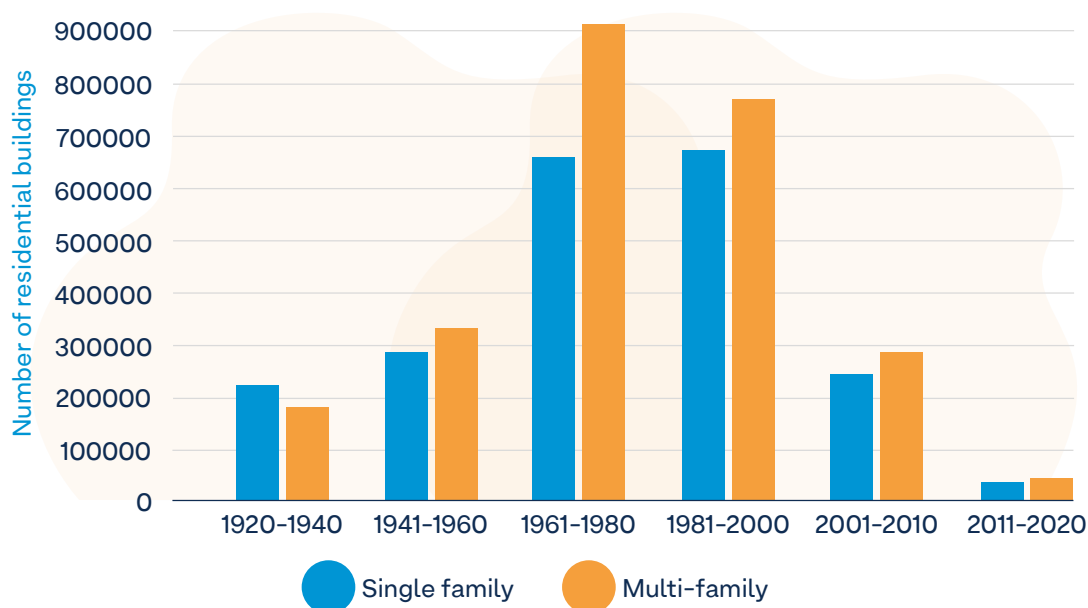


# Policy background

## Context within the residential sector

According to the Household Budget Survey for 2020, 78.3% of all households live in their own dwelling in Greece. 14.3% of the households rent their dwellings, while for the remaining 7.4% households the dwelling has been provided free by the employer or the family or others.

The energy performance of the building stock is considerably low as the majority has been constructed before 1980 - 56% of the residential buildings - as presented in the following diagram based on data from the LTRS.<sup>1</sup>



**Figure 1:** Number of single and multi-family buildings by period of erection in Greece

<sup>1</sup> Source: Ministry of Environment and Energy, 2023. Long-Term Renovation Strategy. Available at: <https://ypen.gov.gr/energeia/energeiaki-exoikonomisi/ktiria/ltrs/>

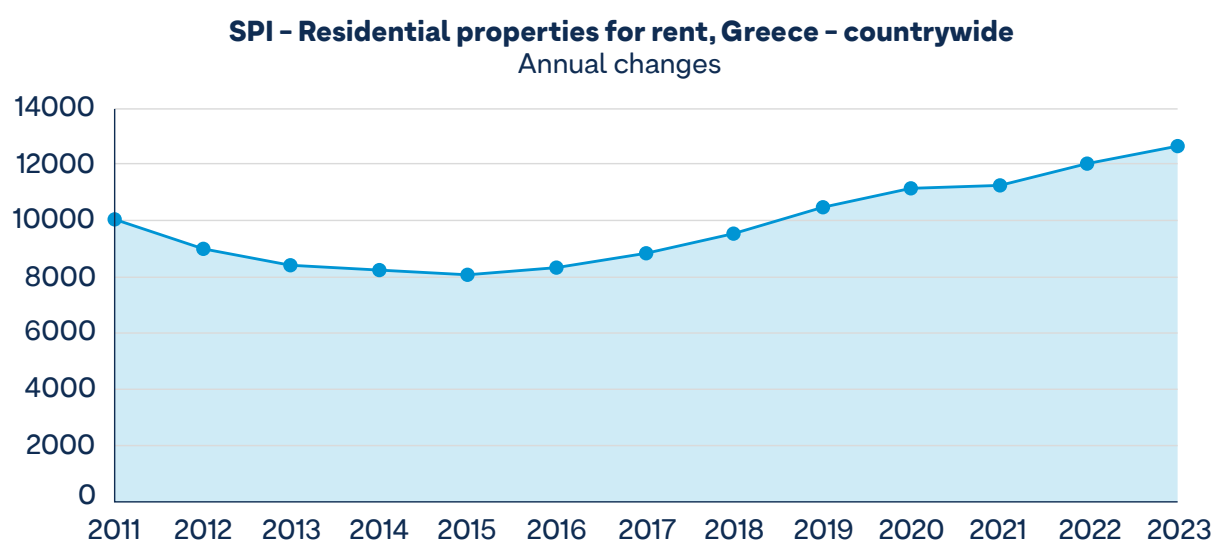
This conclusion is confirmed by the analysis of the issued Energy Performance Certificates. More specifically, the average primary energy consumption for the residential buildings for each end-use separately is equal to:

- 206.84 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/a for space heating
- 36.95 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/a for space cooling
- 53,83 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/a for domestic hot water

Regarding the renovation rate, the 2019 NECP set a target to renovate 12%-15% of the buildings and/or building units in the 10-year period from 2021 to 2030 through targeted policy measures. Nevertheless, the current renovation rate is estimated to be considerably lower (1% and lower).

