HOW TO USE ZOOM:

Switch off your camera and your microphone.

Please use the chat if you have questions.
Local Energy Communities: «A Win for All in the Energy Transition»

17th November 2021 – Lyon & online

Innovative technologies such as microgrids: what benefits for local energy communities?
Welcome and interactive session with audience: Patrick BIARD, AURA-EE

Keynote speech:
Ludwig KARG, BAUM

Showcasing projects and initiatives supporting the development of local energy communities in the Alps
- SHREC (Interreg Europe): Silvio DE NIGRIS, Piemonte Region
- TRENTINO initiative: Sara VERONES, Provincia Autonoma di Trento
- ALPGRIDS (Alpine Space): Patrick BIARD, AURA-EE
- DECIDE (H2020): Ludwig KARG, BAUM

DSOs perspectives on energy communities: Remy GARAUDE, ENEDIS

Q&A session
EUSALP AG9 ENERGY SERIES 2021

Local Energy Communities: "A Win for All in the Energy Transition"

Ludwig Karg, B.A.U.M. Consult GmbH München

17th November 2021 – Lyon & online
ENERGY COMMUNITIES AS A PART OF THE CLEAN ENERGY PACKAGE

Renewable Energy Community
- Limited Membership & Specific Governance
- Proximity to Generation
- All sources of RES
- 100 % RES

Citizen Energy Community
- Specific Governance, but Broad Membership
- No geographical limitation
- Electricity only
- Technology neutral

Art. 22 of the Directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources on “Renewable Energy Communities” (RED II) national transposition by June 30, 2021

Art. 16 of the Directive on the Internal Market for Electricity Directive on “Citizen Energy Communities” (EMD) national transposition by December 31, 2020
A Renewable Energy Community (REC) is a legal entity
(a) which, in accordance with the applicable national law, is based on open and voluntary participation, is autonomous, and is effectively controlled by shareholders or members that are located in the proximity of the renewable energy projects that are owned and developed by that legal entity;
(b) the shareholders or members of which are natural persons, SMEs or local authorities, including municipalities;
(c) the primary purpose of which is to provide environmental, economic or social community benefits for its shareholders or members or for the local areas where it operates, rather than financial profits;

A Citizen Energy Community (CEC) is a legal entity
which is based on voluntary and open participation, effectively controlled by shareholders or members who are natural persons, local authorities, including municipalities, or small enterprises and microenterprises.
The primary purpose is to provide environmental, economic or social community benefits for its members or the local areas where it operates rather than financial profits. A citizens energy community can be engaged in electricity generation, distribution and supply, consumption, aggregation, storage or energy efficiency services, generation of renewable electricity, charging services for electric vehicles or provide other energy services to its shareholders or members.

To manage supply or sharing of electricity, a CEC can operate (part of) a grid – if national regulation allows to do so.
## LEGISLATIVE STATUS OF (JULY 2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Renewable energy communities</th>
<th>Citizen energy communities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium: Wallonia</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>draft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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Andreas Tuerk, 2021
## MANY FLAVOURS ....

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- potentially linked with microgrid
UTILITIES AND ENERGY COMMUNITIES

Utility service provider

energy community

prosumer

prosumer

conSUMER

generator

conSUMER

prosumer

Utility super peer

energy community

prosumer

prosumer

conSUMER

generator

conSUMER

prosumer

conSUMER
WHAT CAN WE EXPECT?
• more countries to transpose EC directives
• big variety of (ICT) support tools for Energy Communities
• modelling of a system of systems: role of utilities, regional exchanges, tariffs, municipal and rural planning …
• integration of Energy Communities in the Harmonized Electricity Market Role Model (HEMRM)
• many funded projects to come for capacity building (Horizon Europe, Life, Interreg, …)
SHREC (INTERREG EUROPE)

Silvio DE NIGRIS, Piemonte Region
TRENTINO INITIATIVE

Sara VERONES, Provincia Autonoma di Trento
REGIONAL LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

Energy provincial law 20/2012 (modified in 2020):

Art. 8 → inclusion of Energy Communities into Energy Provincial Board

Art. 18Bis → (technical, procedural and economic-financial) support to Energy Communities
Collaboration with Ricerca Sistema Elettrico (RSE) and University of Trento to analyse energy, social and economic KPI for Trentino
SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES @ Agency for Water Resources and Energy

- establishment in October 2021 of Provincial Energy Board
- establishment of Provincial Renewable Energy Communities List
- Info Point
- by January 2022, two or more EU Project Proposals submitted
- by June 2022, provincial financial-economic mechanism
ALPGRIDS PROJECT

Patrick Biard, AURA-EE
What is ALPGRIDS?

