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Fuel poverty in France Definition and challenges

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Thinking Group Meeting – Salzburg - 27 September 2017

- Definition and indicators of fuel poverty in France
- Legislative framework and the national Observatory of fuel poverty
- Results of and fuel poverty statistics



"People suffer from fuel poverty in their dwelling if they face **specific difficulties (1)** to access the **energy (2)** which is necessary to the satisfaction of their **basic needs (3)** due to the inadequacy of their resources or the features of their **dwelling (4)**."

Energy poverty depends on several parameters (technical, economic, individual) and refers to several constraints / choices:

Specific difficulties (1)

level of resources / energy costs related to housing
eligibility for financial support



Energy supply (2)

Types of energy
Quality of the heating system
Temperature control



To satisfy one's basic needs (3)

Desired level of comfort
Gender, type of household
Age of occupants, disability
Duration of occupation



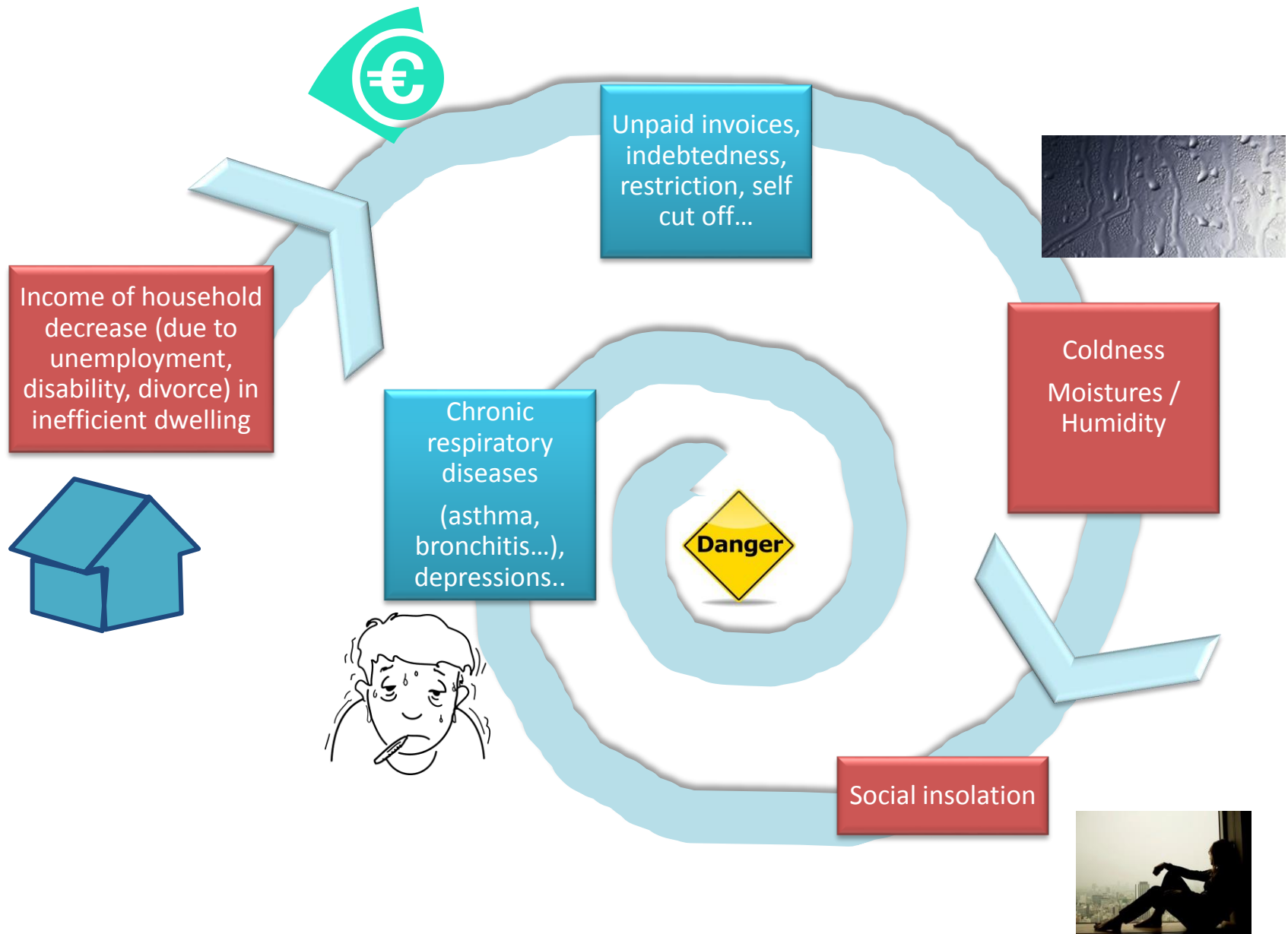
Dwelling conditions (4)

