The 'Clean Energy for All Europeans' package: opportunities for European citizens and their cooperatives if... implemented in the member states

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18 September 2018

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# How can NECPs influence national policies on prosumers?

- The place of prosumers in national plans (NECP's, LTS)
- What information and ideas on prosumers should/could be included in NECP's?



### First things first!

 Secure a good definition of local/renewable/citizen? energy community





# Important: Giving REScoops a name in EU legislation



Renewable Energy Community **'local energy communities' or 'citizen energy communities'?** Focus: elements that distinguish REScoops from traditional commercial energy companies:

- The members: nonprofessional citizen investors
- Governance: equal decisionmaking
- The aims: local social, economic, environmental benefit

#### **'renewable energy communities'** Focus:

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

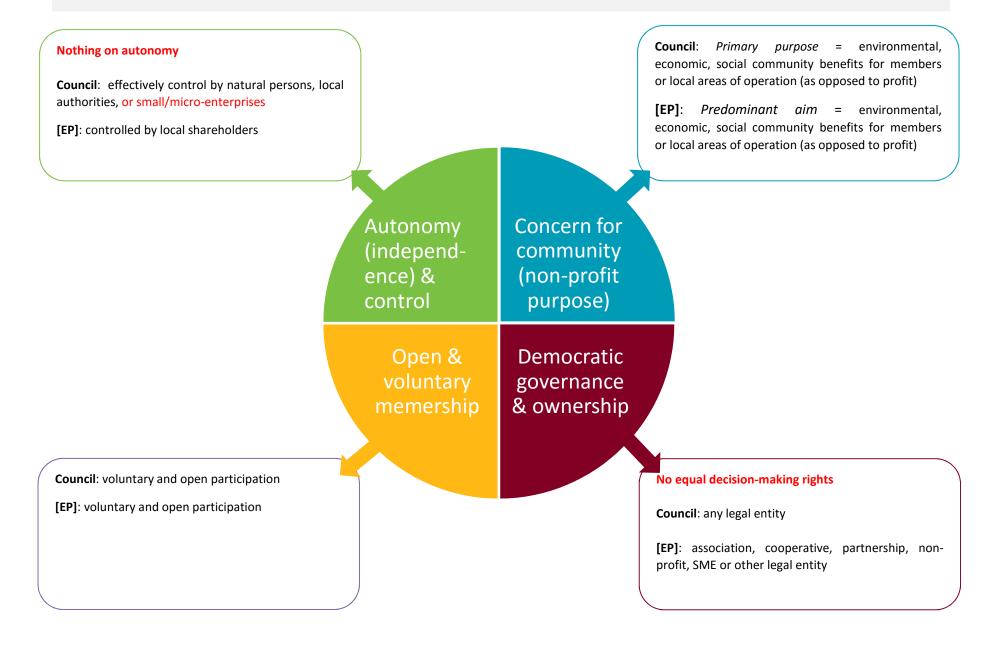


## Giving REScoops a name in EU legislation: e.g. in the Electricity Directive

	Commission's Proposal	Council's General Approach	European Parliament
Definition:	'local energy community' means: an	'[] energy community' means: [] a legal	'local energy community' means: an
'local/energy	association, a cooperative, a	entity which is based on voluntary and	association, a cooperative, a
community' -	partnership, a non-profit	open participation, effectively controlled	partnership, a non-profit organisation,
-	organisation or other legal entity	by [] shareholders or members who are	SME or other legal entity which is
Electricity	which is effectively controlled by	natural persons, local authorities,	based on voluntary and open
Directive	local shareholders or members,	including municipalities, or small	participation and effectively
	generally value rather than profit-	enterprises and microenterprises []. The	controlled by local shareholders or
	driven, involved in distributed	primary purpose of an energy	members, the predominant aim of
	generation and in performing	community is to provide environmental,	which is to provide local
	activities of a distribution system	economic or social community benefits	environmental, economic or social
	operator, supplier or aggregator at	for its members or the local areas where	community benefits for their members
	local level, including across borders;	it operates rather than financial profits.	or the local area or areas where they
		An energy community can be engaged []	operate rather than generate profits,
		in [] electricity generation, distribution	and which is involved in activities
		and supply, consumption, aggregation,	such as distributed generation,
		storage or energy efficiency services,	storage, supply, provision of energy
		generation of renewable electricity [] or	efficiency services, aggregation,
		provide other energy services to its	<i>electro-mobility and</i> distribution
		shareholders or members [];	system <i>operation</i> , including across
			borders;



