



Agencia Andaluza de la Energía
CONSEJERÍA DE EMPLEO, EMPRESA Y COMERCIO



BUILD2LC
Interreg Europe



European Union
European Regional
Development Fund

Interregional Thematic Seminar - New energy culture, citizen involvement and energy poverty, Gloucester, UK

Tuesday 13th & Wednesday 14th June 2017

Inmaculada Guerrero Alés
Andalusian Federation of Municipalities and Provinces

About FAMP



- **FAMP** is an Association of Towns, Provinces and other Local Entities in Andalusia. (March, 1985)
- At present : **784 Local Governments** (nearly 95% of the total).
- Its main aim is the **defense of Local Autonomy** before regional, national or european administrations

FAMP's Statutory Purposes

- ✓ **Represent and defend** the general interests of local entities before other public authorities or private institutions.
- ✓ The development and consolidation of the **spirit of cooperation between county and municipalities** directly, with the aim of improving services, socioeconomic development and communications.
- ✓ The **provision of services of interest for local bodies**, such as technical advice and other activities to foster cooperation among local entities.
- ✓ The **development and consolidation of the European spirit** in the municipal and provincial autonomy based on solidarity between Local Authorities.

Networking

At present, FAMP has **3** Active Networks:

| Network | Acronym | Municipalities Adscribed |
|--|---------|--------------------------|
| Sustainable Cities Network in Andalusia | RECSA | 402 |
| Healthy Cities Network in Andalusia | RACS | 146 |
| Out of Violence Cities Network in Andalusia. | RAMLV | 423 |

ANDALUCÍA



Population: 8.388 million people (The most populated area in Spain). It represents t17,3% of spanish population, similar to that of Austria or Portugal .

It has a **surface** of 87.597 km2.

Andalusian population under 25 represents 27% (in Spain 24.5%)

Energy poverty: an acknowledged problem

There is a higher level of recognition of energy poverty as an issue of concern, especially among local and regional administrations.

There is a wide societal and institutional recognition of energy poverty as an issue of concern, which is still regarded as a direct consequence of the global financial and economic crisis on Spanish society.

Particularly remarkable are the advances occurred in the local and regional administration, which compare with the lack of initiatives of the Spanish central government.



Energy poverty: how to approach the problem

By mitigating its effects by means of assistance policies, measures or actions



By dealing with the causes provoking the problem (structural approach of the problem, because it is addressed to the structural problem)

Energy poverty: causes

Increase in the price of energy

Gráfico 3. Precios de la electricidad para el consumidor doméstico promedio en unidades de paridad de poder de compra (PPS/kWh), España vs. UE28, Finlandia y Hungría, 2008-2014

Fuente: Datos elaborados por ACA a partir de datos de Eurostat

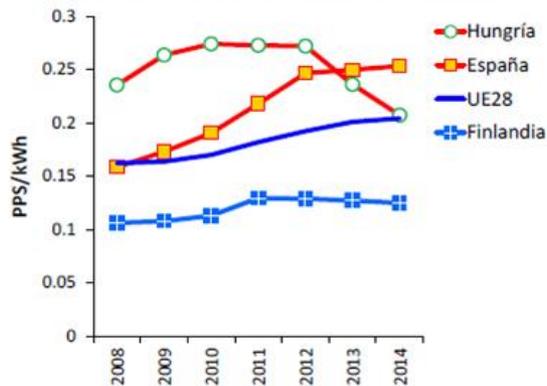
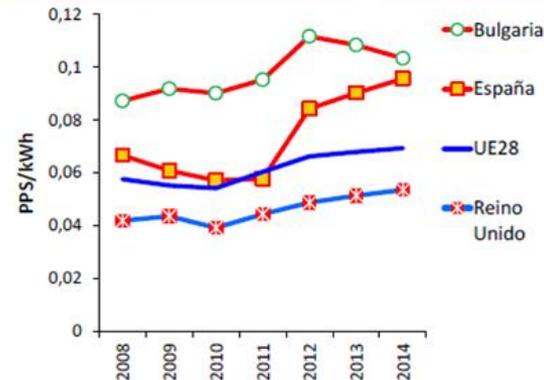


