Advancing renewable energy communities in Europe:
Affordable energy.
Local ownership.
Resilience.

COME RES Final Conference
31 January 2023
Brussels

Conference presentations

Image: Eduard Zayonchkovski / Dreamstime

COME RES
Advancing Renewable Energy Communities

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Welcome & Setting the Scene

Carsten Rothballer
ICLEI Europe

COME RES
Advancing Renewable Energy Communities

Freie Universität Berlin

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Introduction to COME RES

Maria Rosaria Di Nucci
Freie Universität Berlin

COME RES
Advancing Renewable Energy Communities

Freie Universität Berlin

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Summary

I. Starting conditions
II. Brief introduction to the COME RES Project
III. The dialogue with stakeholders
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The REC: a key player in the energy transition

- Supply and demand on the energy market are changing:
  - Electrification and digitalisation of society
  - An increasing share of variable RES ➡ **Flexibility** is a growing challenge in energy systems
- The Invasion of the Ukraine highlights the importance of decentralised and democratic solutions.

RECs as part of the solution:

- **Empowerment** of consumers to move from passive consumption to active engagement.
- Local ownership and local benefits generate legitimacy, **trust** and **acceptance**
- Community energy offers potential for a **bottom-up transformation** of national/local energy systems.
- Value principles of **benefits, proximity** and **grassroot ownership**

➡ RECs can play an important role in the transition to a low-carbon society

What are the RECs?

Renewable energy communities are defined as RES collective energy projects which:

- are characterised by **democratic participation and governance**
- generate tangible and collective **benefits for the local community** (through energy-saving, revenue generation or increased knowledge…)

Following the RED II, a REC is based on open and **voluntary participation**, is **autonomous**, and is **effectively controlled** by shareholders or members **located** in the **proximity** of the RES projects **owned** and **developed** by that legal entity.

Introduction to the Project COME RES

Advancing Renewable Energy Communities

What is COME RES about?

Community Energy for the uptake of renewables in the electricity sector – Connecting long-term visions with short-term actions

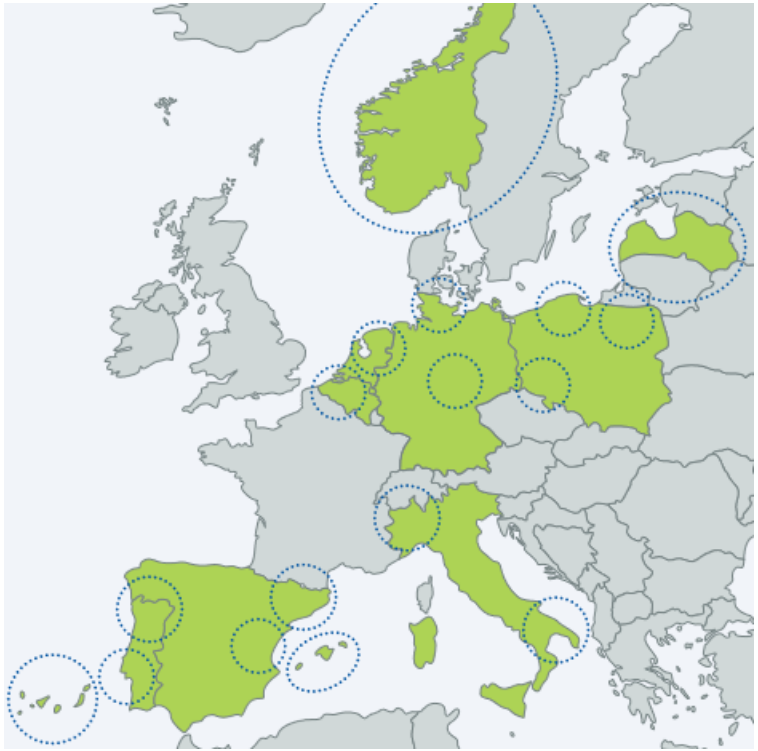
COME RES aims to increase the share of renewable energy in the electricity sector, by facilitating the development and supporting the implementation of enabling frameworks for renewable energy communities.

H2020-CSA: Sept. 2020 - Febr. 2023

Coordination: Freie Universität Berlin

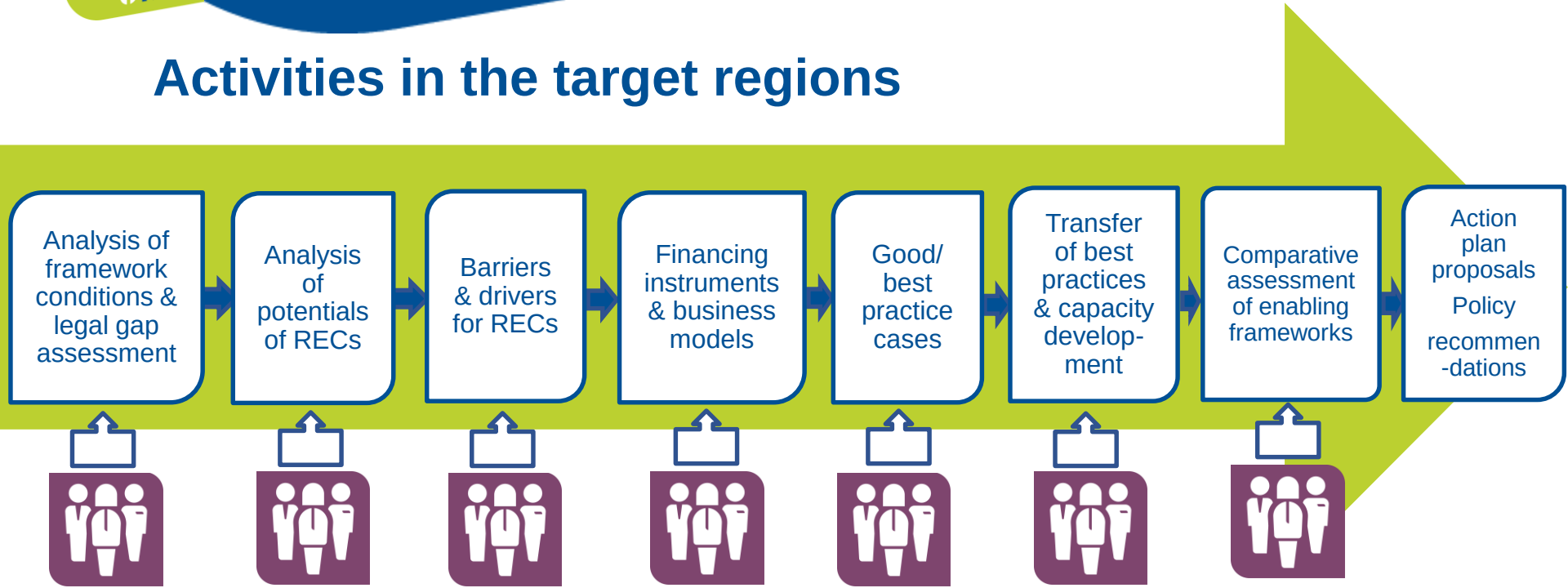
Partners: 16 partners in 9 countries (BE, DE, IT, LV, NL, NO, PL, PT, ES)

Regional & technological focus of activities



Country	Target region	Model region
Germany	Thüringia (wind & integrated solutions)	Schleswig-Holstein (wind & integrated solutions)
Belgium (Flanders)	Limburg (integrated solutions)	Province Antwerpen and East Flanders (integrated solutions)
Netherlands	Utrecht/North Brabant (integrated solutions)	Zeeland (Wind), Rijsenhout, Etten-Leur, Woerden (PV/storage)
Italy	Apulia (PV, Wind)	Piedmont (PV, hydropower)
Latvia	Whole country (Wind, PV)	Municipality of Marupe (only citizen PV)
Norway	Whole country (Wind, hydropower, PV, integrated solutions)	Island and Farmers´ communities
Poland	Mazovia Province (PV), Lesser Poland Province (PV)	Lower Silesia, Pomerania (integrated solutions), Ochotnica (PV)
Portugal	Region Norte, Alentejo, South (PV)	Lisbon (PV)
Spain	Balearic & Canary Islands (PV)	Catalonia / Region Valencia (PV)

Activities in the target regions



Stakeholder-dialogues in 9 country desks

surveys, thematic workshops & round tables with policy makers

Continuous and direct dialogue with the stakeholder

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Unique selling point: the 9 stakeholder desks

Informing and connecting regional & local stakeholders

- Accompanying the RED II implementation process.
- Information and awareness raising of communities and stakeholders.
- Strengthening networks of local actors.

Overcoming barriers involving target regions

- Identification of drivers and barriers according to the specific contexts.
- Joint development of solutions to overcome existing barriers.
- Support in the transposition and implementation of EU provisions for RECs.

Best practice transfers and creation of action plans

- Proposals and discussion of action plans for target regions in ES, LV, PT, IT to promote collective energy approaches with citizens, regional authorities and SMEs.
- Preparation of transfer roadmaps to accommodate best practices to other contexts in DE, IT, LV and ES.

