



Deliverable 6.1

Four Transfer Management Plans for Learning Regions

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SUMMARY

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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. The project specifically focuses on advancing renewable energy communities (RECs) as per the recast EU Renewable Energy Directive (REDII). COME RES takes a multi- and transdisciplinary approach for supporting the development of RECs in nine European countries: Belgium, Germany, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal and Spain.

ISSUES ADDRESSED AND MAJOR STEPS TAKEN

COME RES covers diverse sociotechnical systems including community PV, wind (onshore), storage and integrated community solutions that have been investigated across nine European countries. The project has a specific focus on such target regions in the 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 the political, administrative, legal, socioeconomic, spatial and environmental characteristics, and the reasons for the slow deployment of RECs in selected target regions. COME RES synchronises the 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.

ABSTRACT

The aim of the COME RES Work Package 6 (WP6) is to support the development of new RES-based community initiatives including RECs by encouraging context-based best practice transfers, preferably to the COME RES target regions or other “learning regions” within the partner countries. The transfers cover the transferable elements of the best practices identified in WP5 including legal/organisational forms, business models and financing instruments. Transfer activities will encompass twinning/mentoring activities based on transfer visits accompanied by capacity development and training workshops, transfer workshops, peer learning sessions and validation exercises. On an operational level, Transfer Teams including mentoring experts will elaborate, *inter alia*, transfer roadmaps including proposals on how the corresponding concepts/measures can be accommodated in the respective learning/adopting region. The transfer activities take account of the specific legal, economic, social, political, governance and cultural contexts, as appropriate. The WP will include the development of a renewable energy community platform to a) connect people interested in community projects, b) offer information and support to RECs regarding development and organisation (e.g., contract design, legal framework, business plans) and c) showcase transferable cases. This WP has close feedback loops with WP3, WP4, WP5 and WP7.

This Report (Deliverable 6.1) has been prepared under WP6 of the COME RES project (Establishing Transfer Teams and Transfer Management Plans), and it provides information about the process of selecting the “learning regions” and the best/good practice measures and elements to be transferred to those regions. The Report also includes transfer management plans for each of the learning regions and explains how the corresponding Transfer Teams have been set up.

This document has been elaborated by the Latvian Environmental Investment Fund (LEIF) leading Task 6.1 in cooperation with the project partners from five COME RES partner countries: Germany, Italy, Latvia, Poland and Spain.

The Report introduces the background and purpose of the deliverable. We then briefly describe the process of selecting the learning regions by the Project Consortium. Next, the Report provides an overview of how the five (preliminary) transfer measures and elements were selected during the Partner Meeting on February 17th, 2022, and how the corresponding Transfer Teams were set up. For each learning region three measures that were considered particularly suitable to be studied in detail during transfer visits were tentatively identified. Based on this pre-selection and with due consideration of the recommendations of key Country Desk stakeholders from the learning regions, one measure was finally chosen for each learning region as the focus for the transfer activities. The Report provides detailed transfer management plans for each learning region outlining the purpose, objectives and steps of the respective transfer activities.

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1 Selection of the “learning regions”

COME RES plans to support the development of new RES-based community initiatives, including RECs, by encouraging the identification and selection of good/best practices with the aim of paving the way for domestic or cross-country best practice transfer activities. This process is organised through several steps and activities described below: selection of learning regions, selection of transfer measures or best/good practice elements, building Transfer Teams and creating a transfer management plan.

In general, all the COME RES target regions can be considered as potential “learning regions”. These learning regions can be regarded as a kind of “real-world laboratories” to encourage transfer in the future. Information will be provided on how the cases can be accommodated and virtually tested in the adopting region taking into account the specific economic, social, political and cultural contexts, as appropriate.

Out of the five participating countries involved in the transfer activities, i.e., Germany, Italy, Latvia, Poland and Spain, five learning regions were first identified and then jointly selected by the Project Consortium during the Project Partner Meeting on February 17th, 2022.

As part of the selection process, each project partner was asked to assess whether the regions in question could take over the role of a learning region, by considering the following questions:

- Which of the best/good practices (D5.2) or their elements could be most relevant to facilitate REC developments in the COME RES target regions?
- Which best/good practices would you be most interested to transfer to your target region? How do the stakeholders of the target regions assess the model character and transferability of the COME RES good/best practice cases?
- Have you already checked the interest and willingness of the relevant stakeholders regarding participation in transfer activities, including transfer visits?

Table 1.1 shows the list of the learning regions selected for the transfer activities.

Table 1.1: List of the learning regions

No.	Partner country	Learning region/s	Responsible partner
1.	Germany	Thuringia	FUB/BBH
2.	Italy	Apulia	ENEA
3.	Latvia	Latvia	LEIF
4.	Poland	Warmian-Masurian Voivodship	KAPE
5.	Spain	Canaria Region	ECORYS ES

2 Selection of the transfer measures or the best/good practice elements

Selection of the transfer measures built upon the following tasks performed in other WPs, namely:

- WP2, particularly Task 2.3 (Case-studies of barriers and drivers for REC community energy in selected target regions)
- WP3, particularly the input provided by the Country Desks *via* preliminary stakeholder consultations for reviewing the best practices (domestic and international) that would be the most valuable to transfer
- WP4, particularly Task 4.1 (Analysis of organisational and legal forms and business models for RECs in the target regions)
- WP5, particularly Tasks 5.2 (Identification of good practices and final selection of best practice cases) and 5.3 (In-depth assessment and comparative analysis of best practices)

The selection considered the preliminary results provided in the corresponding Deliverables D2.3 (Synthesis Report of Case-Studies on Drivers and Barriers in 5 Selected Target Regions), D4.2 (Report on Novel Financing Instruments for RECs), D5.2 (Good Practice Portfolio) as well as the draft of D4.2 (Summary Report of Novel Financing Instruments for RECs). Additionally, the conclusions referring to the needs of the learning regions elaborated within the Country Desk activities (Deliverable 3.2) provided useful insights for the selection of the transfer measures.

During the Preparatory Meeting of Task 6.1 (on February 3rd, 2022), it was discussed that transfers of good/best practices involving a learning region and a model/mentoring region within the same country, namely internal transfer processes, represent a viable transfer route. However, the recommendation was to aim at a ratio of 50 % of cross-country transfers (from a target or model region in one country to a learning region in another country), and 50 % of internal transfers (from a target to a learning region located in the same country) out of the minimum of 4 transfer cases envisaged in the Grant Agreement (GA).

