

## Policy background: Energy communities

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# 1. Energy communities: background & model



## **Energy System of the futur**

Liberalised and competitive

Digitalised

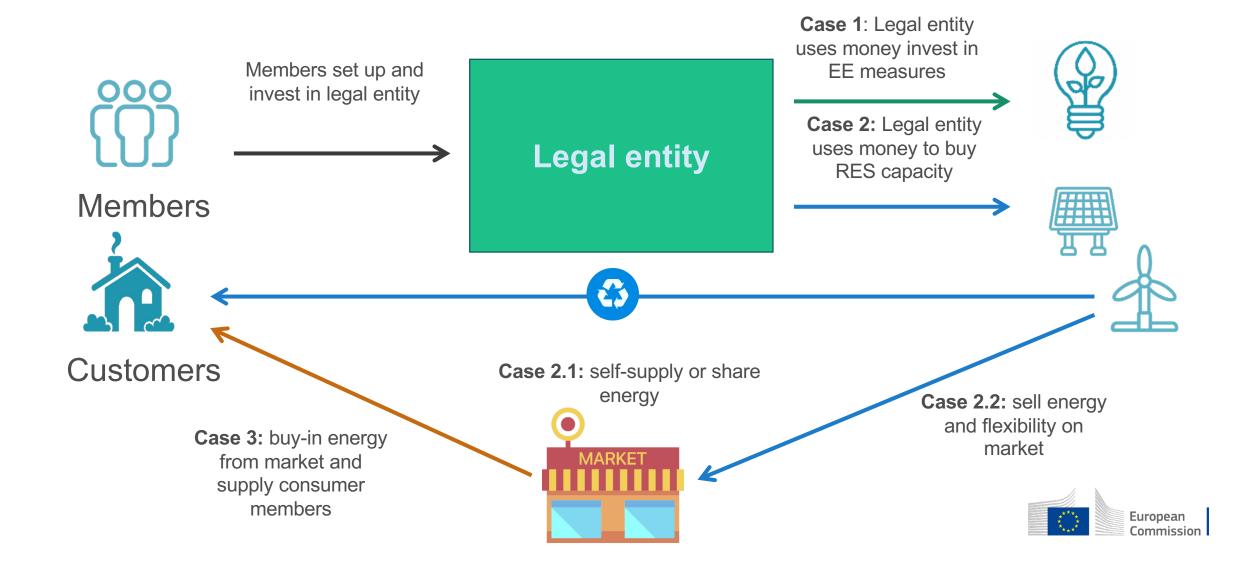
Decentralised and consumer centred

Integrated

Decarbonised



### Energy communities – business models



# 2. Clean Energy Package



#### Consumer empowerment

Individual active customer



@ Raboe

Jointly acting active customers



@ Thinkstock

Energy communities



@ REScoop.eu

Renewable Energy Directive: all types of renewable energy

Electricity Directive: all types of *electricity* 



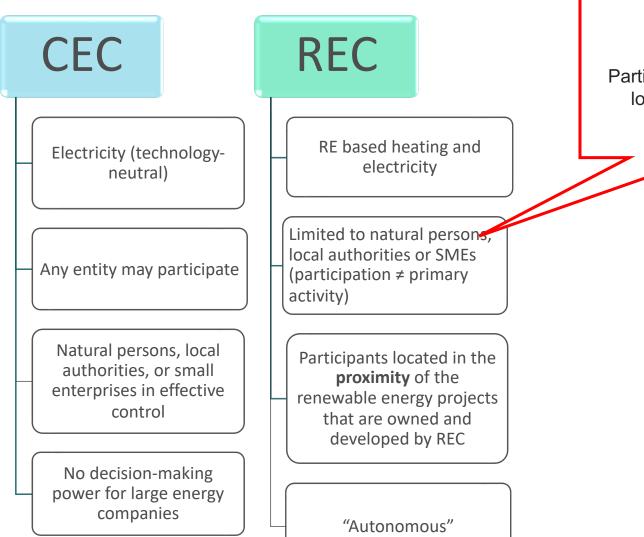
## Purpose of energy communities



- Can be an effective tool to increase public acceptance of new projects
- Mobilise private capital for the energy transition
- Could be a tool to increase flexibility in the market



#### Differences



#### **RED II**

Participation is accessible for low-income households



## **Enabling framework REC & CEC**

#### **State aid guidelines**

Possible exemption bidding procedures and/or eased participation requirements

#### **Privileges:**

Access to financial instruments and information.

