



# POWERPOOR

Empowering Energy Poor Citizens through Joint Energy Initiatives

## POWERPOOR – Spain’s policy roadmap to alleviate energy poverty (Part of D5.9)

Working on the ground with energy-poor households and policymakers on mitigating energy poverty levels.

July 2023

[www.powerpoor.eu](http://www.powerpoor.eu)

## Introduction

### Why set a national energy poverty mitigation roadmap?

In the POWERPOOR project, partners are actively assessing causes of energy poverty and suggest short-term and collective energy action solutions to mitigate this problem. A highly diverse network of Energy Supporters and Mentors has been trained and is being engaged to further support energy poor households to implement solutions. The project also sets up Local Energy Poverty Mitigation Offices in engaged municipalities. POWERPOOR strives to trigger high-impact change, not only on the local and regional level, but also on the national and European level. Such a multi-level governance approach will result in long-lasting impact and coordination between local needs and national (e.g. National Energy and Climate Plans) and supra-national enabling frameworks.

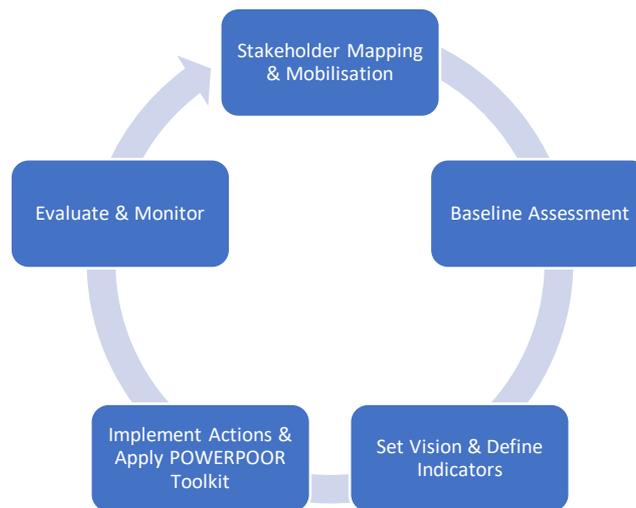
The aim of the national roadmaps is then to build on current project activities and to enable the application of the POWERPOOR approach to promote integrated energy poverty mitigation policies across all regions and cities within the pilot countries. The key content defined in the national roadmaps will input the POWERPOOR exploitation plan as well as the POWERPOOR EU Policy Roadmap.

### What is the methodology for the national roadmaps?

The development and adoption of the national roadmap is subdivided into two phases, which each encompasses specific steps on an integrated management cycle (adapted from ICLEI Green Climate Cities Programme). The cycle has been chosen as a basis for the roadmap since it promotes a holistic approach to policy making.

Phase 1 takes place until the end of the POWERPOOR project and includes steps which shall be carried out by partners and Energy Supporters and Mentors until then. Phase 2 takes place within one year after the project, or on any other timeline decided by the partners and stakeholders. Once the cycle has been completed a first time, the process can be repeated (and could potentially serve as a basis for future projects).