Gráfico 4. Precios de la gas natural para el consumidor doméstico promedio en unidades de paridad de poder de compra (PPS/kWh), España vs. UE28, Bulgaria y Reino Unido, 2008-2014

Fuente: Datos elaborados por ACA a partir de datos de Eurostat

Notas: sin datos para Grecia, Chipre, Malta y Suecia



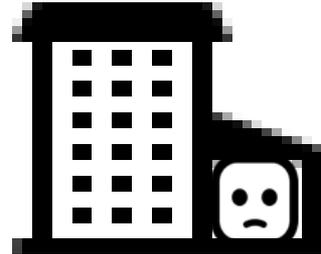
4th. higher price in the case of electricity
3rd. higher price in the case of gas.

Energy poverty: causes

Lack of consciousness and knowledge about an efficient use of energy.



A non efficient building stock from the point of view of energy.



Families at risk of energy poverty don't usually access to training and awareness raising actions about energy efficiency and how to reduce energy consumption, (vicious circle).



Situation in Spain and Andalucía: some facts

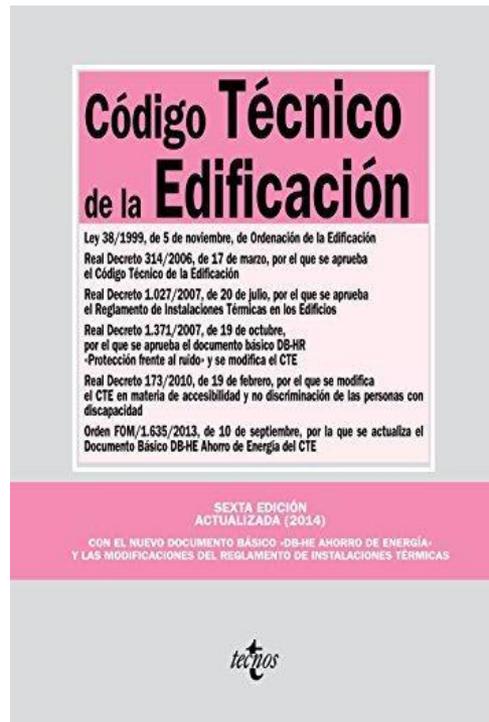
- Andalucía: 4th spanish region in deaths by energy poverty.
- 11.2% of andalusian households cannot pay regularly their gas and energy bills.
- In 2013, power cuts affected 250.000 andalusian.
- More than 15% of andalusian families can't keep their homes at a warm temperature in winter, and near 30% can't keep it cold in summer.

**MORE THAN 5 MILLION PEOPLE IN SPAIN CANNOT WARM
THEIR HOUSES IN WINTER (11,1%)**



Situation in Andalucía (some facts)

In 2011 just 1.300.000 houses/dwellings (from 17.500.000 existent) had been built following the criteria of Technical Building Code (CTE 2006)



Energy efficiency: 45% of housing are still classified as E, and 28% are classified as G, while only 43% are classified between A and C (Source: IDAE)

This means that there's still a great potential of improvement of the housing stock by means of energy rehabilitation.

Background



European Union established **two Directives in 2009 (2009/72/CE and 2009/73/CE) for the development of National Action Plans fighting against energy poverty**, by forbidding power cuts in critical seasonal periods (December-January and summer months).

In Spain, the “**Bono Social**” is approved by Royal Decree-Law 6/2009 of 30 of April), and it brings about a 25% discount in energy bills for vulnerable consumers.

- **Social Inclusion Plan** for vital minimum supplies (approved by Decree-Law 8/2014), with an investment of 6 millions euros to share among municipalities in order to deal with this problem.