Building quality
Thermal performance (age, renovation works...)
Occupier status (tenant / owner)

Few bad tricks to fight cold



Spiral of fuel poverty



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Legislative and regulatory framework

Grenelle laws

10 July 2010

Energy transition law

17 August 2015



Climate Plan under discussion

INCREASE THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF THE EXISTING HOUSING STOCK



- Achieve **500,000 renovations per year from 2017** with a high priority given to the treatment of people in fuel poverty Integrating **energy performance** criteria in other works : take advantage of important construction works (roof repairs, facelift, attic layout) to improve energy performance
- 25% of the next white certificates period – 2018/2020 – dedicated to households in fuel poverty (20% by now)
- Obligation for any rented accommodation to integrate **energy performance** in order to respect the criteria of the decree on decent housing

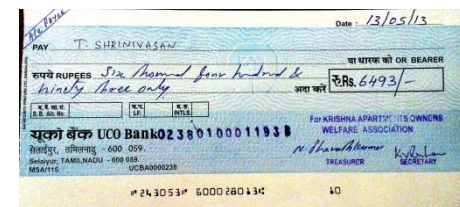
Goal : 15% reduction in fuel poverty by 2020



MEASURES FOR POOR AND MODEST HOUSEHOLDS :



- A **tax credit** and an **zero interest loan** to finance energy renovations.
- A "**Digital Health Journal**" for the dwelling to keep a record of works done, and of the works to be done
- **Smart meters** for better control electricity and gas consumption and to provide real-time information to users.
- An **energy check** to replace social energy tariffs to help poorer households to pay their energy bills (all energies), to pay works for housing improvements and to benefit from the winter break



SEPTEMBER 2017 : LAUNCH OF NEW CLIMATE PLAN STRENGTHENING MEASURES AGAINST FUEL POVERTY

- Substitution of tax credit for renovation by a « **direct bonus** » by 2019
- Increase of **energy check** amount from 150€ to 200€ by 2019
- **Subsidies** - from 50€ by 1300€ - dedicated to modest households for the substitution of old fuel boilers for efficient or using renewable energies boilers until march 2018
- **Financial car scrappage schemes** for non taxable households up to 2000€ instead of 1000€. Aid for substitution of hold polluting cars by efficient vehicles by by 2018

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An important step : the launch of the National Observatory of Fuel Poverty

- The National Observatory of Fuel Poverty is the organisation that provides reference data on fuel poverty in France, with a view to improve knowledge on fuel poverty and monitor its evolution. Created in 2012
- The ONPE brings together 23 national partners.
- Its missions are:
 1. Serve as a platform for exchanges between stakeholders,
 2. Document fuel poverty (especially through quantitative analysis),
 3. Disseminate work on fuel poverty (including in the field of mobility), with a view to inform fuel poverty policy as well as smart meters policy,
 4. Monitor fuel poverty and forecast its evolution



