National Resilience and Recovery Plans to reduce energy poverty

The case of Romania
# Energy poverty stats in Romania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2M</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Household energy expenditure is higher than double the national average.</td>
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<tr>
<td>M/2</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>Household energy expenditure is lower than 1/2 the national average.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LIHC</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>Household falls under the poverty threshold after paying energy bills and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>energy expenses are higher than national average.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>45.3%</td>
<td>Household spends more than 10% of their income on energy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arrears on utility</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bills</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inability to keep</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warm</td>
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Other country-specific criteria: 25%
Country-specific features on energy poverty and their response in the NRRP

Housing facilities

- **Multifamily buildings**
  - 33% -> 31% final energy consumption
  - Up to 655 kWh/sqm/annum for 21C

- **Single family buildings**
  - 58% -> 50% final energy consumption
  - Up to 900 kWh/sqm/annum for 21C
  - Rural with low investment capacity and low and degrading quality

Measures taken

- **Top priority:** 100% will be at least 30% renovated by 2026

- Will be renovated under current programs for renewable tech and insulation (inoperative)

- May be targeted through anti-seismic measures (marginal)

- No specific target (77% of residential buildings by 2050)
Urban – rural approach

Urban

Targeting:

• Low-performing buildings targeted
  • Pocket based (marginalized communities): No direct intervention
  • Structural energy poverty (the rule): No safety measures

• Increase capacity through legislation & training

Problem: High property ratio (94.7%)
Access to diversified sources of energy

Current situation

Heating and cooling in the residential sector
- Electricity is well spread
- Heating on electricity is marginal (1%)
- Mostly extreme poor and well-off
- 80% hh in rural are on wood (12% urban)
- High density urban and suburban localities
- 900 administrative units within 10 km from network

NRRP projected situation
- 400 km multifunctional gas pipes to one region (Oltenia)
  - Too little, too few
- Funds allocated for district heating connection
  - No real system improvement plan
  - No public acceptance strategy
- Transition from wood to other resources
  - Integrated in current SFH strategy and consecrated funds
  - Targeted funds only for enterprises not for hh
Energy poverty through low-cost measures

• Types of household intervention is increased (indoor repairs, lightbulbs, etc.) – mainly MFB targeted
• Legislation to reduce bureaucracy and speed up intervention – Mainly MFB
• Auditors training including for fast-track audits – no energy poverty training mentioned
THANK YOU!