



Addressing Local Energy Poverty through Housing Energy Rehabilitation

Workshop with the social ecosystem of Lorca

Project 101120713-LIFE22-CET-LIFE Rehabita

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WHAT IS FUEL POVERTY?



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7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Problem growing in the EU



7 % of the EU population had arreas on their energy bills, and almost 15% lived in homes with leaks, dampness or rot in 2020.

41 million people in the EU (9.3% of the population) were unable to keep their housing adequately warm in 2022.

Significant presence of invisible energy poverty





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Fuente: Eurostat



The energy transition must be socially sustainable and not exacerbate **energy poverty.**



Renovating buildings, taking energy-saving measures and promoting energy-efficient consumption habits and behavioural change

Energy saving as the cheapest, safest and cleanest way to reduce our dependence on imports from Russia and appeals to citizens

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Social Protection Committee Annual Report 2023

Review of the Social Protection Performance Monitor (SPPM) and developments in social protection policies Key social challenges and key messages



Measures to combat energy poverty by improving energy affordability are mostly temporary (82%) and tend to be universal.

Specific approaches are needed to more effectively mitigate the negative effects of the crisis on the most vulnerable people.















Energy Poverty Advisory Hub (EPAH) established in 2021. EPAH Mission:

- Centre of experience and knowledge on energy poverty in Europe.

- Direct support, online training and research for local authorities and civil society organisations.

- Building a collaborative network of all stakeholders.





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Commission Recommendation (EU) 2023/2407 of 20 October 2023 on energy poverty

Training workers on energy poverty and green energy solutions

Offer specific training courses for affected households

Innovative financing schemes

Intensify energy efficiency campaigns

Accelerating the deployment of smart metering systems

Ensuring a socially just transition













ESTRATEGIA NACIONAL CONTRA LA POBREZA ENERGÉTICA 2019-2024

Strategy integrating all ongoing and planned actions to combat energy poverty





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GOBIERNO

MINISTERIO

PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGIC













DEFINITION OF ENERGY POVERTY

Energy poverty is the situation of a household in which the basic needs for energy supplies cannot be met as a result of an insufficient level of income and which, where appropriate, may be aggravated by the availability of energy inefficient housing.

DEFINITION OF VULNERABLE CONSUMER

Vulnerable consumer is the consumer of electricity or thermal uses who is in a situation of energy poverty, being able to benefit from the support measures established by the administrations.





















Energy poverty about health

Direct effects

Indirect effects





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ACTUALIZACIÓN DE INDICADORES DE LA ESTRATEGIA NACIONAL CONTRA LA POBREZA ENERGÉTICA

Diciembre de 2022



Official indicators of the European Observatory on Fuel Poverty:

- 1. Disproportionate expenditure (2M): percentage of households whose energy expenditure relative to their income is more than twice the national median.
- 2. Hidden energy poverty (HEP): percentage of households whose absolute energy expenditure is less than half of the national median.
- 3. Inability to keep the house at an adequate temperature.
- 4. Delayed payment of invoices.



Life ReHABITA











Primary Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021
Disproportionate spending 2M (% households)	16,9	16,7	16,8	16,4
Hidden energy poverty HEP (% households)	11,0	10,6	10,3	9,3
Inadequate temperature in winter housing (% population)	9,1	7,6	10,9	14,3
Delayed payment of housing supply bills (% population)	7,2	6,6	9,6	9,5















Disproportionate expenditure (2M) depending on the Autonomous Community	2020	2021
Andalucía	22,92	24,49
Aragón	13,89	11,18
Asturias (Principado de)	10,74	10,36
Balears (Illes)	21,80	21,87
Canarias	19,04	17,40
Cantabria	13,11	11,44
Castilla y León	15,97	14,15
Castilla - La Mancha	23,49	23,74
Cataluña	12,72	12,93
Comunitat Valenciana	20,52	18,00
Extremadura	23,96	23,27
Galicia	13,86	16,35
Madrid (Comunidad de)	11,60	10,52
Murcia (Región de)	23,89	23,34
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	14,14	12,14
País Vasco	8,50	6,83
Rioja (La)	15,16	14,34
Ceuta	19,87	13,11
Melilla	20,95	13,72