More information: www.onpe.org



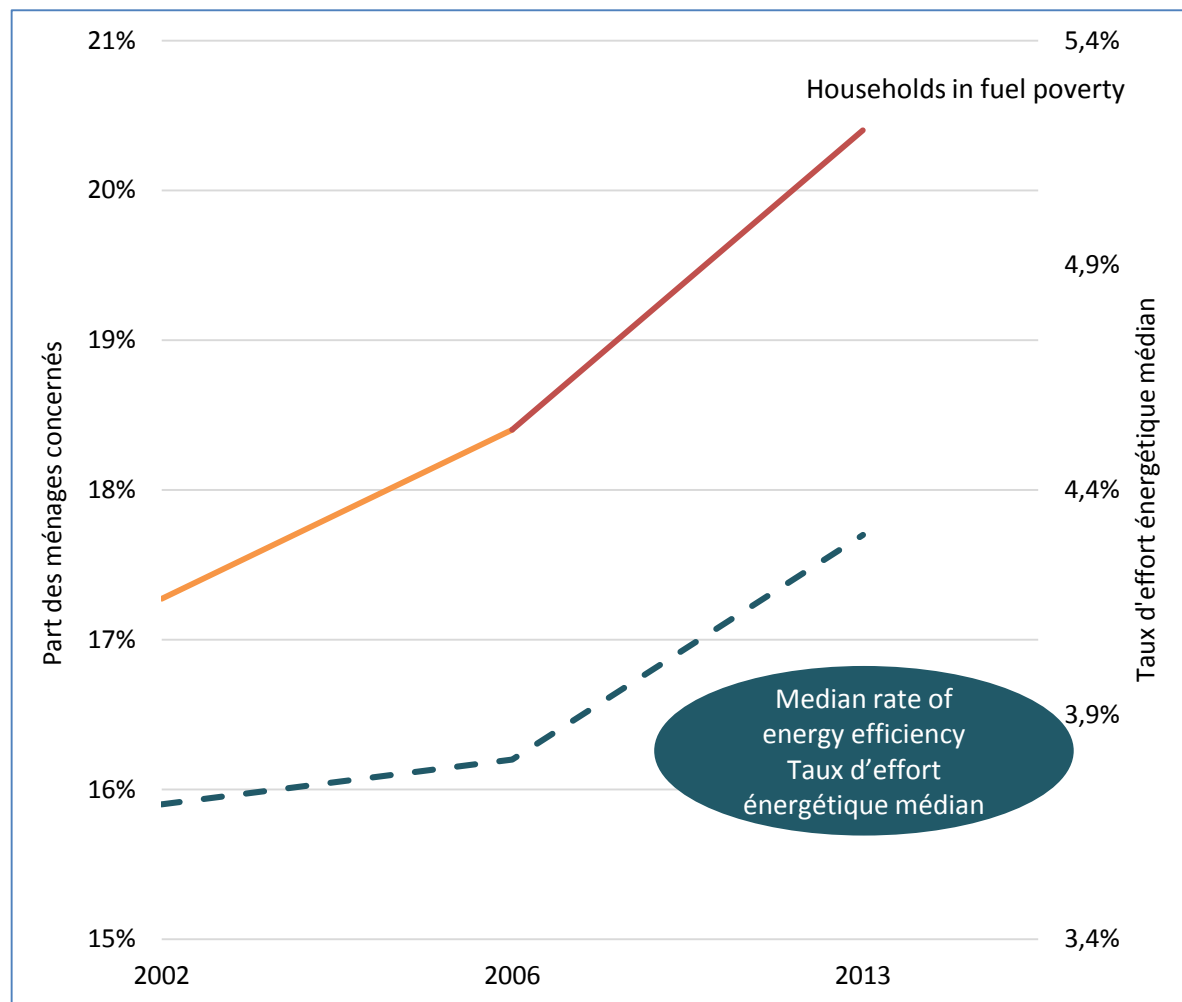
Fuel poverty statistics based on the National Housing survey 2013

10% of income spent on fuel (double the median)	Family suffering from the cold
<i>Households are considered by the Government to be in 'fuel poverty' if they would have to spend more than 10% of their household income on fuel to keep their home in a 'satisfactory' condition.</i> The household's income should not be greater than 16 309 €	<i>Households that declare that they are cold due to inadequate or failing equipments, financial reasons, interruption of energy supply due to unpaid bills, and / or bad dwelling insulation.</i> The household's income should not be greater than 16 309 €
10,4% of the French population	6% of the French population
= 5 834 543 households	= 1 643 262 households

Fuel poverty increases

5,9 million households in France were classified as being in fuel poverty in 2013 (21% of all households).