During the Consortium Meeting (on February 17th, 2022), the Task Leader asked the project partners to assess the possibilities of transferring the COME RES collected good/best practice cases of RECs by testing them against the following key question:

Which aspects of the practices are most relevant/most adaptable/most interesting for your country (choice of pre-defined answers) regarding:

- 1 contextual aspects
- 2 technological or business-related aspects
- 3 organisational aspects (including cooperation of households/ municipalities/ SMEs)
- 4 membership/geographical coverage of REC

Good practice to be chosen for adaptation in other COME RES countries.

After consultation between COME RES and their Country Desks 5 learning regions were identified. For these five regions/countries, some preliminary projects/measures were selected as potential transfer cases with regard to the criteria elaborated within WP5 including, *inter alia*, inclusiveness, innovativeness, model character, feasibility, transferability and the extent to which the good/best practice cases provide environmental, economic or social community benefits.

During the Consortium Meeting, the partners identified the following potential transfer cases at different priority levels. Later, a final selection was made taking into consideration the recommendations of the Transfer Teams, Country Desks, and the relevant stakeholders.

The selected transfer cases in the order of priority are presented in Table 1.2 below.

Table 1.2: List of preliminary good/best practice transfer measures

No.	Partner country	Learning regions	Responsible partner	Good/best practice transfer measures (Priority I)	Good/best practice transfer measures (Priority II)	Good/best practice transfer measures (Priority III)
1	Germany	Thuringia	FUB/BBH	1. Energy Cooperative Loenen (the Netherlands)	2. Energy Gardens (the Netherlands)	3. Energy City Hall REC-1 (Italy)
2	Italy	Apulia	ENEA	1. Ecopower (Belgium)	2. Energy Gardens (the Netherlands)	3. Energy Cooperative Loenen (the Netherlands)
3	Latvia	Latvia	LEIF	1. Energy City Hall REC-1 (Italy)	2. Energy Gardens (the Netherlands)	3. Zuidtrant (Belgium)
4	Poland	Warmian-Masurian Voivodship	KAPE	1. Energy Region Michalowo (Poland)	2. Agra do Amial (Portugal)	3. COMPTM – Cooperative Enercoop (Spain)
5	Spain	Canaria Region	ECORYS ES	1. COMPTM Cooperative Enercoop (Spain)	2. Energy Gardens (the Netherlands)	3. Agra do Amial Energy Community (Portugal)

The transfer processes are generally organised in three steps:

Step 1. Final selection of good/best practice transfer measures

The project partners, with due consideration of the recommendations of the key stakeholders of the Country Desk in the learning regions, shall select those measures which are going to be the focus of the transfer activities in each learning region. In relation to every good/best practice measure chosen, each of the project partners shall clearly indicate which practical details or transferable elements will be the most relevant and suitable to address during the transfer activities (Column 4 of Table 1.3).

Table 1.3: List of the transfer measures/elements of the good/best practices proposed by the project partners with due consideration of the Country Desk recommendations

No.	Learning region/partner	Good/best practice transfer measures selected for the transfer visit	Practical details addressed by the transfer cases
1	Germany (FUB/BBH)	Community Virtual Power Plant Loenen (the Netherlands) and multi-functional Energy Gardens	a) governance structures including gaps in the national transposition of the EU directives
		The following elements are of particular interest to the German members of the Transfer Team:	b) legal forms
			c) business models

		<p>Referring to a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transposition of RED II, particularly definitions and rights of RECs collective self-consumption, P2P-trading, energy sharing - implementation of energy sharing and collective self-consumption as defined in RED II - enabling framework for RECs and support scheme designs <p>Referring to b)/c):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - new business models for energy cooperatives and other community energy initiatives including energy sharing, virtual power plants, sector coupling <p>Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - synergies of ground-mounted PV and biodiversity protection - Mienskip Energie labelling scheme for green electricity from community energy 	d) cooperation models and financial participation possibilities for local authorities in RECs
2	Italy (ENEA)	<p>ECOPOWER project (Belgium)</p> <p>The following elements are of particular interest to the Italian members of the Transfer Team in the ECOPOWER project:</p> <p>Referring to a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - governance structure and rules - enabling framework for RECs and support scheme designs <p>Referring to b)/c):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - business models for energy cooperatives and the rules of communication channel and the key activities and resources in place to connect wind and solar power 	a) governance structures including gaps in the national transposition of the EU directives
			b) legal forms
			c) business models
			d) cooperation models and financial participation possibilities for local authorities in RECs
3	Latvia (LEIF)	<p>Energy City Hall REC-1 project (Italy)</p> <p>The following elements are of particular interest to the Latvian members of the Transfer Team:</p> <p>Referring to a):</p>	a) governance structures including gaps in the national transposition of the EU directives
			b) legal forms
			c) activities in the energy market and business models

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transposition of RED II, particularly definitions and rights of RECs collective self-consumption - enabling framework for RECs <p>Referring to b)/c):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - new business models for energy cooperatives and other community energy initiatives 	d) cooperation models and financial participation possibilities for local authorities in RECs
4	Poland (KAPE)	<p>Michałowice Energy Region (Poland) The following elements are of particular interest to the Polish members of the Transfer Team:</p> <p>Referring to a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - governance structure and rules - enabling framework for RECs and support scheme designs <p>Referring to b)/c):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - business models for energy cooperatives between municipalities and companies 	a) governance structures including gaps in the national transposition of the EU directives
			b) legal forms
			c) business models
			d) cooperation models and financial participation possibilities for local authorities in RECs
5	Spain (ECORYS ES)	<p>COMPTEN (Spain) The practical details of special focus will be:</p> <p>Referring to c):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - business model and financing of the installation through a loan that will be repaid through members' rebates on the energy bill <p>Referring to d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - participation of local authorities that have donated unused municipal land for the installation of the facility 	a) governance structures including gaps in the national transposition of the EU directives
			b) legal forms
			c) business models
			d) cooperation models and financial participation possibilities for local authorities in RECs

Step 2. Setting up Transfer Teams

Transfer Teams will be set up for each transfer case by involving the responsible project partners as well as committed stakeholders and market actors from the "learning regions". Furthermore, mentoring experts from the Consortium and the countries of origin of the respective good/best practice cases will be identified. They are going to contribute to the Transfer Teams at a later phase of the transfer process (see below).

Step 3. Active involvement of the mentoring experts

Following the selection of the good/best practice measures and the identification of key transferable elements (see

partners' selections for "Practical details addressed by the transfer cases" of Table 1.3.) to be transferred, mentoring experts from the Consortium and the country of origin will explain the background, framework conditions and implementation procedures of the chosen good/best practice case. The "mentoring experts" will be part of the Transfer Teams and play a key role in the main phase of the transfer activities (learning labs, transfer workshops/visits). Mentoring experts, however, are not involved in Step 1.