Stakeholder desks in numbers

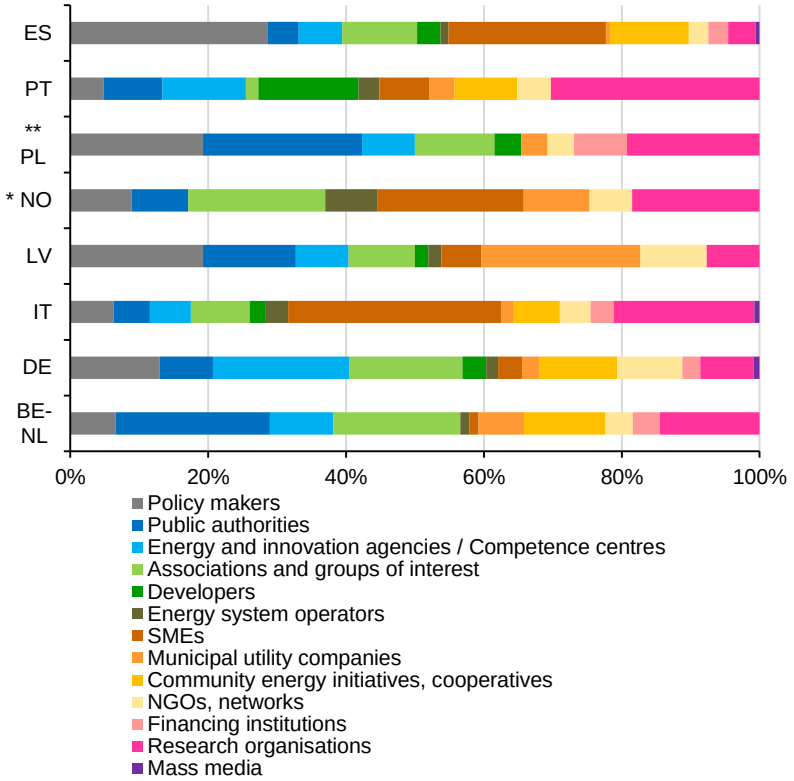
9
countries

40
Events

9
National websites

2070
Participants

200
Policy makers



The interregional and transnational transfer of best practices

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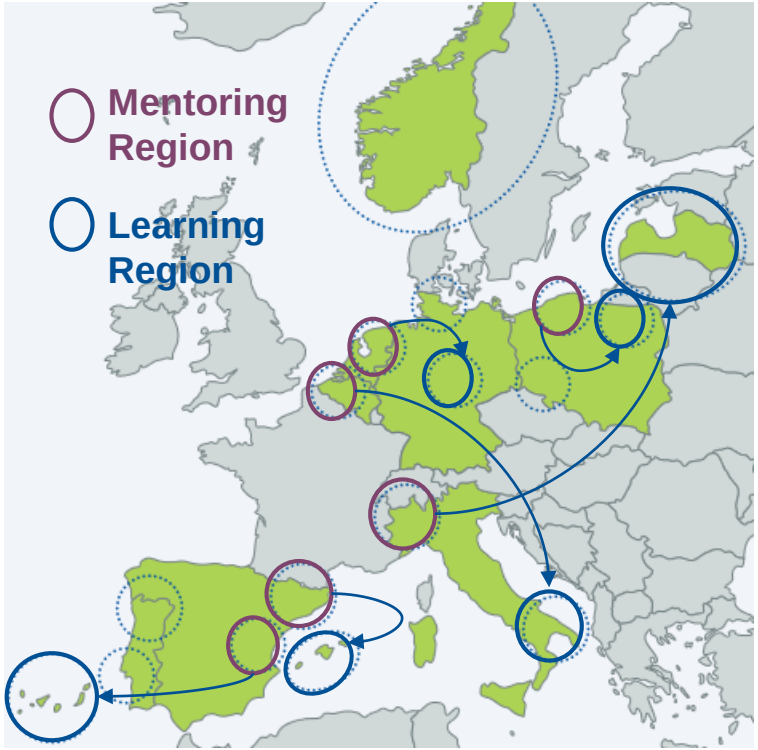
A core activity: 4 best practice transfers

Portfolio of **21 good practices** in 9 countries

Identification of **10 best practices**

Selection of **4 transferable best practices**

Formation of **Transfer Teams** (project partners, mentoring experts etc.)



Key twinning/mentoring activities:

- 3 transnational & 1 national best practice transfers
- Site visits, training and support in ‘mentoring‘ & ‘learning‘ regions (June & October 2022)
- Joint development of **transfer roadmaps** and **Memoranda of Understanding** involving learning and mentoring regions

Policy aspects

Transposition and implementation of RED II
in the 9 COME RES countries

Advancing Renewable Energy Communities

Assessment of the transposition of the enabling frameworks in the 9 COME RES countries

COME RES: Impact on policy

- **Influence** on **policy processes,** in particular LV, ES, IT, e.g. references to COME RES in the Energy Law and Electricity Market Law of Latvia.
- Participation of **200 decision makers** from 9 countries.
- Several regional, national and EU parliamentarians, Committee of the Regions and local institutional actors, including mayors esp. in DE, IT, ES.
- Participation in EU and national **consultation processes**, publication of **position papers**; presentation of COME RES at EUSEW 2021 and European Policy side event (EUSEW 2022).
- **Statement of support** from German, Italian, Spanish and Norwegian institutional actors and decision makers.

Outputs, take aways and remaining challenges

COME RES

Advancing Renewable Energy Communities

COME RES Output (selection)

- Reports on **baseline conditions** (D2.1), **potentials** (D2.2) and **drivers and barriers** (D.2.3) for RECs in the COME RES target regions
- **Regional action plans** (D3.5)
- Proposals for possible **business models** (D4.3)
- **Good Practice Portfolio** (D5.2) of 21 GPs and **10 transferable best practices** (D5.3)
- **Sustainability Scorecard** (D5.4) as a self-evaluation tool for new and existing RECs integrated in the **REC Platform** (D6.4)
- **Four Transfer Roadmaps** (D6.3)
- **Comparative analysis of RED II implementation (**D7.1)
- **Final policy report** with **policy recommendations**(D7.3)
- COME RES **final results publication** (D8.7)
- **9 country desks**, each with its own page on the COME RES website in original language;
- Several **articles** in technical and **peer-reviewed journals**

All Deliverables can be accessed from www.come-res.eu/resources

Selected takeaways

- Burdensome and lengthy registration, permitting & licensing processes & admin. hurdles associated with the REC design and operation.
- Bottlenecks in planning and permitting procedures problematic (RECs rely on volunteers).
- Local authorities face time, informational and staff constraints.
- High potential for citizen ownership in the COME RES regions.
- No “one size fits all” solution for developing a successful REC. Each project faces unique local challenges and opportunities.

→

- **Administrative simplification and support:** technical assistance for licence applications, business models, techn. & planning implementation, etc.
- **Municipalities** should be provided with tools & know-how on how to provide areas for RES facilities, set up and operate a REC.
- Importance of **one-stop-shops to** provide technical assistance for citizens, community energy initiatives, SMEs & local authorities.
- Complementing direct investments with investments by local SMEs & local authorities and other means of funding. RECs need **exclusive access to specially tailored financing**.
- **Learning from others**: National/intern. best practice transfers are important to build upon the experience of existing RECs.

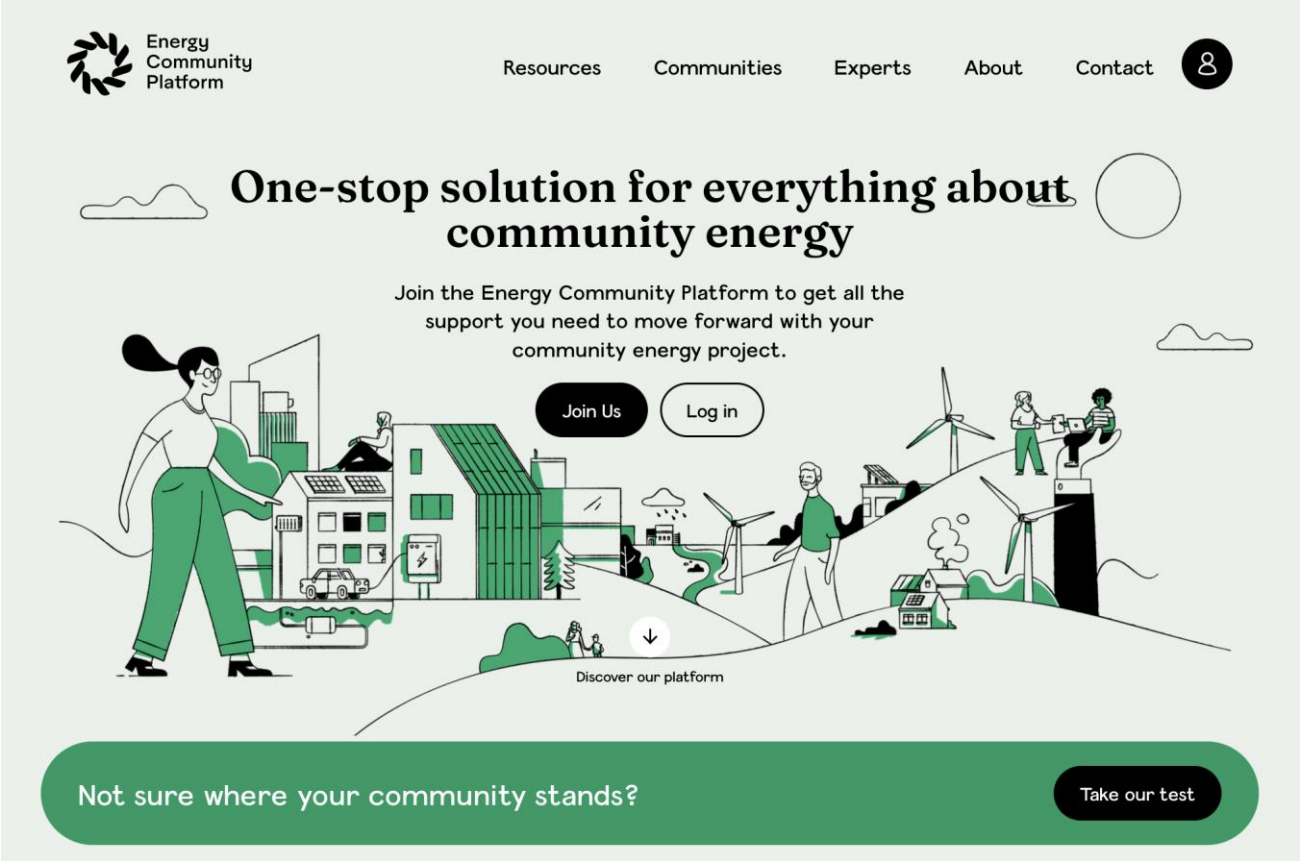
Key challenges

- Low **political attention** towards RECs in the current discourse focused on short-term political measures to mitigate the present energy crisis.
- Differing progress of the **transposition of RED II** in the 9 COME RES countries and implementation pathways regarding the **legal concepts.**
- **Pre-existing legal frameworks** in some countries (and other quasi-legal definitions).
- **Access** for all suitable **energy markets** directly or through aggregation in a non- discriminatory way.
- Missing enabling framework for **energy sharing**/Failing cooperation **with DSOs.**
- **Equal footing** with other market participants (producers, suppliers, energy service providers).
- **Proximity criterion**: (defined geographically or technically/substation) voltage/distance based.
- Fair, cost reflective, transparent and non-discriminatory **charges.**

COME RES Legacy

- **Three MoU** signed: continuation of the actions beyond of COME RES lifetime.
- **Positive signals** that the infrastructure and networks set up within the country desks will persist.
- **Actions plans** for IT, LV, ES and PT **will be taken into account for future policy formulation** in the target regions in cooperation with COME RES partners.
- The **transfer process** in Spain initiated a collaboration framework which is going to inform the policy development and support the REC creation in the **Canary Islands.**
- The **REC Platform** with its growing network of experts will be available for new and existing community initiatives.

Join the REC online platform: https://energycommunityplatform.eu/



Thank you for your attention!