The housing costs continue to rise, reflecting the impacts of various events, such as the economic recession, the pandemic and the energy crisis. Measuring the associated burden on household budgets by putting these costs in relation to disposable household income shows, on average, a high share of 34.2% in 2021.

The increase of the rental prices is also significant as shown in the following diagram using rent index values according to data from a specialised site (Spitogatos<sup>2</sup>). The increase is considerably higher in 2023 compared to 2015 (approximately 50%) due to various factors, such as the limited availability of buildings for renting, the reduced construction activity, in conjunction with the increased demand for purchasing a building, the increased preference for short-term leases, etc..



**Figure 2:** Change of rent index values in Greece between 2011 and 2023

Finally, household energy prices have also increased due to the energy crisis both for the case of electricity and natural gas, which went up from 11 to 19ct/kWh<sup>3</sup> and 5 to 15 ct/kWh<sup>4</sup> between 2019 and 2023, respectively.

<sup>2</sup> Source: Spitogatos, 2023. SPI – The Spitogatos price index per area. Available at: <https://en.spitogatos.gr/property-index>

<sup>3</sup> Source: Eurostat, 2023. Electricity prices for household consumers – bi-annual data (from 2007 onwards). Available at: [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/product/view/NRG\\_PC\\_204](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/product/view/NRG_PC_204)

<sup>4</sup> Source: Eurostat, 2023. Gas prices for household consumers – bi-annual data (from 2007 onwards). Available at: [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/NRG\\_PC\\_202/default/table?lang=en](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/NRG_PC_202/default/table?lang=en)

## Energy poverty definition and strategy

Targeted policies have already been implemented in Greece to combat energy poverty since 2011. The draft NECP, which was prepared at the end of 2018, presents the main implemented measures. Firstly, one of the most important policy measures to tackle energy poverty is the Social Household Tariff, which was introduced to protect vulnerable consumer groups by providing discounts for the consumed electricity. At the same time a one-off special aid was provided in 2017 to support low-income households, which have been disconnected from the electricity grid due to overdue debts, to facilitate the satisfaction of their energy needs. The protection of vulnerable household customers from electricity disconnections has been applied through the Universal Service regime. Furthermore, in light of a considerable increase of consumer prices of heating oil, the provision of a heating allowance to certain categories of consumers has been adopted. The heating allowance was expanded to cover additional energy carriers during the current energy crisis. Moreover, energy efficiency improvement programmes have already been launched at the national level for low-income households since 2011 such as the 'Energy Savings at Home' programme. The main objective of these programmes is the provision of financial support for the energy renovation of the residential buildings. Finally, special provisions for the fight against energy poverty were promoted within the framework of the Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme (EEOS) by increasing the delivered energy-saving certificates for the implemented energy efficiency measures by a factor of 1.4. Finally, incentives are foreseen for RES installations by energy communities to satisfy the energy needs of their members and vulnerable consumers or citizens through the application of a virtual net metering scheme.

The alleviation of energy poverty has been specified as an essential objective within the framework of the final NECP<sup>5</sup>, which was submitted at the end of 2019. A quantitative target has been set for reducing energy poverty levels, as defined within the Action Plan for the Confrontation of Energy Poverty, by at least 50% and 75% in 2025 and 2030 respectively in comparison to 2016, while the foreseen level in 2030 should be below the EU average in 2030. Moreover, targeted policy measures will be designed and implemented to tackle energy poverty effectively, while emphasis will be given on the improvement of living comfort and the avoidance of health problems related to bad indoor climate.

In September 2021, an Action Plan for the Confrontation of Energy Poverty was developed, describing the policy measures to ensure the fulfilment of the specified targets within the NECP. Moreover, the definition of energy poor households was determined. Specifically, a household is characterized as energy poor in the case that both of the following conditions are simultaneously fulfilled:

- **Condition I:** the total final energy consumption of the household is lower than 80% of the minimum final energy consumption, which is required theoretically for covering the thermal needs.
- **Condition II:** the total equivalized income of the household, based on the number of household members according to the modified equivalence scale of OECD is lower than 60% of the median income of all the households in Greece.