#### Definition of 'Local/Energy Communities' in the Electricity Directive



#### Giving REScoops a name in EU legislation REScoop/Energy Cities/FOEE proposal ED/ 'final' text RED2

' citizens energy community' means a legal entity which is autonomous, based on voluntary and open participation, and effectively controlled by shareholders or members who are natural persons, local authorities, including municipalities, or small enterprises and microenterprises. The primary purpose of a citizens energy community is to provide environmental, economic or social community benefits for its members or the local areas where it operates rather than financial profits. A citizens energy community can be engaged in distributed electricity generation, supply, consumption, aggregation, storage or energy efficiency services, generation of renewable electricity, electro-mobility, distribution system operation, or provide other energy services to its shareholders or members;

Link: https://www.rescoop.eu/policy

'renewable energy community' means a legal entity;

which, according to applicable national law, is based on open and voluntary participation, is autonomous, and is effectively controlled by shareholders or members that are located in the proximity of the renewable energy projects owned and developed by that community;

whose shareholders or members are natural persons, local authorities, including municipalities, or SMEs;

whose primary purpose is to provide environmental, economic or social community benefits for its members or the local areas where it operates rather than financial profits.

#### Link:

http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/S T-10308-2018-INIT/en/pdf



### Main opportunities for energy coops

- 1. A right for communities to have non-discriminatory access to 'all organised markets' (e.g balancing) through a <u>supplier</u> or <u>aggregator</u>
- 2. Fair, proportionate and transparent procedures, cost-reflective charges
- 3. Entitlement to an enabling regulatory framework and to remove barriers to participation
- 4. Entitled to own, establish, lease, autonomously manage 'community networks' (i.e. <u>micro-grids</u>)
- 5. Entitled to engage in energy sharing



### Main challenges for energy coops

- 1. Procedural Requirement to 'consider' community participation in <u>support</u> <u>schemes</u> (and EU State aid guidelines)
- 2. Engagement with national regulators and energy network operators
- 3. Development/management of new national level definitions on renewable/ local/citizen energy communities (implementation) and inclusion in NECP's



### **Example: NECP Netherlands**





## Target: all new renewable energy installations to be 50% community-owned

'The control over and revenues from renewable energy projects where citizens, farmers and local entrepreneurs can attain ownership, benefit directly the local community. This ensures the role of communities as an essential partner in renewable energy projects. A good collaboration between the market and the community can and will accelerate the energy transition.'

Siward Zomer, representative of Energie Samen



# Target: all new renewable energy installations to be 50% community-owned

"Now, the communities have to take this opportunity and fulfill their potential. This agreement does not mean that renewable energy projects are offered on a silver platter, we really have to bundle forces and work together."

Siward Zomer, representative of Energie Samen



By stipulating that half of all new renewable energy generation should be produced by citizens, a concrete interpretation is given to one of the main pillars of the new Climate Agreement:

the transition to a carbon free electricity system needs to be a **democratic transition**, giving all citizens the opportunity to participate.



Citizens' organizations will also play an important role in the field of energy efficiency and gas-free neighbourhoods. As part of the overall agreement, they are committed to implement within three years a transition plan for 500 districts enabling housing without natural gas. To obtain that objective, housing coops and community initiatives will collaborate with local municipalities and other parties.



The community power movement will soon be represented in all 33 Dutch regions where regional energy strategies are under development. Citizen initiatives will work hard to make sure that the commitments of the Climate Agreement are met, including the 50% ownership of the community and that the energy projects are carefully integrated in the local community.



Every citizen should get the chance to actively participate in the energy transition.

'Energie Samen' and its members will work hard to encourage everyone to become a member of a renewable energy cooperative or to start a sustainable energy project.



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

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