**Figure 1 Roadmap Methodology**



*Adapted from [ICLEI Green Climate Cities Handbook 2016](#)*

## National Roadmap Development

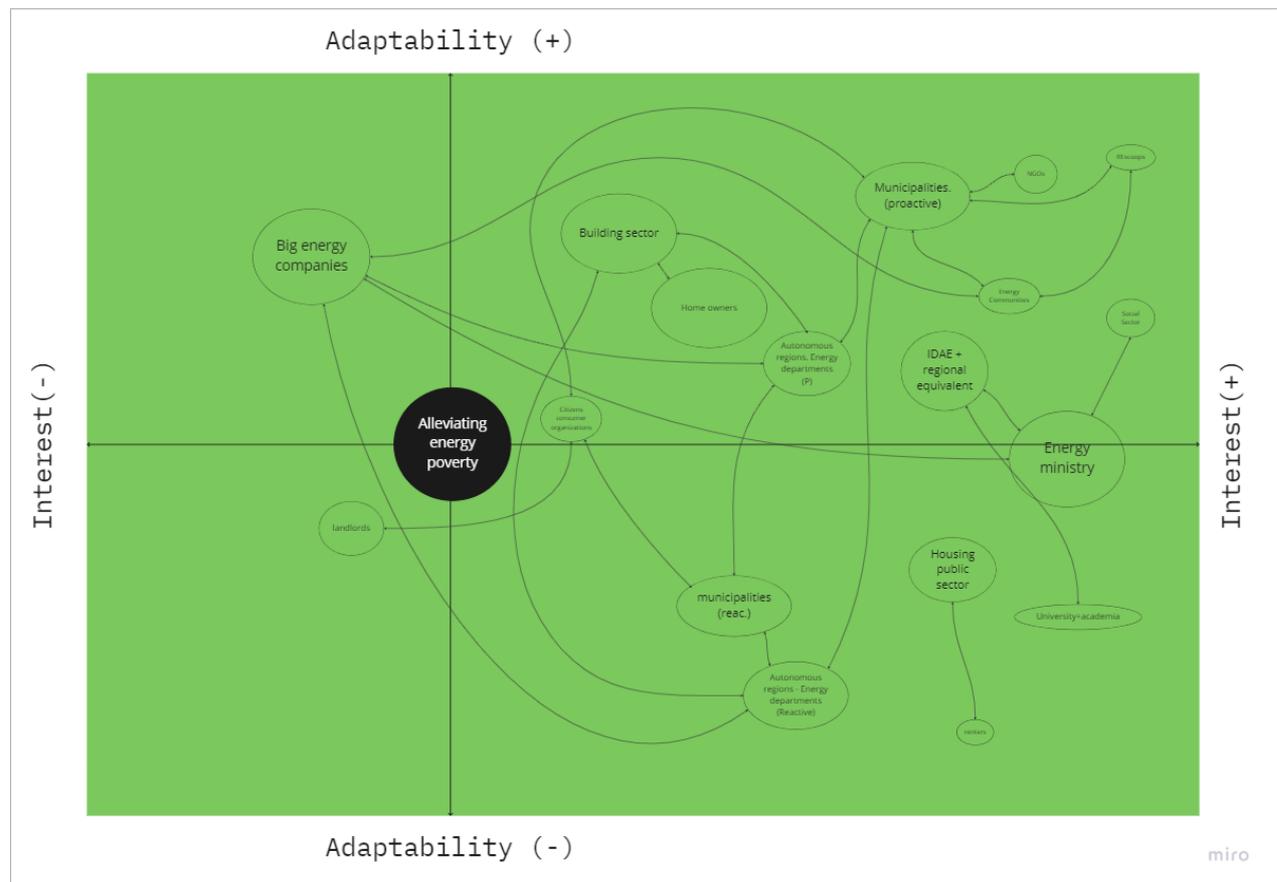
### Phase 1

The following three steps correspond largely to the activities carried out within the POWERPOOR project and rely strongly on the findings of Deliverable 4.2 “Baseline Assessment Report”. They will form the basis for the national roadmaps and for the subsequent steps of Phase 2.

#### Step 1: Stakeholder Mapping, Commitment & Mobilization

As part of D4.1, project partners have carried out an initial assessment of stakeholders who are part of the National Liaison Groups, have created an overview of the expectations the different stakeholders have towards the project as well as their influence and level of expertise. As part of the roadmapping process, it becomes important to identify the relative importance of particular stakeholder groups vis-a-vis energy poverty mitigation and to identify how flexible stakeholders are to adapt their everyday (business) practices and what kind of networks exist between them. The stakeholder universe methodology, lends itself well for this (Climate KIC Visual Toolbox for System Innovation 2020).

Figure 2 Spain Stakeholder Universe



The stakeholders with the biggest potential identified to alleviate energy poverty have been energy cooperatives, energy communities, municipalities with proactive attitude and NGOs. For the first two ones, even if they often do not have direct relation with the most vulnerable citizens, their motivation and their innovative ways to organise in the energy sector make them key stakeholders when tackling energy poverty. For the NGOs and the proactive municipalities instead, they are often very related to vulnerable communities and directly address energy poverty, but usually they lack of resources such as economic, knowledge or human resources. In this regards, a close collaboration between the four mentioned stakeholders is essential to alleviate energy poverty at the local level. It is important to mention that in the Spanish Stakeholder Liaison Group there are stakeholders from each of the mentioned type of stakeholder, and that several NGOs together with the civil society work as a reference in energy poverty at the national level.

Municipalities often depend on the regional administration, both in a positive and a negative way, meaning that a proactive regional administration can be an important driver to municipalities when alleviating energy poverty. Therefore, the regional administration and specially their energy/environmental departments are identified also as important actors to build adequate conditions for the local administration as well as other organisations, and support them carrying out actions to tackle energy poverty. When it comes to the national level, specially the energy ministry has a very important role in improving the situation of the vulnerable citizens. However, their complex

structures and the pressure from the big companies makes it difficult for them to apply ambitious legislation that would have a very positive impact on the citizens, and especially on the most vulnerable ones.

In relation to that, big energy companies are also seen as essential actors that have a big impact on the consumers. However, there are often conflicts of interests between many of the actions that are carried out to alleviate energy poverty and their own interests as businesses, negatively affecting on their motivation to tackle energy poverty. The main drivers for the big energy companies to carry out actions in this line are normally the national regulation and the public image.

