



**Deliverable 7.2**

## **Summary of the European policy roundtable and policy session during EUSEW 2022**

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## ABOUT COME RES

COME RES - Community Energy for the uptake of renewables in the electricity sector. Connecting long-term visions with short-term actions aims at facilitating the market uptake of renewable energy sources (RES) in the electricity sector. Specifically, the project focuses on advancing renewable energy communities (RECs) as per the EU's recast Renewable Energy Directive (REDII). COME RES takes a multi- and transdisciplinary approach to support the development of RECs in nine European countries; Belgium, Germany, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, and Spain.

COME RES covers diverse socio-technical systems including community PV, wind (onshore), storage and integrated community solutions, investigated in nine European countries. The project has a specific focus on a number of target regions in these countries, where community energy has the potential to be further developed and model regions where community energy is in a more advanced stage of development. COME RES analyses political, administrative, legal, socioeconomic, spatial and environmental characteristics, and the reasons for the slow deployment of RECs in selected target regions. COME RES synchronises project activities with the transposition and implementation of the Clean Energy Package and its provisions for RECs in policy labs. Policy lessons with validity across Europe will be drawn and recommendations proposed.

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## 1. Purpose of this deliverable

This deliverable provides a concise summary of the half-day workshop “**1 Municipality - 1 REC: can it be done**” held in Brussels on 30. September 2022. The event was carried out as an official “Sustainable Energy Day” as part of the European Sustainable Energy Week’s (EUSEW) programme. A submission to the EUSEW policy sessions was also handed in, but not accepted by the EUSEW secretariat. Likely this was due to a high number of sessions on the topic of energy communities this year. In order to respond to the proliferation of projects and session on this topic during the week, it was decided to collaborate with several other organisations and EU projects for the sake of the policy roundtable event. This resulted in higher visibility, relevance and attendance of the event.

## 2. Scope of the event

The EU Solar Energy Strategy calls for the establishment of at least one renewable energy community (REC) per municipality above 10,000 residents by 2025. This comes at a timely moment, as increased energy prices, security of supply and energy system resilience are higher on the agenda than ever. Renewable energy communities all over Europe are contributing to more secure local energy systems, which are more resilient and more capable of absorbing external shocks. They are at the forefront of employing models which reduce citizens’ energy bills, create local economic gain and encourage more energy sobriety. However, in the absence of fully transposed frameworks and a slow roll-out of supportive business models, reaching this goal seems ambitious. If this target is to be met, national enabling frameworks, new financing, and business and (youth) engagement solutions need to be developed and broadly disseminated. This is the only way to enable energy communities to develop on the required large-scale.

The event was carried out as a Sustainable Energy Day, part of the European Sustainable Energy Week and was aimed at carrying out a reality check, discuss transferable solutions, their barriers and drivers, and what kinds of policies need to be in place to enable RECs to truly make a contribution to making Europe more energy-resilient, climate-friendly, just and inclusive of younger and older generations alike.

The event aimed at enhancing the policy dialogue around the transposition and implementation of the EU's Renewable Energy Directive and focused on how enabling frameworks for RECs can be boosted in line with the urgency instilled by the EU Solar Strategy and the REPower EU Plan. Its primary target audience were politicians, policy makers, policy advisory organisations at various governance levels, as well as community energy stakeholders across Europe. The final number of attendees was 50 with more than 120 registrations.

Appreciating the diversity of EU projects which, in some way or another, cover the topic of energy communities, it was considered beneficial to team up with other projects for the purpose of this event. Co-lead by ICLEI Europe and REScoop.eu, the event was co-organised with the following Horizon 2020/Europe projects and organisations: DECIDE, POWERPOOR, NRG2Peers, EC2 and eCrew and UIPI.

