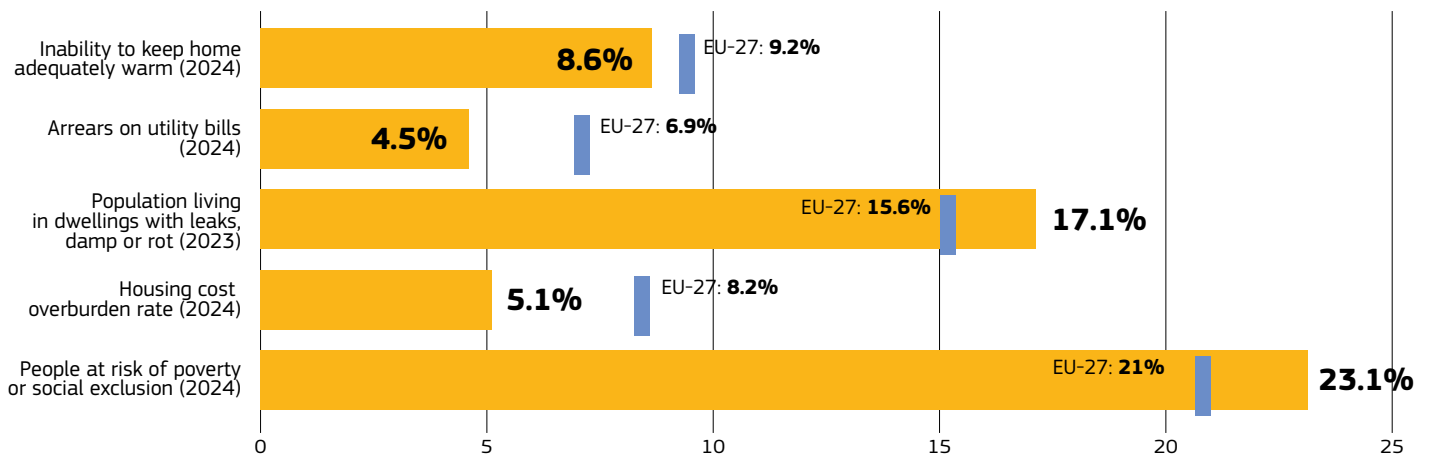


## NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY DEFINITION

Italy does not yet have a legally codified national definition of energy poverty. The [National Energy and Climate Plan \(2024\)](#) confirms that a formal definition will be introduced through the legislative decree transposing Directive (EU) 2023/1791 on energy efficiency. In the absence of a formal legal definition, Italy has historically referred to the concept introduced in the [National Energy Strategy \(2017\)](#), which defines energy poverty as the “difficulty in purchasing a basic minimum of energy goods and services, or alternatively, energy vulnerability where access to energy services means foregoing other resources (in terms of expense or income) to an abnormal extent.”

## ENERGY POVERTY EPAH INDICATORS

A selection of indicators, based on the Commission Recommendation (EU) 2020/1563 on energy poverty.



[EPAH'S ENERGY POVERTY INDICATORS DASHBOARD](#)



## NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Italy has not established official national energy poverty indicators nor defined specific targets. Still, the [National Energy and Climate Plan](#) assesses six energy poverty indicators – estimating that between 4.3% and 18.0% of all Italian households may be in energy poverty – and assumes that the implementation of the Plan would lead to a reduction of at least 1% per year in the absolute number of households unable to keep their home adequately warm.

PRIMARY ENERGY POVERTY INDICATOR	REFERENCE VALUE (YEAR)	UPDATED VALUE (YEAR)	TARGET (YEAR)
Inability to keep home adequately warm	9.9% (2022)	8.6% (2024)	NA
Arrears on utility bills	4.3% (2022)	4.5% (2024)	NA

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**NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY INDICATORS AND TARGETS**

PRIMARY ENERGY POVERTY INDICATOR	REFERENCE VALUE (YEAR)	UPDATED VALUE (YEAR)	TARGET (YEAR)
High share of energy expenditure in income	17.9% (2022)	NA	NA
Low absolute energy expenditure	11.5% (2022)	NA	NA
Share of individuals living in households which spend more than 10% of their budget on residential energy: electricity, natural gas, liquid fuels for heating like heating oil, solid fuels for heating like coal or wood, and district heating	13.6% (2021)	NA	NA
Share of population with leak, damp or rot in their dwelling – total population	17.8% (2022)	17.1% (2023)	NA

**NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY GOVERNANCE**
**KEY POLICIES ADDRESSING ENERGY POVERTY**

YEAR	LAW	DESCRIPTION
2017	<a href="#">National Energy Strategy</a>	Sets out a comprehensive policy framework outlining the country's long-term objectives for energy security, efficiency, and sustainability. It provides a conceptual definition of energy poverty, which has since guided national discussions and measures in the absence of formal legislation. It emphasizes the need for monitoring and targeted interventions to support vulnerable households and ensure equitable energy access.
2021	<a href="#">Long-Term Building Renovation Strategy</a>	Aims to transform the national building stock into a highly energy-efficient and decarbonised stock by 2050. The strategy foresees energy retrofit interventions combined with seismic/fire safety upgrades. Energy poverty is explicitly recognized as a key concern, and the strategy emphasizes targeted interventions such as deep renovation of low-income homes.
2024	<a href="#">National Energy and Climate Plan for 2030</a>	Reinforces the national commitment to tackling energy poverty within the broader framework of a just energy transition. It underscores the urgency of setting an official energy poverty definition, enhancing inter-institutional coordination, formulating a national strategy, establishing targets, and implementing long-term structural measures. The plan outlines measures to support vulnerable households, such as improving energy efficiency in low-income homes and monitoring energy access.
Ongoing	<a href="#">Social Climate Plan</a>	Italy is developing its Social Climate Plan. A third phase of the public consultation process was conducted in May-June 2025.

**NATIONAL ENERGY POVERTY OBSERVATORY**

The [National Observatory for Energy Poverty \(ONPE\)](#) is Italy's official national observatory established in 2022 under the Ministry of Ecological Transition to monitor and address energy poverty. Its primary role is to systematically collect and analyse data on energy poverty, including conducting national surveys at least every two years, to inform policy decisions. Public information on recent ONPE activities is limited.

**EPAH ANTENNAS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS**

EPAH Antenna: EPAH has established partnerships with energy-poverty stakeholders across all EU Member States. In Italy, the EPAH Antenna is AISFOR. Based in Rome, AISFOR supports local and national stakeholders through training, technical assistance, and awareness-raising, leveraging its experience in European projects. Website: <https://www.aisfor.it/ita-home>. Contact: [varvesi@aisfor.it](mailto:varvesi@aisfor.it). Check [EPAH's Organisations List](#) to discover other energy poverty stakeholders in the country.

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**NATIONAL MEASURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE PRACTICES**

This section highlights a selection of ongoing national measures and local initiatives addressing energy poverty. Further projects and updated information are available in the online EPAH Atlas database.

**EPAH ATLAS DATABASE**


MEASURES	DESCRIPTION
<a href="#">Bonus sociale elettrico e gas</a> (social bonus for electricity and gas) <i>[since early 2010s]</i>	Main instrument for reducing energy costs for vulnerable consumers, providing automatic bill discounts for electricity and natural gas. Eligible households are identified through economic indicators, according to family size. As of 2022, over 6 million beneficiaries received support. The bonuses cover approximately 30% of annual electricity costs and 15% of gas bills for an average family.
<a href="#">Conto Termico</a> (thermal grant) <i>[since 2013]</i>	A national incentive scheme providing grants to support efficiency improvements, thermal upgrades, and the use of renewable energy. With the adoption of Conto Termico 3.0 in 2025, the scope of eligible beneficiaries was expanded, including private individuals, public administrations, and third-sector organisations.
<a href="#">Ecobonus/Superbonus</a> <i>[ecobonus since 2013; superbonus from 2020 to 2025]</i>	Tax deductions for energy renovations, extended to social housing providers and low/no-tax-liability households via credit transfer and invoice discount mechanisms. Created in 2020, the Superbonus originally offered a 110% tax deduction for renovation works aimed at improving energy efficiency and seismic safety. It was extended until the end of 2025 but with reductions in the deductible percentage.
<a href="#">Reddito Energetico Nazionale</a> (national energy income) <i>[since 2023]</i>	Public support scheme for installing residential photovoltaic systems (2-6 kW) in low-income, energy-poor households, covering up to 100% of installation costs. A national fund of €200 million was established in 2022, building on earlier regional pilots, with calls for proposals open in 2024 and 2025. The excess energy that is not self-consumed is made available to the managing organisation who uses the revenue to fund the support scheme.

**NATIONAL MEASURES AND ILLUSTRATIVE PRACTICES**

<b>ILLUSTRATIVE PRACTICES</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<a href="#">TED Model and Energy Advisors</a>	<p>The TED (Tutor per l'Energia Domestica, translated as Household Energy Advisor) model, developed through the EU-funded ASSIST project, established a national network of energy advisors to assist vulnerable households. These advisors provide home visits, energy counselling, support with social energy bonuses, and guidance on energy-saving practices. The model has since been scaled up by consumer associations and civil society organizations.</p>
<p>Research and indicator development:</p> <a href="#">Osservatorio Italiano sulla Povertà Energetica (OIPE)</a>	<p>The Osservatorio Italiano sulla Povertà Energetica (OIPE) was established in 2019 as an independent network of researchers and experts dedicated to studying and monitoring energy poverty in Italy. It produces regular national reports and develops multidimensional indicators offering methodological tools and detailed analyses. OIPE's findings are referenced in public debate and contribute to evidence-based policymaking at national and local level.</p>
<a href="#">EPAH Technical Assistance</a>	<p>By applying to the EPAH technical assistance programme, the Municipality of Modena, with support from the Voluntary Association Porta Aperta, implemented actions to comprehensively address energy poverty. The project mapped local stakeholders, provided training, and kick-started the planning of an energy community. A 5-year pact to combat energy poverty was signed at the end of the technical assistance, uniting key stakeholders for future action.</p>