The Consortium agreed to use a pragmatic and flexible approach when selecting the mentoring experts with due regard of the following:

- In-depth expert knowledge of the relevant good/best practice case or the respective measures
- General understanding of the context, problems and needs in the learning regions
- Preferably: language skills of the learning region

3 Setting up Transfer Teams

After the final selection of the transfer measures, LEIF and all partners contributing to Task 6.1 set up the Transfer Teams for each learning region in close cooperation with the coordinator (FUB) and WP6 leader (ECOAZIONI).

The Transfer Teams consist of at least 3–4 persons representing local project partners, stakeholders and market actors of the learning regions.

Table 1.3a below illustrates the composition of the Transfer Teams comprising respective project partners, stakeholders and market actors from the learning regions and mentoring experts. Mentors were selected according to the criteria agreed upon and indicated in Step 3 (see above). The table also provides brief information about the stakeholders/market actors from the learning regions, their activity profile and the reasons for their involvement/commitment.

Table 1.3 a: Composition of Transfer Teams per country

Learning region (country)	Good/best practice transfer measure	Transfer Team		
		COME RES Consortium members	Stakeholders/market actors in the learning region (explain why the respective stakeholder/market actor has been selected, scope of working field)	Mentoring experts from the Consortium and their country of origin
Germany (Thuringia learning region)	Energy Cooperative Loenen	Representative of FUB	Energy and GreenTech Agency of Thuringia, Head of the Wind Energy Service Unit (Member of the core group of the German Country Desk, key cooperation partner, promoter of community energy in Thuringia)	Representative of Eindhoven Technical University

		Representative of FUB	Representative of the Energy and GreenTech Agency of Thuringia, Wind Energy Service Unit (Member of the core group of the German Country Desk, key cooperation partner, promoter of community energy in Thuringia)	Representative of Eindhoven Technical University
		Representative of (BBH)	Representative of the Energy and GreenTech Agency of Thuringia, Wind Energy Service Unit (Member of the core group of the German Country Desk, key cooperation partner, promoter of community energy in Thuringia)	
			Representative of the Energy and GreenTech Agency of Thuringia, Solar Energy Service Unit (Member of the core group of the German Country Desk, key cooperation partner, promoter of community energy in Thuringia)	
			Representative of BürgerEnergie Thüringen e.V. (Member of the core group of the German Country Desk, key cooperation partner, Chairman of the Regional Community Energy Association in Thuringia)	
			Representative of BürgerEnergie Thüringen e.V. (Member of the core group of the German Country Desk, key cooperation partner, Member of the Regional Community Energy Association in Thuringia)	
			Member of Parliament in Thuringia, European Committee of the Regions, highly committed to develop community energy	
Italy (Apulia learning region)	ECOPOWER project	Representative of ENEA	Representative of the Roseto Valfortore municipality, the Project Coordinators from the local municipalities	Mentoring experts from ECOPOWER, RESCOOPEU ASBL and VITO

		Representative of Ecoazioni	Representative of the Italian Association of Municipalities	
			Expert of the Roseto Valfortore Energy Community feasibility project and implementation plan	
			Representative of the Citizen Association, Expert in governance, citizen empowerment	
			Representative of the National Energy Agency, Expert in energy communities	
			Representative of a SME involved in an energy community	
			Member of the ENEA team on energy community activities	
			Expert in social action for energy community involvement	
			Representative of a citizen NGO with a background in public communication	
Latvia (Latvia learning region)	Energy City Hall REC-1	Representative of LEIF	Representative of a local municipality, Project Coordinator from the local municipalities	Mentoring experts from Energy City Hall REC-1 and ENEA and ECOAZIONI
		Representative of IPE	The Latvian Association of Local and Regional Governments, Expert ensuring consultancy for Latvian municipalities on a national level	
			Representative of the Ministry of Economics responsible for the transposition and implementation of the REDII and IEMD in Latvia, Expert on the development of legislative frameworks	
			Energy community expert from the Riga Planning Region (the expert has worked on energy community topic)	

			Representative of the Latvian Rural Forum, Expert consulting local farmers on energy community development	
			Coordinator from the Riga Neighbourhood Association, Expert promoting energy community development at the neighbourhood level	
			Energy expert of the Riga City Energy Agency	
			Representative of a citizen NGO with a background in public communication	
			High level consultant with EU policy experience, electricity market consultant	
Poland (Warmian-Masurian voivodship learning region)	EnergyRegion Michałowo	Representative of KAPE	Head of Unit at the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology of the Republic of Poland, Member of the core group of the Polish Country Desk, key cooperation partner responsible for RED I implementation	Representative of EnergyRegion Michałowo
			Chief of the Interdisciplinary Division for Energy Analyses (IDEA) Member of the core group of the Polish Country Desk, key cooperation partner responsible for the KlasER project implementation, strategy for energy cluster development in Poland	
			Co-founder of the Institute for Sustainable Development (InE) and Poland's Foundation for Energy Efficiency Member of the core group of the Polish Country Desk, key cooperation partner	
			Director of the Renewables Programme Forum Energii Member of the core group of the Polish Country Desk, key cooperation partner	

			Head of the Municipal Management Department in Zalewo (Warmian-Masurian Voivodship) Member of the core group of the Polish Country Desk, key cooperation partner	
			President of the Board of the Alliance of Associations <i>Polish Green Network</i> Member of the core group of the Polish Country Desk, key cooperation partner	
			Managing Director of the National Chamber of Energy Clusters, Member of the core group of the Polish Country Desk, key cooperation partner	
Spain (Canaria learning region)	COMPTTEM	Representative of ECORYS	Representative(s) of Comunidad Energética de Tacoronte (REC), group of citizens from the Tacoronte municipality in Tenerife who have created an association for carrying out a pilot community energy project in the region with the involvement of the local government	Representative of ENERCOOP
		Representative of ACER	Comunidad Energética Arinaga and El Goro/Arinaga (brings together different types of actors (e.g., industrial parks, local governments, engaged citizens))	Representative of a local authority based in the Valencia Region
			Representative(s) of Comunidad Energética <i>El Rosario Solar</i> (REC), this REC is based in the municipality of El Rosario (Tenerife)	
			Representative of the Oficina de Energías Renovables Cabildo de Tenerife, a regional public body which aims at providing advice and support for the uptake of renewable energy, including community energy, in the island of Tenerife.	

			Representative of the Consejo Insular de Energía de Gran Canaria, a regional public-private body for fostering RES uptake in the island of Gran Canaria, providing among other activities training, R&I and dissemination services	
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For a smooth and successful implementation of WP6, and specifically of Task 6.1, the Transfer Teams at an operational level have pre-assessed the transferability of the cases and developed proposals for implementing context-based transfer processes, including information on how the cases can be accommodated and virtually tested in the learning regions. Table 1.3b indicates the outcome of this pre-assessment undertaken by the respective Transfer Teams for each of the transfer cases.

