

INFORSE-Europe Sustainable Energy Seminar
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Nordic Folkecenter for Renewable Energy, Denmark



EU Legislation and Community Power

by Josh Roberts; August 23, 2017

REScoop



See the Program and the Proceedings at: http://www.inforse.org/europe/seminar_17_DK.htm

The 'Clean Energy for All Europeans' package: what's in it for REScoops?

by Josh Roberts, Advocacy Officer

INFORSE

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The Winter Package: what is it?

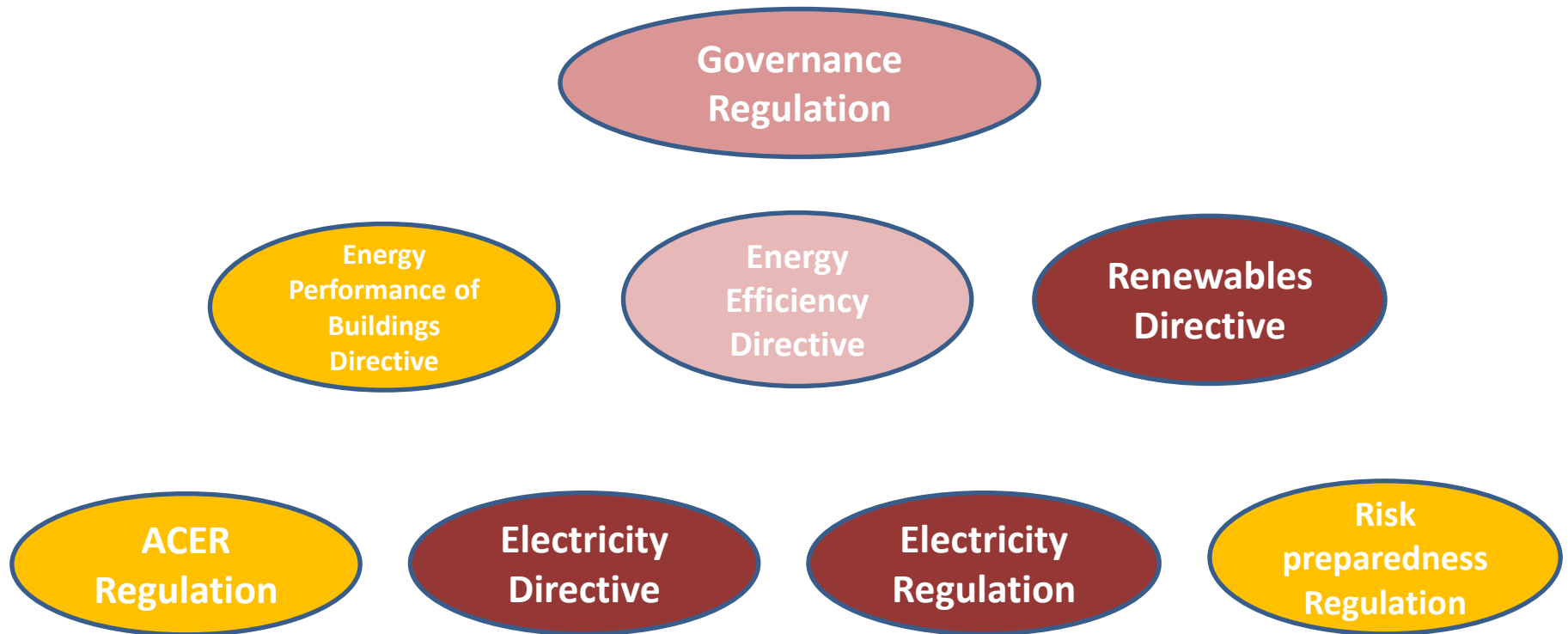


- Main vehicle for implementing the EU's commitments under the Paris Climate Change Agreement, and for transforming its economy
- 3 Main Goals:
 - 1) Putting energy efficiency first
 - 2) Achieving global leadership in renewable energy
 - 3) A **fair deal for consumers**