Finally, the public housing sector and the academia are actors that have interest of improving the situation, but both of them have limited adaptability. For the academia it is difficult to directly reach vulnerable communities, but they have an important role on providing with real data and advice to the decision makers. At the same time, the housing sector is often directly related to vulnerable citizens, but the capacity to act limited and is usually depending on other sectors, for example the national or regional government or the building sector.

### Step 2: Baseline Assessment

The state of play / baseline for what concerns energy poverty in the overall country has already been analysed at the beginning of the project and captured in D4.2. As part of the roadmap process, it is recommended to reevaluate the baseline parameters to see if any changes have occurred since the last baseline assessment.

**Table 1 Spain Baseline Assessment Revision**

<p>National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs)</p>	<p>Integrated national plan for climate and energy 2021-2030</p> <p>“+ Energy Security” plan: Increase the protection of vulnerable consumers, households and companies, in addition to the measures already adopted. Both energy saving measures and replacement by renewables as well as specific measures to support consumers contribute to this. When it comes to the protection to vulnerable consumers, the followings measures are adopted: the creation of the minimum vital supply, an increase of the social bonus discounts (electricity and thermic), and an increase in the number of consumers who can benefit from the discount.</p>
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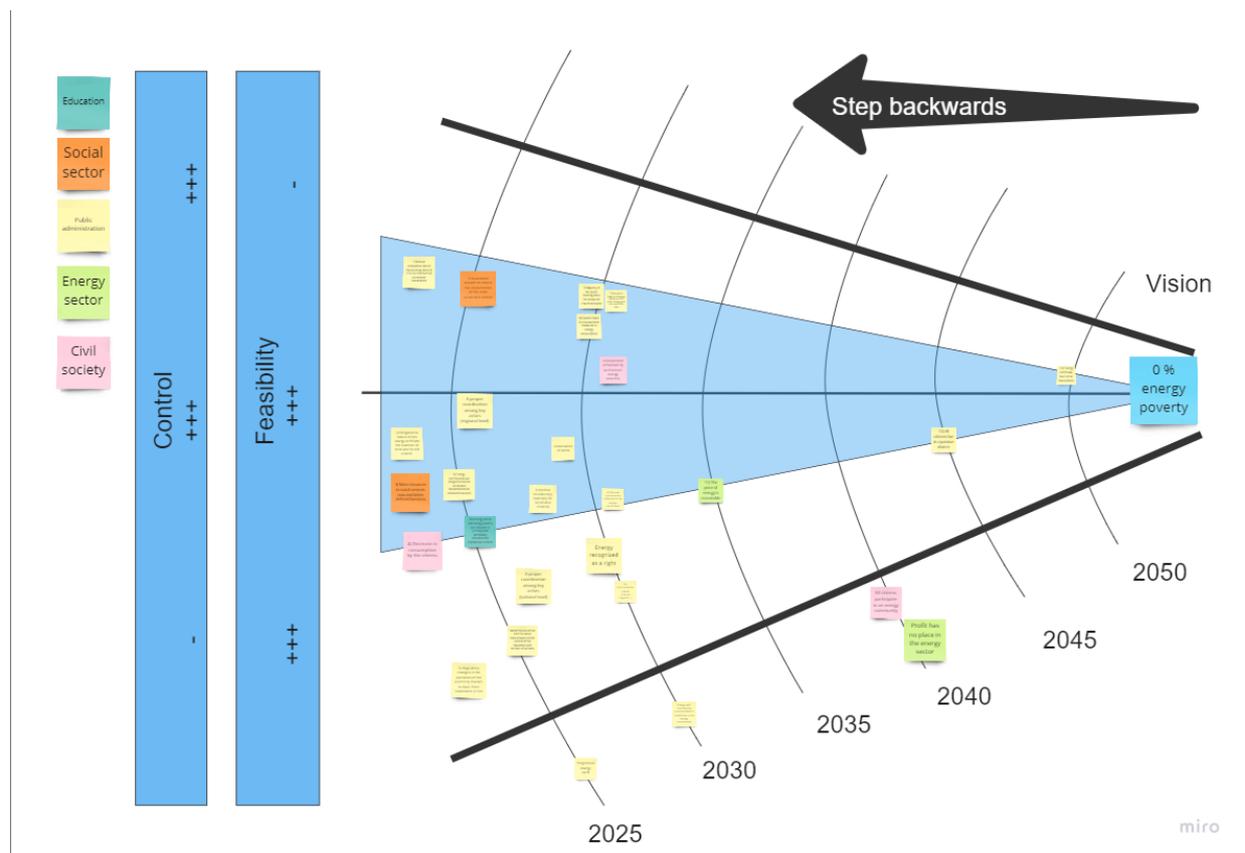
The building sector - renovation efforts	<p>Long term strategy for building sector energy efficiency renovation. 2020 update. Special attention is put to vulnerable households when providing public grants, as well as other mechanisms. Approaches for the housing package in energy poverty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Territorialized segmentation by provinces of households in energy poverty.</li> <li>- Intervention menus for the rehabilitation of homes in energy poverty.</li> </ul>
Social care	<p>National strategy against energy poverty 2019-2024. Four main axes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improving awareness of energy poverty.</li> <li>- Improving the response to the current situation of energy poverty.</li> <li>- Creating a structural change for the reduction of energy poverty.</li> <li>- Consumer protection measures and social awareness.</li> </ul> <p>RD 37/2020 Urgent actions for taking care of social and economic vulnerable situations within transport and housing: Prohibition to suspend the energy supply to consumers defined as vulnerable.</p>
Policy to promote community-ownership of energy	<p>RD 244/2019 Regulation of administrative, technical and economic conditions for the electricity's self-consumption.</p> <p>RDL 23/2020 Measures in the field of energy and in other areas for economic reactivation: simplification of administrative procedures to improve the access to renewable energy sources.</p>
Policy to promote (collective) finance / crowdfunding	Law 5/2015 Promotion of business financing: establishment of a legal regime

