



## Who we are

**54** organisations linked to the Right to Energy Coalition

- Broad membership: anti-poverty groups, social housing providers, social, climate NGOs, health organisations, energy cooperatives, city networks
- Anyone passionate about promoting clean and affordable energy can join, previously disclosing any potential conflict of interest

## What we do 💬

We campaign to ensure access to clean & affordable energy. Three key ways to end energy poverty:

- 1. recognising access to affordable, clean energy a basic human right
- 2. ensuring decent, energy-efficient, and affordable housing for all
- 3. the democratization of energy systems

























Figure 1: New energy poverty measures in the Fit for 55 package

	<b>©</b>		†ôô ôôôôô		
	Definition and policy priority	Protections	Representation and o	onsultation	Funding and support
Electricity Market Design Directive	Vulnerable customers prote     During declared 'electricity p     Requirement to establish su	orice crisis' price interv		s allowed.	gy-poor and vulnerable households bled to access energy sharing emes and prioritised within public ority schemes.
Energy Efficiency Directive  Energy Performance of Buildings Directive	National Building Renovation Plans to include: definition of energy poverty,  National Building Renovation Plans to include: definition of energy poverty, measurement of energy poverty and related indicators, quantified reduction of energy poverty as result of measures and overall roadmap to 2030, 2040, 2050 targets.	Basic contractual ri consumers in the sup- heating, cooling and water.     Access to consume protection measure including dispute res for energy-poor house.	ply of national network of experts on energy poverty.	national oblig households.*  Prioritisation households information, one people affect  Financial in households*1 streamlined a Renovation to homes.*  Support to to Minimum ge	of energy savings to achieve pation must benefit energy-poor report of vulnerable and energy-poor not energy efficiency measures, engagement, use of public funds. ervices in one-stop shops for ted by energy poverty.  Centives to prioritise energy-poor and address upfront costs, with upplication processes.  To prioritise worst-performing enants and address evictions.  Cographical coverage or of one-stop shops.
Social Climate Fund Regulation  Emissions Trading Syster Directive  Revenues from auctions used broadly defined carbon reduction. Part of the revenues to fund the	from 2027, via cap-and-trade syste the cost of related fuels to citize to prioritise addressing social aspects of to and climate initiatives.*5	em, will increase ns.		plus ≥ 25% M • Plans submi 2026. • Eligible mer harm") limite and road tra support capp • Beneficiarie	ate Fund up to €65bn (2026-32) Member State contribution. Itted by June 2025; spending starts asures (must "do no significant id to: decarbonisation of buildings nsport; temporary direct income ped at 37.5% of total cost. as: vulnerable households,*6 prises or transport users.

<sup>\*1</sup> Full text: "Vulnerable households, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing". \*2 Full text: "people affected by energy poverty, vulnerable customers, people in low-income households and, where applicable, people

living in social housing"

<sup>\*3</sup> Defined as the worst 43% of stock. Energy-poor households disproportionately occupy the worst housing.
\*4 'transport poverty' means individuals' and households' inability or difficulty to meet the costs of private or public transport, or their lack of or limited access to transport needed for their access to essential socioeconomic services and activities, taking into account the national and spatial context

<sup>\*5</sup> Including reducing GHG emissions, development of renewables, avoidance of deforestation, protection of land or marine ecosystems, forestry and soil sequestration, carbon capture and storage, decarbonised transport/mod-

<sup>\*6</sup> Broadly defined as "households in energy poverty or households, including low income and lower middleincome ones, that are significantly affected by the price impacts of the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions from buildings within the scope of Directive 2003/87/EC and lack the means to renovate the building they occupy