The above activities will serve as the basis for the elaboration of transfer management plans for each learning region and capacity building and training under Task 6.2.

Table 1.32b: Final list of good/best practice cases and measures and the key activities implemented

No.	Learning region/ partner	Good/best practices and measures to be transferred	The Transfer Teams' pre-assessment of the transferability of the case (Describe, how the Country Desk was taken into consideration, how the respective transfer measure was validated by the Transfer Team)
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No.	Learning region/ partner	Good/best practices and measures to be transferred	The Transfer Teams' pre-assessment of the transferability of the case (Describe, how the Country Desk was taken into consideration, how the respective transfer measure was validated by the Transfer Team)
1	Germany (FUB/BBH)	Energy Cooperative Loenen and multi-functional Energy Gardens (the Netherlands)	<p>The team of the Thuringian Energy and GreenTech Agency (ThEGA), one of the key cooperation partners of the German Country Desk, was actively involved in the assessment of good/best practices and the identification/selection of potential transfer cases. The other members of the Transfer Team have already received information about some of the best practices. Afterwards, they were informed about the selection, and endorsed it, and confirmed their willingness to contribute to the transfer activities and participate in the transfer visit. A survey among the German Desk members joining the second thematic workshop/policy lab on March 31st, 2022 underlined that the community virtual power plant in Loenen was of a particularly high model character for Thuringia. The Transfer Team members from the "learning region" Thuringia are keen to gain insights into how the different elements under scrutiny (see above) have been implemented in the Netherlands. The Transfer Team is not going to focus only on one specific measure, but will take a more comprehensive approach looking into several measures in an integrated manner. A preliminary transferability check has been carried out bilaterally with the team of ThEGA. The core elements of the case have been assessed as transferable.</p>
2	Italy (ENEA)	Ecopower (Belgium)	<p>The selection process of the specific topic for analysis related to the Project was started during the previous Italian Desk activities and in Transfer Team meetings. Barriers were identified, while detailed topics and questions to discuss during the visit will pop up in the second thematic workshop planned for May.</p>

No.	Learning region/ partner	Good/best practices and measures to be transferred	The Transfer Teams' pre-assessment of the transferability of the case (Describe, how the Country Desk was taken into consideration, how the respective transfer measure was validated by the Transfer Team)
3	Latvia (LEIF)	Energy City Hall REC-1 (Italy)	The selection process of the good/best practice was organised during the thematic workshop and policy lab held on February 16 th , 2022. The participants of the Country Desk were briefed about the main content and expected results of Deliverable 5.2. A discussion on the transfer possibilities for the good practice of RECs collected within the COME RES project was organised. Participants were asked to validate the elements that they find potentially most suitable and possible for transfer.
4	Poland (KAPE)	EnergyRegion Michałowo (Poland)	The selection process of the good practice will be organised during a thematic workshop and policy lab scheduled in April 2022. During that meeting, the Country Desk participants will be introduced to the results achieved in Deliverable 5.2 and will discuss the possible transfer of best practices.
5	Spain (ECORYS ES)	COMPTTEM (Spain).	During the second meeting of the Spanish Country Desk, representatives from the regional governments of both target regions (Islas Baleares and Canarias) were asked to provide an overview of the central aspects of promoting REC in their territories. The representative from the Canary Islands expressed particular interest in the legal, technical and administrative aspects to be considered, particularly when it comes to involving municipalities as full members of RECs. On this basis, the Consortium members of the Transfer Team have selected the COMPTTEM case as a reference, with a focus on its business model and the legal and technical strategies for allowing the municipality of Crevillent's membership in the REC in compliance with the existing regulations and bearing in mind transposition gaps.

4 Transfer management plans

The overall organisation of the transfer management plans as set in this deliverable (D.6.1) is intended as a preparatory step. Any changes introduced will be later indicated in D.6.2 (4 Capacity Development and Transfer Workshops Reports).

To ensure successful implementation of transfer activities in the learning regions, a transfer management plan has been prepared for each learning region. The purpose of these plans is to present:

- the measure/concept which is going to be transferred considering the outcomes of WP5, particularly Tasks 5.2 (Identification of good practices and final selection of best practice cases) and 5.3 (In-depth assessment and comparative analysis of best practices),
- the regional, environmental, legal and social context, indicated as the outcomes of WP2, particularly of Task 2.1 (Screening of technical, legal, institutional and political framework conditions), Task 2.2 (Assessment of potentials for RES community energy in the target regions) and Task 2.3 (Case-studies of barriers and drivers for RES community energy in selected target regions),
- the purpose and objectives of the respective transfer process,
- the specific approach, activities and steps of the transfer process,
- the results and outcomes of the transfer process/activities,
- a provisional time schedule.

The transfer management plans also include information about important context factors to be considered, as well as

- a transferability check,
- a definition of the specific transfer cases.

Each project partner will have to take into consideration the recommendations of the respective Country Desk and ensure that the Transfer Team has pre-assessed the transferability of the case.

As indicated in the Project Grant Agreement, the details on the three countries that will finalise a Memorandum of Understanding with stakeholders in compliance with the Impact Indicators (GA)¹ will be part of D.6.3.

Each Transfer Team was asked to provide suggestions on how to organise the transfer visits in case COVID19 restrictions would still apply and jeopardize direct visits/workshops. Such suggestions will be considered within Task 6.2. The Task Leader (ECOAZIONI) will prepare a general template for harmonizing the approach and guiding Transfer Teams to elaborate alternative formats.

¹ See Table 5: Expected impacts of the planned project activities and corresponding indicators of the Grant Agreement.

4.1. Germany

4.1.1. Learning region/country

The learning region is the COME RES target region Thuringia, one of the 16 federal states. Several key stakeholders from Thuringia have been recruited for the Transfer Team, including experts from the Thuringian Energy and GreenTech Agency with its wind energy and solar energy service units, members of the Thuringian citizen/community energy association and one Member of the Thuringian Parliament. The project partners represented in the Transfer Team include the project coordinator Freie Universität Berlin and the law company BBH. This means that the Transfer Team represents a balanced mix of different technical and social scientific disciplines including engineering, economics, political and administration science, as well as law.