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Image: Rosaria Di Nucci

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Comparative Assessment of Transposition of EU Regulatory Framework

Michael Krug
Freie Universität Berlin

Image: Eduard Zayonchkovski / Dreamstime

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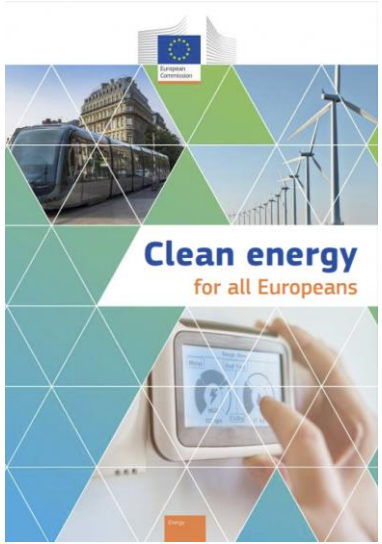
Citizen empowerment in the EU Clean Energy Package



Internal Electricity Market Directive (EU) 2019/944

→Art.15 Active customers

→Art.15 Jointly acting active customers

→Art.16 Citizen energy communities

Transposition into national law by 31.12.2020

(Recast) Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001

→Art.21 Renewables self-consumers

→Art.21 Jointly acting renewables self-consumers

→**Art.22 Renewable energy communities**

Transposition into national law by 30.06.2021

Renewable energy communities (I)

- **Definition** of RECs (Art. 2,16 RED II)
  - Legal entity
  - Open, voluntary participation
  - Shareholders/members: **natural persons**, **SMEs**, **local authorities**
  - Autonomous
  - **Effective control** by shareholders/members located in the **proximity of the RE projects** owned and developed by the entity
  - **Primary purpose**: environmental, economic, or social community benefits for shareholders/members or local areas where it operates, rather than financial profit

Renewable energy communities (II)

- **Rights** of RECs (Art. 22,2 RED II)
  - Produce, consume, store and sell renewable energy
  - Share, within the REC, renewable energy that is produced by the production units owned by that REC (…)
  - Access all suitable energy markets both directly or through aggregation in a non-discriminatory manner
- MS to carry out **assessments of barriers and potential** (Art. 22,3 RED II)
- MS to provide **enabling frameworks** for RECs (Art. 22,4 RED II)
- MS to **take into account specificities** of RECs when **designing support schemes** in order to allow them to compete for support on an **equal footing** with other market participants (Art. 22,7 RED II)

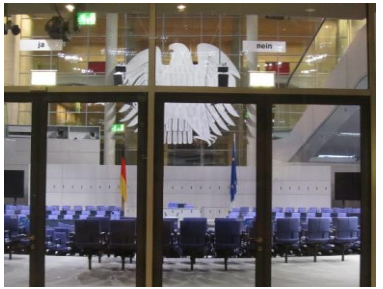
Elements of an enabling framework (Art. 22,4 RED II)

Member states to ensure that

- **unjustified regulatory and administrative barriers** to RECs are **removed**;
- the **relevant DSO cooperates with RECs** to facilitate energy transfers within RECs;
- RECs are subject to **fair, proportionate and transparent procedures, cost-reflective network charges etc.** (…); (→ **cost-benefit analysis)**
- RECs are **not subject to discriminatory treatment** with regard to their activities, rights and obligations as final customers, producers, suppliers, DSOs, or as other market participants;
- participation in the RECs is **accessible to all consumers**, including **low-income or vulnerable households**;
- **tools to facilitate access to finance and information** are available;
- **regulatory and capacity-building support** is provided **to public authorities** in enabling and setting up RECs, and in helping authorities to participate directly;
- rules to secure the **equal and non-discriminatory treatment of consumers** that participate in the REC are in place.

Comparative assessment

- Assessment of **key provisions** and **enabling frameworks for RECs**
  - (1) Definition, rights and market activities of RECs
  - (2) Core elements of enabling frameworks RED II (Art. 22(4))
  - (3) Consideration of REC specificities in support scheme designs
- Status: **15 July 2022**
- **Qualitative** and **quantitative** **assessment** of **transposition performance (→5 points rating system)**
- **Inform policy makers** at regional, national and EU level
  - ➡ Report + Policy brief
  - ➡ COME RES **country desks & policy round tables**
  - ➡ **European Policy Workshop/Round Table (30 September 2022)**



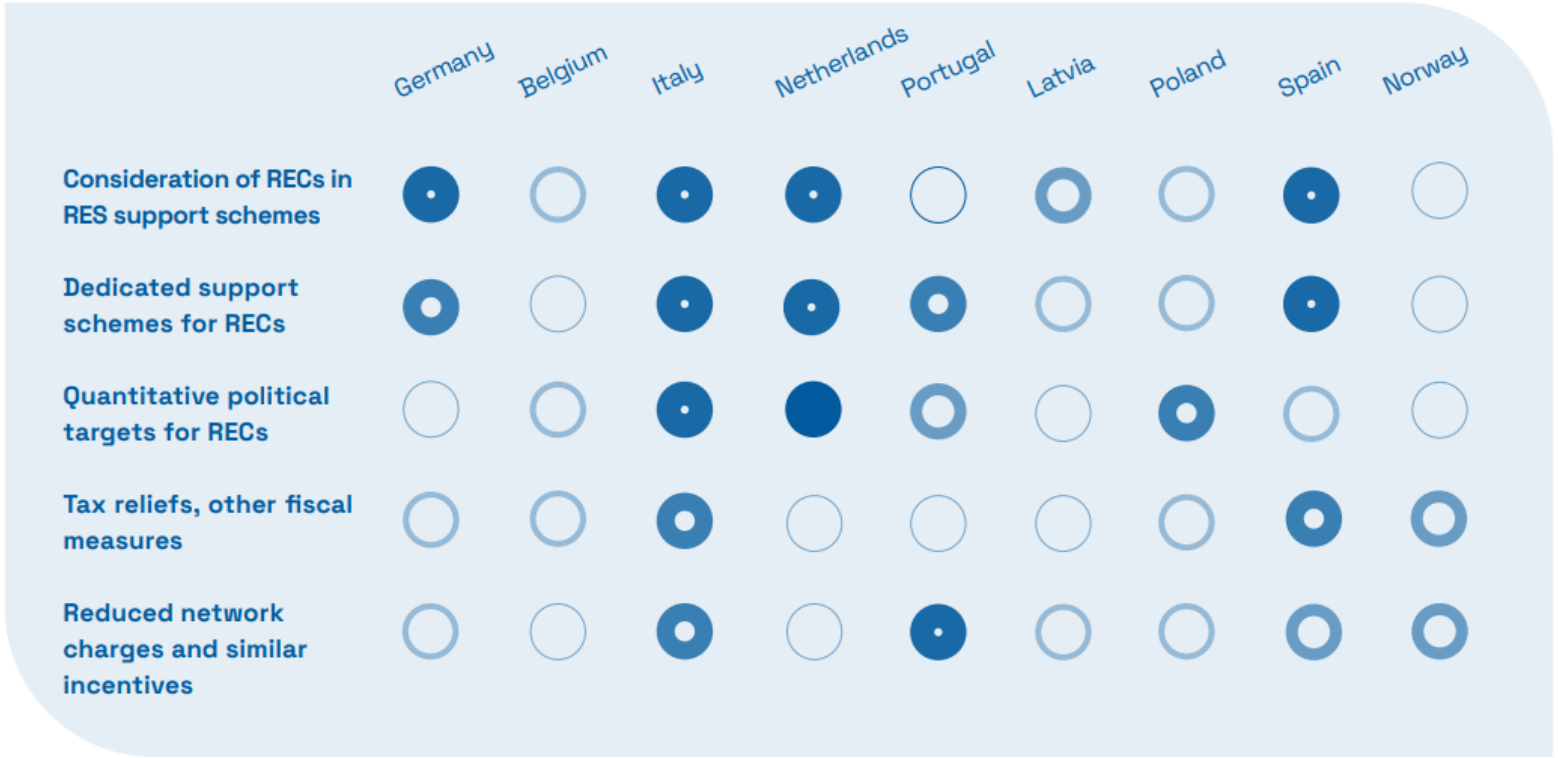
Quantitative assessment: Rating system

	0	1	2	3	4	5
Element X	Legislation is **neither in** place **nor planned**.	Legislation is in an **early stage** of development.	Legislation is in an **advanced stage** of development/ will soon be adopted; Legislation is in place, but regulations are not in line with RED II; barriers still exist.	Legislation is **in place**. Regulations are mostly in line with RED II. However, **few barriers** may exist.	Legislation is in place. Regulations are **fully in line** with RED II.	Legislation is **in place**. Regulations **fully in line** with RED II. Additional **guidance/ secondary legislation** in place.

I Definitions, rights, market activities

II Enabling framework

III Support schemes & incentives



Conclusion (I)

- Progress of transposition varies considerably in the nine analysed countries.
- By 15 July 2022, **BE (Flanders)** and **IT** had made the **most progress** in transposing the definitions, rights, and possible market activities of RECs.
- Literal transposition (“copy and paste” approach) of the definitions is common, but not sufficient.
- **IT, PT** and **BE (Flanders)** are **frontrunners** in terms of provisions for **energy sharing**.
- Most countries have made **good progress in transposing the REC definition**, but no country has developed an **enabling framework** that would **fully or largely comply** with the minimum requirements listed in the RED II.
- Enabling frameworks are still **fragmentary**, although progress is being made with different commitment and pace (**NL, IT,** and **partly SP** among the more advanced countries).

Conclusion (II)

- **Removal of existing barriers** is crucial (e.g., lengthy permitting procedures)
- **Technical** and other **restrictions** for RECs (e.g., **IT**, **ES**, **PL**)
- Key role of **Recovery and Resilience Fund** (e.g., **IT**, **ES**, **PL**, **PT**)

Promising policies and measures:

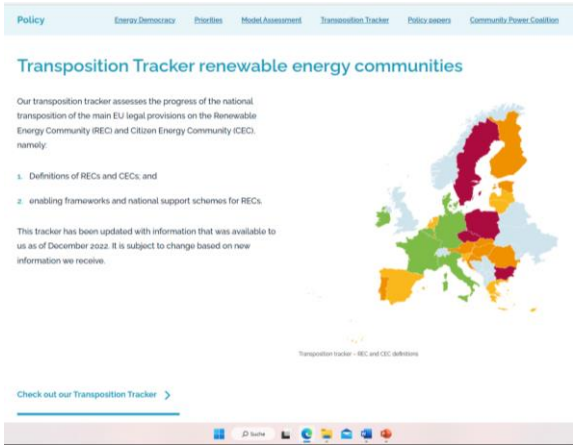
- Incentives for energy sharing: **IT**
- Quantitative targets: **BE (Flanders), NL, PL**
- Dedicated support/Revolving funds: **DE, NL**
- Consideration of RECs in support scheme design: **ES, NL, DE**

Creation of enabling frameworks is a ‚Multi-level governance' task

Find out more:

www.come-res.eu

https://www.rescoop.eu/policy



Thank you very much for your attention!