#### **Customised support scheme**

Removal unjustified barriers

Regulatory and capacity-building support to public authorities

REC

#### Rights and responsibilities:

facilitating market integration (procedures, tariffs and activities)

CEC + REC



## 3. REPowerEU



#### Role of citizens and communities under REPowerEU





- Communities and citizens can help to deliver on two out of three objectives of REPowerEU:
  - ✓ Produce clean energy by increasing acceptance and mobilising private capital investments
  - ✓ **Save energy** by providing energy efficiency services to their members and increasing consumer consciousness of energy use
- Self-consumption schemes may help to **secure access to affordable energy**, including for low-income households

## Key REPowerEU policy instruments



**EU Save Energy Communication** with recommendations for how citizens and businesses can help save around 13bcm of gas imports in the short term

Shared political objective of at least one energy community in every municipality with a population higher than 10 000 by 2025



EU Solar Strategy with measures to accelerate the roll out of solar energy to increase capacity to 600 GW by 2030



Electricity market design Communication to accelerate energy transition and ensure access to low-cost renewables



Biomethane Action Plan to save up to 35 bcm of natural gas by 2030



**Permitting Recommendation** to simplify and ease permit granting, grid connection and production licensing procedures



# 4. Fit for 55 Package



## Legal developments

#### **RED**

(Renewable Energy Directive)

#### **EED**

(Energy Efficiency Directive)

#### **EPBD**

(Energy Performance of Buildings Directive)

SCFR

(Social Climate Fund Regulation)

- Potential role in offshore wind, public procurement, heat production, and the development of district heating and cooling networks
- Tailored information in single points of contact for permitting
- Fast track permitting procedures for small-scale RES installations
- Simplified registration processes and reduced registration fees for guarantees of origin
- Potential role in tackling energy poverty and achieving energy saving obligations
- Assessment of role and impact in local heating plans
- Accessible information on energy efficiency improvement measures
- Building renovation plans should report on the role of energy communities.
- Renewable energy communities can contribute to zero emission buildings.

Social Climate Plans may include energy community related measures to target vulnerable households, micro-enterprises, and transport users



## Other key policy documents

- Commission guidance on RRPs in the context of REPowerEU: Member States
  may decide to support and promote energy communities to address energy
  poverty in Recovery and Resilience Plans
- Commission guidance on NECPs update: empower energy consumers via energy communities, with special focus on vulnerable groups
- <u>Commission Recommendation to tackle energy poverty</u>: collective selfconsumption schemes, including those managed by energy communities or municipalities.



# 5. Electricity Market Design Reform (Commission proposal)



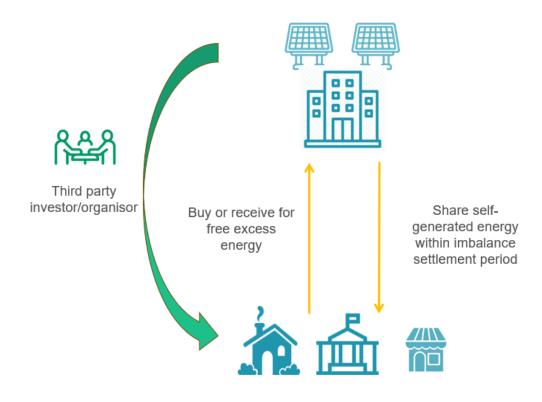
Right to energy sharing

#### **Commission proposal:**

- A right to energy sharing for all active customers to help them protect themselves against high and volatile wholesale market prices:
  - Community energy sharing
  - Peer to peer(s) energy sharing
  - Third party organised energy sharing
- Consumers have the right to have <u>shared electricity deducted from their total metered</u> <u>consumption</u> for the purpose of calculating the energy component of the energy bill.



# New scenario – Local authorities sharing surpluses with households affected by energy poverty



Sharing of surplus generated electricity by individual active customers <u>beyond multi-apartment building</u>

See for example: Zero, proximity energy programme in Valencia.



# 6. EU support for energy communities



## Assistance for energy communities

Communities for Climate

Energy
Communities
Initiatives
ENER/CINEA

Handbook on cross-border energy communities

Energy communities in the Western Balkans

Pilot action - Support to 50 local climate-related community projects, including energy communities

Pilot action (ongoing) – Support services for Citizen Led Renovation

Energy communities facility – grant support for business plan development

- Definition of crossborder energy communities
- 2. Identification of obstacles
- 3. Good practices

Pilot action – Support to the development of energy communities in IPA countries



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