4.1.2. Good/best practice measures and the elements to be transferred

The transfer activities will have a special focus on two Dutch good/best practice cases: the community virtual power plant Loenen and the case of multi-functional Energy Gardens. The German members of the learning regions are particularly interested in the following issues: transposition of RED II including REC definitions, enabling framework for RECs and support schemes in the Netherlands, implementation of community virtual power plants, implementation of energy sharing, collective self-consumption and peer to peer trading, and possibilities for creating synergies between ground-mounted PV and biodiversity protection. Another case that raised interest but has not been covered in any of the COME RES good/best practice examples is the MienskipEnergie quality label for green electricity from citizen energy systems. Thuringia has developed a voluntary quality label “Fair wind energy” addressing wind energy project developers, and there is a lot of interest in exchange of experience. Also, Burgerwindpark de Spinder, one of the Dutch COME RES good practice examples, has attracted much interest. The involved project partners will check the possibility of including the respective site visits/expert talks in the transfer visit/workshop or covering them during the outward or return journey.

4.1.3. How to face implementation barriers and enhance market uptake through transfer activities

Key barriers for community energy in Thuringia include administrative barriers and complex project planning/approval procedures as well as the increasingly critical economic feasibility of potential projects. For larger PV and community wind farms, there is the obligation to participate in competitive bidding and auction schemes which are rather complex and pose considerable challenges for small actors like community energy groups. They cannot spread the risk of potentially unsuccessful bids due to small project portfolios and a weak asset base. Further barriers include the insufficient transposition of RED II requirements, particularly for collective self-consumption and energy sharing. Although Germany has an effective regulatory framework for individual prosumership, joint self-consumption (or collective self-consumption) at the scale of a building has so far been neglected and transposition of Art. 21.4 *et seq* RED II is still pending. The same applies to energy sharing within a REC (Art. 22.2(b)). Many community energy initiatives in Thuringia and Germany merely focus on electricity generation and developing new business models. In this context, there is little experience with community virtual power plants. Experience with energy sharing and collective self-consumption is also scarce and good practice examples are rare.

4.1.4. Purpose and objective of the transfer activities

The German members of the learning regions are interested in the following issues: transposition of RED II including REC definitions, enabling framework for RECs and support schemes in the Netherlands and Belgium, implementation of virtual power plants, implementation of energy sharing, peer to peer trading and possibilities for creating synergies between ground-mounted PV and biodiversity protection. Another interesting case that is not covered by any of the COME RES good/best practice examples, but which raised the attention of the Thuringian Transfer Team is the Mienships Energie quality label for green electricity from citizen energy systems. Thuringia was the first German state to develop a label for fair wind energy project developers, and the Thuringian stakeholders are definitely interested in exchange of experience.

4.1.5. Stakeholders of the learning region involved in the process

The “learning region” is the COME RES target region of Thuringia, one of the 16 federal states in Germany. Several key stakeholders from Thuringia have been recruited for the Transfer Team including experts from the Thuringian Energy and GreenTech Agency with its wind energy and solar energy service units, members of the Thuringian citizen/community energy association and one Member of the Thuringian Parliament. The project partners represented in the Transfer Team include the project coordinator Freie Universität Berlin and the law company BBH. This means that the Transfer Team represents a balanced mix of different technical and social scientific disciplines including engineering, economics, political and administration science as well as law. Detailed information about the team members can be found above (Section 3).

4.1.6. Provisional time schedule for the preparation and implementation of the transfer visits

Preparatory activities:

March 2022	Final selection of transfer cases, recruitment of Transfer Team members, preparation of a transfer management plan
April 2022	Online meeting of Transfer Team including the partners from the Netherlands Planning of transfer visit/workshop
May 2022	Planning of transfer visit/workshop

Implementation (Task 6.2)

June 2022	Planning and implementation of transfer visit/workshop, training activities
July 2022	Evaluation of transfer visit/workshop and initial steps for a return visit in Thuringia

Implementation (Task 6.3)

August 2022	Evaluation of transfer visit/workshop and preparations for a return visit in Thuringia
September 2022	Evaluation of transfer visit/workshop and preparations for a return visit in Thuringia Co-creation/drafting of a Transfer Roadmap

October 2022 (close to D 6.3)	Return visit in Thuringia including transfer workshop Validation of the Transfer Roadmap by the Transfer Team
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4.1.7. Feedback on transfer visits and training modules to be held remotely in case of persisting COVID19 restrictions

Regarding the transfer visit/workshop in the Netherlands, any contingency measures depend very much on the technical possibilities of the project partners in the Netherlands. Regarding the virtual power plant Loenen/NL, there are already online videos available which could be used. In the case of the return visit in Thuringia, the appropriate use of adequate online workshop formats will be investigated.

4.2. Italy

4.2.1. Learning region/country

In the Apulia Region we have a “service provider driven” model where a third-party acts as a promoter of the community and aggregator of users. The promoter provides the community with the services within its competence, such as the management and maintenance of generation plants. The company has involved the local municipality to collaborate in the development of the Project. The collaboration between the municipality and the energy company allows exploitation of the complementary skills (technical skills and local knowledge) of the two parties involved to reach the value proposition of promoting the economic development of the area, enhancing all the resources present, such as the environment, institutions, culture and people.

Apulia is the region with the largest installed wind power capacity in Italy. Admittedly, however, the high concentration of onshore wind farms on its territory has posed serious problems over time. Most of the people living close to the onshore wind farms seem to suffer from the change of “their” landscape, a similar situation is also seen with large PV power plants.

The Apulia Region has intervened with its Landscape Plan guidelines, moving towards integrated use of RES (Puglia Region, 2016). Projects should seek to develop synergies with other uses and functions. Regarding PV and solar thermal energy, the technologies should be integrated in buildings, shelters, lighting systems, and noise barriers, becoming an integral part of the new urban vocabulary.

4.2.2. Good/best practice measures and the elements to be transferred

The three good practices have been identified considering several elements that are required for the Italian learning region to fill gaps and some elements that are still under definition but can be transferred under Italian national law and constraints.

The legal form of a “cooperative” applied by Ecopower is suitable for the Italian scenario, and the related governance structure will be identified with a view to the stakeholders’ role. Starting from the governance level, the business model and the financial rule of several stakeholders will be analysed, where feasible. The focus on the business model will be analysed, where feasible. The citizens empowerment, their involvement and channels of communication, as well as the opportunities for employment are factors of interest. The business model applied by Ecopower is a certain element of analysis for the transferability. How to face

implementation barriers and enhance market uptake through transfer activities

In Italy and in the Apulia Region, there is generally good public acceptance of RES, but at the same time there is a high risk of conflict when a local community is directly impacted by the construction of a RES plant. The result can be lack of acceptance by the local community and failure of many promising RES projects.

While on a global scale public opinion clearly declares preference for wind and PV energy, in several local communities there is strong opposition against the construction of new energy plants, and open conflicts prevail.