<sup>5</sup> Source: [https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/default/files/eL\\_final\\_necp\\_main\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/default/files/eL_final_necp_main_en.pdf)

In total, nine policy measures have been integrated into the Action Plan for the Confrontation of Energy Poverty to fulfil the specified NECP targets. The proposed policy measures have been classified into the following three categories:

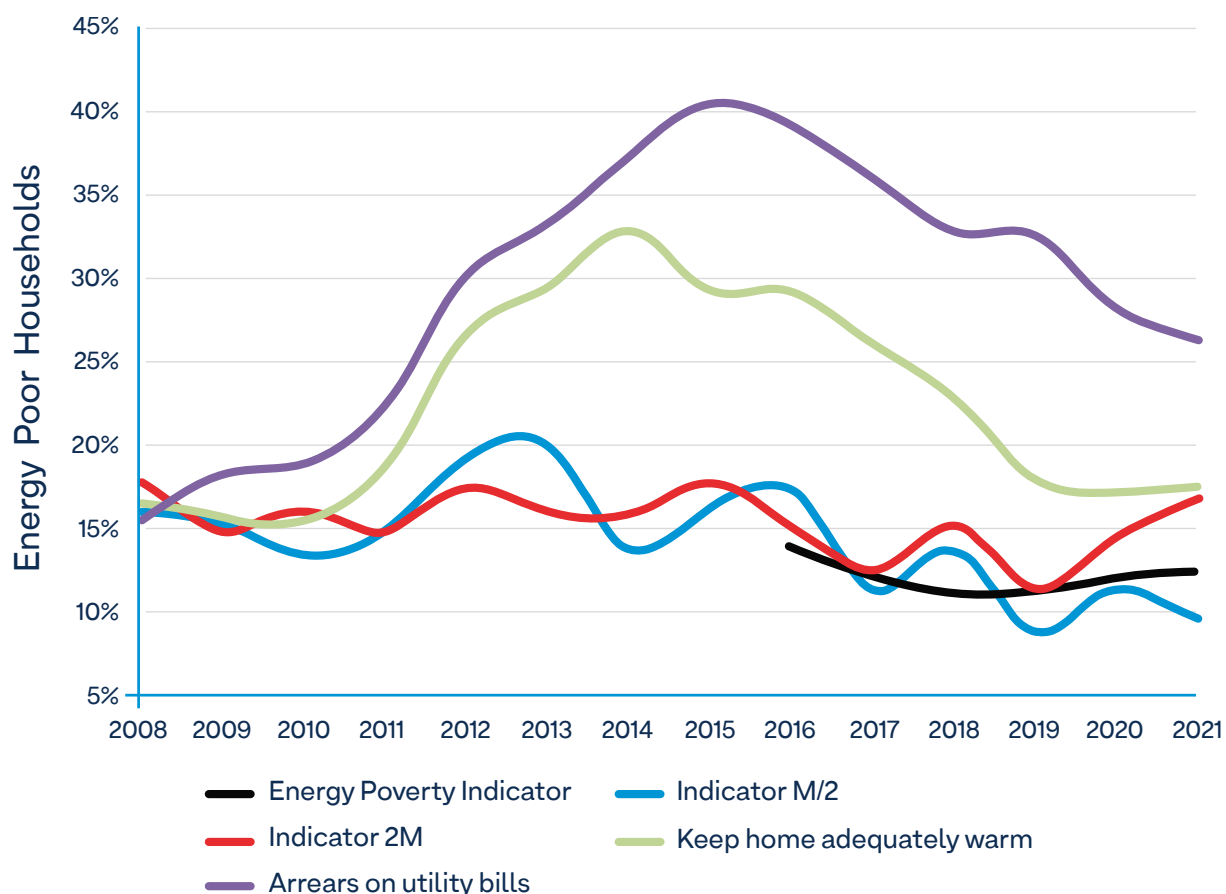
- 1 Measures for the short-term protection of energy poor households
  - M1:** Improvement of the Social Tariff
  - M2:** Provision of an energy voucher card to energy poor households
  - M3:** Regulatory measures for the protection of energy poor households
  
- 2 Measures for the energy upgrade of the energy poor households' buildings and the promotion of RES
  - M4:** Energy upgrade of the energy poor households' building including the installation of RES systems
  - M5:** Provision of financial 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 within the framework of Energy Communities
  
- 3 Information and awareness-raising measures
  - M8:** Conduction of information and awareness-raising measures within the framework of the EEOs
  - M9:** Conduction of information and awareness-raising measures implemented centrally at national level

Finally, a holistic monitoring mechanism has been developed based on the combination of bottom-up and top-down procedures. The bottom-up approach will be performed through the statistical model, which has been developed to identify energy poor households taking into consideration various parameters, while the top-down monitoring will be applied through the Greek Observatory of Energy Poverty. The responsibility for carrying out the foreseen monitoring procedures is assigned to a Working Group consisting of different ministries and external stakeholders, which has been established for monitoring and assessing the progress of 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.

The development of the energy poverty indicator has been estimated within the framework of the progress report of 2021.<sup>6</sup> The share of energy poor households has decreased by 15% in 2020 compared to 2016, while its evolution can be observed in comparison with the four indicators of the European energy poverty observatory in the following diagram.