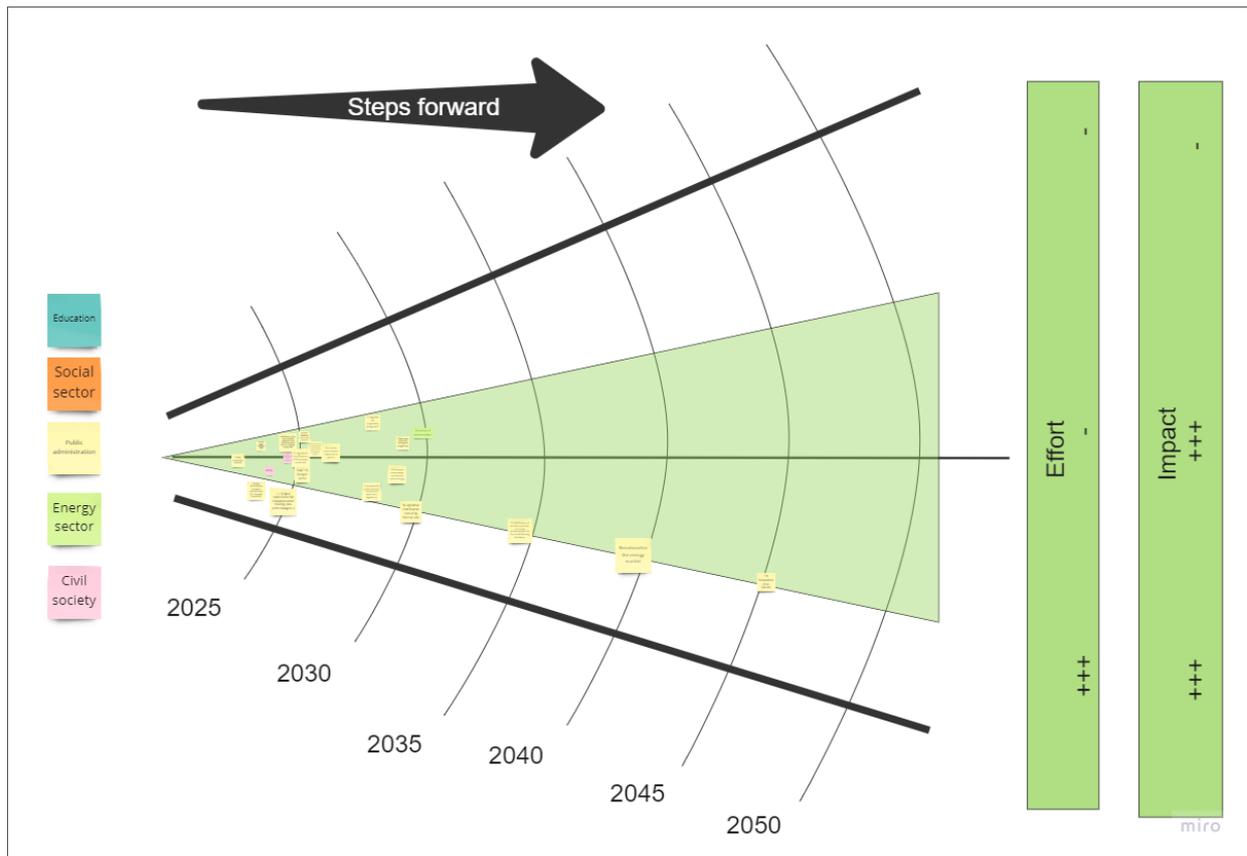
	for participatory financing platforms (crowdfunding).
The energy market (e.g. social tariffs / tax incentives)	<p>RDL 23/2021 Urgent measures in the field of energy for the protection of consumers and the introduction of transparency in the wholesale and retail markets for electricity and natural gas. These are the main measures related to energy poverty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Temporary increase of the social bonus discount (both electricity and thermic).</li> <li>- Transparency in wholesale markets.</li> <li>- Transparency in retail markets: obligation to report changes in contract conditions one month in advance and transparent, comparable, adequate and up-to-date information on prices.</li> </ul>
Consumer protection	<p>RDL 1/2021 Consumer protection against economic &amp; social vulnerable situations: recognition of the figure of vulnerable consumer, putting on them special attention in other sectors.</p> <p>RDL 23/2021 Urgent measures in the field of energy for the protection of consumers and the introduction of transparency in the wholesale and retail markets for electricity and natural gas.</p>