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Rating system/Calibration table (Excerpt)

Section 1: Definition and rights of RECs (RED II, Art. 2(16) and Art.22(2))

	0	1	2	3	4	5
Open participation (Participation in renewable energy projects should be open to all potential local members based on objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria)	Legislation ensuring open participation is neither in place nor planned.	Legislation ensuring open participation is in an early stage of development.	Legislation ensuring open participation is in an advanced stage of development/will soon be adopted; legislation addressing open participation is in place, but regulations are not in line with RED II provisions; some barriers still exist.	Legislation ensuring open participation is in place. Regulations are mostly in line with RED II provisions. However, a few barriers may exist.	Legislation ensuring open participation is in place. Regulations are fully in line with the RED II. Participation is open, based on objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria.	Legislation ensuring open participation is in place. Regulations are fully in line with RED II provisions. Participation is fully open and based on objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria. Complementary guidance/secondary legislation is in place.
Voluntary participation (right of members or shareholders to leave the REC or CEC)	Legislation ensuring voluntary participation is neither in place nor planned.	Legislation ensuring voluntary participation is in an early stage of development.	Legislation ensuring voluntary participation is in an advanced stage of development/will soon be adopted; legislation addressing voluntary participation is in place, but regulations are not or only partly in line with RED II provisions; some barriers still exist.	Legislation ensuring voluntary participation is in place. Regulations are mostly in line with RED II provisions. However, few barriers may exist.	Legislation ensuring voluntary participation is in place. Regulations are fully in line with RED II.	Legislation ensuring voluntary participation is in place. Regulations are fully in line with RED II provisions. Participation is fully voluntary. Complementary guidance/ secondary legislation on this issue is in place.
Effective control (RECs to be effectively controlled by shareholders or members that are located in the proximity of the RE projects that are owned and developed by that legal entity; not further specified in RED II)	Effective control has not been considered at all in legislation. No legislation is planned.	Legislation ensuring effective control is in an early stage of development.	Legislation ensuring effective control is in an advanced stage of development/will soon be adopted; legislation addressing effective control is in place, but effective control has not been further not specified; regulations are not in line with RED II provisions.	Legislation ensuring effective control is in place. Effective control has been fairly considered and at least partly specified. Regulations are mostly in line with RED II provisions; regulations may create minor barriers.	Legislation ensuring effective control is in place. Effective control has been considered well and has been further specified. Regulations are fully in line with RED II provisions.	Legislation ensuring effective control is in place. Effective control has been considered very well and has been further specified. Regulations are fully in line with RED II provisions. Complementary guidance /secondary

Key differences between CEC and REC (I)

	Citizen Energy Community (CEC)	Renewable Energy Community (REC)
Legal act	Internal Electricity Market Directive (Art. 2, Art. 16)	Renewable Energy Directive (Art. 2 , Art. 22)
Sub-sector	Electricity only	Electricity, heating/cooling, transport
Technology	Technology-open (fossil and RES based)	Only RES based technologies
Legal form	Any	Any
Membership	Open, voluntary (→ **any actor,** as long as members/shareholders engaged in **large scale commercial activity** and for which the **energy sector constitutes a primary area of economic activity** do not exercise any decision-making power)	Open, voluntary (→ only **natural persons**, **local authorities** and **SMEs** whose participation does not constitute their primary economic activity. Participation accessible to all consumers including **low-income** and **vulnerable households)**
Control	Effective control by natural persons, local authorities or small enterprises	Effective control by shareholders/members **located in the proximity** of the RE projects owned and developed by the legal entity
Autonomy		Autonomy from individual members and other traditional market actors

Key differences between CEC and REC (II)

	Citizen Energy Community (CEC)	Renewable Energy Community (REC)
Primary purpose	Social, economic and environmental benefits for members/shareholders or the local area in which the entity operates	
Activities	Generation, distribution, supply, consumption, aggregation, energy storage, **energy efficiency services**, **charging services for EV**, other energy-related services	Generation, distribution, consumption, storage, sale, aggregation, supply and sharing of renewable energy, energy-related services (commercial)
Enabling framework, support schemes	MS to provide an **enabling regulatory framework for CEC** • Participation is open and voluntary • Members/shareholders entitled to leave • Members/shareholders do not lose their rights and obligations as household or active customers. • DSOs cooperate with CECs to facilitate electricity transfers within the community • Non-discriminatory, fair, proportionate and transparent treatment • Transparent, non-discriminatory and cost-reflective network charges	MS to provide **enabling framework** to promote and facilitate the development of REC • Remove unjustified regulatory/administrative barriers • Fair, proportionate and transparent procedures • Non-discriminatory treatment • Tools to facilitate access to finance and information; • Regulatory and capacity-building support to public authorities in enabling and setting up RECs • Equal/non-discriminatory treatment of consumers that participate in a REC MS to take into account **specificities of RECs** when **designing support schemes**

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Novel Financing Instruments & Business Models for RECs

Prof. Dr. Dörte Fouquet
BBH

COME RES
Advancing Renewable Energy Communities

A short intro

The Storyline within COME RES

Tasks 4.1 and 4.2 -different types of business models and financing instruments for RECs were analysed,

Task 4.3 business model proposals for the following learning / transfer region couples :

- Thuringia (Germany) / North Brabant (the Netherlands)
- Apulia (Italy) / Flanders (Belgium)
- Latvia / Piedmont (Italy)
- Warmian-Masurian voivodship (Poland) / energyREGION Michałowo (Poland).

Assessment of examples for novel financing instruments for renewable energy communities under WP 4

This task focuses on novel financing instruments for renewable energy communities. They will be examined in greater detail, looking at the advantages and disadvantages associated with each type and whether it is publicly or privately funded. Examples of financial instruments will be analysed throughout this task, including but not limited to: market premium-scheme rules for financing of projects under non-discriminatory participation in auctioning, tax incentives, renewable energy certificates, specific local bond mechanisms, e.g. linked to local saving banks or similar institutions, crowdfunding etc. This task will also consider the role of revolving funds providing risk capital. The resulting analysis of the instruments can then be used to determine which financial instrument works best under certain conditions, to ensure clean energy investment becomes more easily obtainable. The cases and examples of this exercise will be directly relevant and feed into Tasks 5.2 and 5.3 (identification and analysis of good/best practice REC cases).

WP4 - Interaction with other tasks/work packages

Results from will feed into which Tasks/Work Packages

- Determining and selecting the most appropriate business models and legal forms for the target regions will directly feed into:
  - **Task 3.4-3.5:** share with the stakeholders the results determining the appropriate business models and legal forms in the target regions.
  - **Task 5.2-5.3:** Identification and analysis of best practices. The analysis under this task will include innovative business and cooperation models
  - **Task 6.4**: Renewable Energy Community Platform. Providing support to RECs regarding development and organization (could include the best business models options available).
  - **WP 7:** Policy monitoring, policy assessment and policy lessons. Towards the lessons into practical guidance for policy makers on how to effectively tap the REC potentials identified and how to facilitate market uptake.

A lot of obstacles before one comes to RECS and Financing Key findings under WP 6 (Fu Berlin)

- **Definitions** of RECs are often **literally transposed**, but secondary legislation lacking (Flanders), IT, LV, PT, SP → „frontrunners“ BE
- **Energy sharing** still neglected in DE, NL, PL, SP. In most other countries financially not attactive → frontrunners IT, BE (Flanders)
- **Assessment of barriers & potentials** partly neglected (Flanders), IT, NL, SP → frontrunners: BE
- **Enabling frameworks** are mostly still **fragmentary** → frontrunners: NL, (SP)
- **Recovery/resilience plans as important enabler- but knowledge on use and access is an issue** → frontrunners: IT, PL, SP
- **Dedicated support schemes** for RECs; → frontrunners: IT, NL, SP
- **Consideration of RECs in RES support schemes**: → frontrunners: DE, NL, SP

Key differences between CEC and REC (I) WP 7

	Citizen Energy Community (CEC)	Renewable Energy Community (REC)
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Control	Effective control by natural persons, local authorities or small enterprises	Effective control by shareholders/members **located in the proximity** of the RE projects owned and developed by the legal entity
Autonomy		Autonomy from individual members and other traditional market actors

Key differences between CEC and REC (II)-WP 7

	Citizen Energy Community (CEC)	Renewable Energy Community (REC)
Primary purpose	Social, economic and environmental benefits for members/shareholders or the local area in which the entity operates	
Activities	Generation, distribution, supply, consumption, aggregation, energy storage, **energy efficiency services**, **charging services for EV**, other energy-related services	Generation, distribution, consumption, storage, sale, aggregation, supply and sharing of renewable energy, energy-related services (commercial)
Enabling framework, support schemes	MS to provide an **enabling regulatory framework for CEC** • Participation is open and voluntary • Members/shareholders entitled to leave • Members/shareholders do not lose their rights and obligations as household or active customers. • DSOs cooperate with CECs to facilitate electricity transfers within the community • Non-discriminatory, fair, proportionate and transparent treatment • Transparent, non-discriminatory and cost-reflective network charges	MS to provide **enabling framework** to promote and facilitate the development of REC • Remove unjustified regulatory/administrative barriers • Fair, proportionate and transparent procedures • Non-discriminatory treatment • Tools to facilitate access to finance and information; • Regulatory and capacity-building support to public authorities in enabling and setting up RECs • Equal/non-discriminatory treatment of consumers that participate in a REC MS to take into account **specificities of RECs** when **designing support schemes**

Some „simple“ messages

I. A classic definition of a business model cannot be used directly in a RECS project without adaption and including social aspects- as much or even more than monetary benefits.

II. A distinction of addition:
   I. “Cultural factors” (e.g., local cooperative culture and communitarian culture),
   II. “Social factors” (e.g., local problem of energy poverty),
   III. “Environmental factors” (e.g., local environmental factors), and
   IV. “Political factors” (e.g., local political actors pushing for community energy development).

➢ Maybe one should use the term **„socio-economic renewable business model**“ © SER-BM ☺

II. No condition in a model region is 100 % applicable in another (target-) region, -legislation, Funding mechanisms for the municipalities, autonomy of municipalities, barriers differ

III. Adaptation of good practices in one region for another region is necessary in order to make “lessons- learned“ work.

IV. Like no good meal can come out of a bad recipe and bad ingredients- a solid economic basis and a solid and embracing legal framework is key for a successful REC

Viable access to financing – our findings

Different conditions for RECs and the viability of access to financing and support for RECs.

We have found specifically on the finance side many similarities but also strong differences between the regions/Member States. Not surprisingly the work underlined the clear link to the effect, that if the legal and regulatory environment for RECs is clear, the rules of RED II are observed and national legislation is not counteracting, the pathway towards financing is easier.

RECs often are driven as much by environmental-ethical/socio-ecological motives and often do not see the profit margin as primary interest, nonetheless it plays a role especially when new RECs are to be developed. Access to finance and investors needs a lot of clarity on the objective and design of the RECs. Where this is not established well and where knowledge on the benefits for such projects is limited, the access barriers are high.

The beauty of local funding

It is important, that local funds or national or regional funds support the local administration and enable it to engage and support RECS.

The less municipalities -under the legal set-up do not have access to own funding sources, the more revolving funds or guarantees are important.

We could analyse various examples for guarantee or revolving funds in our partner regions:

In Germany and its Land Schleswig-Holstein for example a community resp. citizens' energy fund (Bürgerenergiefonds) was established in 2018 as a revolving fund, providing risk capital for citizen/community energy projects to pre-finance their upfront costs in the start-up phase.

We are looking under Task 4.3. to draft more general guidelines for such funds also for the other regions of the project.

EU Revolving Funds

We could envisage to provide input into a proposal for an EU Revolving fund:projects get a low-cost loan which becomes a grant in the circumstance that the project does not progress to become financially stable but is repaid if the project succeeds.