<sup>6</sup>Source: Ministry of Environment and Energy, 2021. Annual Progress Report of the Action Plan for the alleviation of Energy Poverty. Available at: <https://ypen.gov.gr/energeia/etisia-ekthesi-proodou-sdee-etous-2021/>



**Figure 3:** Development of energy poverty according to the Greek composite indicator and in comparison with other metrics

It should be noted that tenancy has been significantly linked with the intensification of energy poverty. According to the analysis, 22% of the energy poor households live in rented dwellings, while the respective share in the total population is 14%. Moreover, the parameter of tenancy has been integrated into the logit model to quantify the possibility a household has to be classified as an energy poor household.

# Policy Framework for the Integration of Tenant Protection

The Regulation of tenancy contracts in the Greek Civil Code (Astikos Kwdikas, AK), which was enacted in 1945, provides the general framework for tenancy in Greece. More specifically, Articles 574–618 of the AK regulate a standard tenancy type; without distinction among real estates and movable goods or between tenancies involving different uses of goods.

No targeted legislative provisions have been adopted for protecting vulnerable tenants nor to address the split incentive problem (as called for by Art. 19 of the EED). The only legislative intervention was introduced to reduce rental prices temporarily due to COVID-19 impacts in 2020.

It should be noted that the financing for landlords for the energy upgrade of their rented houses was eligible under the prerequisite that it utilized a permanent residence within the framework of the “Exoikonomo-Autonomo” programme. The same provision was continued in the “Exoikonomo 2023” programme.

The most important challenges and barriers, which had to be addressed during the re-design of the pilot policy/measure and are related to the split incentives problem, include:

- No special provision relating to tenants in the existing policies and measures.
- Integrating the problem of energy poverty in the PRS into the national definition of energy poverty.
- Provision of specific incentives for tenants/landlords within the framework of the national programme for the energy upgrade of residential buildings.

## Specific challenges/barriers for addressing energy poverty in the PRS beyond the split incentives

The most important challenges and barriers, which had to be addressed during the re-design of the pilot policy/measure and are related generally to energy poverty, include:

- Design policies and measures focused on energy poor households and not low-income households.
- Difficulty to identify energy poor households and engage them into the planned policies and measures.
- Fostering the conduction of technical measures within the framework of the EEOS additionally to the existing awareness-raising measures.
- Establishment of a specialized mechanism for monitoring the triggered impacts on the alleviation of energy poverty from the implemented policies and measures.



# Description of the ENPOR policy

The first pilot policy in Greece is the national programme for the energy upgrade of residential buildings, which provides financial aid to energy poor households for improving the energy efficiency of their buildings. The respective programme has been integrated both in the National Energy and Climate Plan (2019) and the National Action Plan for the Confrontation of Energy Poverty in Greece (2021). It is the continuation of the “Energy Savings at Home” programme focused on energy poor households. The “Energy Savings at Home” programme started in 2011 providing financial incentives to households, including low-income households, to replace window frames and install shading systems, to install thermal insulation in the building envelope, including the flat roof/ roof and “pilotis” and to upgrade the heating and hot water system. The financial aid consists of a capital subsidy in relation to the household’s income and low interest loans including the subsidy of the interest rate and the coverage of the energy inspections’ cost. The measure has continued until 2021 via the “Exoikonomo-Autonomo” programme after continuous improvements enabling the implementation of the most cost-effective interventions to improve the energy efficiency of the residential buildings. The energy renovation of the residential buildings is continued with the “Exoikonomo 2023” programme. The Ministry of Environment and Energy is responsible for the supervision of the programmes, while the Technical Chamber of Greece has undertaken the administrative coordination of the “Exoikonomo 2023” programme.



The proposal for the case of the “Energy upgrade of buildings” programme foresees the inclusion of the tenant status as a distinct social criterion of eligibility, while the provided public aid must be calculated considering the shared benefits among landlords and tenants. Furthermore, deep energy renovations must be supported financially to ensure that energy poverty will be sustainably tackled. Finally, a dedicated budget within the “Energy upgrade of buildings” programme must be allocated for supporting energy poor tenant households.

The Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme (EEOS) constitutes the second pilot policy in Greece. The EEOS started in 2017 imposing an obligation to electricity, natural gas and petroleum products suppliers so as to achieve a specific energy saving target (333 ktoe of cumulative energy savings constituting 10% of the national target) through energy efficiency interventions until 2020. The implementation of energy efficiency interventions in energy poor households is also foreseen without specifying a sub-target. The EEOS will play also an essential role not only for promoting energy efficiency generally, but for contributing to the alleviation of energy poverty as outlined both within the National Energy and Climate Plan (2019) and the National Action Plan for the Confrontation of Energy Poverty in Greece (2021). The EEOS continues also in the period 2021-2030 according to the provisions of the NECP, while the Ministerial Decision for specifying the operational framework was adopted in June 2022 signalling the official initiation of the scheme. The Ministry of Environment and Energy is responsible for the supervision of the scheme, while CRES has been appointed as the administrator for the calculation, monitoring, control and verification of the delivered energy savings within the scheme.



