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Plans, policies, and strategies of governments analyzed.

19

Countries analyzed with official definitions of *energy poverty*.

Energy Justice

Encompasses the entire process of energy generation, transmission, distribution, and consumption. Its goal is to understand where injustices occur, which social groups are affected, and how to avoid or remedy these situations (Sovacool and Dworkin, 2015).

Legal and Official *Energy Poverty* Definitions



UNITED KINGDOM a person is to be regarded as living “in fuel poverty” if he is a member of a household living on a lower income in a home which cannot be kept warm at reasonable cost.



CHIPRE The situation of customers who may be in a difficult position because of their low income as indicated by their tax statements in conjunction with their professional status, marital status, and specific health conditions and, therefore, are unable to respond to the costs for the reasonable needs of the supply of electricity, as these costs represent a significant proportion of their disposable income.



CHILE The situation households experience when they lack access to quality energy services at affordable costs to meet the energy needs of their members; a multidimensional problem in its causes and manifestations.

ORGANIZATIONAL TECHNIQUES

How countries organize themselves to address the issue of *energy poverty* or *energy justice*.

ADVISORY GROUP

Advise state ministers
Propose public policies

COMMITTEES

Analyze the level of poverty
Evaluate measures and their impacts
Propose measures

OFFICE

Monitor energy poverty levels
Analyze federal policies and programs
Make recommendations
Provide technical assistance
Promote equity for racial and ethnic minorities

OBSERVATORIES

Monitor energy poverty levels
Catalog and analyze combat measures
Provide data to support social assistance
Support local governments
Promote research

27 INDICATORS + VARIABLES



INCOME

E.g.: After deducting energy costs, the family's income is below the poverty line.



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESIDENCE

E.g.: Population living in dwellings with problems of infiltration, humidity or rotting elements.



ACCESS TO ENERGY

E.g.: % of households with access to electricity in relation to the total number of households.



DELAY OR DEFAULT

E.g.: % of the population in arrears in the payment of energy bills.



HEALTH

E.g.: % of households accessing heating, domestic hot water and cooking from clean, low-emission energy sources.



CHARACTERIZATION OF THE POPULATION

E.g.: Number of residents in the household; Employment status.

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GOALS TO COMBAT ENERGY POVERTY



PHYSICAL ACCESS TO ENERGY SERVICES



ENERGY EFFICIENCY



EQUITY IN QUALITY



DIFFERENTIATED ATTENTION ACCORDING TO ETHNICITY OR GENDER



POLLUTION REDUCTION



REDUCING THE FINANCIAL BURDEN OF ENERGY EXPENSES ON VULNERABLE FAMILIES' BUDGET

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MEASURES TO ACHIEVE GOALS



EXPANSION OF PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE



CREATION OR IMPROVEMENT OF DATABASE



ENERGY EFFICIENCY



ESTABLISHMENT OF LEGAL DEFINITION



ENERGY GENERATION



INFORMATION, EDUCATION OR CONSUMER PROTECTION



CHANGES IN THE ENERGY MARKET



PARTNERSHIPS



ENERGY QUALITY



SUPPORT FOR PAYMENT AND COST REDUCTION



State georeferenced monitoring tools for *energy poverty* levels and *energy justice*. Click next and find out more:

UNITED STATES: [Energy Justice Dashboard](#) e [Low-Income Energy Affordability Data \(LEAD\)](#)

CHILE: [Plataforma de Indicadores de Pobreza Energética](#)

EUROPEAN COMMISSION: [Energy Poverty Advisory Hub](#)

FRANCE: [Cartographie de la précarité énergétique](#)

UNITED KINGDOM: [Domestic Energy Map](#)



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