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Disproportionate expenditure (2M) by type of household	2018	2019	2020	2021
Single person under 65 years of age	20,61	20,10	19,92	20,24
Single person aged 65 years and over	32,47	31,47	28,48	27,82
Couple without children both under 65	11,40	10,84	12,20	10,82
Couple without children with at least one age 65 or older	17,80	17,71	16,01	16,23
Couple with 1 child	12,15	10,36	12,02	11,99
Couple with 2 children	11,67	11,84	11,88	10,52
Couple with 3 or more children	15,71	17,94	15,30	18,75
An adult with child	22,04	21,52	20,76	21,96
Other type of household	13,25	13,47	17,17	14,39















Inadequate temperature in housing in winter by Autonomous	2018	2019	2020	2021
Andalucía	13.4	91	11.3	18.0
Aragón	3.5	4.0	2.8	8.5
Asturias (Principado de)	10.8	8.2	7.8	11.6
Balears (Illes)	11.4	6.5	19.9	14.3
Canarias	7.3	5.0	17.5	16.7
Cantabria	5,2	3,0	5.8	11,5
Castilla y León	5,2	5,3	6,6	8,7
Castilla - La Mancha	14,7	13,2	9,6	13,6
Cataluña	8,8	8,3	9,4	15,9
Comunitat Valenciana	4,7	6,1	13,6	15,5
Extremadura	17,9	11,5	13,7	17,6
Galicia	4,8	6,0	9,6	13,1
Madrid (Comunidad de)	9,2	8,3	11,5	11,2
Murcia (Región de)	13,0	5,1	13,4	21,4
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	9,5	10,2	10,3	5,5
País Vasco	5,4	5,4	7,6	7,2
Rioja (La)	6,5	2,6	6,0	9,0
Ceuta	12,7	3,3	2,9	33,3
Melilla	11,9	8,7	18,9	18,8

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Delay in the payment of bills for housing supplies depending on the	2018	2019	2020	2021
Autonomous Community				
Andalucía	13,4	9,4	13,2	12,9
Aragón	3,2	3,0	2,7	5,8
Asturias (Principado de)	3,6	3,0	10,0	6,7
Balears (Illes)	5,7	7,6	6,8	11,0
Canarias	10,8	7,9	17,8	16,1
Cantabria	5,8	2,9	5,1	4,7
Castilla y León	2,1	2,3	4,5	5,9
Castilla - La Mancha	6,5	4,4	5,4	9,3
Cataluña	6,5	6,5	10,8	9,4
Comunitat Valenciana	4,8	7,8	11,8	9,3
Extremadura	9,5	7,9	12,1	8,9
Galicia	2,8	4,4	5,0	5,7
Madrid (Comunidad de)	6,4	5,4	7,4	7,9
Murcia (Región de)	11,3	9,0	10,5	12,4
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	5,9	5,0	8,8	7,8
País Vasco	4,1	7,3	5,2	6,0
Rioja (La)	5,5	2,2	3,6	5,6
Ceuta	26,5	14,5	25,3	24,2
Melilla	6,2	5,6	8,1	21,6

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NATIONAL STRATEGY AGAINST **ENERGY POVERTY.** Situation in the EU

Heating, a luxury for many people in Europe Percentage of population unable to keep their home warm enough (2020*)

> La calefacción, un lujo para muchas personas en Europa Porcentaje de población que no puede mantener su casa suficientemente caliente (2020*) >12% 10% - 12% 8% - 10% 4% - 8% 2% - 4% <2% Switzerland is the country where the fewest people have trouble heating their home: 0.3% 27.5% of Bulgaria's population cannot keep their home at an adequate temperature Cartografía: José Luis Marín (2021) Fuentes: Eurostat (2021) *Datos de 2019 para Italia, Suiza e Irlanda elordenmundial.com

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NATIONAL STRATEGY AGAINST ENERGY POVERTY. Situation in the EU

The EU countries with the highest long-term poverty

% of people at risk of persistent poverty in some EU countries





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AXIS I. IMPROVING THE KNOWLEDGE OF ENERGY POVERTY

LINE 1. Establish a robust monitoring system for the periodic calculation of indicators and designate responsible bodies.