This condition is often associated with critical lack of trust between citizens and institutions, with the risk of invalidating any attempt at conveying the different interests of the various actors involved. Dissent has often mounted over many years when decisions to go ahead with certain power plants have resulted in unforeseeable or undesirable consequences in terms of soil consumption or detrimental transformation of landscape, or even in the unfulfilled expectations of local communities that do not see any potential added value in some of such interventions. Indeed, the local benefits, such as new jobs and economic and social benefits for the community, are often not perceived as such.

4.2.3. How to face implementation barriers and enhance market uptake through transfer activities

In Italy and in the Apulia Region, there is generally good public acceptance of RES, but at the same time there is a high risk of conflict when a local community is directly impacted by the construction of a RES plant. The result can be lack of acceptance by the local community and failure of many promising RES projects.

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4.2.4. Purpose and objective of the transfer activities

The main purpose of the transfer activity is, on the one hand, to learn from the Ecopower experience, particularly about the governance structure, the problems faced and the solutions found for breaking down the barriers and the social and economic benefits of REC. The cooperative's identity and the business model are the elements of interest, and they are going to be analysed in depth during the visit. The aim of Ecopower as a cooperative is to invest in the energy transition in return for fair dividends for its members; this is an economic issue that could be analyzed and compared with the Apulia Region scenario.

One opportunity could be to focus on channels and methodologies for promotional and information initiatives aiming to reduce the risks of protest/opposition and to define training activities and a dissemination process of technical support tools for launching a REC. A variety of factors that contribute to social acceptance, including trust in

public authorities, distribution of quality information, public involvement and economic benefits, are important in shaping the acceptance of RES projects, and the Ecopower project has a lengthy implementation phase that can be useful for learning.

4.2.5. Stakeholders of the learning region involved in the process

Transfer Team

The Transfer Team will be composed of 8–10 members, 4 technical experts from the project partners, and 4–6 stakeholders involved in the Apulia Region (from public authority, from SME, from service provider, from the Valfortore Citizen Cooperative).

4.2.6. Provisional time schedule for the preparation and implementation of the transfer visits

Preparatory activities:

March 2022	Preliminary meeting of the Transfer Team
April/May 2022	Online meeting of the Transfer Team with a focus on the best practice identified and the main elements of interest for pre-assessing the transfer visit
May 2022 (2 nd half)	Meeting with the Transfer Team and the main Apulia stakeholders to focus on the Apulia scenario and any gaps and barriers that could be presented and analysed during the transfer visit to find feasible solutions from the Ecopower experience. Some elements of discussion during the transfer visit are governance structure of the REC, social and economic empowerment.
June 2022	Planning of the transfer visit and the Transfer Team's online meeting including the partners from Belgium.

Implementation: (Task 6.2 and Task 6.3)

2nd half of June 2022	Transfer visit/workshop in Belgium
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Implementation: (Task 6.3)

September – October 2022	Transfer workshop in Italy
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2 nd half of October 2022	Drafting of the Transfer Roadmap and its validation by the Transfer Teams
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4.2.7. Feedback on transfer visit and training modules to be held remotely in case of persisting COVID19 restrictions

If COVID19 restrictions jeopardizing face-to-face visits/meetings persist, the Transfer Team suggests organizing virtual tours and interviews with the main project stakeholders and members of the government. This could be followed by a Q&A session to discuss barriers/criticalities and solutions. A virtual round table to present Apulian criticalities, similarities and feasible solutions could be managed from the Italian side. A networking activity with a tool like Menti or Mural could be proposed to animate discussion and point out the main elements of common interest to the participants.

4.3. Latvia

4.3.1. Learning region/country

In 2020, Latvia's share of renewable energy accounted for 42.1 % of its gross final energy consumption, which was the third highest level in EU27. However, energy production by local energy communities is just beginning to take hold.

There is not much information about energy communities in Latvia, and the prosumer approach *per se* is quite a new phenomenon. Over the past few years, in the field of solar PV technologies, Latvia has seen the development of individual prosumer capacity (at the end of 2021, there were more than two thousand grid-connected solar PV micro-generators in Latvia with the total capacity of around 14 MW), whereas collective prosumers have hardly developed.

At present, the regulatory framework for renewable energy communities in Latvia (i. e., the Amendments to the Law on Energy and the Amendments to the Electricity Market Law) is still under harmonisation, as the government has not yet submitted the final version to the Parliament (Saeima).

The largest obstacle might be the fact that community energy projects are new to Latvia. Therefore, Latvia largely needs to learn from the good examples of renewable energy communities.

4.3.2. Good/best practice measures and the elements to be transferred

Energy City Hall REC-1 (Italy). The focus will be on the role of municipalities in energy community development. In addition, the Italian experience of step-by-step development of the REC legislation is highly important in the case of Latvia as well.

4.3.3. How to face implementation barriers and enhance market uptake through transfer activities

Latvia is confronted with the following barriers:

- Lack of a regulatory framework for energy communities and a roadmap for developing renewable energy community projects
- Lack of energy community prototypes that can be modified
- Lack of citizen-driven energy initiatives
- Insufficient knowledge about technological possibilities to create energy communities
- Lack of trust in the positive potential economic impact of energy communities on households
- Lack of support instruments, both consultative and economic, at the stage when energy communities are established

Regarding the promotion of renewable energy communities active in power generation, at present only two

autonomously established pilot projects demonstrating resident co-operation in apartment buildings have been implemented in the Mārupe municipality within the framework of the “Co2mmunity: co-producing and co-financing renewable community energy projects” and its follow-up extension “Energize Co2mmunity: real-life implementation of renewable community energy projects”. Both projects were developed in the framework of the 2014–2020 EU Interreg VB Baltic Sea Region Programme. Although first lessons can be drawn, the experience is still insufficient, particularly because these two examples do not extend beyond the scale of single buildings.

4.3.4. Purpose and objective of the transfer activities

The general purpose of the transfer is to facilitate the learning process on measures and methods for renewable energy community development and management by relevant Latvian stakeholders and to encourage the adoption of the selected measures or their specific elements in the Latvian context.

The good/best practice Energy City Hall REC-1 (Italy) has been selected for theoretical testing in the Latvian context, as this case demonstrates several measures that have been indicated as significant to stimulate the energy community development process in Latvia. As such, the transfer case also demonstrates the diverse ways of how local governments can be involved in RES community projects as participants and how relevant support can be provided to them, which is one of the aspects that still needs to be defined under the transposition of the REDII and IEMD in Latvia.