The event was co-moderated by Arthur Hinsch, Climate Policy & Energy Governance Officer at ICLEI Europe and Stavroula Pappa, Policy Officer at REScoop.eu

### 3. Setting the Scene

Carsten Rothballer, Coordinator at ICLEI Europe and Michael Krug, Co-Coordinator of the COME RES project, Freie Universität Berlin, welcomed participants and set the scene by placing this ambitious target, contained in the EU Solar Energy Strategy, in perspective to the current geo-political context. Especially in the current period of extremely high energy costs, business models offered by some energy communities can directly result in more affordable energy for end-consumers. RECs can contribute to increased energy security, resilience, social cohesion, acceptance and several other benefits. Mr. Rothballer highlighted relevant quote mentioned during EUSEW by the Deputy Minister of Ukraine: "Clean energy gives both peace and freedom".

Michael Krug introduced the COME RES project and its modus operandi via its national stakeholder desks. He also presented a newly launched [energy community platform](#), a one-stop solution for resources available with regards to community energy. This platform has been prepared by project partner REScoop.eu with support from the COME RES project amongst others.

## Keynote: REPower EU & EU Solar Strategy: what role for citizens?

Presenting the view of the European Commission, Achille Hannoset, Policy Officer in DG Energy placed this event within the perspective of the EU's REPower EU Plan with its three main goals: procure, save and secure access to (clean) energy. He stressed that the European Commission sees RECs as a key element to increase acceptance of renewables, increase energy efficiency and consumer consciousness on energy use by involving them more directly and to mobilise citizen investments. The Commission appreciates the solutions offered by energy communities to circumvent rising energy prices as well as their potential to alleviate energy poverty. Through collective self-consumption schemes, RECs can secure access to affordable energy also for low-income households.

The goals contained in the REPower EU plan are strongly connected with the electricity market design revision, the latter being in the plans of the European Commission for next year. With regard to the transposition contained in the recast Renewable Energy Directive (RED II) pertaining to RECs, Mr. Hannoset mentioned that the definitions and rights for RECs have been transposed more extensively by the Member States compared to the articles pertaining to Citizen Energy Communities (CECs) enshrined in the Internal Electricity Market Directive (IEMD). This results in a situation in which there are more established enabling frameworks for RECs as opposed to CECs in general. For the swift uptake of energy communities, the Commission considers local authorities to be vital partners.

Mr. Hannoset presented several key EU policy instruments as follows:

- The EU Save Energy Communication which contains recommendations on how citizens and businesses can save energy with actions which can be implemented immediately.
- The EU Solar Strategy which introduced measures to drastically increase the roll out of solar energy. It mentions a target of having one renewables-based energy community per municipality above 10,000 residents by 2025. It also foresees the mandatory installation of PV on all public buildings by 2027 as well as all new residential buildings by 2029.
- The establishment of a dedicated EU Energy Community Facility by 2024
- The Biomethane Action Plan which does contain some elements on energy communities, especially with their potential in rural communities and to bringing cost of small-scale biogas technology down.

Mr. Hannoset announced a forthcoming revision of the Electricity Market Design to accelerate, among other elements, the uptake of collective self-consumption in order to increase flexibility of the grid. This pertains particularly to IEMD (EU) 2019/944, and the new Regulation on the internal market for electricity (EU) 2019/943.



The EU is also active in issuing recommendations on the permitting of renewable energy plants as part of the forthcoming revision of the RED. The foreseen “go-to areas” for renewable energy plants will be a game changer in terms of planning requiring speedier permitting.