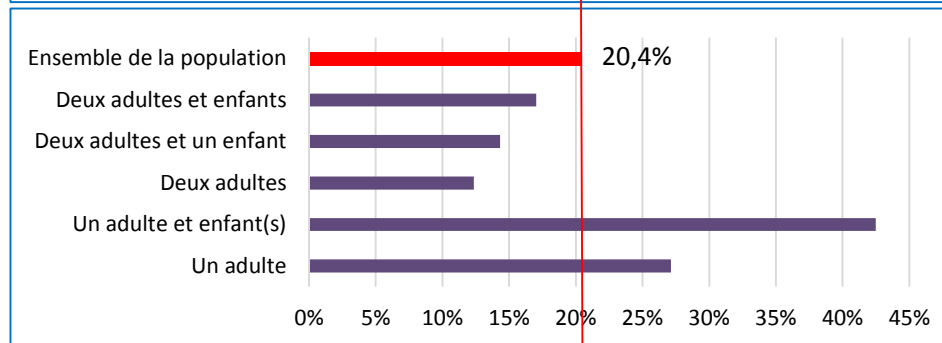
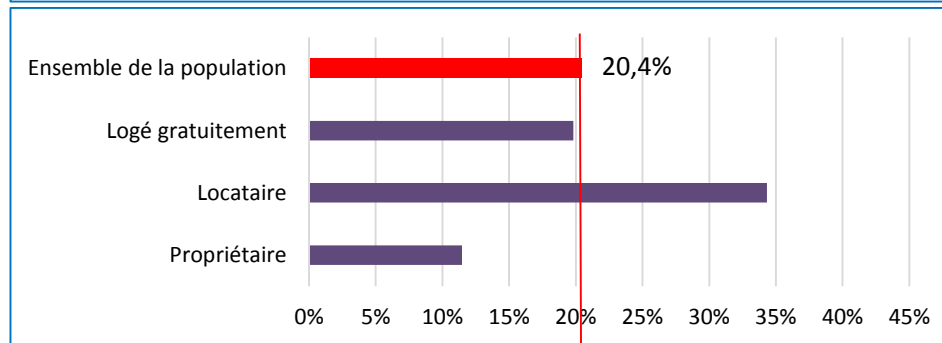
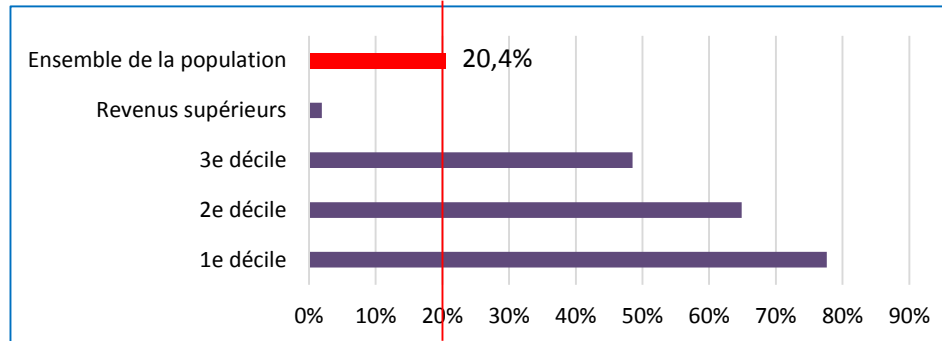
There have been increasing each year since 2002.