LINE 2. Provide transparency to the system of publication of indicators.

LINE 3. In-depth knowledge of the energy expenditure required.













AXIS II. IMPROVING THE RESPONSE TO THE CURRENT ENERGY POVERTY SITUATION

LINE 4. Improvement of subsidy mechanisms in the face of energy poverty.

LINE 5. Consumer protection in extreme weather situations.















AXIS III. CREATING STRUCTURAL CHANGE FOR ENERGY POVERTY REDUCTION

LINE 6. Reduction of the number of people in energy poverty.

















AXIS IV. CONSUMER PROTECTION MEASURES AND SOCIAL AWARENESS

LINE 7. Action by professionals in the fight against energy poverty.

LINE 8. Improving consumer information and training.

LINE 9. Regulatory improvements for consumer protection.















FIGHT AGAINST ENERGY POVERTY

The European fight against energy poverty has focused on lighting, heating, cooling and the efficiency of household appliances, starting to consider the energy improvement of housing, mobility and proximity to public transport.

During the development of PACES it has to be determined whether it exists energy poverty in the territory and, where appropriate, design a strategy that identifies those affected and outlines the measures that will be taken to help them.







FIGHT AGAINST ENERGY POVERTY

The integration of actions to combat energy poverty at local level can be guided by the answer to the following three questions:

- Energy poverty assessment: Is my municipality affected by energy poverty?
- Identification of vulnerable groups: How can I design effective actions against energy poverty?
- Action design: How can I design effective actions against energy poverty?













FIGHT AGAINST ENERGY POVERTY

Awareness-raising talks on energy saving in schools and institutes and to all citizens

Municipal climate change advisory service

Completing financial support for people in energy poverty with energy-saving training

Promotion of energy refurbishment in buildings

Promoting climate shelter Zones in vulnerable neighborhoods

Energy communities

Sustainable mobility

































MINIMUM AFFECTION PLAN

Actions on the building envelope

- Schedule jobs in non-intrusive schedules, avoiding untimely hours.
- Complete the work of dismantling the envelope in a single day, such as replacing windows.
- Properly protect indoor areas of homes from dust and debris.
- Communicate to residents the detailed schedule of the works.
- Help in the transfer of furniture or in the preparation of housing.





MINIMUM AFFECTION PLAN

Actions on HVAC and DHW equipment

- Plan and communicate in advance essential service interruptions.
- Provide temporary solutions, such as portable air conditioning or access to hot water, for example in the public toilets of sports centers.
- Carry out prior inspections to identify and solve possible logistical problems.
- Report the specific days of intervention in each house to maintain a good organization.





MINIMUM AFFECTION PLAN

Actions in common renewable energy installations

- Coordinate installation schedules that minimize inconvenience, for example, in the mornings.
- Signal work areas to ensure safety.
- Organize informative workshops on the advantages and operation of the systems.
- Limit workers' access to private areas (within dwellings).





MINIMUM AFFECTION PLAN

Actions in elevators and other common infrastructures

- Inform in advance of the disablement of elevators.
- Provide temporary alternatives to people for whom lifts are necessary, such as ramps or physical aids.
- Minimize intervention time through efficient planning.
- Ensure clean and safe passage areas with adequate signage so that incidents do not occur.




THE PROCESS OF ENERGY REHABILITATION OF HOUSING

MINIMUM AFFECTION PLAN

Renovate the electrical installations in the common areas

- Schedule power outages at times that affect as little as possible.
- Keep the passage areas accessible and signposted during the works.
- Install temporary lighting to ensure safety.
- Keep neighbors informed of the progress and completion of the works.







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GOOD ENERGY HABITS



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What is the **ReHABITA** project?

Life ReHABITA is a project funded by the LIFE Program of the European Union that aims to alleviate energy poverty by promoting the deep energy renovation of energy inefficient homes of vulnerable families.

Co-financed by the European Union. However, the opinions and views expressed are solely those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or CINEA. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.