The following measures already demonstrated by Italian good/best practice and expected to contribute to establishing a successful energy community are particularly important for Latvia:

1. Model of local municipal authority involvement and participation (local political leadership)
2. Organisation of co-operation between the municipality and private consumers
3. The technical, institutional and economical support received by the energy community
4. Energy management technologies: the IoT platform for managing energy flows and allocating the benefits of shared energy to its members
5. Citizen engagement in the project and approach to sharing the economic benefits
6. Impact on the social situation in the municipality and the region

4.3.5. Stakeholders of the learning region involved in the process

Transfer Team

The Transfer Team will be composed of 8–10 members: national and regional policy makers, involved energy experts who will facilitate the energy community development process in Latvia, along with representatives from municipalities and citizen NGOs.

4.3.6. Provisional time schedule for the preparation and implementation of the transfer visits

Preparatory activities:

March, 2022	Identification of the transfer region in Latvia
April – May, 2022	Setting up the Transfer Team
May – 1st half of June 2022	Preparation of the transfer visit/workshop in Italy: detailed procedure and content

Implementation: (Task 6.2 and Task 6.3)

2nd half of June 2022	Transfer visit/workshop in Italy, Municipality of Magliano Alpi
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Implementation: (Task 6.3)

September – October 2022	Transfer workshop in Latvia
September – October 2022	Drafting the Transfer Roadmap and its validation by the Transfer Teams

4.3.7. Feedback on transfer visits and training modules to be held remotely in case of persisting COVID19 restrictions

In case of persisting COVID19 restrictions, the abovementioned activities will be adapted to an online setting:

1. Project partners from Latvia (LEIF, IPE) and Italy (ENEA) will hold online meetings to specify the technical parameters (length of the workshop: two full days or four half days; dates: one after the other or one workshop day per week, the agenda and focus of each presentation, the additional technical features to be ensured during the workshop: for example, online survey tools) in the transfer workshop.
2. The speakers from the Energy City Hall REC-1 case will be asked to prepare a power point presentation for online workshops or a recorded presentation that will be watched during the workshop. Communication with the speakers will be coordinated by ENEA.
3. LEIF will ensure technical support and moderation of the whole workshop days. It will invite the

participants to the workshop and afterwards ensure collection of feedback and drafting the conclusions.

4.4. Poland

4.4.1. Learning region/country

The EnergyRegion Michałowo (Podlaskie Voivodeship), initiated in 2015 and launched on June 12th, 2017, is a dynamically developing local energy market with balanced energy demand and production, which establishes cooperation of local energy producers with consumer organisations. In the cluster, an electricity and heat producer (an agricultural biogas plant with a capacity of 0.60 MWe) and an electricity producer in a photovoltaic power plant with a capacity of 0.66 MWe benefit from additional revenues from the sale of heat and cover half of the municipality's heating costs for heating the swimming pool and the school complex. The stakeholders, who were key in supporting/implementing the project were private companies and municipalities.

4.4.2. Good/best practice measures and the elements to be transferred

EnergyRegion Michałowo (Poland)

The main elements for transfer will focus on improving the governance structure and an enabling framework for RECs. For the development of energy communities, it is also important to have cooperation between companies that produce energy and municipalities that can use this energy.

4.4.3. How to face implementation barriers and enhance market uptake through transfer activities

Key enablers to encourage the development of REC initiatives include economic benefits, lower costs associated with the purchase and operation of RES technologies and the possibility of obtaining funding and financial support to develop RES projects. The lack of economic incentives is a potential barrier to the development of RES community energy initiatives. Another potential barrier to the development of community energy initiatives is the scepticism in the population about joint investments and combining public and private capital. The lack of clear regulations and a legislative framework (work on the implementation of the REDII is still in progress) is a barrier to the development of community energy initiatives. This includes a lack of legal stability and continuous changes that prevent the introduction of long-term strategies (e.g., regarding wind energy). Definitions and specific regulations are developed very slowly, which leads to confusion about the role of the different actors.

4.4.4. Purpose and objective of the transfer activities

The Polish members of the learning regions are interested in better use of the Zalewo municipality area for energy purposes by initiating cooperation between the municipal authorities and the local enterprises that could produce energy.

Another important issue is the model of the REC organisational structure connecting local energy producers and consumers. It allows for the transfer of knowledge and experience of the energy market to the cluster and fosters development.

The main motivation of the learning process is to increase energy security and availability, enhance employment opportunities, raise energy-related and environmental awareness and stimulate economic activities in rural areas. Furthermore, the learning process aims at reducing energy costs, developing local

electromobility, and innovative tools for electricity management in the cluster.

Increasing awareness of RECs will be developed through activities aimed at consumers in the form of training, conferences, organisation of RES/low-carbon technology fairs, business location, as well as education and formation of pro-environmental attitudes from an early age.

4.4.5. Stakeholders of the learning region involved in the process

The Transfer Team will be composed of max. 10 members consisting of technical experts from the project partners, representatives of the Commune of Zalewo (Warmian-Masurian voivodship), representatives of the EnergyRegion Michałowo, a representative from the Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management in Olsztyn, representatives from SMEs and citizen associations.

4.4.6. Provisional time schedule for the preparation and implementation of the transfer visits

Preparatory activities:

March	Identification of the transfer region in Poland
April-May	Setting up the Transfer Team
May – 1st half of June 2022	Preparation work for the transfer workshop in Poland: detailed procedure and content

Implementation: (Task 6.2 and Task 6.3)

2nd half of June 2022	Transfer visit/workshop in Poland
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Implementation: (Task 6.3)

September – October 2022	Transfer workshop in Poland
September – October 2022	Drafting the Transfer Roadmap and its validation by the Transfer Teams

4.4.7. Feedback on transfer visits and training modules to be held remotely in case of persisting COVID19 restrictions

In view of the changing situation due to the COVID19 pandemics, in case of travelling and assembly restriction, an online alternative to the transfer visit will be foreseen. The following steps will be taken to ensure the most effective and successful transfer process:

1. Project partners from the Warmian-Masurian Voivodship, EnergyRegion Michałowo and other stakehold

ers will carry out an online meeting to define the technical parameters of the transfer workshop.

2. The mentors from the EnergyRegion Michałowo case will be asked to prepare power point presentations to be delivered during the online workshop or a recorded presentation that will be watched during the workshop.

3. Online meetings will include interviewing the project's main stakeholders and government members, and a Q&A session to discuss barriers/criticalities and solutions.