Access to this revolving fund can be facilitated by the EU REC facility. It would also make sense to look more intensively in the elements of the various direct support mechanisms such as in Italy, where cities with less than 5.000 inhabitants get provided with €50.000 per year for 2022, 2023 and 2024, which can be entirely invested in renewable energy communities and to try to create model templates for communities.

National support programmes are in place in many countries, often administered by public banks and financing agencies. A modelling under the best examples approach would be helpful.

Contextual factors

I. Financial factors, include “Investment model and sources” (i.e., origin, participation, asset ownership, etc.) and “Financial model and long-term sustainability” (i.e., income sources, distribution among participants, etc.).

II. Organisational factors, important because they enable the day-to-day work of the REC. They include “Legal factors” (i.e., legal form such as cooperative, association, etc.) and “Membership rights, participants’ roles, and decision-making structure”.

III. Public authority support factors, include “Role and involvement of local public authorities” and “Established infrastructure of public assistance and institutional support”.

IV. Participation and inclusiveness factors, include “Openness, stakeholder involvement and citizen participation” and “Inclusiveness and participation of vulnerable groups”.

V. Innovativeness factors, such as “Innovativeness and encouragement of innovative practices”.

What did we already say?- a good REC needs a good enabling municipality

- Be **leaders by example,** join RECs as members /shareholders and create trust.
- Provide **financial support** to RECs (e.g., by providing loans of guarantees).
- Develop **inventories of roofs** and **public/private spaces** suitable for **RES use** (e.g. “solar cadasters”)
- Offer municipal roofs and space to RECs for RES production.
- Purchase electricity/heat from RECs.
- Support the development of RECs through **public procurement and** apply **social/environmental criteria** when leasing land/roofs to RES developers requiring participation of local communities or when purchasing electricity/heat.
- Be **facilitators, awareness raisers** and **networkers.**





Role of municipality in a REC

Potential landowner – lessor for RECs as lessee

Local planning body and permitting authority

Potential investor and shareholder (involvement of local savings bank and local DSO)

Potential funder, facilitator and networking asset

Access to EU /National/Local funding via municipality

Our Dutch gardens- it‘s not always only about tulips - it‘s about renewable energy – Dude!

The Dutch Nature and Environment Federations (Natuur en Milieufederaties) and Wageningen University & Research developed the concept of the Energy Gardens.

To create synergies between the use of renewable energy (especially through solar farms and ground-mounted panels), nature conservation, recreation and education.

The early and extensive participation of the local population, extensive dialogue formats and the financial participation of local communities played a key role in the success.

A wonderful roll-out model for other regions

Knowledge platform for access to financing- the Montessori Principle ☺

Do it yourself as best as you can-----

REScoop is one of our our key guarantors in the project for linking succesful Funding Research and Piloting Projects with ComeRes and beyond

Sometimes funding is better done with own creativity especially when energy prices are high and public support on national level weakened (Spain in the past (before 2018/19– no longer applicable. Spain now frontrunner. Creationo of SOM energia Generation KwH - Members of the Coop invited to provid a long-term-zero-interest loan of 100 EUR minimum each. Pay back in 25 years electriciy to be paid at cost as long as loan exists- Win-Win for all and benfit to invest in new projects…. .

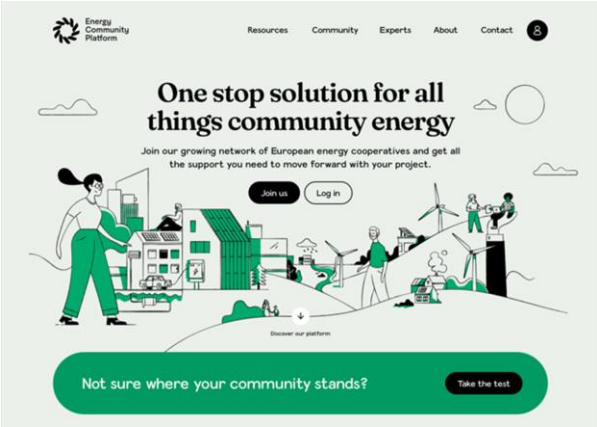
This and much more also on REScoop MECIS platform- www.mecise-europa.eu

Energy Community Platform

Main features:

- **test** to determine the stage of development of the community project - tailored overview of resources based on your test results
- **community energy map** with the possibility to contact the communities directly
- **expert database** with the possibility to contact experts directly
- **resources database/toolbox**
- **COME RES sustainability scorecard**

Target users: citizens and communities that want to start or advance their energy community projects



Check it out! https://energycommunityplatform.eu/

PARTNERS


ffu
Freie Universität Berlin


Energy Ville
Empowered by KU Leuven, VITO, imec & UHasselt


bbh
BECKER BÜTTNER HELD


REScoop.eu


ecoazioni


ENEA
Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development


LATVIJAS VIDES INVESTĪCIJU FONDS
LATVIAN ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTMENT FUND

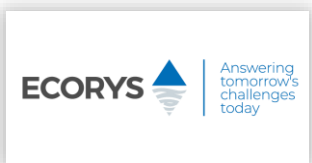

FIZIKĀLĀS ENERĢĒTIKAS INSTITŪTS
INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL ENERGETICS


TU/e


CICERO
Center for International Climate Research


NVE
Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate


KAPE


ECORYS
Answering tomorrow's challenges today


ACER
Asociación Canaria de Energías Renovables


inegi


ICLEI
Local Governments for Sustainability
EUROPE

CONTACT

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This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 953040. The sole responsibility for the content of this document lies with the COME RES project and does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the European Union.

Advancing renewable energy communities in Europe:
Affordable energy.
Local ownership.
Resilience.

COME RES Final Conference
31 January 2023
Brussels

Multifunctional Energy Gardens

Lucas Schwarz
Freie Universität Berlin
Rien de Bont
Eindhoven Technical University
Axel de Meijer
Natuur en Milieu Federatie Gelderland

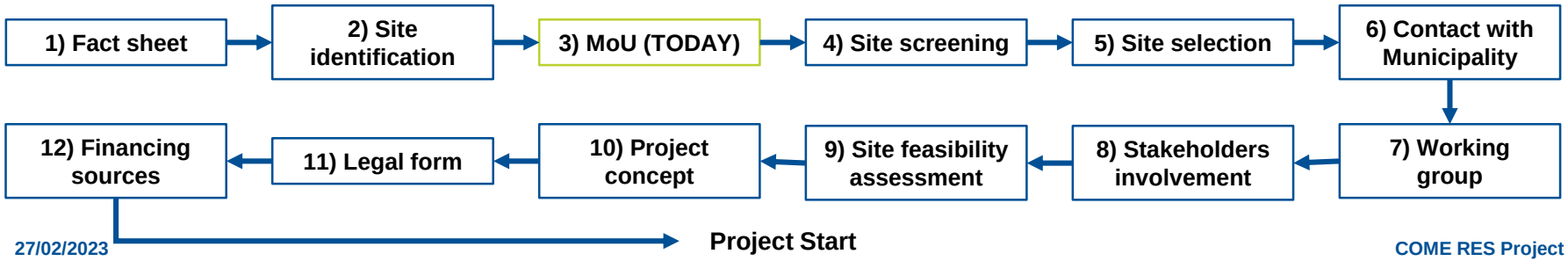
COME RES
Advancing Renewable Energy Communities

Multifunctional Energy Gardens

Experience nature and environment in a solar park

Lessons Learned

- **Variety of RES plants** to increase economic viability (e.g. medium-sized wind power plants, biogas plants or energy grasses)
- Stakeholders need to be acquired on a **local level** to enable a socially acceptable project
- Acquisition of **risk capital** is essential (depending on national context)
- **Ownership model** should be designed in a participatory format to increase local acceptance
- **Involvement of local people** already during early planning stage
- **Political support** is crucial
- Role of country desk actors: **Knowledge and support hub** for local initiators (bottom-up approach)



Memorandum of Understanding

Already signed by

BürgerEnergie Thüringen e.V.

BUND FRIENDS OF THE EARTH GERMANY Landesverband Thüringen e.V.

STIFTUNG LANDSCHAFTSPARK NOHRA

Energiegenossenschaft Ilmtal eG

Signing today

Freie Universität Berlin

BECKER BÜTTNER HELD

ThEGA Thüringer Energie- und GreenTech-Agentur

TU/e EINDHOVEN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

de natuur en milieufederaties

The Renewable Energy Communities (RECs) of Magliano Alpi

as catalysts of local sustainable development

Sergio Olivero

Comunità Energetica Rinnovabile Magliano Alpi

Politecnico di Torino

ENERGY CENTER

January 31th,2023

The *Renewable Energy Communities of Magliano Alpi - I*

- City of Magliano Alpi: 2,184 inhabitants, Province of Cuneo
- Since December 2020, **First** Italian **Renewable Energy Community** (**REC**), compliant with the RED-II Directive as adopted by the Italian Government (art. 42 bis, Law "Milleproroghe" 28 February 2020).
- Member of RESCOOP
- Objectives:
    - **Help Citizens and SMEs to cope with Energy Transition**
    - **Support local economic development in the post-Covid phase**
    - **Support other Cities to design and activate RECs**
- By 2021, **two additional RECs** are ready to be activated: **REC-2** by July 2022 (Art. 42 bis) and **REC-3** (Dlgs 199/2021), that will incorporate all RECs. Total installed PV power in May 2022: **108 kWp**
- Because of the **new** Italian law on RECs (law Dlgs 199/2021, final transposition of RED-II Directive, expected mid 2022) **the three RECs will be merged into a unique "bigger" RECs** (possibly in December 2022)

The *Renewable Energy Communities* of Magliano Alpi - II

- The **MACADO Project** (Magliano Alpi - Carrù - Dolceacqua) to create two "***Great RECs***" in compliance with the new law Dlgs 199/2021, entering into force in October 2021 (boundary: HV station).
- **Co-ordinated business plans for two RECs**: in Magliano-Carrù (up to **3 MW**) and in Dolceacqua, near Montecarlo (up to **1.5 MW**).
- The projects will apply to the **Italian Recovery and Resilience Fund** (**PNRR**, 2.2 BILLION euros for cities below 5,000 inhabitants).
- Funded by the Compagnia di San Paolo
- Partners

Fondazione Compagnia di San Paolo

NEXT GEN W.E
Competenze, strategie, sviluppo delle Pubbliche Amministrazioni.