Energy poverty

The European Union has not formulated a common definition of energy poverty. Member countries should develop their own definitions. In general, energy poverty is defined as:

"A situation where a household or individual cannot afford basic energy services (heating, cooling, lighting, mobility and electricity) to ensure a decent standard of living due to a combination of low income, high energy costs and low energy efficiency of the household."

European Commission, Citizens and Energy Forum 2016

Consequences of energy poverty



What is energy?



What is energy?





Energy use









Energy use

Energy use



Impacts of energy use







Strategy to reduce energy consumption at home





- Increased efficiency in systems
 Use of other (renewable) energy sources



Renovation of buildings



Thermal insulation of the facade





Windows and doors









Heating, air conditioning and hot water equipment



Use of renewable energy sources









Renewable energy

Photovoltaic solar energy



1500 €/kW

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Renewable energy

Aerothermal





Lighting			-80%		
		INCANDESCENT	CFL	LED	
	₽	*****	00000	8888	
		8888	00000		
	X	80000		:::::	
	and the second s	88888	00000		
		88888	000000	:::::	

Household appliances













2%

2%



9%



...

8%



7%

10%

...

4%





1%











 $\pi\pi$ Energy = 0.5kWh15 min Energy = 6kWh 24h

y

Power

Power and Energy

-1kWh day = -65 EUR / year





PHASE	FREQUENCE	TENS SPAN	UE 220-240 V- ON NUNG
CAPACITY CAPACITA CAPACIDA PUISSANC KÜHL/HEIZ	D E LEISTUNG	COOLING VFREDDAMENTO EPRIGERACION FROIDISSEMENT KUHLEN 3 500 W 3 010 kcal/h 1 900 Btu/h 990-4 040 W	HEATING RISCALDAMENTO CALEFACCION CHALIFFAGE HEIZEN 4 000 W 3 440 kcal/h T3 600 Btu/h (890-6 000 W
NORMAL	(normal no	rmal,normal,	normale)
NPUT OTENZA A CONSUMO UISSANCE EISTUNGS	ABSORBITA ABSORBEE AUFNAHME	880 W	960 W
ORRENTE OURANT TROMAUR	ASSOCIETA E NAHME	4.0 A	4.3 A
AX (ma	max.max.	massimo)	S. 154
PUT DTENZA AL ONSUMO ISSANCE	ABSORBEE	1 400 W	1 850 W
URRENT ORRENTE OURANT	ASSORBITA	6.0 A	8.0 A
AX. H.E. AX. H.E. AX. H.E.	PRESSURE PRESSON PRESSON PRESSON	5 00	0 kPa

Improving efficiency (<21 ° C)



Electric radiator



Maximum power: 2500 W Average power: 1500 W Minimum power: 1000 W Heated surface: 20-30 m²



PHASE	FREQUENCE	TENS	ION NUNG
	RAJ <u>RE</u> REJ	COOLING FREDDAMENTO ERIGERACION ROIDISSEMENT KUHLEN	HEATING RISCALDAMENTO CALEFACCION CHAUFFAGE HEIZEN
CAPACITY CAPACITA CAPACIDA PUISSANC CUHL/HEIZ	ND TE LEISTUNG (8	3 500 W 3 010 kcal/h 900 Btu/h 90-4 040 W	4 000 W 3 440 kcal/h 13 600 Btu/h (890-6 000 W
ORMA	(normal)no	rmal,normal,	normale)
OTENZA A DINSUMO DISSANCE EISTUNOS	ABSORBITA ABSORBEE ALIFNAHME	880 W	960 W
OARENTE CIRRENT OURANT	ASSORBITA E FNAHME	4.0 A	4.3 A
AX (ma	rmax.max.n	nasśimo)	A. St.
TENZA A INSUMO	ABSORBEE	1 400 W	1 850 W
GIUNOS IRRENT VIRENTE XIRRENT XIRANT	ASSORBITA	6.0 A	8.0 A
X. H.E.	PRESSURE PRESSON PRESSON	5 00	O KPa
COMP.	H.E. DALKO	-	

Improving efficiency



Air conditioning (>26°C)