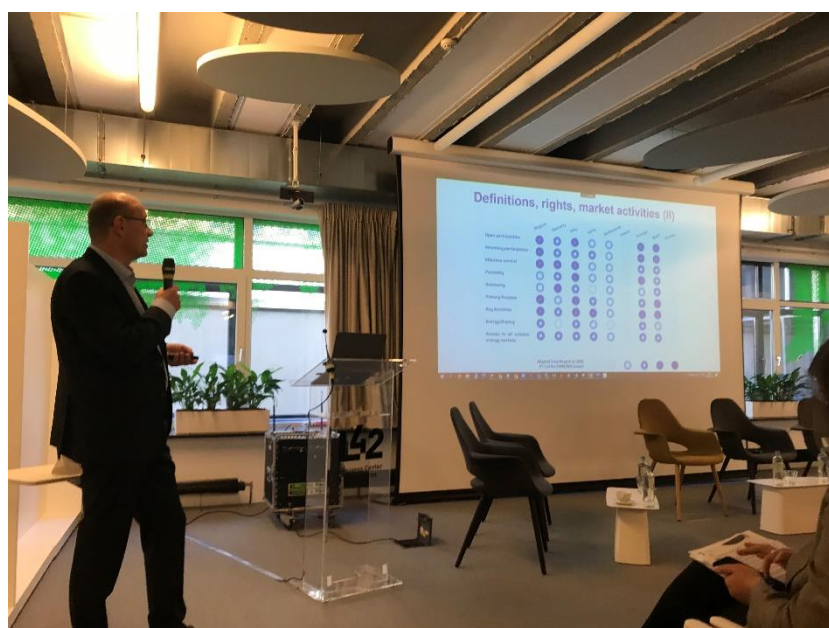
Furthermore, the presentation highlighted the current barriers faced by energy communities, one of which is that, generally, Member States provide only a low remuneration for excess electricity produced. Currently, due to the high electricity prices, there exists a better business case for collective self-consumption, but this is only temporary and this model is, comparatively speaking, more difficult to regulate as opposed to direct remuneration through feed-in compensation. The Commission acknowledges that there is progress on the Member State level in terms of the creation of an enabling framework for RECs, but many hurdles still remain. There is a need to simplify permit granting, grid connections and to ease access to financing. There is a need for dedicated one-stop-shops for RECs which can contribute to mitigating the lack of time and technical expertise. RECs have to be enabled to participate in on the energy market on an equal footing with more established market players, this also extends to non-discriminatory injection tariffs at transmission and distribution level.



## Comparative Assessment of Enabling Frameworks for RECs in Europe: what is still missing?

Michael Krug of the Free University of Berlin provided an assessment of enabling frameworks for RECs based on the work done in the COME RES project. The project has developed a calibration table to assess the degree of progress across Member States with respect to the transposition of Art. 2 and Art. 22 of the RED II. Mr. Krug presented that progress of transposition varies considerably across the analysed countries. By now, BE (Flanders) and IT have made the most progress in transposing the definitions, rights, and possible market activities of RECs. Often though Member States have applied a “copy and paste” approach of the definitions. This is not sufficient. Most countries have made good progress in transposing the definitions of RECs, but no country has developed an enabling framework that would fully or largely comply with the minimum requirements listed in RED II. Enabling frameworks are still fragmentary, although progress is being made with different commitment and pace. IT, NL, PT and DE are among the more advanced countries overall. Going forward, the removal of existing barriers is crucial (e.g. lengthy permitting procedures) as well as of technical and other restrictions for RECs (e.g. IT, ES, PL). Only a few countries have provisions to facilitate cooperation with DSOs (e.g. BE, NL). In some countries the Recovery and Resilience Funds have a key role to play in prompting the uptake of RECs (e.g. in IT, ES, PL, PT). A few countries show promising policies. Italy provides incentives for energy sharing. Belgium (Flanders), NL and PL set quantitative targets for energy communities. DE and NL set up dedicated support schemes / revolving funds and ES, NL and DE explicitly consider energy communities in support scheme designs. A key conclusion from this assessment is that the transposition and implementation process is clearly a multi-level governance task.

More insights into the comparative assessment of enabling frameworks can be found in the corresponding [deliverable](#) and [policy brief](#).



## 4. The Round Table:

### How close are we to achieving 1 REC per Municipality and what can be done to boost enabling frameworks?

The policy panel included the following panelists:

Achille Hannoset, Policy Officer, European Commission, DG Energy

Dimitrios Tsekeris, Climate Justice & Energy Campaigner, Friends of the Earth Europe

Dörte Fouquet, Lawyer, BBH

Dries Acke, Policy Director, Solar Power Europe

Mr. Hannoset mentioned that the European Commission is engaged in monitoring the transposition progress on Member State level highlighting that good transposition is the answer and solution to the current energy crisis. Slow progress, however, undermines the achievement of the EU's key policy objectives. It is important to consider that remuneration through feed-in tariffs are only a temporary solution and the RECs require valid business models. Considering a recent avalanche of energy supplier failures, it might become even harder for new players to enter as market rules are tightened. The Commission considers that, in the long-term, there is a very important role to play for locally-produced and consumed energy, especially with regard to collective self-consumption.