The proposal for the case of the EEOs foresees the conduction of targeted information and awareness-raising activities by the energy suppliers providing useful and effective guidance to energy poor households living in rented buildings. Moreover, it is recommended to combine the EEOS with the alternative measures ensuring that the energy efficiency interventions will be implemented with the most cost-effective approach. The identification and participation of the energy poor households must be facilitated providing the capability to the obligated parties to approach them with no obstacles. Finally, the information and awareness-raising activities can be accompanied with the provision of financial support for the installation of energy efficient heating and cooling systems, such as heat pumps.

Both pilot policies intend to combat energy poverty at the national level, however not specifically among tenants. The Action Plan for the alleviation of energy poverty describes two different approaches to identify energy poor households. The first one is based on a logistic regression model, which calculates the possibility for a household to be affected by energy poverty. The second approach is more simplified, setting two thresholds (for income and electricity consumption), which can be used to classify a household as an energy poor household. These approaches should be applied to all policy measures. No reference on gender issues exists.

Different outreach channels are utilised in the pilot policies. For the case of the national programme for the energy upgrade of residential buildings, energy poor households can apply for participating into the programme after the announcement of its initiation according to the communication plan of the programme, which was carried out using different means (e.g., press releases, promotion through a dedicated website and social media and advertisements in TV and radio). It should be noted that private rented buildings are supported financially with different aid compared to the landlords. The financial aid for the case of the private rented buildings ranges from 40%–65% depending on the income.

In contrast, the obligated parties within the framework of the EEOS should identify and approach energy poor households to participate in their planned measures according to the national definition of energy poverty as specified within the Action Plan for the confrontation of energy poverty. Therefore, for addressing the split incentive problem the obligated parties must explore if the energy poor households live in rented buildings.

The national programme for the energy upgrade of residential buildings foresees the implementation of a specific number of energy efficiency interventions at regional level (in the 13 different prefectures) ensuring a balanced spatial allocation of the affected residential buildings. The Ministry of Environment and Energy (MoEE) is responsible for the design of the programme, while the Technical Chamber of Greece is in charge of its coordination.

The EEOS is applied at national level with the participation of more than 30 obligated parties. The Ministry of Environment and Energy is the implementing authority, while CRES has been appointed as the administration for the monitoring, measurement, control and verification of the delivered energy savings.



The formulated proposals for the re-design of the pilot policies were assessed as rather effective by the REACT group to contribute to the alleviation of energy poverty. Firstly, the “Energy Upgrade of Buildings” programme managed to support a higher number of energy poor households mainly due to the dedicated budget for them within the RRF plan, and the preliminary results also show a higher number of financially supported rented houses compared with the previous calls due to the fact that a dedicated financial aid was foreseen for them.

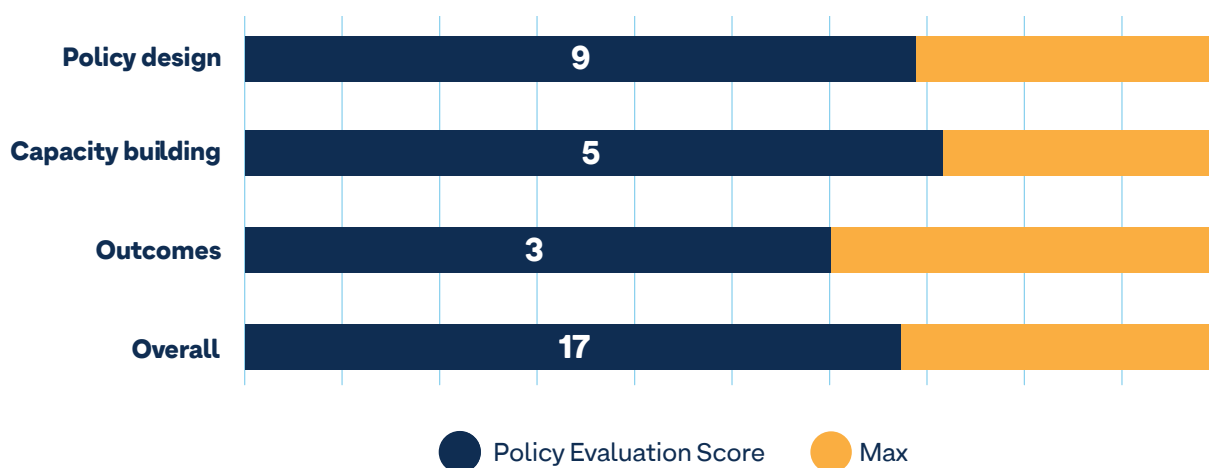
Moreover, the implementation of a targeted awareness raising campaign by the Public Power Corporation (the largest electricity supplier) within the framework of the EEOS not only improved the understanding of the households about energy poverty but also provided financial support to energy poor households for the purchase of a heat pump.