**FURTHER READING**

- [Energy poverty in Italy in 2023](#)
- [Energy poverty and gender impact](#)
- [Implications of energy poverty and climate change in Italian regions](#)
- [Minors and Energy Poverty](#)
- [Fiscal incentives for energy poverty in Italy: Bridging the gap or missing the mark?](#)

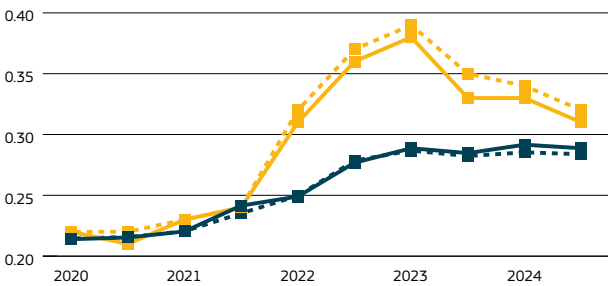
## MEMBER STATE BACKGROUND

Italy is a Southern European country with a predominantly Mediterranean climate, characterised by hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters. The country has a population of [58,971,230 people](#). The real GDP per capita in 2024 was [32,890 euros](#), which is below the EU-27 average value (33,650 euros). Italy has a Gini coefficient of [32.2](#) (a measure of economic inequality), which is above the EU-27 average value of 29.4.

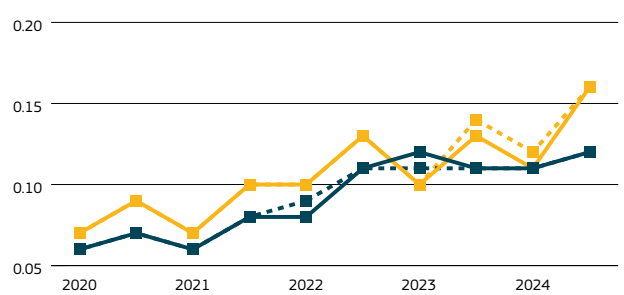
### ENERGY PRICES

—●— Italy (in EURO)    
 - - -●- - - Italy (in PPP)    
 —■— EU-27 (in EURO)    
 - - -■- - - EU-27 (in PPP)

#### ELECTRICITY PRICES FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMERS

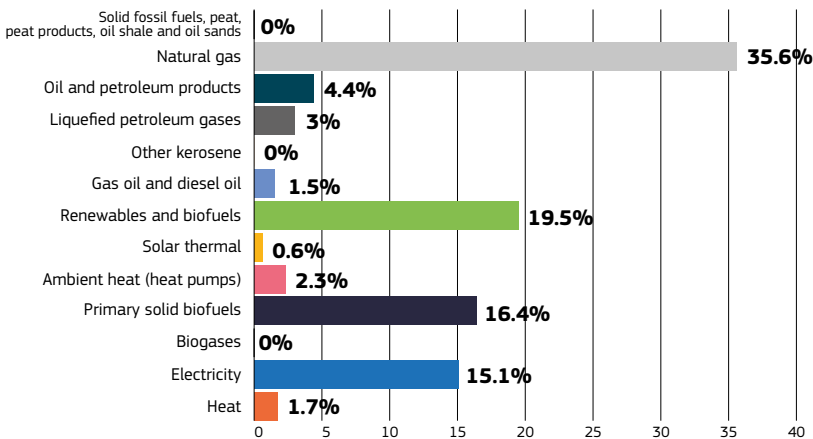


#### GAS PRICES FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMERS

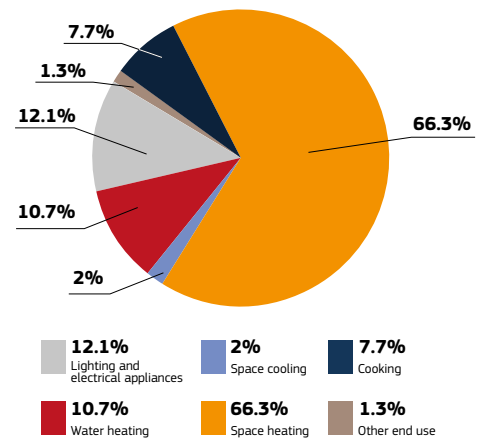


### HOUSEHOLDS ENERGY CONSUMPTION

#### FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN HOUSEHOLDS BY ENERGY SOURCE (2024)













#### FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN HOUSEHOLDS BY END USE (2024)



### VULNERABLE AND HARD TO REACH

Note: All data shown as a share of the total population of the country (2024). [Source](#).

 Low income	28%	 Rural households	18%	 Migrants	11%
 Low education	23%	 Elderly households	18%	 Unemployed persons	5%
		 Young households	6%	 Ill-health and disabilities	15%
		 Single parents	5%	 Tenants	24%