SPLIT TYPE / CONDITIONE Model Indog Outdo	AR CECA
Capacity Current Rated Current (IEC/EN60335) Power Input Rated Power Input (IEC/EN60335) Indoor Air Volume	Cooling Heating 2800W 2950W (940-3300) (940-3950) 3.8A 4.0A (1.2-8.1) (1.2-9.0) 8.1A 9.0A 640W 660W (240-1380) (240-1552) 1380W 1552V/ 650m'/h 650m'/h
Max, Prossure II Sound Pressure II Sound Pressure II Meight II Sated Votilage Sated Votilage Sate V	Nacharge 3.7MPa uctori 1.2MPa door 3.2MPa door 3.948(A) ddoor 62.08(A) door 3.948(A) toos 52.08(A) toos

Cooling Mode			
Seasonal Energy 8.5 Efficiency Ratio (SEER)			
Energy Efficiency Class A+++			
Annual Energy Energy Consumption energy locate		y consumption of 107 kWh per year based on standard test results. Actual y consumption depends on how the appliance is used and where it is ed.	
Design Load	2.6 kV	V	
Heating Mode			
Seasonal Coefficient of Performance (SCOP) (Average Season)		4.6	
Energy Efficiency Class (Average Season)		A++	
Annual Energy Consumption (Average Season)		Energy consumption of 700 kWh per year based on standard test results. Actual energy consumption depends on how the appliance is used and where it is located.	
Design Load (Average Season)		2.3 kW	
Design Load (Warmer Season)		- kW	
Design Load (Colder Season)		- kW	
Declared Capacity (Average Season)		2.1 kW	
Declared Capacity (Warmer Season)		- kw	
Declared Capacity (Colder Season)		- kw	
Reserve Heating Capacity		0.2 kW	

Get to Work

Choose the right answer





Understand the electricity bill





Modelo de factura para consumidores acogidos a PVPC con bono social



Denominación empresa comercializadora de referencia NIF:

Domicilio social:

RESUMEN DE LA FACTURA

AA,7AA T.
xx,xx €
- xx,xx €
- xx,xx €
xx,xx €
xx,xx €
xx,xx €
XX,XX€

Dña./D	
Calle	nº
XXX	

Life ReHABITA



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DATOS DE LA FACTURA DE ELECTRICIDAD

Nº factura: XXXXXXX emitida el xx de (mes) de xxx

IMPORTE FACTURA:

XX,XX €

Periodo de consumo: xx de (mes) de xxxx a xx de (mes) de xxxx Fecha de cargo/fecha límite de pago: xx de (mes) de XXXX



DATOS DEL CONTRATO

Titular: Dña./D	NIF/NIE
Dirección del suministro:	
Código unificado de punto de suministro CU	PS:
Tipo de contrato: PVPC CON BONO SOCIAL	(% DESCUENTO) – MERCADO REGULADO
Peaje de transporte y distribución: 2.0 TD	Segmento de cargos: 1
Potencia contratada en punta: kW	Potencia contratada en valle:kW
Referencia del contrato de suministro (nom	bre empresa COR): xxxxx
Referencia del contrato de acceso (nombre	empresa distribuidora): xxxxxx
Fecha final contrato: xx de (mes) de xxxx (rei	novación anual automática)
Bono social válido hasta: xx de (mes) de xxxx	
Nº de contador: xxxxxx	2



Su consumo en el periodo facturado ha sido xx,xx kWh. Puede consultar su consumo horario en el portal web de su distribuidora (introducir dirección www. correspondiente). VALLE ULANO PUNTA Media

INFORMACIÓN DE CONSUMO ELÉCTRICO

Su consumo medio diario en el periodo facturado ha sido de xx,xx \in . Su consumo medio diario en los últimos 14 meses ha sido de xx,xx \notin . Su consumo acumulado del último año ha sido de xx,xx kWh. Consumo bonificado: xx,xx kWh. Consumo sin bonificar: xx,xx kWh. Las potencias máximas demandadas en el último año han sido x,x kW en P1 (punta) y x,x kW en P2 (valle)

Energía excedentaria compensada: xx,xx kWh

Lectura actual (real/estimada) (xx-mes-xxx) Lectura en P1 (punta): Xxx kWh Consu

Lectura en P2 (llano): Xxx kWh Lectura en P3 (valle): Xxx kWh Consumo en P1: xx,xx kWh Consumo en P2: xx xx kWh Consumo en P3:

DESTINO DEL IMPORTE DE LA FACTUR?