Supporting the creation of local energy communities
What is ALPGRIDS?

- by testing microgrid solutions in 7 pilot sites addressing various collective actions in sustainable energy
- by creating an enabling environment for Alpine communities
- by replicating the findings in 12 alpine territories
What is ALPGRIDS?

AUSTRIA:
Energy and Innovation Centre of Weiz
Awards Energy Research Ltd

GERMANY:
B.A.U.M. Consult GmbH
Rothmoser GmbH & Co. KG

FRANCE:
Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Energy Environment Agency
CNR

ITALY:
IRE spa - Regional agency for Infrastructures, building
Renovation and Energy of Liguria
Design and Management of Electrical Power Assets
Municipality of Udine
University of Genoa

SLOVENIA:
Energy Agency of Podravje - Institution for sustainable
energy use
Municipality Selnica ob Dravi
A microgrid is a small-scale energy system that can operate autonomously (islanded from the main grid) or connected to the main grid. It groups several RES producers and consumers on a given territory.

IT technology solutions: Simulation tools, Energy Management System, Controllable loads, Smart meters,..
Drivers for microgrid solutions

Increasing needs from local stakeholders to implement collective actions in sustainable energy
  • Collective self-consumption, RES production, aggregation, shared e-mobility, etc.

Need to develop more resilient energy system in alpine territories
  • Black-outs, power outages
Drivers for microgrid solutions

Smart technologies are available that can provide solutions to territories
  • Key EU-based solution providers

Changing/Enabling policy environment supporting local initiatives and citizens’ energy rights
  • EU Directives and policy package (RES, Electricity market)
  • Fit for 55 package
  • National and Regional low-carbon policies
  • EUSALP AG9
Alpgrids forthcoming activities

Presentation of the pilot results (Jan. 2022)
  • Online microgrid model

Policy package (Feb. 2022)
  • Online policy tools and recommendations

Replication activities
  • Bi-lateral exchanges
  • Summer school (online and in-person) on June 2022
THANK YOU!

For more information: https://alpinespace.eu/projects/alpgrids/en/home

Patrick.biard@auvergnerhonealpes-ee.fr
EUSALP AG9 ENERGY SERIES 2021

Local Energy Communities: Let’s

Ludwig Karg, B.A.U.M. Consult GmbH München

17th November 2021 – Lyon & online
gain a better understanding of how energy communities and energy efficiency services are established and managed

identify which kind of communications and interactions work best to encourage participation in energy communities

test and transfer knowledge in pilot projects across Europe.

Developing Energy Communities through Informative and collective actions
PROJECT TIMELINE

Project Kick-off
June 2020
- List of project’s social, financial, political and technical KPIs for Energy Communities and collective actions agreed among project partners

November 2020
- Internal workshops and iterative support for the existing 7 pilot Energy Communities and collective actions

May 2021

August 2021
- Implementation of engagement support in existing pilot Energy Communities and collective actions
- Knowledge Hub including Coffee Shop operational

January 2022
- New DECIDE pilots operational based on replication activities

March 2022
- Internal workshops and iterative support for the upscaling of existing and establishment of new pilots/replicants

November 2022
- 14 stakeholder workshops on identifying solutions and recommendations for regulatory barriers
- Upscaling of existing pilots successfully

January 2023
- 7 stakeholder workshops on identifying the needs of end-users related to business models and contracts

May 2023
- 15 Replicants
- 7 Pilots in 7 countries

21 stakeholder workshops

13 Partners
PROJECT PARTNERS
THE PILOTS

Elektrizitätswerke Hindelang e.G. (EWH): cooperative founded in the 1920’s, goes for 100 % RE in power, heat and mobility by 2030

OurPower: emerging energy cooperative in Austria operating a peer-to-peer marketplace for RES electricity generated by its members.