Source files : National Housing survey 2002, 2006, 2013

Households with low incomes, tenants, or single or parent families

Proportion of fuel poverty households on the entire population (in red)



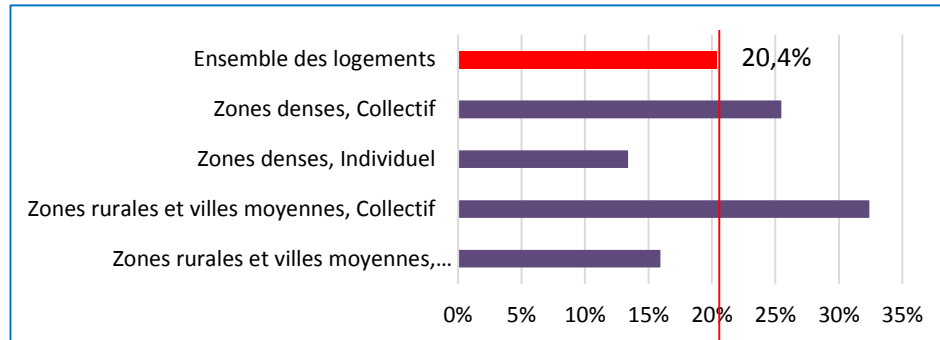
1- Income By construction of indicators, households in a situation of energy poverty are concentrated among the poorest

2- Status of the occupier Most common among those live in social rented accommodation (34%) and private rented accommodation (30%)

3- Family situation Most common among single persons working-age singles Lone parents (43%).

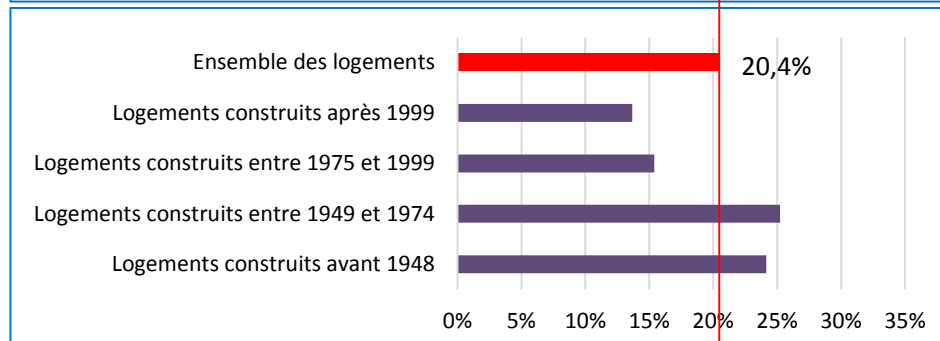
Collective, old housing and showing signs of moisture

Proportion of fuel poverty households on the entire population (in red)



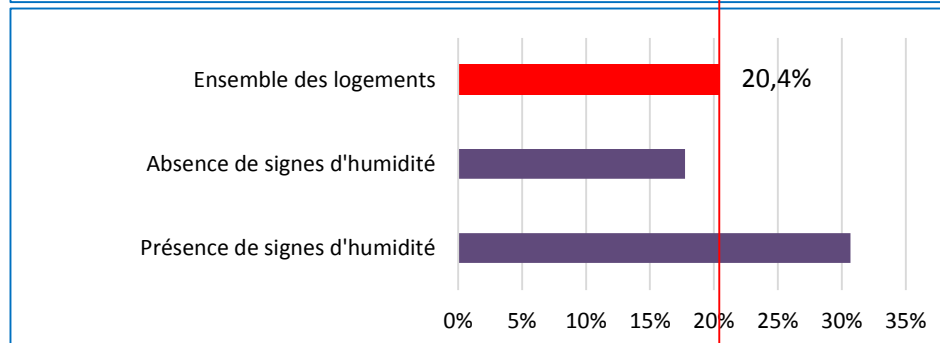
1- Type of housing

Households in fuel poverty live in collective housing in rural and in medium-sized cities (32%) and in dense residential areas (25%)



2- Age of housing

24% of the occupants of the dwellings built before 1975 are in fuel poverty.



3- Signs of moisture and dampness

31% of homes have signs of moisture



What about renovation works?

- The share of households in a situation of fuel energy who have carried out works related to energy performance is **lower** (from 4% to 5% depending on the selected indicator) than the rest of the population (8%).
- Financial support schemes seem not to be a significant factor in the renovation works : the large majority of households **do not use financial support schemes** or do not know that they use them.
- This is explained by a significant deficit of awareness about the public support schemes and/or the increasing importance of **self-help renovations**.