4.5. Spain

4.5.1. Learning region/country

The Canary Islands, an archipelago located in the Atlantic Ocean that forms a so-called autonomous community, (region) are one of Spain's target regions. The region's renewable energy generation is about 16 % of the total energy generated, which is significantly lower than the national average.² The Draft Canary Law on Climate Change and Energy Transition includes, in Art. 44, promotion of (collective) self-consumption of renewable energy.³ The region is in a good position to increase its share of renewable energy through RECs, given that the estimated local participation and investment in community projects would be high.⁴

4.5.2. Good/best practice measures and the elements to be transferred

The best practice selected by the Spanish learning region (Canary Islands) is COMPTM. Special emphasis will be placed on:

- (a) The business model of financing the installation *via* a loan to be repaid through rebates on members' energy bills
- (b) Cooperation of local authorities that have transferred unused municipal land for the installation.

4.5.3. How to face implementation barriers and enhance market uptake through transfer activities

The main barriers identified by the Spanish stakeholders include legislative aspects (lack of a complete transposition of the RED II, namely in relation to the enabling framework for REC development), as well as the social and organisational dimensions, such as the business model of the REC and persuasion of local citizens to participate. With respect to the context of the Canary Islands, one of the main obstacles is the availability of land, which is very scarce.⁵ The lack of a specific regional regulation on cooperatives also constitutes a barrier, which results in "association" as the main legal form for RECs.

The transfer activities are expected to tackle some of these problems, especially those related to social acceptance, organisational structure and financial models.

² Anuario del sector eléctrico-2019, edited in October 2020 by Consejería de Transición Ecológica, Lucha contra el Cambio Climático y Planificación Territorial <http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/istac/jaxiistac/menu.do?uripub=urn:uuid:131cf873-66a9-408d-8cfa-537d6be05067>

³ Anteproyecto de Ley Canaria de Cambio Climático y Transición Energética. Canary Parliament, 23 November 2021 https://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/medioambiente/descargas/Cambio_climatico/Proyecto-Ley-Cambio-Climatico-bo524.pdf

⁴ Deliverable 2.2. Assessment report of potentials for RES community energy in the target regions. COME RES, 31 August 2021. https://come-res.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/Resources/Deliverables/Del_2.2_Assessment_Report_of_Potential.pdf

⁵ Deliverable 2.1. Assessment report on technical, legal, institutional and policy conditions. COME RES, 28 February 2021. <https://come-res.eu/resource?uid=1009>

4.5.4. Purpose and objective of the transfer activities

- To provide useful knowledge and tools for the stakeholders based in the Canary Islands who would like to set up a REC project in their territory, including legal/technical strategies available/compliant with the existing regulations
- To provide a useful role model for the local authorities in the Canary Islands on how to give effective support to the emerging RECs in their municipalities/areas, including innovative solutions to overcome the key barriers identified (i.e., RED II transposition gaps, lack of a comprehensive regulatory framework, lack of knowledge/competencies necessary to set up a REC, etc.)
- To provide a strategy for the stakeholders in the Canary Islands for increasing social acceptance and willingness to participate in a REC
- To provide a successful financial model for the stakeholders in the Canary Islands for funding the necessary investments to create a REC.

4.5.5. Stakeholders of the learning region involved in the process

The Transfer Team will be composed of 8–10 members, 4 technical experts from the project partners, 4–6 stakeholders from the learning region (including public authorities and RECs at an early-stage of development).

4.5.6. Provisional time schedule for the preparation and implementation of the transfer visits

Preparatory activities:

1 st half of March, 2022	Identification of the transfer region in Spain
2 nd half of March, 2022	Online meeting with ENERCOOP to discuss their participation as mentoring experts
1 st half of April, 2022	Online meeting with the Canary Islands stakeholders to identify the key priorities/barriers to be addressed by the transfer exercise
2 nd half of April, 2022	Setting up the Transfer Team and dissemination of the internal concept note
May – 1 st half of June 2022	Internal meeting of the Transfer Team to discuss and further feed on the transfer concept note, with a focus on the preparation of the transfer visit/workshop in Comunidad Valenciana: definition of a detailed procedure and content, focal measures, etc.

Implementation: (Task 6.2 and Task 6.3)

2nd half of June 2022	<p>Scenario 1 (preferred): Guided study visit to the facilities of the El Realengo park (Crevillent, Alicante) and participation in a workshop to transfer the aspects of the COMPTTEM case that are most appropriate to the Canary Islands' context</p> <p>Scenario 2: Transfer workshop back-to-back with the 2nd Workshop & Policy Lab to be organised by the COME RES project in the Canary Islands.</p>
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Implementation: (Task 6.3)

2nd half of June, 2022	Dissemination of the transfer exercise summary note and preliminary identification of the next steps.
September – October, 2022	Online meeting of the Transfer Team to discuss follow-up and prepare a Transfer Roadmap.
November, 2022	Transfer Roadmap designed and validated by the Transfer Team.

4.5.7. Feedback on transfer visits and training modules to be held remotely in case of persisting COVID19 restrictions

In case of contingency, the abovementioned activities will be adapted to an online setting:

- 1–2 online meetings will be organised, consisting of a presentation of the COMPTTEM case measures selected, and they will be followed by a virtual peer-to-peer discussion (facilitated by ECORYS) with the aim to operationalize the transfer exercise.
- To ensure rich, in-depth discussions, the meetings will involve max. 5 participants each and focus on a specific measure for transferability. No break-out group discussions are foreseen.
- The meeting(s) will be structured as follows:
 - General introduction on the transfer methodology and expected results of the meeting (ECORYS and ACER)
 - Presentation on the regional context of the learning region
 - Lecture by mentoring expert (ENERCOOP) on selected measures
 - Structured peer-to-peer discussion facilitated by ECORYS/ACER between the mentoring expert and stakeholders in the learning region on the main barriers identified in the

implementation of RECs and possible solutions based on the transfer measures

- Next steps
- Conclusions (ECORYS/ACER)
- Transfer materials, including a guide for participants, will be provided by ECORYS two weeks in advance.
- Virtual collaboration and ideation technology (MIRO, Mural) will be used to facilitate dynamic interaction, brainstorming and to identify specific problems/solutions
- The meeting will be recorded and disseminated to the stakeholders in the Spanish Desk

5 Follow-up actions

Establishing the Transfer Teams and creating transfer management plans as part of Task 6.1 will be the basis for the kick start and implementation of Task 6.2 ("Capacity development and training for public authorities and/or community stakeholders in the "learning regions") and the definition of "4 capacity development and transfer workshops reports" (D.6.1). Task 6.1 will also serve as the experimental level for the implementation of Task 6.3 ("Best practice transfer roadmaps"), scheduled in M24-26 and aimed at contextualizing/accommodating GP/BP in the learning regions; Task 6.3 will result in the finalisation of "4 Best Practice Transfer Roadmaps for Learning Regions"(D.6.3)

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