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Modena

GRAFTING CITIES

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Municipalities' role in national energy poverty policies – Italia in Classe A

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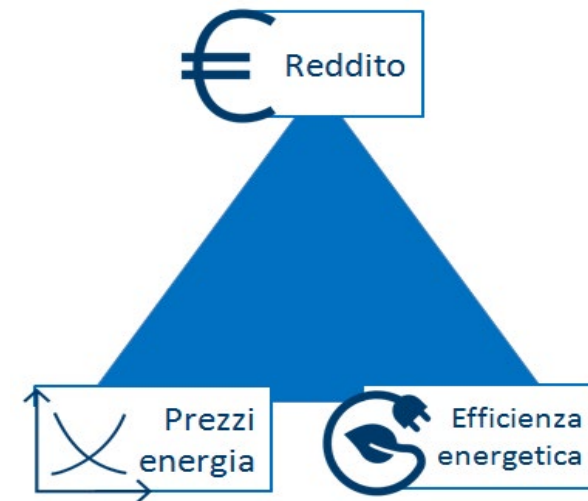
Energy poverty in Italy

The difficulty of purchasing a minimum basket of energy goods and services or, alternatively, access to energy services that involves a distraction of resources, in terms of expenditure or income, exceeding a “normal value “

Energy poverty is broadly defined as a condition in which a household is unable to secure the socially and materially needed levels of energy services

- low household income;
- high/growing energy prices;
- inefficient energy performance of buildings concerning thermal insulation, heating systems and equipment

Impacts on health; IAQ, social isolation, etc



Energy poverty in Italy

- **Bonuses**

- The **electricity and gas bonuses**: a discount on the bill, with an amount that varies according to the number of members, and for the gas bonus only, also based on the climatic zone and the type of use.
- The **physical discomfort bonus** adds a discount to the electricity bill of people whose survival depends on assistive medical equipment, regardless of income.
- In addition, there are **bonuses** which reduce the excise duty on the first 150 kWh of monthly consumption of Italian families and the price of fuels used for heating in Sardinia and in the mountain areas / smaller islands.

- **Ecobonus** is a fiscal deduction for energy renovation

- **Subsidies** to support low-income families

Energy poverty in Italy

- To develop an integrated approach to tackle with energy poverty and to elaborate policy responses at country level
- To promote energy efficiency measures as key solutions to energy poverty, allowing for multiple benefits and structural change, and to act at local level
- Training and information campaigns are essential to achieve a behavioral change and then boost the rate of energy renovation of dwellings of household in energy poverty.

ENPOR - Actions to Mitigate Energy Poverty in the Private Rented Sector

- Split incentives quantification tool
- Energy poverty dashboard
- Ten policies



www.enpor.eu



ENPOR 10 pilot policies

Low-threshold, targetgroup-specific consulting (training, soft measure)



Development of target group-specific consultation and advise material for energy poverty groups, which are as low-threshold as possible and include other stress situations in addition to energy-related questions.

Thermal renovation measures for energy poverty (grant for renovation)



Through incentives a socially acceptable design for thermal refurbishment can be made possible, as now it is primarily aimed at middle-class households.

Heating related energy advice (training and information)



Further development of the ElectricitySavingCheck Programme to include heating related energy advice provided to low-income households including low-cost measures.

Energy upgrade of buildings (grant for renovation)



Provision of financial assistance to energy poor households to improve the energy efficiency of their housing. It is an upgrade of the Energy Efficiency at Household Buildings Programme focused on energy poor households.

National Programme for Renovation of Buildings (grant for renovation)



The National Programme for Renovation of Buildings for the period 2013-2020 aims to undertake renovation activities, ensuring that part of benefited households are those in energy poverty.

National Programme on Training and Information on Energy Efficiency



Information campaigns aiming at changing behaviour for energy saving and improving energy efficiency at home as well as increasing the access to the existing tax deduction scheme for energy renovation.

Pre-paid metering EnergieRevolve (training and information)



Free switch from existing electricity provider to a digital prepaid meter that can be monitored by customers and charged just-in-time via a smartphone app or online interface.

EE National reconstruction grant (grant for renovation)



The grant is designed for associations and communities wishing to reconstruct their apartment buildings as completely as possible. It may cover a percentage of total project cost depending on the level of integration in the reconstruction of the relevant apartment building.

Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme (EEOs)



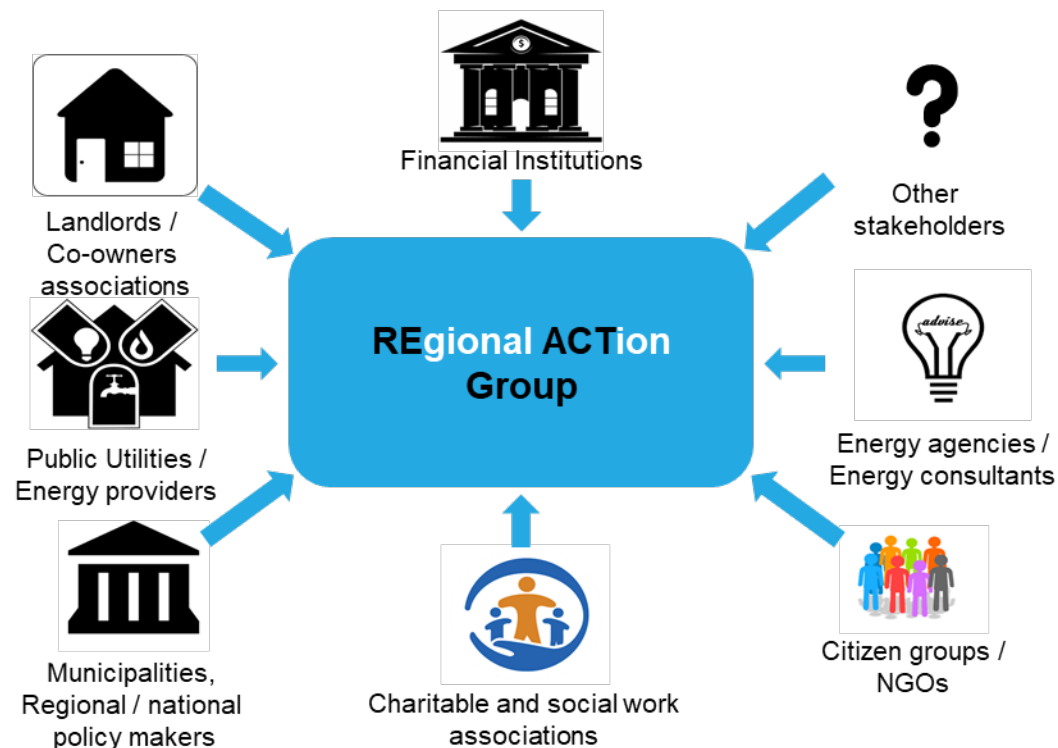
It aims at improving the existing scheme, which foresees that Obligated Parties within the EEOs that deliver measures targeting energy poor households, have an increment in reaching their target.

ENPOR CO-DESIGN MODEL - Benefits of policy co-creation

1. Remove organisational barriers
2. Make use of different stakeholder perspectives and resources to enable innovative solutions
3. Include target groups to ensure design is tailored to their needs
4. Increase policy legitimacy among target groups and other stakeholders
5. Facilitate data collection for impact monitoring



To carry out the co-creation process in ENPOR, partners have established a specific group of stakeholders called **Regional Action (REACT) groups**.



Italia in Classe A



According to art.12 of 2020 Decree 73
Timeline: until to 2030

National long-term campaign based on different types of programs (information, social interaction and cognitive education) targeted to large companies and SMEs, Public Administration, citizens, school students

It is included in the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, part of the Next Generation EU (NGEU)



Guidelines for building managers, owners and tenants



CONSIGLI PER RIDURRE I CONSUMI E RENDERE LA CASA ENERGETICAMENTE PIÙ EFFICIENTE

Guida per gli inquilini

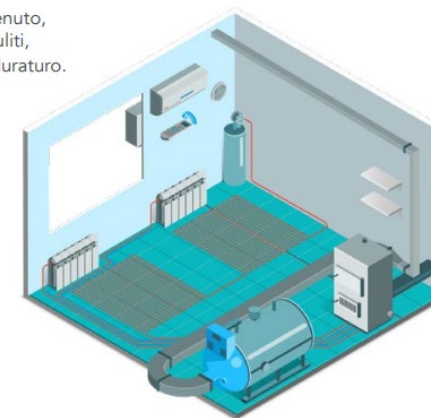


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EFFETTUARE LA MANUTENZIONE DEGLI IMPIANTI

Un impianto, quando è regolarmente mantenuto, privo di incrostazioni di calcare e con i filtri puliti, **consuma e inquina meno** ed è più sicuro e duraturo.



Chi si fa carico dell'azione?

Su quali aspetti quotidiani incide?



SAPEVI CHE...

Le ditte installatrici degli impianti termici e i tecnici che realizzano gli interventi di manutenzione devono possedere determinati requisiti previsti dalla normativa (requisiti che è buona norma richiedere e/o consultare prima di ogni richiesta di intervento).

Rivolgersi a un tecnico qualificato significa ottenere maggiori garanzie su impianti ed interventi, nel rispetto delle normative nazionali ma anche di quelle locali (regionali o comunali).

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