### Step 3: Set Vision, envision Actions and define Indicators

Now that the stakeholders have been gathered, committed and the national regulatory context reassessed, it is time to foster a common understanding on what alleviating energy poverty actually means for the different stakeholder groups. During the stakeholder consultation, a concrete vision for energy poverty mitigation is created. The future radar methodology lends itself well for this purpose (Climate KIC Visual Toolbox for System Innovation 2020).

Figure 3 Spain Future Radar





The selected vision for the future radar tool has been 0% energy poverty for 2050.

Most of the actions to be carried out have been located at the beginning of the second cone, reflecting the need and urgency of taking actions in various sectors and levels. Most of the actions are identified as responsibilities of the public administration, and the focus when proposing the actions has been put on the coloured area of the first cone, where there is more control and feasibility. Some of the key envisioned changes are out of the coloured zone, thus the actions for the respective changes are out of the scope of this roadmap.

The first action to carry out would be to create coordination networks, at national as well as regional levels. This would strengthen the relations between the different actors, specially the key ones identified in the Stakeholder Universe exercise, and would significantly improve the required effort and obtained impact of the rest of the actions. Following that, several actions have been proposed to reach the goal of 0 % energy poverty by 2050, which are described in the following pages.

**Table 2 Spain Actions**

<b>Policy Sector</b>	<b>Actions to be implemented</b>	<b>By when?</b>	<b>By whom?</b>
Social sector	Coordination networks creation between different stakeholders	2024	Ministry of Social Affairs, Regional authorities, social sector actors.
Consumer protection, Finances, Market	Promoting Social & Solidarity economy; i.e. Tax exemption for Social and Solidarity Economy initiatives.	Starting 2023	Ministry of finances
Citizen's participation	Networking and advocacy: Citizenship to make organized advocacy for energy poverty mitigation.	2024	Citizenship
Buildings	Identification of the most vulnerable neighbourhoods to prioritize areas of intervention for building renovation. The strategies should include not only building renovation but livelihood capacity building for people in these areas with special attention to employment policies.	2023	Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda. Regional authorities.
Energy	Social aspects to be considered in energy communities such as vulnerability. Inclusion of energy poverty in the legal definition of the energy community. Citizenship awareness about energy poverty.	2025	Ministry of Energy. Energy communities promoters.
Energy	Progressive energy tariff introducing energy tariffs relative to different income levels & energy tariffs relative to energy consumption/person. Tariffs modification and taxes via	2028	Ministry of energy. Energy cooperatives

	legislation and energy cooperatives also offering tariffs with these criteria.		
Buildings	Modify/addition to the existing EPC (Energy performance certificate) for considering not only the quality of the building but the use of energy of its inhabitants.	2025	Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda. Regional authorities.
Buildings	Increase resources for Energy offices and include energy poverty in their responsibilities	2026	Ministry of Social Affairs, Regional authorities,
Buildings	Public funding for building renovation should be linked to the energy improvement in energy efficiency before and after the renovation.	2026	Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda. Regional authorities.
Buildings	Increase of public housing stock (funding and legislation)	2028	Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda. Regional authorities.
Energy market	Promotion of non-profit energy retailers.	2030	Ministry of energy
Energy market	Public companies to recover relevancy in the energy market. For example: Public company for national water reservoirs exploitation instead of private companies or public company for electricity commercialization (France case).	2040	Ministry of energy
Buildings	All buildings have A to C certificate through renovation.	2045	Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda. Regional authorities.

For each of the co-identified actions, indicators are defined to enable monitoring progress at regular intervals.