Magliano Alpi | Carrù | Dolceacqua

Technical partners

GOLER

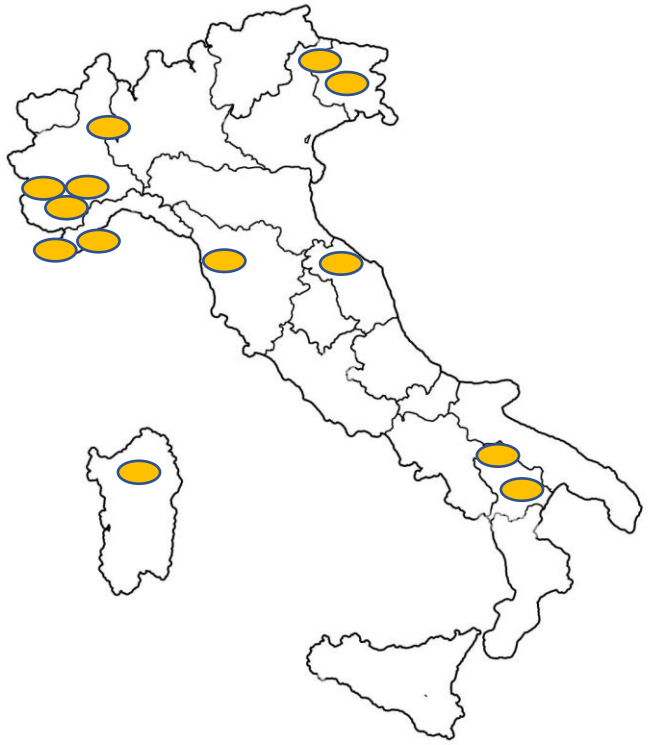
enerbrain®
For an intelligent use of energy

Comunità Energetica Rinnovabile Magliano Alpi

Politecnico di Torino | ENERGY CENTER

«*Magliano&Friends*» network

The **City of Magliano Alpi** is signing **official agreements with other Cities** in Italy, with the objective of speeding up the process of REC design and implementation.



- **Comunità Collinare del Friuli**
- **Matera**
- **Ferrandina** (MT)
- **Carrù** (CN)
- **Montelabbate** (PU)
- **Granozzo con Monticello** (NO)
- **Collesalvetti** (LI)
- **San Daniele del Friuli** (UD)
- **Ceriana** (IM)
- **Rittana** (CN)
- **Benetutti** (SS)
- **Dolceacqua** (IM)
- ……

The *Renewable Energy Communities* of Magliano Alpi - III

8e Edition du 14 au 15 septembre 2022

Riviera Electric Challenge

Cagnes for

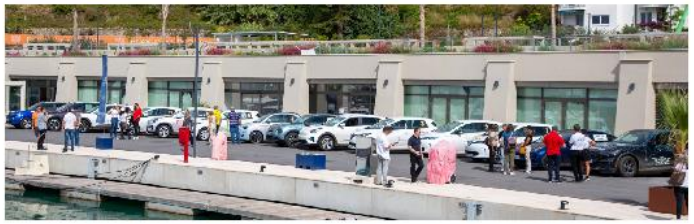
2022 2022 RIVIERA ELECTRIC CHALLENGE

Nous vous proposons un parcours inédit, où vous pourrez découvrir de nouveaux lieux dans une ambiance chaleureuse et participer à des épreuves de régularité.

Nous aurons le plaisir de rencontrer les entreprises et les collectivités locales sensibles à l'électromobilité, et nous mettrons à l'honneur toutes les infrastructures de recharges présentes sur le parcours du rallye.
Cette édition sera co organisée par l'**Automobile Club de Nice** et l'**AC Ponente Ligure**, ainsi que la **Mairie de Monaco**.
C'est dans cet esprit que la commune de **Cagnes-sur-Mer** et **Mc2d**, organisateur d'**Ever Monaco**, ont le plaisir de vous convier à l'édition 2022 du Riviera Electric Challenge !

Rassemblement de véhicules électriques : mardi 13 septembre 2022 à Cagnes-sur-Mer

Déroulé du rallye : mercredi 14 et jeudi 15 septembre 2022



Pour nous contacter : rec@mc2d.org

Parcours côté Français

Détail Etape première journée du 14 septembre 2022

• **Cagnes-sur-Mer** ➤ St Laurent-du-Var ➤ St Martin-du-V
➤ Lantosque ➤ La Bollène-Vésubie
➤ Col du Turini ➤ Moulinet ➤ Sospel
➤ Olivetta San Michele ➤ **Dolceacqu**

Epreuves de régularité organisées par l'Automobile Club de Nice

Parcours côté Italien

Détail Etape deuxième journée du 15 septembre 2022

• **Dolceacqua** ➤ Isolabona ➤ Pigna ➤ Colle di Langan
➤ Monte Ceppo ➤ Bajardo
➤ San Romolo ➤ Perinaldo ➤ Soldano
➤ Vallecrosia ➤ Airole ➤ **Monaco**

Epreuves de régularité organisées par l'AC Ponente Ligure

Comunità Energetica Rinnovabile Magliano Alpi

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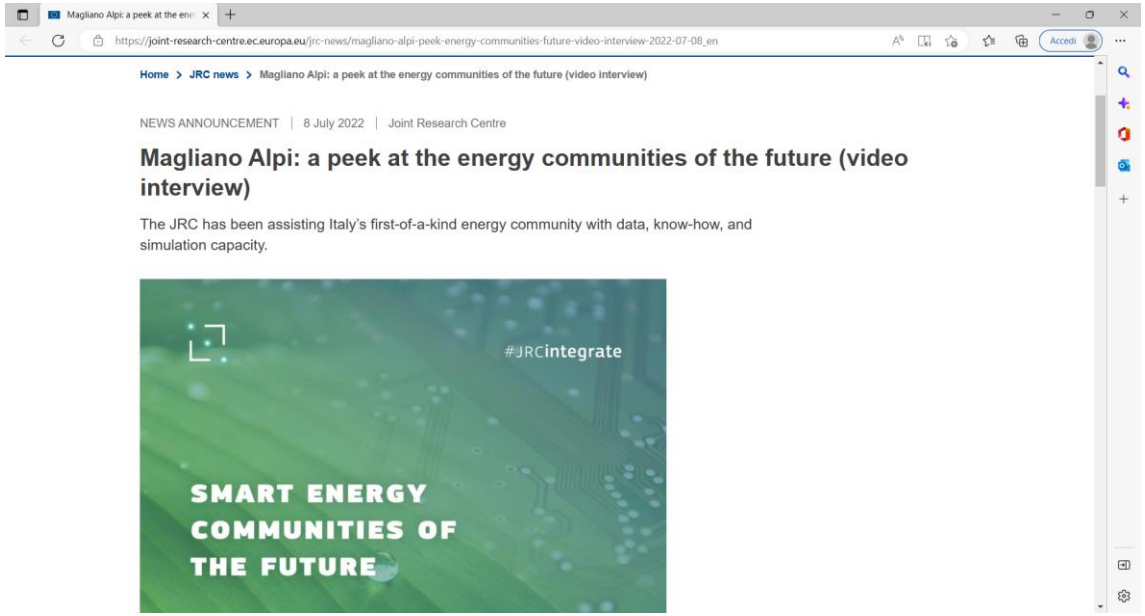
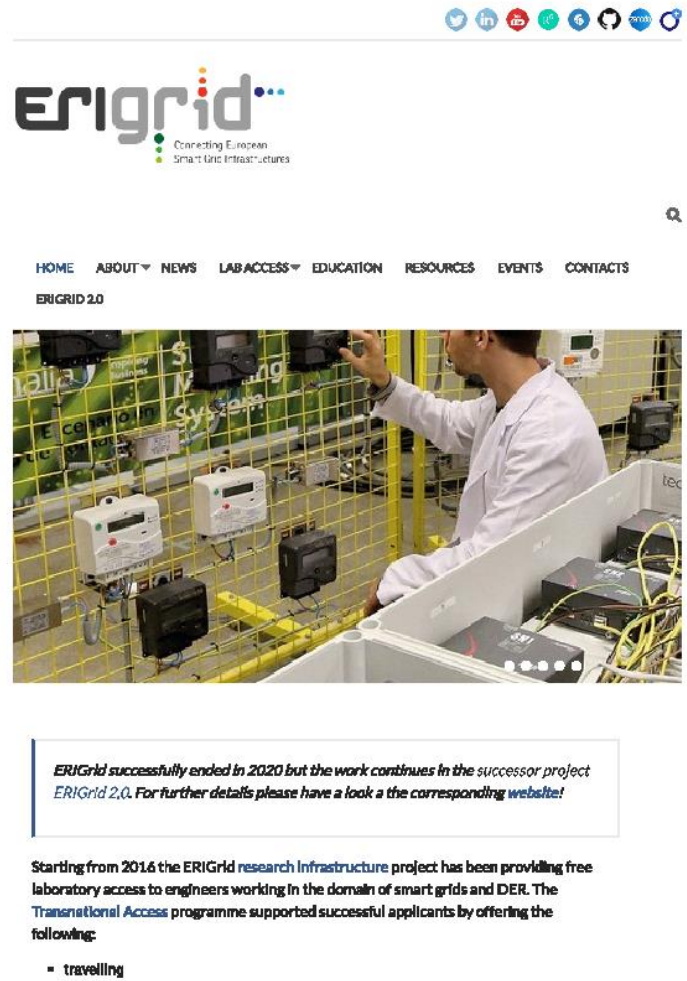
The *Renewable Energy Communities* of Magliano Alpi - IV

The **ERIGRID Project** in partnership with the JRC of the European Commission





https://joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu/jrc-news/magliano-alpi-peek-energy-communities-future-video-interview-2022-07-08_en

Comunità Energetica Rinnovabile Magliano Alpi | Politecnico di Torino | ENERGY CENTER

The «*GO-CER*» of Magliano Alpi

Municipality

- Independent guarantor
- Can be a member of the REC

- Enables design&implementation supply chains of local stakeholders
- Some incentives (e.g. 50% fiscal bonus on PV + 110 €/MWh REC incentives) can effectively be provided by GO-CER only

→ ***competitive advantage***)