Bono Social: Who can apply



- Having contracted power not exceeding 3kw.
- Having contracted power not exceeding 10kw, as well as meeting one of the following requirements:
 - + Being a large family (more than 3 children)
 - + Being a pensioner older than 60, who receives the prevailing minimum amount.
 - + Belonging to a family where all members are unemployed.
- Belonging to a small group of customers ascribed to some other social tariff (previous to the coming in force of the BONO SOCIAL).



Weaknesses of the bono social

- ❑ Vulnerable consumers are not well defined.
- ❑ It only considers power consumption, but not other kind of consumption, such as natural gas or liquefied natural gas.
- ❑ Taking into account only the electric power criterion (3 kw) (and not any other consideration related to income level) entails the danger of benefitting second homes or holiday homes, or even empty homes.
- ❑ The large family criterion does not help to identify vulnerable families.
- ❑ In the case of families with all its members unemployed, as soon as one member gets a job, this family loses the access to the social bond, even though when the job is precarious.
- ❑ Many consumers cannot access the bono social, since they have entered the free market and been attracted to different “ advantageous prices”, even when these prices are less advantageous than the one provided by the PVPC.
- ❑ The discount is clearly insufficient for the most vulnerable families.

The Agreements

- **Two companies :**



-
- The agreements last for one year, but they can be prorrogated year by year.
- The company is committed not to cut (or restore) the power supply to those vulnerable consumers up to the moment when the financial benefit is conceded by the Local Government. This financial assistance will be targeted to the payment of the contracted debt.
- The company will provide assistance in energy efficiency issues to both the families and the local social services.
- A committee is created for the monitoring of the agreement, which is made up of two members from each part.

The Agreements

- **POSSIBLE SITUATIONS:**

- 1) The customer has been advised of a possible supply cut.
- 2) The customer's supply has already been disrupted.
- 3) The customer is already in arrears of payment.

In any of these three situations, the person can go to the municipal social services and let them know.

The Agreements

- **Action protocol:**
 1. The Municipal Social Services makes a report about the particular situation of the customer.
 2. The company is informed and asked to stop the cut or restore the supply to the customer.
 3. The Municipality pays the bills in arrears to the company.

Number of adhesions:

- Iberdrola Agreement:



49 municipalities and one provincial government.

- Endesa Agreement



50 municipalities

| AYUNTAMIENTO | PROVINCIA | CONVENIO |
|---------------------|-----------|------------------|
| EL EJIDO | ALMERIA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| LOS GALLARDOS | ALMERIA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| NIJAR | ALMERIA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| RIOJA | ALMERIA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| VIATOR | ALMERIA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| EL BOSQUE | CADIZ | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| CHICLANA FRA. | CADIZ | IBERDROLA |
| PUERTO REAL | CADIZ | IBERDROLA |
| PUERTO DE STA. Mª | CADIZ | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| ROTA | CADIZ | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| SAN ROQUE | CADIZ | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| UBRIQUE | CADIZ | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| VILLAMARTIN | CADIZ | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| ALMEDINILLA | CORDOBA | ENDESA |
| DOÑA MENCIA | CORDOBA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| FERNAN/NUÑEZ | CORDOBA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| HORNACHUELOS | CORDOBA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| LUCENA | CORDOBA | IBERDROLA |
| PRIEGO DE CORDOBA | CORDOBA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| POSADAS | CORDOBA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| CULLAR | GRANADA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| ARMILLA | GRANADA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| HUETOR VEGA | GRANADA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| VELEZ DE BENAUDALLA | GRANADA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| VALDERRUBIO | GRANADA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |

| AYUNTAMIENTO | PROVINCIA | CONVENIO |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| CARTAYA | HUELVA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| SAN JUAN DEL PUERTO | HUELVA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| VALVERDE DEL CAMINO | HUELVA | ENDESA |
| BAEZA | JAEN | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| CASTILLO DE LOCUBIN | JAEN | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| LAHIGUERA | JAEN | IBERDROLA |
| MARTOS | JAEN | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| VILLANUEVA DEL ARZOBISPO | JAEN | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| VVA. DE LA REINA | JAEN | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| DIPUTACIÓN MALAGA | MALAGA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| FUENGIROLA | MALAGA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| RINCON DE LA VICTORIA | MALAGA | IBERDROLA |
| MIJAS | MALAGA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| RONDA | MALGA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| TEBA | MALAGA | ENDESA |
| VELEZ-MALAGA | MALAGA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| MALAGA | MALAGA | IBERDROLA |
| ALGABA | SEVILLA | ENDESA |
| BOLLULLOS DE LA MITACIÓN | SEVILLA | IBERDROLA |
| ARAHAL | SEVILLA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| BORMUJO | SEVILLA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| ECIJA | SEVILLA | ENDESA |
| EL RONQUILLO | SEVILLA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| ESPARTINA | SEVILLA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| GINES | SEVILLA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| LA ALGABA | SEVILLA | ENDESA |
| CASTILLEJA DE LA CUESTA | SEVILLA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| SANTIPONCE | SEVILLA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| SANLUCAR LA MAYOR | SEVILLA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| TOCINA | SEVILLA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |
| UMBRETE | SEVILLA | IBERDROLA/ENDESA |

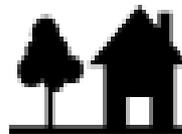
- TOTAL: 100 local governments.

Why FAMP?

- It represents local governments, the closest public administration to citizens.



- Energy poverty has more incidence in rural and scarced poulated areas, which demands a different approach from that of the larger cities.



- FAMP must play a role in raising the companies' awareness and concern about their social responsibility.



Next steps

- Better targeting of the social tariff (bono social) to primarily benefit vulnerable consumers;
- Introduction of legislative changes and relief funds for addressing the issue of forced household disconnections from utility grids;
- Reformed policies and financial schemes for residential energy efficiency retrofits with the aim of prioritising vulnerable households and those less capable of leveraging their own investment; better use of small scale energy efficiency interventions;
- Fostering training programmes for vulnerable groups on topics like energy use behaviour, domestic energy efficiency or applying to the social tariff and energyefficiency retrofit schemes;
- Improvements in the use and sharing of relevant information for better decision making, including the collection of official statistics.

FAMP's commitment with Energy Poverty

- **Generate a national strategy boosting buildings retrofitting with an energy poverty approach (transition to low-carbon economy)**
- **FAMP will support and advice municipalities to implement their Integrated Sustainable Urban Development strategies (particularly in relation to thematic objectives 4 (low carbon economy) and 9 (social inclusion)).**



Why Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings?



- Improve well-being of personnel
- Reduce costs for public administrations
- Contribute to decarbonisation and climate protection
- Setting examples: Public Buildings (administrative offices, schools, hospitals) are highly visible

< 5%

RENEWABLE ENERGIES

INNOVADORES · Personajes únicos

«Se podría luchar contra la pobreza energética con fuentes fotovoltaicas»



El investigador Jan Frankowski posa en el interior del Palau Macaya en Barcelona.

El investigador polaco cree que esta renovable podría convertirse en una solución ante la pobreza energética en España

Collaboration agreement for institutional cooperation in the promotion of renewable energies and energy efficiency in municipalities.

Working group for the drafting of the technical road, with the presence of FAMP, CLANER and other andalusian public bodies.



FAMP's Continuous Training Plan

- **Develop raising awareness and training actions on Microefficiency, addressed to social services in municipalities.**
- **Promoting training actions (seminars/workshops) to focus on the challenges Local Governements have to face to fight against social exclusion:**

- **Making visible in the political agenda the Local Governments' commitments.**
- **Facilitating meeting points for debate and thinking addressed to municipal social services.**
- **Identifying good practices in the field of social exclusion and local governance.**
- **Encouraging inter-agency cooperation to foster coordinated and effective political action.**



“Energy Poverty is the
lack of access to modern
energy services”



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Thank you!



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