ThermoVault: a company based in Belgium that offers a software and hardware solution of electric energy services of residential thermal appliances

ENBRO: provides energy brokerage, guidance, advice, etc. to reduce energy bill for residential, commercial, industrial and public consumers in Belgium, France, Germany and the Netherlands

DomX: unique retrofit solution for the automation of legacy gas-based heating systems in Greece.

HERON: linking electricity and gas domains in Greece

TREA: enabling collective supply and consumption in residential areas in Estonia
**CLASSES OF ENERGY COMMUNITIES**

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DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

1. Create and discuss first ideas for a collective model
2. Understand framework & potential partners
3. Develop an offer and a work structure
4. Test initial offers and system in real life
5. Broaden approach with more and better offers
6. Run a stable energy community
BUSINESS CANVAS CASE 2: GENERATION-CONSUMPTION IN (ENERGY) COMMUNITIES FOR ELECTRICITY

**Key Partners**
- Equipment vendors, flexibility market operators, grid operator, local government and administration, EC

**Key Activities**
- Manage and maintain technical facilities, controlling generation and consumption, trading surplus and shortage
- Generate renewable electricity, make it available avoiding traditional energy markets
- Monitoring of generation and consumption of electricity per generator and consumer

**Value Proposition**
- Maximising self consumption by managing flexibilities of our community members
- Local electricity distribution grid database, software

**Customer Relationships**
- Maintain community spirit
- Trading on regional marketplaces with energy communities

**Customer Segments**
- All members of the community, other energy communities

**Key Resources**
- Community operator, motivated and active members
- generation facilities

**Channels**
- Local electricity distribution grid
- database, software

**Cost Structure**
- Investment costs for renewable energy plants, grid fee, investment costs for smart meter, management software
- Personnel costs for community management

**Revenue Streams**
- Trading of surplus and shortages with other energy communities
- Monetary balance for imbalanced generation/consumption between members
### BUSINESS CANVAS CASE 5: ENERGY COMMUNITY AS AN ISLAND WITH ONE CONNECTION TO GRID

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Partners</th>
<th>Key Activities</th>
<th>Value Proposition</th>
<th>Customer Relationships</th>
<th>Customer Segments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equipment vendors, one energy provider (can be EC) outside the island, local government and administration</td>
<td>Manage and maintain technical facilities, controlling generation and consumption, trading surplus and shortage</td>
<td>Generate renewable electricity and heat for the island and provide it to its inhabitants using the local grid</td>
<td>Maintain community spirit</td>
<td>All inhabitants of the island</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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| Key Resources | | | |
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<th>Cost Structure</th>
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<td>Investment costs for renewable energy plants, investment costs for one smart meter, management software, storage solution</td>
<td>Trading of surplus and shortages with a provider outside the island</td>
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Maximising self consumption by adapting usage patterns to energy generation.
KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

- DECIDE knowledge management and capacity building
- DECIDE coffee shop
- DECIDERs
- potential replicants
- direct replicants
- DECIDE pilots
- conference
- matchmaking and communication platform
- website
- knowledge hub
- platform users
- capacity building material
YOU NEVER WALK ALONE

- **DECIDERs**: 10 + 15 replicants forming tandems with pilot
- **Coffee Shop**: structured but agile development process

Stay tuned: next call for DECIDERs to start soon!
DSOS PERSPECTIVES ON ENERGY COMMUNITIES

Remy GARAUDE, ENEDIS
COLLECTIVE SELF CONSUMPTION : A PATHWAY TO ENERGY COMMUNITIES ? OVERVIEW IN FRANCE

17 November 2021
1. INTRODUCTION
THE GREEN TRANSITION: MORE THAN A PROMISE, A REALITY

Rising social expectations
More renewables, citizen empowerment, local distribution channel, …

A proactive policy
Clean Energy Package, EU Green Deal, EU and French Climate Laws

Enedis and the Industrial & Human Project
Strengthen our expertise at the service of the Green Transition
Whether it is individual or collective, self-consumption is a growing way of consuming energy that is locally produced.