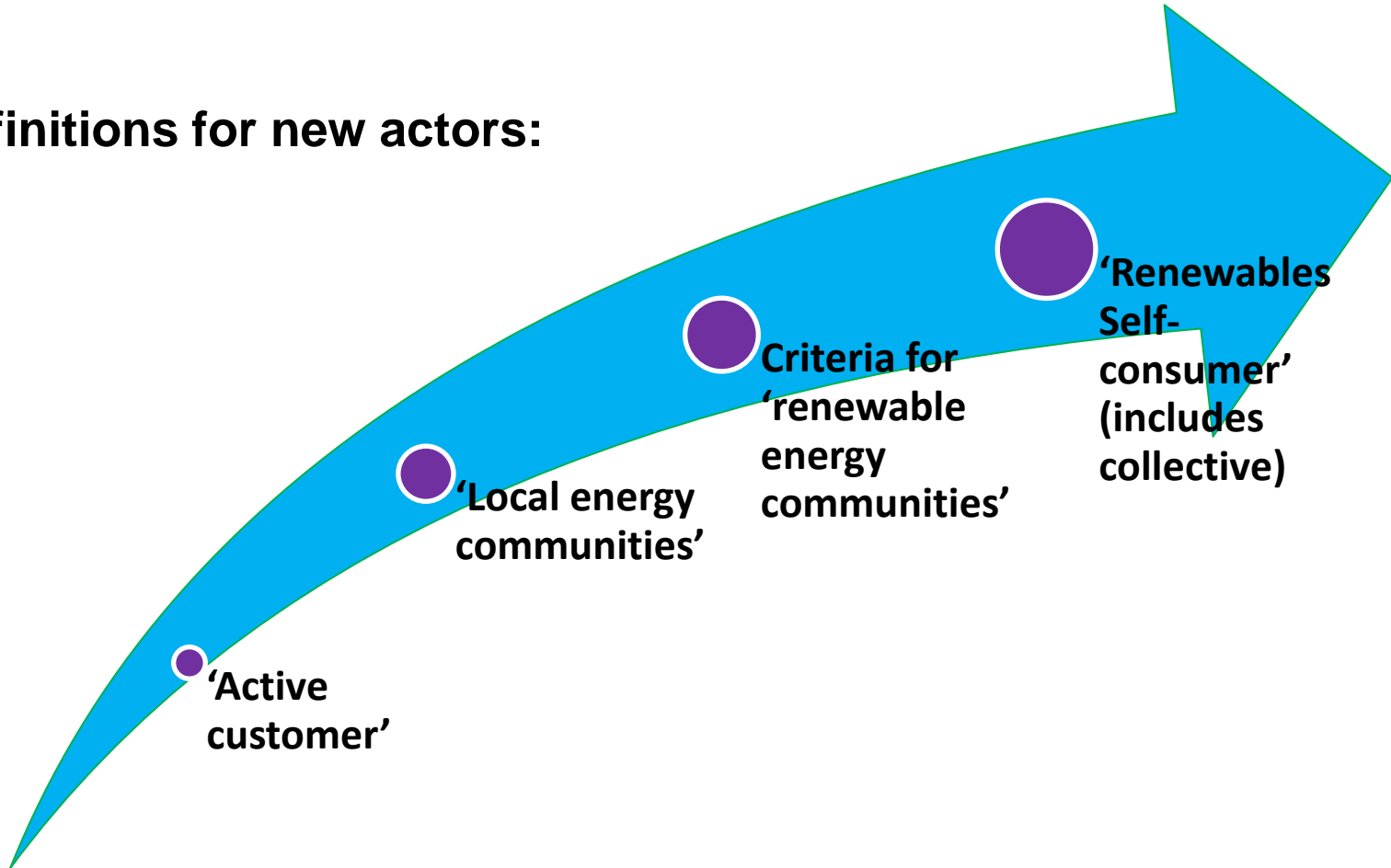
COP21-CMP11
PARIS 2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