**Table 3 Spain Action-Specific Indicators**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline (2022)</b>	<b>Target (date dependent on action)</b>
Number of shared experiences about energy communities that include vulnerable citizens.	1	5 (2024)
Number of trained people in training courses for professionals in the social sector	-	80 (2024)
Number of actions to improve the accessibility of grants and other support	-	5 (2024)
Number of renovated homes	-	50 (2024)
Number of households attended using online tools	3,000	4,000 (2024)
Number of updated energy poverty indicators for the territory of Gipuzkoa	-	4 (2024)
Number of people attended in energy offices	-	1,000/year
Number of coordination networks at a regional level	-	1/region (2024)
Number of participants in collective sessions	-	50 (2024)

with vulnerable citizens		
Number of households participating in municipal shared self-consumption	-	2,000 (2024)
Number of improved energy bills of vulnerable households	-	600 (2024)
Number of Social and Solidarity Economy networks	-	1/region (2025)
Number of renovated vulnerable neighbourhoods	-	1/municipality (2030)

## Phase 2

The previous first three steps of the management cycle laid out the basis for the national roadmaps. The results inform the next two steps that take place after the closure of POWERPOOR project.

### Step 4: Implement Actions and apply POWERPOOR Toolkit

This is where the concrete actions, defined previously, are implemented according to the established timeline.

Figure 6 POWERPOOR Toolkit



Identify citizens suffering from energy poverty



Enable them to understand their energy use



Communicate innovative financing

**Table 4 Spain Action Elements**

<b>Knowledge sharing to promote energy communities that include vulnerable citizens</b>	
The responsible entity and leading person	Socaire association
The target group for the action	Neighbouring communities including vulnerable families
Action design	Share experiences between the entities that are promoting energy communities with energy poverty criteria.
Scheduling	2023-2024
Budget	TBD
Drivers	Already built network (telegram group included) between the different stakeholders that collaborate in the Powerpoor project
Barriers	Time availability of the people involved

<b>Training courses</b>	
The responsible entity and leading person	AeioLuz and collaborating associations
The target group for the action	Workers and social educators
Action design	3 training courses for social workers and social educators in social intervention to include the energy vulnerability perspective in their work. Trainings about understanding and improving the energy bill, the domestic use of energy, and other interventions with vulnerable citizens.
Scheduling	2023
Budget	6,000 €
Drivers	The need for training and retraining
Barriers	Social workers not used to energy related concepts.

<b>Make language and methodology accessible</b>	
The responsible entity and leading person	Ecoserveis
The target group for the action	Vulnerable groups directly
Action design	Make calls for funding related to energy poverty mitigation accessible in language and methodology for assuring access to this

	funds to vulnerable people. Prepare specific awareness campaigns for vulnerable people to take advantage of the public funding options available.
Scheduling	2023
Budget	TBD depending on the call/campaign
Drivers	
Barriers	Funding

### Express building renovation actions for vulnerable families.

The responsible entity and leading person	ECODES
The target group for the action	Vulnerable households
Action design	Increase rapid rehabilitation actions for buildings in situations of energy poverty, including the installation of renewable energies. With accompanying actions before, during and after to adapt habits on the energy use in the renewed housing.
Scheduling	2023
Budget	3,000-8,000 € per household depending on the available funding
Drivers	The need to address structural measures that improve housing comfort. Supports for renovation.
Barriers	Funding

### Adaptation of a tool for energy poverty considerations

The responsible entity and leading person	ECODES
The target group for the action	Municipal and NGO workers and social educators and volunteers
Action design	Update of the ENERSOC tool for social management of domestic energy to help non-energy personnel and volunteers in energetic diagnosis and energy hiring recommendations, social bonus, housing and energy micro-efficiency measures.
Scheduling	2023
Budget	TBD
Drivers	
Barriers	

<b>Energy poverty data update in Gipuzkoa region</b>	
The responsible entity and leading person	Provincial Council of Gipuzkoa Environmental Department
The target group for the action	Citizenship of Gipuzkoa
Action design	Elaboration of the Gipuzkoa Energy Poverty Study 2022-2023, a basic diagnosis for planning to combat energy poverty (latest data from 2015), in collaboration with the Department of Social Policy, through the Gipuzkoa Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey
Scheduling	2023
Budget	10,000 €
Drivers	Energy Poverty Observatory of Gipuzkoa
Barriers	Difficulties of obtaining detailed data and the complexity of measuring energy poverty.

<b>Creation of specific energy poverty service</b>	
The responsible entity and leading person	Energy Office of Oarsoaldea Development Agency
The target group for the action	Citizenship affected by energy poverty
Action design	Personalized service specialized in energy poverty. Linked to the Oarsoaldea Energy Office, it is proposed to create a personalized service that is specific to treat situations of energy poverty for customers of the Oarsoaldea Energy office or in any other public or private service that attends people in situations of vulnerability. Transversally, daily awareness-raising campaigns targeted at various groups.
Scheduling	2023 - 2026
Budget	TBD
Drivers	Establishment of identification and referral protocols. In-person and mobile office care.
Barriers	Citizens not aware of the services.