Even though the evaluation of the pilot measures has not been completed yet, it is estimated that the “Energy Upgrade of Buildings” programme managed to affect 15,169 energy poor households according to the official data of the programme. Similarly, the targeted awareness raising campaign conducted by the Public Power Corporation managed to affect 142,820 energy poor households as resulted by the official measurement protocol of the EEOS.



# Evaluation of the policy against the KPIs

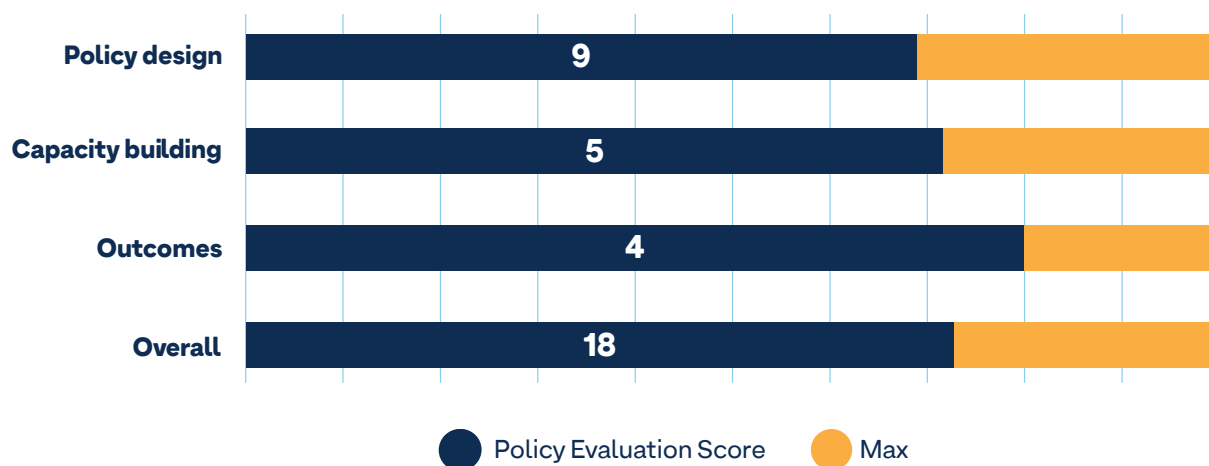
## Energy upgrade of buildings programme



Area	Score	Comments
<b>Policy design</b>	<b>9/13</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This policy includes the PRS within its remit, although doesn't specifically target energy poor households, landlords or tenants. Nevertheless, this policy was designed with the input of a wide range of stakeholders, including with feedback from energy poor tenants and landlords through engagement with the REACT groups.</li> <li>● This policy is integrated with and underpinned by existing national and EU-level strategies and frameworks to combat energy poverty in Greece, and policy beneficiaries are identified according to the same categories as the National Action Plan to combat energy poverty.</li> <li>● This policy does not directly work to address the split incentive, although privately rented households are beneficiaries of the policy.</li> </ul>

Area	Score	Comments
<b>Capacity building</b>	<b>5/7</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="694 302 1391 414">● This policy led to an increase in knowledge and skills among stakeholders on the need to include the PRS within energy efficiency policies.</li> <li data-bbox="694 448 1391 638">● A notable achievement of this policy is the foreseen establishment of an energy poverty working group within the Ministry of Environment and Energy, as well as a new fund earmarked for the alleviation of energy poverty in the PRS.</li> <li data-bbox="694 672 1391 750">● No new data or collaborations were recorded as having emerged from this policy.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>3/5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="694 795 1391 1019">● This policy was effective in reaching PRS tenants, as well as improving the structural energy efficiency of dwellings through renovations and the installation of more efficient heating, and thus is likely to reduce the prevalence of energy poverty in the PRS by increasing thermal comfort.</li> <li data-bbox="694 1052 1391 1164">● However, as it was not carried out in conjunction with awareness raising measures, improved knowledge of energy bills or conservation was not observed.</li> <li data-bbox="694 1198 1391 1355">● Data was not collected on whether tenants were able to increase their energy consumption to fulfil basic needs following the energy renovation of the buildings.</li> </ul>
<b>Overall</b>	<b>17/25</b>	

# Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme



Area	Score	Comments
<b>Policy design</b>	<b>9/13</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Although PRS tenants are eligible for some of the measures in the policy, neither the PRS nor energy poor PRS tenants are explicitly targeted by the scheme.</li> <li>● Nevertheless, this policy was designed with the input of a wide range of stakeholders, including with feedback from energy poor tenants and landlords through engagement with the REACT groups. In addition, the scheme is implemented by a large number of stakeholders (30 legally obligated parties).</li> <li>● This policy is integrated with and underpinned by existing national and EU-level strategies and frameworks to combat energy poverty in Greece, and policy beneficiaries are identified according to the same categories as the National Action Plan to combat energy poverty.</li> <li>● This policy does not directly work to address the split incentive.</li> </ul>