There were several questions from the audience directed at Mr. Hannoset.

Q: Would the European Commission take legal action against Member States for failure to transpose the relevant articles contained in the Clean Energy Package?

A: The European Commission is engaging in regular bilateral meetings with Member States regarding the state of transposition, but has not taken any legal action yet. This is possible in principle however.

Q: Is the European Commission considering lowering the VAT on renewable energy?

A: This is not considered at the moment and would be up to the Member States to decide.

Mr. Tsekeris introduced the work of the European Community Power Coalition and that it is currently engaged in calling on Member States to include targets for RECs into the revised NECPs. RECs have different financing needs since they represent a very diverse movement. Mostly they are small-scale and volunteer-run bound by ownership and governance structures. It is difficult for RECs to tap into private financing and energy communities are not a typical business case for financial institutions since they are small, long-term and democratic, but also riskier. While the overall regulatory framework for RECs is slowly improving, there is still a disconnect in terms of access to finance. Public funds are



largely inaccessible to those who are not experts. There is a need for providing financing which is more tailored to the needs of RECs, rather than only allowing RECs to apply to financing schemes which are also open to other market actors. In addition to an equal playing field for RECs, it needs to become easier for them to access relevant information and to build their skills.

Mr. Acke mentioned how the ambitions of European companies (to procure renewable energy) have increased drastically. For 2022, solar energy is about to announce a record year and overall installations have doubled compared to last year. A growing number of citizens are starting to realise that installing PV panels can hedge against rising energy prices. In this regard, energy communities are very viable concepts as, technically speaking, only one injection point to the grid is required instead of an individual injection point for every individual household. Energy communities, therefore, also result in more efficient use of land. The key question is how to increase political attention to this topic. Mr. Acke proposes a European Day of Solar Energy to increase momentum.

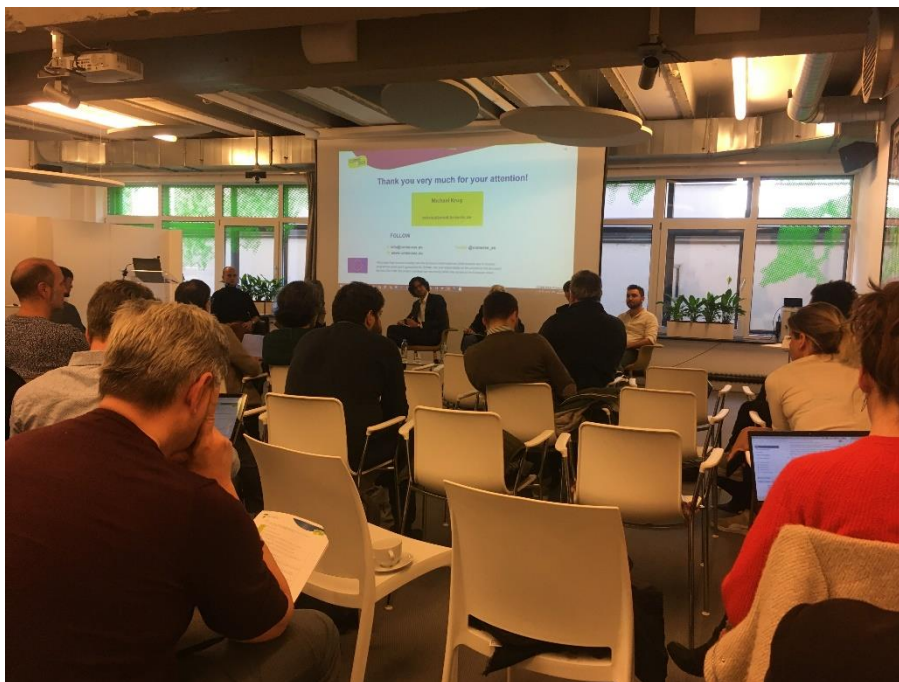
Ms. Fouquet calls for higher renewable energy targets on the EU level to be in line with the demonstrated potential. She considers the outcome of the comparative COME RES assessment to be highly valuable as research to bolster arguments on why RECs need to be supported. Municipalities are the greatest supporters for RECs given their common social and democratic mission. There is a need for more research into how the (potential) support role offered by municipalities fits within existing multi-level governance structures. Municipalities have different sources of tax income and there would be potential in analysing how exactly this works in different countries in order to support the argument that municipalities should have a dedicated budget exclusively allocated for supporting energy communities.