Main added values of self-consumption:

+ Savings on the energy bill
+ More choice for the final customer
+ Green Transition for local authorities
3. COLLECTIVE VS INDIVIDUAL SELF CONSUMPTION (CSC)

**Individual self-consumption (ISC)**

- **Network**
  - The public grid does not see the energy that is ‘self-consumed’ by the user, only the surplus is injected into the public distribution network.

- **Finance**
  - No supply nor distribution billing on the self-consumed part
  - Feed-in tariffs and renewable obligation certificates qualified

**Collective self-consumption (CSC)**

- **Network**
  - All the streams, including the self-consumed ones (from the local production), pass through the public grid.

- **Finance**
  - Distribution billing on self-consumed and allo-consumed parts of the bill
  - Opportunity to subscribe to a specific distribution tariff
  - Not yet qualified to feed-in tariffs and renewable obligation certificates

---

Thanks to an increasing demand in local distribution channel, combined with a growing rate of citizens willing to consume greener and responsibly, the collective self-consumption model represents a promising solution to reach these expectations.
4. THE TWO MODELS OF CSC OPERATIONS

1. Same building

- In a same building
- Distribution network (medium and low voltage)
- No power restrictions

2. Extended area

- 2 km max between the furthest participants
- Low voltage: no restriction on the production technology
- Medium voltage: restricted to renewable technologies
- 3 MW max of aggregated production

Standard

- Special exemption delivered by the French Energy and Climate ministry
- 20 km between the furthest participants
- Provide supporting documents justifying the isolation of the project and the low population density of the area
- Low voltage: no restriction on the production technology
- Medium voltage: restricted to renewable technologies
- 3 MW max of aggregated production

Rural exemption
# MAIN PREREQUISITES

- All of the participants must be connected to the public distribution network (in standard conditions)
- All of the participants must be equipped with smart meters (if not yet rolled-out, Enedis accelerates the deployment for the participant)
  - All consumers must have a contract with a supplier
  - All producers must have a contract with a balance responsible entity
  - The PMO must sign a contract with Enedis

# THE PMO AND ITS LEGAL STRUCTURE

- All of the participants must be gathered through a legal person, also called PMO.
- The PMO does not have a specific and imposed legal structure. However, a legal balance needs to be found regarding the status of each entity and their compliance with the PMO activities.
- According to the type of operation, a legal analysis might be required to define the right legal structure of the PMO.
- The DSO ENEDIS does not provide the stakeholders with legal advice.
The project is developed through:

- The creation of a legal entity, contractually binding producers (mainly PV) and consumers.
- The signature of a collective self-consumption contract between the legal entity and Enedis.

The collective self-consumption contract sets the practical details organizing the allocation (static or dynamic) of the electricity production between consumers.
7. USE CASE : THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTION THROUGH THE CSC OPERATION

Each month.....

Finally, each month, Enedis sends the relevant data (loads, ...) to the PMO, suppliers, producers and balance responsible entities.
Despite of the long-lasting covid-19, the number of CSC operations have almost than doubled compared with 2019 and 2020. The latest regulatory evolutions, with the extension of the geographical perimeter and the opening of CSC operations to medium voltage, are likely to confirm this trend.
7. USE CASES OF CSC OPERATIONS IN FRANCE

Enedis’ industrial solution can be adapted to different cases:

- Residential building
- Housing community
- Social housing
- Local generation cooperative
- Tertiary or Commercial complex
- Mixed situation: residential, tertiary, commercial
CSC BY ENEDIS AT A GLANCE

THE DSO AS A PILLAR OF THE CSC

❖ All of the participants are connected to the public distribution network in standard conditions, the energy exchanges are simply virtual and do not necessitate any specific or direct join.
❖ A reliable and high quality electricity supply, even in the absence of local production.

❖ All of the participants are equipped with smart meters.
❖ If the area is not yet rolled-out, Enedis accelerates the deployment planification for the CSC operation.
❖ All consumers must have a contract with a supplier
❖ All producers must have a contract with a balance responsible entity
❖ The PMO must sign a contract with Enedis

CERTIFICATION AND DATA EXCHANGES WITH THE STAKEHOLDERS

❖ Thanks to Enedis’ measures, calculations (self consumption, supplier complement and surplus production), and data releases to the main stakeholders of the CSC operation, the final customers can save money on their energy bill.
❖ So as to simplify the data interactions with the PMO, Enedis improves its IS tools dedicated to the CSC and its interfaces destined to all types of PMO.