Area	Score	Comments
<b>Capacity building</b>	<b>5/7</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="694 304 1391 412">● This policy led to an increase in knowledge and skills among stakeholders on the need to include the PRS within energy efficiency policies.</li> <li data-bbox="694 450 1391 640">● A notable achievement of this policy is the foreseen establishment of an energy poverty working group within the Ministry of Environment and Energy, as well as a new fund earmarked for the alleviation of energy poverty in the PRS.</li> <li data-bbox="694 678 1391 741">● No new data or collaborations were recorded as having emerged from this policy.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>4/5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="694 797 1391 949">● This policy was effective in reaching PRS tenants, as well as improving the structural energy efficiency of dwellings through renovations and the installation of more efficient heating.</li> <li data-bbox="694 987 1391 1140">● It was also accompanied by an awareness raising programme, thus leading to increased knowledge regarding energy bills and energy conservation measures in the home.</li> <li data-bbox="694 1178 1391 1330">● Data was not collected on whether tenants were able to increase their energy consumption to fulfil basic needs following the energy renovation of the buildings.</li> </ul>
<b>Overall</b>	<b>18/25</b>	

# Conclusion and further recommendations

In the evaluation of the two energy efficiency policies in Greece, several strengths and areas for improvement have emerged. Both policies have been designed with the input of a wide range of stakeholders, including feedback from tenants vulnerable to energy poverty, as well as landlords, through engagement with REACT groups. They are also integrated with existing national and EU-level strategies to combat energy poverty, aligning them with broader policy and regulatory objectives. However, neither policy explicitly targets energy-poor households or the PRS and does not directly address the split incentive challenge.

For policy improvement, it is recommended that both policies consider specific targeting of energy poor PRS tenants and landlords to address energy poverty effectively within this sector. Furthermore, efforts to directly tackle the split incentive issue should be explored – especially as this is likely to emerge as a key challenge in the forthcoming upgrading of Greece’s housing stock. Additionally, collecting data on tenants’ ability to increase their energy consumption to meet basic needs following building renovations could provide valuable insights.

On the positive side, the establishment of an energy poverty working group and a fund earmarked for energy poverty alleviation in the PRS are notable achievements that should be pursued further. The participation of 30 stakeholders in the Energy Efficiency Obligations of Buildings policy is particularly commendable. This is a best practice that warrants diffusion beyond the case study area context. Further collaboration and data-sharing among stakeholders specifically working on the PRS can enhance the policies’ overall effectiveness and lead to improved decision-making relevant to the sector. Lastly, incorporating awareness-raising measures can help improve tenant knowledge about energy bills and conservation measures.





# Overview of KPI assessment

Indicator	Specification / Operationalisation	Yes/No
Does the policy allow tenants in the PRS to participate/benefit?	-	● Yes
Does the policy explicitly target the PRS?	-	● Yes
Does the policy explicitly target energy poor households in the PRS?	-	● No
Has the design of the policy been informed by input from the PRS?	Yes, from (representatives of) owners	● Yes
	Yes, from (representatives of) residents	● Yes
	Yes, from other relevant stakeholders	● Yes
Is the policy part of wider legislative, regulatory and/or programmatic commitments to address energy poverty?	Is it implemented by more than one agency?	● No
	Has it been publicly challenged?	● Yes
	Does it refer to other policies and/or legal acts?	● Yes
	Is the policy documented as an element of an overarching energy poverty strategy?	● Yes
Does the policy explicitly address the split incentives issue?	-	● No
Are the policy's target groups specified with view to criteria derived from an official energy poverty definition?	-	● Yes
Is the policy underpinned by clear mechanisms to identify energy poor households in the PRS?	I.e., there is a distinct procedure/process on how to identify an energy poor household applying specified criteria.	● Yes

**Table 1:** Overview of policy evaluation in terms of policy design - Greece (Energy upgrade of buildings programme)

Indicator	Specification / Operationalisation	Yes/No
Does the policy help improve decision-making capacity (in terms of skills, co-operation and/or resources) by state organisations at the national or local level to address energy poverty in the PRS?	Does the policy promote the formation of new co-operations between state organisations and relevant stakeholders to better address energy poverty in the PRS?	● No
	Does the policy help improve relevant skills (e.g., with view to the administration of support programmes, the identification of and outreach to energy poor tenants, ...) in state organisations to better address energy poverty in the PRS?	● Yes
	Does the policy generate new insights/data to inform the implementation of energy poverty policies/programmes targeting the PRS?	● No
Does the policy help improve wider policy making (in terms of existing or future programme implementation) by state organisations at the national or local level, working on energy poverty alleviation?	E.g., does it generate new insights/data to inform the design of energy poverty policies/programmes?	● Yes
Does the policy help improve energy poverty alleviation-related knowledge and skills to address energy poverty among stakeholders relevant to the PRS?	Based on survey results from REACT group participants / capacity building events	● Yes
Does the policy help improve energy poverty alleviation-related communication and collaboration opportunities among stakeholders relevant to the PRS?	E.g., does it establish virtual or physical fora dedicated to promoting exchange / collaboration between stakeholders	● Yes
Does the policy help improve energy poverty alleviation-related resources (financial or otherwise) available to stakeholders working in the PRS?	E.g., via funding for energy efficiency renovations of dwellings	● Yes