Responding to this, Mr. Tsekeris argued that collaboration with municipalities are not always easy and often there is the need follow up due to slow internal processes, otherwise projects do not move ahead. There is a clear need for preferential treatment for RECs otherwise they will not get access to the energy market if they have to wait their turn for permitting. Since RECs are non-profit they operate under different conditions, they need preferential treatment.

A remark from the audience highlighted that small municipalities (under 10,000 residents) also require support and a strong enabling framework. The case of Scotland is a good example where municipalities often have one person in charge of promoting energy communities as part of their general responsibilities. It is also important to look at other elements next to energy production, such as storage and general reduction of energy consumption.

Concerns were also raised about what happened with RECs in the long-term. In Greece, e.g. many energy communities have been set up since 2018, but they are not operational due to structural problems with grid connections etc. Mr. Hannoset commented that this shows why having a proper enabling framework is so important. At the same time, it is important to avoid gridlock situations e.g. in Italy the state is now providing a lot of money for RECs, but it is yet unclear what will happen after the

funding from the Recovery and Resilience Fund runs out. There is also little protection of corporate capture of these energy communities.



## 5. Interactive Marketplace

The interactive marketplace allowed participants to hear from four energy community initiatives and to then exchange views with the presenters.

### Eeklo

Bob D'Haeseleer, Officer at ICLEI Europe and former Deputy Mayor of the City of Eeklo presented how the city has, among many other energy activities, has promoted cooperative wind energy as an engine for the local energy transition. The city considers wind to be a common resource and a local product. This is why they wanted to secure direct participation of citizens in wind turbines to secure local added value. They have launched several tenders and made sure to include specific criteria which were geared at attracting wind projects with a social component. These were:

- 25k€/year remuneration for leasehold estate
- Added value for city and citizens
- Up to 50% citizen participation (ref: ICA definition & principles)

Their first tender actually led to the creation of the now largest Belgian energy cooperative Ecopower. Eeklo considers smart use of tender criteria to be an enabler for collaboration between the city and citizen cooperatives. At the same time, wind turbines are a good way to facilitate the professionalization

of energy cooperatives. The city's approach has been very effective in getting local (social) backing for these and other renewable energy projects.

More information on Eeklo's experience can be found [here](#) and [here](#).

### **Antwerp**

Bart Martens of Antwerp highlighted that their citizens are really feeling the effect of high energy prices at the moment. Since six out of ten families are renting, the majority of households does not have access to self-consumption schemes. The city is looking into the creation of a social energy community (not a REC per se) with the opportunity for vulnerable citizens to join in order for them to receive rebates on their energy bills. In order to further supplement solar power production capacity, the city is looking into setting up a Power Purchasing Agreement (PPA) with a PV installation owned by a developer. A landfill is being considered as a possible site. The city also works together with Belgian energy cooperative ZuidtrAnt. The cooperative engages in a broad range of activities including: renewable electricity production (PV), district heating net district heating network (waste heat), near-zero energy building renovation advice, school workshops on energy and climate, shared electric mobility and other climate awareness raising activities. The cooperative provides the municipalities with affordable renewable energy for public use (e.g. through solar roofs on public buildings). The local authority helped to promote the cooperative and, consequently, this resulted in increased public support for the local renewable energy projects of ZuidtrAnt, a broader outreach to potential members, and several contracts with local companies for generating solar energy on public roofs.

More information on collaborations between the city of Antwerp and energy communities can be found on the [COME RES deliverable on good practices](#).