<b>Technical network for energy poverty work</b>	
The responsible entity and leading person	Energy Office of Oarsoaldea Development Agency

The target group for the action	All actors involved in the network and citizenship
Action design	Technical coordination network to alleviate energy poverty. Establishment of a network of coordination and exchange of information between public and private actors that interact with groups in situations of energy vulnerability, creation of detection and referral. In collaboration with social services, public services for housing, education and/or public health, third sector entities, rehabilitation office of Oarsoaldea, Goiener.... Protocols and communication channels for the dynamization of the network.
Scheduling	2023
Budget	4,950 €
Drivers	Establishing protocols. Presence of key agents. Promoting more coordinated management will make managing energy poverty more predictable, rapid and efficient. The network can also serve as a laboratory of ideas for new proposals, monitoring and validation...
Barriers	Engagement of the actors involved, related to the lack of sufficient resources.

<b>Training actions for energy poverty identification</b>	
The responsible entity and leading person	Energy Office of Oarsoaldea Development Agency
The target group for the action	Professionals working with vulnerable groups
Action design	Training for professionals. Technical training on basic concepts of energy, regulation and identification of cases of energy poverty addressed to social service professionals and any other public or private service in contact with citizens and vulnerable groups. It would be adaptable but focused on regulation and detection and management of energy poverty.
Scheduling	2023
Budget	4,900 €
Drivers	

Barriers	Availability of persons to be trained
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<b>Coordination for rural areas assistance</b>	
The responsible entity and leading person	TEDER association
The target group for the action	Vulnerable population of municipalities of the region of Tierra Estella
Action design	Strengthen the coordination between the regional agency as well as energy office TEDER and the regional social services to create a support network in the rural area of Tierra Estella.
Scheduling	2023
Budget	TBD
Drivers	Need to reach the entire town of the territory
Barriers	Availability of the Social Services

<b>Trainings for vulnerable population</b>	
The responsible entity and leading person	Cáritas Bizkaia
The target group for the action	Vulnerable population involved in actions of Caritas Centres in Bizkaia
Action design	Briefings with people in situations of social vulnerability on appropriate household energy use measures and recommendations for maximum use. Generate a typical session with content to transmit. Presentation support
Scheduling	2023
Budget	
Drivers	Activities, workshops in which people already participate and in which we disseminate the sessions and attract attendees
Barriers	Sufficient knowledge to design/activate sessions

<b>Collective advising sessions and support groups</b>	
The responsible entity and leading person	Las Naves and the Energy office of Valencia. Victoria Pellicer.
The target group for the action	Vulnerable households

Action design	Collective sessions to learn, advice and share about how to improve the energy bills, the energy use and other aspects related to energy poverty, considering its implications in the health. One session per month, during 2023. Action promoted by the WELLBASED project.
Scheduling	2023
Budget	8,000 €
Drivers	Resources from EU projects, municipal energy office and its network. The need to strengthen collective support and reduce the individual guilt.
Barriers	Lack of time. Citizens often do not see it as a relevant aspect.

<b>Socialize the energy of municipal self-consumption</b>	
The responsible entity and leading person	Municipality of Valencia
The target group for the action	Vulnerable households
Action design	To work on the aspect of how to take advantage of local resources to support vulnerable citizens through the photovoltaic self-consumption.
Scheduling	2023
Budget	
Drivers	Update of the self-consumption regulation. Municipal and political will.
Barriers	Lack of real cases and models. Uncertainty in many aspects.

<b>Optimization of energy bills</b>	
The responsible entity and leading person	Goiener
The target group for the action	Citizens that get municipal grants to afford the cost of energy

Action design	Analysis of the electricity and gas bills of the citizens that have been identified by the municipality. In this case, preference is given to the ones that receive grants to cover the energy consumption. Electricity and gas bills will be analysed to identify improvement options, and concrete improvements will be carried out when necessary. In addition, improvements of the energy use and the energy efficiency will be also carried out in the respective households.
Scheduling	During 2023 and after.
Budget	10,000 €
Drivers	Regional energy plan that includes the mitigation of energy poverty, and the proactivity of the regional administration.
Barriers	Multi-level coordination. Administrative procedures. Obtaining all of the necessary information from the beneficiary citizens.

<b>Support to energy communities in alleviating energy poverty</b>	
The responsible entity and leading person	Goiener
The target group for the action	The energy community Enherkom
Action design	One of the first activities of the energy community is to provide advice and support about energy-related aspects to the citizens. That will be done through their energy office, and special attention will be put on the most vulnerable citizens. Besides the support already given by Powerpoor, additional support will be given to the energy community, mainly through the tools and methodology to further support energy poor citizens in improving their situation, especially regarding their energy contracts.
Scheduling	2023 and 2024
Budget	TBD
Drivers	The municipal process "Hernani Burujabe" where energy is addressed through the energy community Enherkom, and its relation with other initiatives on the social field. Collaboration with the social services of

	the municipality, and the networks of local organisations working with the most vulnerable citizens.
Barriers	Limited (personal and economic) resources to carry out the action, and the workload of the involved participants.