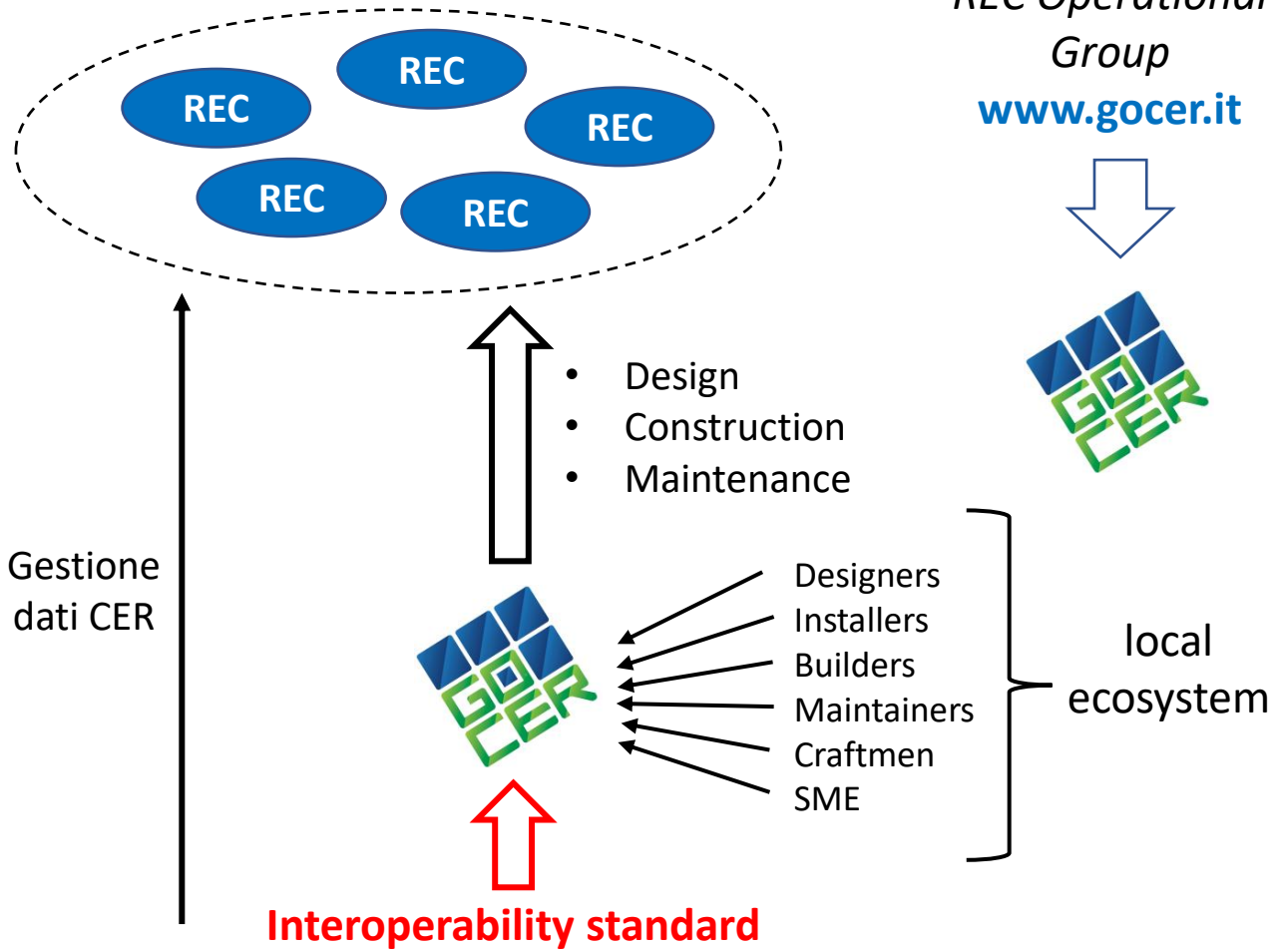
Citizens and Companies

- Know «*whom to contact*» (a face, not a call center)

GO-CER

REC Operational Group

www.gocer.it



Digital platform for REC management

Magliano Alpi's network and RECOCER

Collesalvetti

Municipalities

16.700 inhab.

Italy's first REC (2020)

Magliano Alpi
2.200 inhab.
n. 3 RECs by 2021

Politecnico di Torino | ENERGY CENTER

Agreements in compliance with Art 15 of the law 7 n. 241/1990
10 Municipalities (Sep. 2021) are in signing process - 40.000 inhabitants

Comune i

MF is creating «clustering capacity»

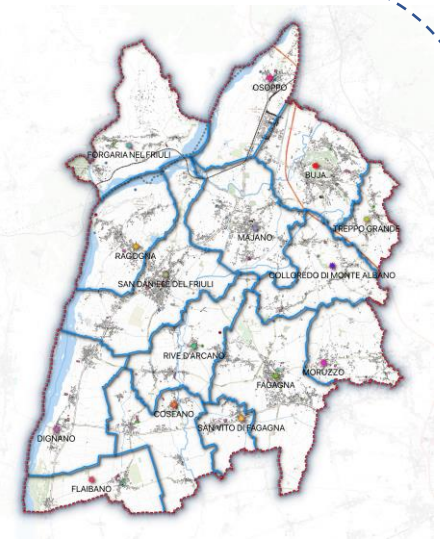
City Network «MF)

Magliano&Friends

Comunità Energetica Rinnovabile Magliano Alpi | Politecnico di Torino | ENERGY CENTER | IFEC ITALIAN FORUM OF ENERGY COMMUNITIES

synergies

COMUNITÀ COLLINARE DEL FRIULI



50.000 inhab.
RECOCER Project

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Italy's greatest REC Project
www.recocer.eu
€ 5,4 milion
to be spent by 2023

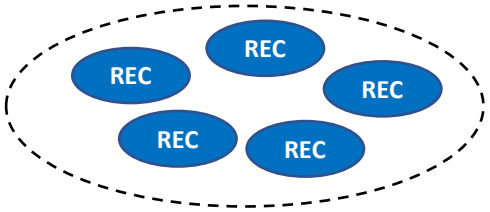
CCF is the clustering entity who provide the governance thanks to its institutional legal personality

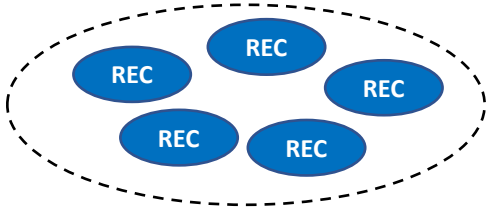
Magliano Alpi's Replication process

Magliano's Territorial Scope

TS - M

proximity, manageability, credibility





LOCAL Territorial Scope

TS- local

proximity, manageability, credibility

Shared expression of interest to choose product&service providers
Sharing management, administration and fiscal know-how
Building local supply chains to leave the value al local level
Benchmark capacity
Strategic data reservoir to design innovative business models
Project management (including post-Covid funds)

local

Comunità Energetica Rinnovabile Magliano Alpi

Living lab & testbe

Smart Energy Systems ERA-Net

Partner

Agreement

Research

Politecnico di Torino

ENERGY CENTER

Magliano Alpi

Administrative support

Municipality *i*

Recent achievements

IFEC ITALIAN FORUM OF ENERGY COMMUNITIES

WORLD ENERGY COUNCIL ITALIA

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Comunità Energetica Rinnovabile Magliano Alpi

Community Partner

ATENES

AUC ENERGIA EQUA E SOSTENIBILE

www.atenesauc.eu

Comunità Energetica Rinnovabile Magliano Alpi

Founding partner

RESCOOP.EU

Comunità Energetica Rinnovabile Magliano Alpi

Partner

Hints for a strategic vision

- Thanks to **tax bonuses** and **incentives**, **in Italy** the turnover and profit margins linked to the management of the Energy Transition present exciting prospects for growth in the short, medium and long term ***"There's a lot of money…"***

- These resources, **if used with a redistributive and not only predatory logic**, are capable of **supporting the local economy**, creating orders and jobs and favoring (also thanks to "smart working") the repopulation of small towns.

- The **Clean Energy Package** of the European Commission **puts the citizen-prosumer at the center of the Energy Transition:** the Directives on Energy Communities (CER and CEC) can be considered a tool to "give voice" to citizens in the definition of a new model of sustainable development.

- The **Magliano Alpi's M&F RECs** and **RECOCER** propose themselves as **catalysts for a process of rethinking the "energy driven" business models**, in which the **Energy Transition** creates tangible benefits for local communities also building a narrative based on the proactive involvement of citizens. cittadini.

Contact

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President of the Scientific Committee

President of the Scientific Committee

Member of the Scientific Committee

Advancing renewable energy communities in Europe:
Affordable energy.
Local ownership.
Resilience.

COME RES Final Conference
31 January 2023
Brussels

Overall COME RES Policy Recommendations

Michael Krug
Freie Universität Berlin

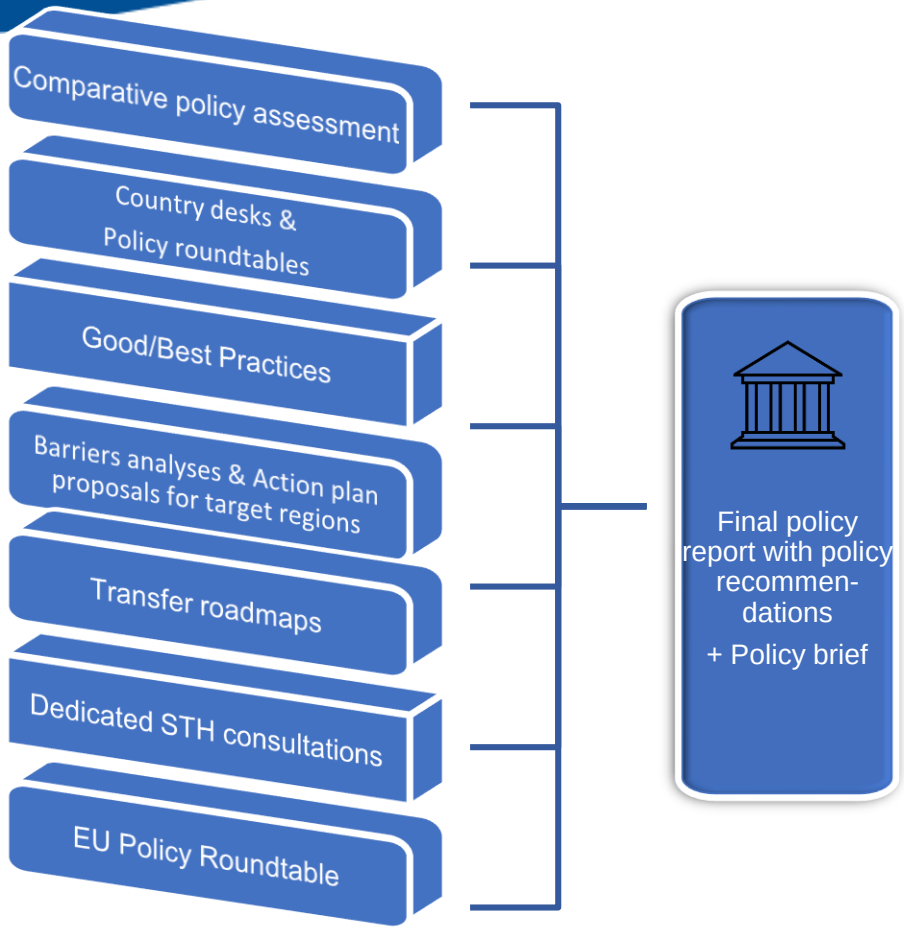
COME RES
Advancing Renewable Energy Communities

Freie Universität Berlin

Image: Eduard Zayonchkovski / Dreamstime

From analysis to recommendations

- **Recommendations** are based on **policy lessons** from key policy related activities
- **Cross-country** and **country-specific** recommendations
- **Final policy report** + **Policy brief**
- **Addressees:** politicians, policy makers, policy advisory organisations and interested STH at EU, national, regional and municipal level
- **Consultation** and **feedback** in country desks, policy round tables


Comparative policy assessment
Country desks & Policy roundtables
Good/Best Practices
Barriers analyses & Action plan proposals for target regions
Transfer roadmaps
Dedicated STH consultations
EU Policy Roundtable
Final policy report with policy recommen-dations
+ Policy brief

Cross-country recommendations (I)

- Make RECs a **cornerstone of any political strategy** to address the global energy and climate challenges. RECs should form an integral part of **local sustainable development strategies**.