### **Porto**

Ines Reis of the Porto Energy Agency AdEPorto presented the city's plans to make use of the potential offered by RECs to mitigate the rising issues of energy poverty in Porto's more than 50 social housing neighborhoods. A first REC in social housing is currently being set up, the ambition is now to scale this up, so that in 2030 all social housing shall have access to the benefits offered by PV installations. Partly this will be financed through a European Economic Area grant and will include 181 housing units as well as a nearby school. The project also includes an energy storage facility and electric vehicles charging point. The long-term aim is to install 6 MW of PV capacity across all the social housing which the city owns and to position the city as an energy producer.

More information on Porto's plans in promoting energy communities can be found [here](#).

## Energy Shift

Filip Koprčina, CEO of EnergyShift with headquarters in Zagreb (Croatia) has presented his EnergyShift Platform which allows citizens to invest into solar energy and to reap financial benefits of 10-15% annually. The anticipated investment is around 10 million euros. This project is a great example of a collective energy action can be pushed forward by young people. Filip, being 26 years old has won last year's EU Young Energy Trailblazer Award. The crowd-investing platform uses blockchain technology to offer citizens the opportunity to invest in green energy with fixed returns. Critical funding for this start-up came from the Digital Venture Program competition of the European Institute of Technology (EIT). The platform uses blockchain technology to facilitate co-ownership and investment into renewable energy infrastructure. Generally, blockchain allows to users to “tokenise” renewable energy assets, services and products while also increasing trust due to intrinsic disintermediation and security features embedded in this technology.

More information on the application on Energy Shift can be found [here](#).

More information on the application of blockchain technology in the energy market / communities can be found [here](#) and [here](#).



## 6. Parallel Breakout Sessions

During this second interactive element, participants were split into multiple groups in order to discuss the transformative power of energy citizenship and what role energy communities can play in retrofitting buildings.

### **The transformative power of energy citizenship**

Two parallel breakout sessions on this topic were moderated by Silvia Assalini and Daniel Botha, both Officers at ICLEI Europe. The groups were asked to consider the role of the “energy citizenship” concept and how it contributes to understanding how the concept of RECs fits within the overall interplay between energy market and citizens (as active energy consumers/prosumers).

The discussions quickly steered to considerations around rights since the concept of “citizenship” implies the perception of rights and duties (both for citizens, but also for municipalities/the state). The citizenship concept could imply that municipalities have to cater for their citizen’s right to information and inclusion. Given the EU rights for citizens to participate in (renewable) energy communities, cities have to facilitate this “energy citizenship”, e.g. by making public space available, or by using any other means cities have at their disposal to facilitate energy communities. Energy, seen as a fundamental right, implies the need for it to be guaranteed for everyone, creating structures that make it accessible, in particular to more vulnerable citizens (and to those who are not energy literate). This notion of energy as a fundamental right also could imply that citizens should not undergo a (financial) risk due to their participation in renewable energy communities. Most existing energy community projects, currently, are never completely risk free. The question came up whether these rights should be secured more by the national or the local level. While the national legislator might be a better guardian of these rights, the local level could be seen primarily as an enabler. One such example can be observed in Southern Norway where a city is circumventing NYMBYism (Not-in-My-Backyard) by placing wind turbines near a landfill. The city’s role is then to facilitate links to regional / national actors who control these facilities.

For more information on the energy citizenship concept, see also this [deliverable](#) produced by the EC2 project.





### **How to increase building renovation through better policies for renewable energy communities**

These breakout sessions were hosted by Emmanuelle Causse, Secretary General at the International Union of Property Owners (UIPI) and Eleni Kanellou, Research Associate, National Technical University of Athens (NTUA).

The sessions have shown that there is a significant potential for energy communities to support energy retrofitting even though only relatively few examples of such citizen-led renovation projects **exist** currently. There are several cases where energy communities place PV production on rooftops in order to generate revenues which contribute to the costs for paying the building renovation. Also, the revenue generated within an energy community could be reinvented into setting up a one stop shop (in the city) and to finance renovation work. Energy communities are well-placed to provide independent advice since they are potentially more trusted as they do not have commercial interest. They can also facilitate an economy of scale through collective purchasing (especially considering the high resource costs currently) and can fill a niche incurred by worker scarcity. This scarcity is also the reason why many larger companies actually refuse working on smaller projects. It is also important to balance the interest and needs of different people when developing a citizen-led renovation project as some might be more interested in bill reduction (e.g. through metering), while for others the increase in thermal comfort levels is more important.