El importe total de su factura tiene este destino:





Los peajes retribuyen las redes de transporte y distribución.

Los cargos incluyen fundamentalmente la retribución a las renovables, cogeneración y residuos (RECORE), las anualidades del déficit y el sobrecoste de generación en TNP (territorios no peninsulares).
The cost of energy: **Electrical Invoice**

INFORMACIÓN SOBRE RECLAMACIONES

Atención al cliente (nombre empresa COR): 900.xxx.xxx (gratuito) Averías y Urgencias (nombre empresa distribuidora): 900.xxx.xxx (gratuito) Dirección postal reclamaciones (nombre COR): xxxxx Dirección de la página web con información sobre reclamaciones:

Reclamaciones (nombre COR): 900.xxx.xxx clientes@xxxxxxxes

(nombre empresa COR) está adherida a una entidad de resolución alternativa de litigios de consumo a la que puede acudir si no está de acuerdo con la resolución de su reclamación. Para mayor información sobre el arbitraje y su procedimiento: 900.xxx.xxx (gratuito) www....

DESGLOSE DE LA FACTURA

Facturación por potencia contratad	a ("TÉRMINO FIJO")	xx,xx€
Importe por peajes de transporte y	distribución y cargos:	
P1 (punta):	xx kW * xxxx €/kW y año * (xx/365) días	xx,xx €
P2 (valle):	xx kW * xxxx €/kW y año * (xx/365) días	xx,xx €
Margen de comercialización fijo:	xx kW * xx €/kW y año * (xx/365) días	xx,xx €
Facturación por excesos de potencia ("TÉRMINO FIJO") (si procede)		xx,xx€
P1 (punta):		xx,xx €
P2 (valle):		xx,xx €
Facturación por energía consumida ("TÉRMINO VARIABLE")		xx,xx€
Importe por peajes de transporte y	distribución y cargos:	
P1 (punta):	xx kWh * xxxx €/kWh	xx,xx €
P2 (llano):	xx kWh * xxxx €/kWh	xx,xx €
P3 (valle):	xx kWh * xxxx €/kWh	xx,xx €
Coste de la energía		. xx,xx €





The cost of energy: Electrical Invoice

Facturación por energía exceden Ajuste límite de compensación p	taria del autoconsumoor autoconsumoor autoconsumo	xx,xx€ Xx,xx€
Descuento por bono social:	(xx,xx € + xx,xx€)*xx%	-xx,xx€
Impuesto de electricidad:	xx% s/ xx,xx	xx,xx€
Alquiler del contador:	xx días * xx,x €/día	xx,xx€
Impuesto de aplicación:	xx% s/ xx, xx	xx,xx€
TOTAL IMPORTE FACTURA		XX.XX €

Precios de los términos del peaje de transporte y distribución, de los cargos, del contador y margen de comercialización fijo según no PVPC calculado según Real Decreto xxxx (disposición normativa).

INFORMACIÓN PARA EL CONSUMIDOR

Usted tiene contratado el Precio Voluntario para el Pequeño Consumidor (PVPC) CON DESCUENTO POR BONO SOCIAL

No obstante, puede contratar también con cualquier comercializadora en mercado libre. El listado de comercializadoras de referencia y de comercializadoras de mercado libre está disponible en la página web de la CNMC: <u>www.cnmc.es</u>

En el código QR o en el enlace comparador.cnmc.gob.es puede consultar y comparar las distintas ofertas vigentes de las comercializadoras de energía eléctrica en mercado libre

Si está recibiendo su factura en papel, puede solicitar en su lugar la factura electrónica en www...

Siempre que no se produzca la pérdida de alguna de las condiciones que dan derecho a su percepción, el bono social tiene un periodo de vigencia de dos años, tras el cual deberá solicitar su renovación. En caso de familias numerosas la vigenei se mantendrá hasta la caducidad del título de familia numerosa.







Get to Work

Proposal of new habits



Thank you

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