### Step 5: Monitor & Evaluate

One year after completion of the POWERPOOR project (or any other timeframe decided upon during the stakeholder consultations), the first monitoring & evaluation process will take place to see whether the roadmap's actions, and ultimately its vision, are being met.

**Table 5 Spain Action-Specific Indicators**

Indicator	Baseline (2022)	Target (date dependent on action)	Target achieved?
Number of shared experiences about energy communities that include vulnerable citizens.	1	5 (2024)	
Number of trained people in training courses for professionals in the social sector	-	80 (2024)	
Number of actions to improve the accessibility of grants and other support	-	5 (2024)	
Number of renovated homes	-	50 (2024)	
Number of households attended using online tools	3.000	4.000 (2024)	

Number of updated energy poverty indicators for the territory of Gipuzkoa	-	4 (2024)	
Number of people attended in energy offices	-	1.000/year	
Number of coordination networks at a regional level	-	1/region (2024)	
Number of participants in collective sessions with vulnerable citizens	-	50 (2024)	
Number of households participating in municipal shared self-consumption	-	2.000 (2024)	
Number of improved energy bills of vulnerable households	-	600 (2024)	
Number of Social and Solidarity Economy networks	-	1/region (2025)	
Number of renovated vulnerable neighbourhoods	-	1/municipality (2030)	

Table 50 tracks the progress of general energy poverty indicators leaning on the categorization provided by EPAH.

**Table 6 Spain General Energy Poverty Indicators**

Indicator	Baseline (2020)	Target and Date (Vision)	Target achieved?
Inability to keep home adequately warm	10.9 %	0 % (2050)	
High share of energy expenditure in income	15.3 %	0 % (2050)	
Low absolute energy expenditure (M/2)	10.3 %	0 % (2050)	
Arrears on utility bills	9.6 %	0 % (2050)	

### Recommendations on how to implement the national roadmap

The above process have resulted in a national roadmap which has been co-created with a diverse group of stakeholders from the POWERPOOR National Stakeholder Liaison Groups. Following the national policy dialogues and consultations, partners can suggest additional recommendations to specific stakeholder groups on how the above-listed actions can be implemented. Recommendations are aimed at the following groups:

#### For Sub-National Governments

Simplify administrative processes and remove bureaucratic barriers in the support programmes for vulnerable citizens. Typically, vulnerable citizens cannot access to the existing programs due to different barriers such as lack of capacity for financing, very complex and specific forms for applying to the programs, etc.

Increase the public housing stock which is under the control of regional authorities, to increase the number of vulnerable citizens with more accessible and better living conditions.

Renovation of the public housing stock, with preference in the most vulnerable citizens.

Provide more resources for energy offices, and include energy poverty in the existing ones that do not address it.

Make grants conditional on improvement measures.

Support the creation of coordination networks in each region, to improve the communication between key actors and the proper development of the actions implemented by each of them.

#### For National Governments

Create a coordination network to gather key entities in the energy poverty field. This network could support the development of the national strategy of energy poverty, and work as a coordination entity in the relevant aspects.

Simplify administrative processes and remove bureaucratic barriers in the support programmes for vulnerable citizens to facilitate the procedures and accelerate their implementation.

Provide more resources for the renovation sector via specific funding programs, to improve the accessibility of the funding and to accelerate the renovation of the most vulnerable households.

Propose a new energy certification methodology which would consider the energy consumption, in order to have a more realistic information about each house.

Promote the Social and Solidarity Economy and financing schemes to support the local economy and the local/regional networks that would empower citizens and improve the conditions of the vulnerable communities.

Include via legislation energy poverty inclusion as an obligation for energy communities.

Legislate the progressive energy tariff. The energy tariff should take into consideration not only the incomes but the energy usage per capita, making more expensive the energy poor citizens that are over certain ratios and promoting energy savings.

Energy market could be much more regulated and public institutions should be relevant actors both in the generation and distribution of the energy.

### **For Civil Society**

Establish networks for support and advocacy.

Promote awareness raising campaigns to inform and empower citizens.

### **For The Private Sector**

Promotion of ethical companies (energy retailers etc.) that could consider tariffs depending on the incomes, or that consider energy poverty mitigation a goal. In most of the tariffs nowadays, energy companies give more preference to making profit rather than to providing with an economically more accessible service to the consumer, concluding on that the consumer is paying more than what they really need.