A lack of knowledge as well as properly stable business models were brought up as key barriers to facilitate such solutions. It is also important to consider the context in which energy communities could engage in and offer renovation services as this would largely result in a competition with (renovation or ESCO) which are already available on the free market. Another factor to consider is the general dependence of such projects on public funds, an issue which extends to many more innovative energy community projects. In cases where the renovation of buildings is being done to alleviate energy costs for people suffering from energy poverty, it is not possible to ask those citizens for any form of upfront investment which further increases the financial dependence of public funds. There are some good

examples of collective renovation of multi-apartment buildings e.g. in Tartu, Estonia where homeowner's associations have been mentioned as being key players which need to be convinced. This is not always an easy process.

For more insights into the drivers and barriers for citizens-led renovation, see also REScoop.eu's [report](#) on the topic.



## 7. Outlook

The event has concluded with brief reflections by Carsten Rotherballe (ICLEI) and Michael Krug (FUB) on the overarching question of the event. The discussions have clearly shown that there is great potential for RECs to be developed in most of the EU's municipalities while barriers still exist. Scaling up energy communities requires an effective interplay between different government levels in order to establish an enabling framework which caters to the many different activities in which energy communities, and RECs specifically, can be involved in. The role of local authorities in pushing and supporting the swift uptake of RECs is evident since they share common intrinsic missions: to secure a socially-inclusive and just local energy transition. While Member States are slowly advancing with enabling frameworks, it remains imperative that financial and regulatory capacity is made available to potentially even allowing municipalities to make the promotion of RECs one of their core activities. This includes developing the skills of municipal staff (but also of those involved in setting up and running the REC). As community energy continues to grow in popularity, it will be exciting to see how municipalities make RECs an integral part of their climate and energy plans (e.g. SECAPs), demonstrating, once more, the instrumental role of local governments as enablers of innovative action in the energy field. The event has highlighted the variety of areas in which collective energy action (and energy communities specifically) can be active. With the increase in awareness and participation of Europe's citizens in the energy transition, governments on all levels have a responsibility to allow citizens to become active energy citizens and to contribute to the ambitious goal of 1 Municipality – 1 REC by 2025. Can this ambitious target be achieved? Only if the right frameworks (and finances) are put in place. Stay tuned for the final COME RES policy recommendations due in February containing more insights into this question.

## 8. Annex: Agenda

# 1 Municipality – 1 REC, can it be done?

## Exploring drivers and barriers for large-scale uptake of RECs

Lead Organiser: [ICLEI Europe](#) and [REScoop.eu](#), [COME RES](#)  
 Co-organisers: [DECIDE](#), [EC2](#), [POWERPOOR](#), [eCREW](#), [UIPI](#), [NRG2Peers](#)

**DATE: 30 September 2022, 08:30-14:00 CEST**

**PLACE: Brussels, Belgium-L42 Business Center & Workspaces, B-1040, Rue de la Loi 42**

### SHORT DESCRIPTION

The EU Solar Energy Strategy calls for the establishment of **at least 1 renewable energy community (REC) per municipality above 10.000 residents by 2025**. This comes at a timely moment as increased energy prices, security of supply and energy system resilience are higher on the agenda than ever. Renewable energy communities, all over Europe, are contributing to more secure local energy systems, which are more resilient and more capable of absorbing external shocks. They are at the forefront of employing models which reduce citizen's energy bills, create local economic gain and encourage more energy sobriety.