**Table 2:** Overview of policy evaluation in terms of capacity building - Greece (Energy upgrade of buildings programme)

Indicator	Specification / Operationalisation	Yes/No
Has the policy reached energy poor tenants in the PRS?	Based on output/monitoring data/estimates	● Yes
Is there evidence to suggest that the policy has led to a decrease in energy poverty prevalence in terms of improved thermal comfort among vulnerable groups?	Based on output/monitoring data/estimates	● Yes
Is there evidence to suggest that the policy has enabled energy poor households to increase their consumption of energy services to fulfil their basic needs?	Based on output/monitoring data/estimates	● No
Is there evidence to suggest that the policy has led to improved energy efficiency in dwellings occupied by energy poor tenants?	Based on output/monitoring data/estimates	● Yes
Is there evidence to suggest that the policy has led to improved understanding of energy bills and conservation options among energy poor households?	Based on output/monitoring data/estimates	● No

**Table 3:** Overview of policy evaluation in terms of outcomes - Greece (Energy upgrade of buildings programme)

Indicator	Specification / Operationalisation	Yes/No
Does the policy allow tenants in the PRS to participate/benefit?	-	● Yes
Does the policy explicitly target the PRS?	-	● No
Does the policy explicitly target energy poor households in the PRS?	-	● No
Has the design of the policy been informed by input from the PRS?	Yes, from (representatives of) owners,	● Yes
	Yes, from (representatives of) residents,	● Yes
	Yes, from other relevant stakeholders	● Yes
Is the policy part of wider legislative, regulatory and/or programmatic commitments to address energy poverty?	Is it implemented by more than one agency?	● Yes
	Has it been publicly challenged?	● No
	Does it refer to other policies and/or legal acts?	● Yes
	Is the policy documented as an element of an overarching energy poverty strategy?	● Yes
Does the policy explicitly address the split incentives issue?	-	● No
Are the policy's target groups specified with view to criteria derived from an official energy poverty definition?	-	● Yes
Is the policy underpinned by clear mechanisms to identify energy poor households in the PRS?	I.e., there is a distinct procedure/process on how to identify an energy poor household applying specified criteria.	● Yes

**Table 4:** Overview of policy evaluation in terms of policy design - Greece (Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme)

Indicator	Specification / Operationalisation	Yes/No
Does the policy help improve decision-making capacity (in terms of skills, co-operation and/or resources) by state organisations at the national or local level to address energy poverty in the PRS?	Does the policy promote the formation of new co-operations between state organisations and relevant stakeholders to better address energy poverty in the PRS?	● No
	Does the policy help improve relevant skills (e.g., with view to the administration of support programmes, the identification of and outreach to energy poor tenants, ...) in state organisations to better address energy poverty in the PRS?	● Yes
	Does the policy generate new insights/data to inform the implementation of energy poverty policies/programmes targeting the PRS?	● No
Does the policy help improve wider policy making (in terms of existing or future programme implementation) by state organisations at the national or local level, working on energy poverty alleviation?	E.g., does it generate new insights/data to inform the design of energy poverty policies/programmes?	● Yes
Does the policy help improve energy poverty alleviation - related knowledge and skills to address energy poverty among stakeholders relevant to the PRS?	Based on survey results from REACT group participants / capacity building events	● Yes
Does the policy help improve energy poverty alleviation - related communication and collaboration opportunities among stakeholders relevant to the PRS?	E.g., does it establish virtual or physical fora dedicated to promoting exchange / collaboration between stakeholders	● Yes
Does the policy help improve energy poverty alleviation – related resources (financial or otherwise) available to stakeholders working in the PRS?	E.g., via funding for energy efficiency renovations of dwellings	● Yes

**Table 5:** Overview of policy evaluation in terms of capacity building - Greece (Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme)

Indicator	Specification / Operationalisation	Yes/No
Has the policy reached energy poor tenants in the PRS?	Based on output/monitoring data/estimates	● Yes
Is there evidence to suggest that the policy has led to a decrease in energy poverty prevalence in terms of improved thermal comfort among vulnerable groups?	Based on output/monitoring data/estimates	● Yes
Is there evidence to suggest that the policy has enabled energy poor households to increase their consumption of energy services to fulfil their basic needs?	Based on output/monitoring data/estimates	● No
Is there evidence to suggest that the policy has led to improved energy efficiency in dwellings occupied by energy poor tenants?	Based on output/monitoring data/estimates	● Yes
Is there evidence to suggest that the policy has led to improved understanding of energy bills and conservation options among energy poor households?	Based on output/monitoring data/estimates	● Yes

**Table 6:** Overview of policy evaluation in terms of outcomes - Greece (Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme)

## Partners



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