EVERYWHERE IN FRANCE

❖ In close relationships with the PMO, Enedis assists the initiation, the launch and the follow-up of the CSC operation.
❖ A reception desk by administrative department for all kind of question about a CSC project.
❖ A regular monitoring of the active operations thanks to dedicated and trained points of contact.
Q&A SESSION
Introduction
Patrick BIARD, AURA-EE and Alessandro MAZZESCHI, Municipality of Udine

Policy gaps and policy instruments: key findings of the ALPGRIDS project
• Policy gaps at National level: Noémie POIZE, AURA-EE & Thomas NACHT, 4WARDENERGY
• Policy instruments and policy measures at regional & local levels: Alessandro MAZZESCHI, Municipality of Udine & Barbara Bonvini, UNIGE
• Q&A session

Panel discussion about ALPGRIDS findings and policy recommendations:
ALPGRIDS project partners and observers with feedback from the audience

Closing
INTRODUCTION – SESSION 2

Patrick BIARD, AURA-EE and Alessandro MAZZESCHI, Municipality of Udine
Policy gaps at National level: Noémie POIZE, AURA-EE & Thomas NACHT, 4ER
POLICY GAPS IN AUSTRIA

- No definition of micro grids
- No definition of services for grid operators (grid services, or flexibility services)
- Much room for interpretation when it comes to direct lines
- No clear definition of storages, flexibilities, etc.
- No grid operation for energy communities
- Grid operation fees obstructs community storages
POLICY INSTRUMENTS AND POLICY MEASURES AT REGIONAL & LOCAL LEVELS

Alessandro MAZZESCHI, Municipality of Udine
Barbara Bonvini, UNIGE
Tomaz Robic, ENERGAP
Could a new and simpler incentive scheme be useful?

Should the incentive level be prioritized based on the most promising configuration?

Must the currently most used schemes be preserved?
In 2020 about 750MW of new PV capacity has been installed in Italy, (+3.8% with respect to 2019): the trend is far from the one needed to achieve the 2030 goal.

The most used incentive has been the “Scambio sul Posto” (57%).

Is the REC incentive scheme cost effective?
Will the benefits from incentives justify the major effort to establish and manage an Energy Community?

Will the REC framework be helpful in achieving 2030 targets?
RES ON BUILDINGS
Barriers and recommendations

Photovoltaic Roofs
Increase the requirement for new construction
Additional requirement + incentive dedicated to existing buildings

Expenses Deduction on RES installation (50% to 110%)
Stabilization of the legislation
Simpler rules Faster checks
RES AND EE LEGISLATION IN SLOVENIA

At the end of 2020 a total of 11,990 PV plants were installed in Slovenia with a total capacity of 371.5 MW.

- Decree on the self-supply of electricity from renewable energy sources (entered into force on 4 April 2019)
  - Individual self-sufficiency
  - Self-sufficiency of a multi-apartment building
  - RES community (2 or more self-supply devices on the same TP)

- Electricity Supply Act (ZOEE) (entered into force on 13 November 2021) - describes Citizen Energy Community – (CEC)

- Act on the Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources (ZSROVE) (entered into force on 7 August 2021) – describes Renewable Energy Community - REC
RES TARGET 2030

How will Slovenia achieve a 27% RES share in final energy use by 2030?
BARRIERS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

• Complexity of administrative procedures (for the regulation of self-sufficient community the investor needs almost three times more documentation than in the case of individual self-sufficiency).

• Long waiting periods for obtaining consent for the connection of power plants by electricity distributors and in many cases refusing consents due to network incapacity.

• Increased investments in strengthening already built networks and investments in intelligent networks with new technologies that take into account the dynamic demands of consumption and planned diversified production.

• Eliminate administrative requirements and barriers for customers that prevent them from choosing to participate in collective self-sufficiency or Energy communities.
Q&A SESSION
PANEL DISCUSSION ABOUT ALPGRIDS FINDINGS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS:

ALPGRIDS project partners and observers with feedback from the audience
CLOSING