However, in the absence of fully transposed enabling frameworks and a slow roll-out of conducive business models, reaching this goal seems ambitious. If this target is to be met, national enabling frameworks, but also new finance, business and (youth) engagement solutions need to be developed and broadly disseminated enabling energy communities to develop on the required large-scale. **Dedicated support for municipalities needs to be in place.**

Join us for this exciting workshop, where we will carry out a reality check and discuss transferable solutions, their barriers and drivers and what kind of policies need to be in place to enable RECs to truly contribute to making Europe more energy-resilient, more climate-friendly, more just and inclusive of younger and older generations alike.

The event aims to enhance the policy dialogue around the transposition and implementation of the Renewable Energy Directive and focuses on how enabling frameworks for RECs can be boosted in line with the urgency instilled by the EU Solar Energy Strategy and the REPower EU Plan. It is aimed at politicians, policy makers, policy advisory organisations at various governance levels, as well as community energy stakeholders across Europe.

**Agenda:**

Moderators: *Arthur Hinsch, Officer: Climate Policy & Energy Governance, ICLEI Europe*  
*Stavroula Pappa, Project Manager, REScoop.eu*

08:30-09:00	Welcoming Coffee
09:00-09:05	Welcome & Setting the Scene  <i>Carsten Rothballer, Coordinator, ICLEI Europe</i> <i>Michael Krug, Freie Universität Berlin, COME RES Coordinator</i>
09:05-09:20	Keynote: REPowerEU & EU Solar Strategy: what role for citizens?  <i>Achille Hannoset, Policy Officer, European Commission, DG ENER</i>
09:20-09:35	Comparative Assessment of Enabling Frameworks for RECs in Europe: what is still missing?  <i>Michael Krug, Researcher, Freie Universität Berlin</i>
09:35-10:30	The Round Table: How close are we to achieving 1 REC per Municipality and what can be done to boost enabling frameworks?  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Achille Hannoset, Policy Officer, European Commission, DG ENER</i></li> <li>• <i>Dimitris Tsekeris, Climate Justice &amp; Energy Campaigner, Friends of the Earth Europe Coordinator, Community Power Coalition</i></li> <li>• <i>Dörte Fouquet, Lawyer, Becker Büttner Held</i></li> <li>• <i>Dries Acke, Policy Director, Solar Power Europe</i></li> </ul>
10:30-10:45	Coffee Break
10:45-11:45	Interactive Marketplace: Pitch Your Transferable Good Practice for Enabling RECs (5 min each)  <i>Inês Reis, Project Manager, Porto Energy Agency (AdEPorto)</i>  <i>Filip Koprčina, Founder of Energy Shift</i>  <i>Bart Martens, Environmental Policy Advisor, City of Antwerp</i>  <i>Bob D`Haeseleer, Officer, ICLEI Europe (sharing City of Eeklo's experience)</i>  Followed by participants walking around the room discussing with presenters.
11:45-12:15	Parallel Breakout Sessions:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to increase building renovation through better policies for renewable energy communities?</li> </ul> <i>Hosts:</i> <i>Emmanuelle Causse, Secretary General, Internal Union of Property Owners</i>

	<p><i>Eleni Kanellou, Research Associate, National Technical University of Athens</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The transformative power of energy citizenship - How can energy citizenship inform better policy making? How can policies enable and support active energy citizens and energy citizenship?</li> </ul> <p><i>Hosts:</i>  <i>Daniel Botha, Junior Officer, Governance &amp; Social Innovation, ICLEI Europe</i>  <i>Silvia Assalini, Officer, Climate Policy &amp; Energy Governance, ICLEI Europe</i></p>
<p>12:30-13:00</p>	<p>Parallel Breakout Sessions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How to increase building renovation through better policies for renewable energy communities?</li> <li>The transformative power of energy citizenship - How can energy citizenship inform better policy making? How can policies enable and support active energy citizens and energy citizenship?</li> </ul>
<p>13:00-13:15</p>	<p>Quick Reports from Breakout Sessions by Rapporteurs</p>
<p>13:15-13:20</p>	<p>Wrap up &amp; Conclusion  <i>Michael Krug, Freie Universität Berlin &amp; COME RES Coordinator</i>  <i>Carsten Rotherballer, Coordinator, ICLEI Europe</i></p>
<p>13:20-14:00</p>	<p>Networking Lunch</p>

This event is brought to you by:



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