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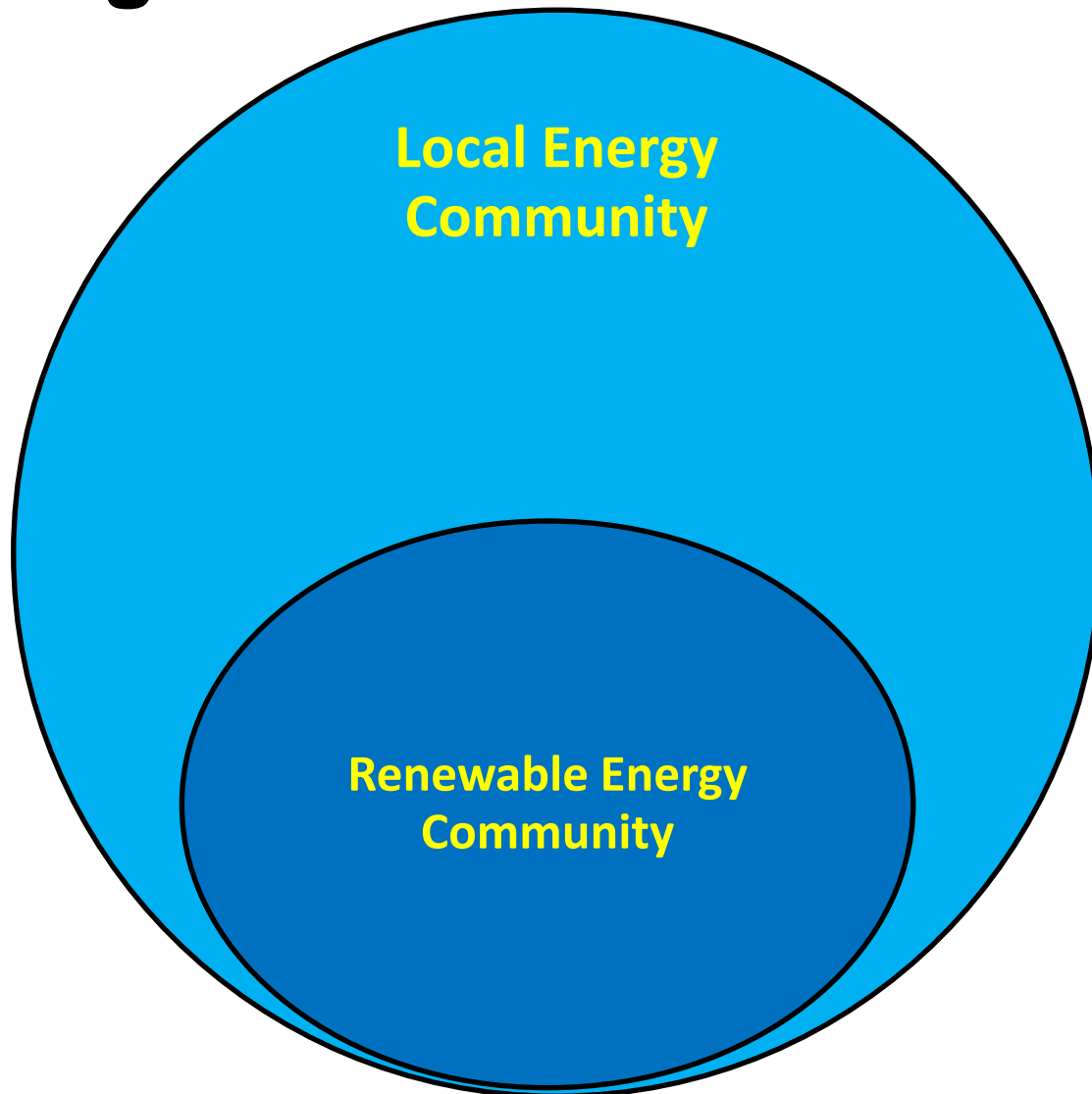


Giving community energy a name

Definitions for new actors:



Giving REScoops a name in EU legislation



'local energy communities'

Focus: elements that distinguish REScoops from traditional commercial energy companies:

- **The members:** non-professional citizen investors
- **Governance:** equal decision-making
- **The aims:** local social, economic, environmental benefit

'renewable energy communities'

Focus:

- criteria on local participation, control /ownership and size
- RES production & supply

Renewable energy communities

New opportunities:

1. A right to produce, consume, store, and supply renewables
2. Reduced/simplified administrative barriers + information/guidance + one-stop shop
3. Requirement to 'consider' community participation in support schemes
4. Supply license exemption so multi-apartment buildings can self-consume

Potential new burdens:

- Balancing responsibility
- No more priority access to the grid
- Requirement to purchase guarantees of origin through auction if benefit from a support scheme

Local energy communities in Europe's new market design

New opportunities:

1. A right for communities to have non-discriminatory access to 'all organised markets' (e.g. balancing) through a supplier or aggregator
2. Fair, proportionate and transparent procedures, cost-reflective charges
3. Entitlement to an enabling regulatory framework
4. New rules to guarantee participation/market access for demand response

Potential pitfalls:

- Charges from the local grid operator

Opportunities at the distribution level

New opportunities:

1. Entitled to own, establish, lease, autonomously manage 'community networks' (i.e. micro-grids)
2. Ability to sell 'flexibility services' to the local grid operator
3. Long-term distribution grid planning

Risks:

- Creation of a new EU-level DSO body
- Network charges to cover costs to the grid

Governance

Opportunities:

1. National plans – an opportunity for energy citizens to engage their national governments in development of national energy policy
2. Oversight by the European Commission
3. Attempt to limit sudden changes to supportive policies

Risks:

- Weak EU ambition on renewables: ‘at least 27 % by 2030’
- No more national binding targets – no way to make sure countries stay on track

Some outstanding issues:

- Clarifying definitions and/or criteria for RECs/LECs
- Provisions on support schemes don't go far enough
- Clarification in the structure of Article 16
- How to engage/enter into arrangements with DSOs
- Definition of 'community network' and conditions for establishment and operation
- Role of national energy regulators?
- **COSTS** - acknowledgment for benefits/value distributed energy resources provide (both to the grid and to local and regional communities, i.e. society)

*If you want to know more, please
contact us!*

Josh Roberts
Advocacy Officer
josh.roberts@rescoop.eu
@REScoopEU