- Ensure a **complete transposition** of the provisions for RECs laid down in the RED II. This includes not only transposition of the **definition, rights and duties** of RECs, but particularly the **creation of an enabling framework** for RECs pursuant to Art. 22(4) of the RED II and their **proper consideration in support schemes**.

- Implement **Article 22(3) of the RED II** and carry out an **assessment of barriers and potentials** for the development of RECs. Use the information gained from this assessment to establish effective enabling frameworks for RECs.

- Implement **Article 22(4) of the RED II** and carry out a **transparent cost benefit analysis** of **distributed energy sources**.

Cross-country recommendations (II)

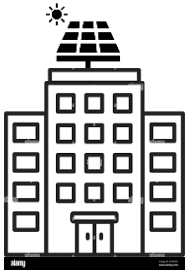
- Report the transposition progress with regards to the elements of the enabling framework for RECs when preparing the **national energy and climate progress reports**[1] and when **updating the NECP** [2].

- Set **concrete objectives** and **quantitative targets** for RECs taking into account
  - the **quantitative targets** of the **EU Solar Strategy COM (2022) 221 „***to set up at least one RE-based energy community in every municipality >10,000 by 2025.*
  - the examples of other countries and regions which have set quantitative targets, like the **Netherlands, Poland, Flanders, Piedmont etc.**

[1] *due by 15 March 2023*
[2] *due by 30 June 2023*

Cross-country recommendations (III)

- **Create a legal framework, enable** and **incentivise** the implementation of **collective self-consumption (CSC) schemes** and **energy sharing**. Remove administrative barriers and promote the implementation of **pilot projects**.
- Make sure that **tenants** can participate in **CSC schemes** and energy communities. Promote **landlord-to-tenant** electricity models and remove administrative barriers.
- **Remove administrative barriers** discouraging the participation of **low-income** and **vulnerable households** in RECs (including barriers related to housing and social/welfare legislation).
- Accelerate the **digitalisation of the energy system** and enhance the **roll-out/deployment of smart meters**.
- Promote networking and **exchange/transfer of good practices**.

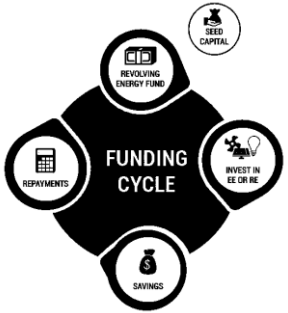


Cross-country recommendations (IV)

- Establish **advisory services/one-stop shops** which provide assistance for citizens, CE initiatives, local authorities and SMEs.
  - Use **existing intermediaries** like **energy agencies, competence centres** etc.
  - Good Practice: Coordination Centre for ECs in Austria

- Provide **regulatory and capacity-building support** to public authorities in enabling and setting up RECs, and in helping them to participate directly (see RED II, Art. 22(4)). This includes **legal, organisational** and **financial advice, public procurement etc.**

- Set up dedicated **citizen/community energy funds,** e.g. as **revolving funds**
  - Provide unbureaucratic start-up financing (e.g., site analyses, feasibility studies, EIAs, legal/tax consultancy, expert opinions etc.)
  - Good practice: **Netherlands, Germany (Schleswig-Holstein)**



https://100percentrenewables.com.au/setting-revolving-energy-fund/

Cross-country recommendations (V)

- **Develop tailored funding support** addressing different phases of REC projects (pre-investment support, investment support, operational support).
  - **Good practices: Spain, Netherlands, Germany**

- Develop **support schemes** with measures for RECs utilizing the state aid legislation provisions for RECs (e.g. **exempt REC projects of RECs** below respective thresholds from participation in auction schemes, create **specific tenders** for RECs, or include **social criteria** in tenders)

- Simplify **administrative procedures** including permitting, grid connections.

Recommendations for municipalities

- Be **leaders by example,** join RECs as members /shareholders and create trust.
- Be **facilitators** of RECs.
  - **Good Practices**: Green Offices of Canary Islands, Magliano Alpi/Italy
- Provide access for RECs to financing tools.
- Develop **inventories of roofs** and **open spaces** suitable for **RES use** (e.g. “solar cadasters”) and offer municipal roofs and space to RECs for RE production.
- Where possible: actively support the implementation of RECs by **designating areas in municipal planning** that specifically address the aims of a REC.
- Purchase electricity/heat from RECs.
- Support the development of RECs through **public procurement** and apply **social/environmental criteria** when leasing land/roofs to RES developers requiring participation of local communities or when purchasing electricity/heat.

Recommendations for EU COM (I)

- **Acknowledge** and **support local ownership** of RE production as a matter of securing energy supply, making sure that RECs are part of the solution, especially in times of energy crisis.
- Ensure **full transposition** and **implementation** of EU legislation on ECs.
- Place more obligations on the MS to **monitor and map** the development of ECs.
- Support the development of **national/sub-national policy objectives** or **targets** for the promotion of citizen and community-owned energy (e.g., in revised NECPs, SECAPs).
- Publish **guidance** on how to meet the **participation/governance criteria** of the EC definitions and clarify certain elements of the enabling frameworks (e.g. proximity, effective control).
- Develop **guidance** to further **clarify specific terms/provisions** (e.g., 30% weighting limit for **non-price criteria** in competitive bidding/tenders).

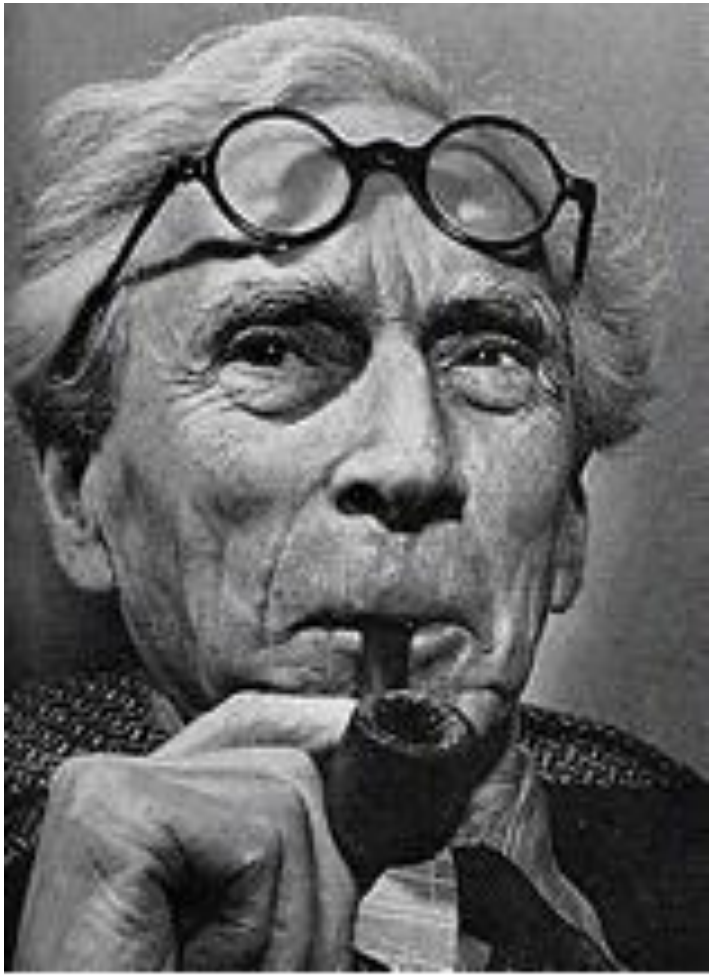
Recommendations for EU COM (II)

- Provide **guidance** on opportunities offered by public procurement policies. Faciltiate a dialogue within the framework of the **GPP Helpdesk**.

- Clarify the distinction between **ECs** and their possible **technical activities**, such as **CSC** and **electricity sharing**. The Electricity Market Directive should make this distinction clearer and specify **duties and obligations of DSOs to facilitate energy sharing.**

- Provide **administrative and regulatory support**, and include more concrete rules to ensure that energy sharing is promoted in a way that incentivizes citizens to invest in shared local RE production towards achieving a **more flexible** and **efficient distribution system**.

- Require **DSOs to include ECs** and **CSC** in their **network planning** and make this information transparent and easily available.



“Scientists strive to make the impossible possible, politicians to make the possible impossible”.

Bertrand Russell (1872-1970)

Thank you very much for your attention!

Michael Krug

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Portugal-specific Recommendations

Despite the advances on the definition of RECs,
Portugal is still behind in setting up an enabling framework

- Fully transpose the REDII, including the respective enabling framework
- Disseminate of the concept, along with information on concrete results from pilot projects
- Capacity building and training for local experts (municipalities, local energy agencies)
- Create dedicated support schemes that encompass the RECs different stages of development

Municipalities can play an important role,
acting as leaders by example, promoters or facilitators

- Create local one-stop-shops, along with the role of local process manager
- Disseminate the concept at the community level and involve the community in small-scale projects
- Ensure political commitment for RECs implementation, through the setting of dedicated targets
- Develop targeted measures involving vulnerable consumers

Advancing renewable energy communities in Europe:
Affordable energy.
Local ownership.
Resilience.

COME RES Final Conference
31 January 2023
Brussels

Spain-specific policy recommendations

Nicoletta del Bufalo
Managing Director, ECORYS Spain

Xenia Giménez
Project Manager, ACER

COME RES
Advancing Renewable Energy Communities

Spain-specific policy recommendations

- ***Fully transpose the RED II*** and develop an elaborated normative framework, so that regulatory uncertainty for RECs is reduced;
- ***Inform the population*** in a more efficient and effective way about the energy transition and the concept of a REC, possibly through the creation of public energy advisory offices for citizens;
- ***Promote further simplification*** of existing administrative procedures for collective self-consumption projects with power over 100 kW
- ***Establish a bilateral dialogue process*** between electricity distributors and public entities to improve transparency on available connection points and their capacity (lack of a map);
- ***Lack of pedagogical momentum and examples of RECs*** in the region that would help the partner to understand what the direct benefits of RECs could be and lead to the creation of new projects with replicability potential. To this end, local councils are a key lever.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS: ACTION PLANS

Policy Lab for the development of an Action Plan for RECs: 10 November 2022

Stakeholders defined 11 actions for the development of RECs:

- Action 1: propose mechanisms to facilitate the installation of renewables on the roofs of public buildings.
- Action 2: promote the simplification of administrative procedures for self-consumption projects with power over 100kW.
- Action 3: promote the hiring and training of human and material resources to speed up administrative procedures.
- Action 4: advocate for the reform of the law to make agricultural practice compatible with energy photovoltaic.
- Action 5: promote greater electrical/energy capacity at existing access and connection points.
- Action 6: Establish a dialogue with electricity distributors to improve transparency on connection points.
- Action 7: empower industrial RECs.
- Action 8: inform the population in a more efficient and effective way about the energy transition and the concept of a REC.
- Action 9: avoid overlapping problems at the municipal and regional level between RECs.
- Action 10: accelerate the estimated waiting time for the declaration of public social interest of RECs.
- Action 11: promote tax exemptions for the installation of RECs.