



Principles for Prosumers Policies

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Kristian Petrick, eco-union
Kristian.Petrick@ecounion.eu





PROSEU - PROSUMERS FOR THE ENERGY UNION

Mainstreaming active participation of citizens in the energy transition



11 partners from 9 countries, 3/2018-2/2021, www.proseu.eu



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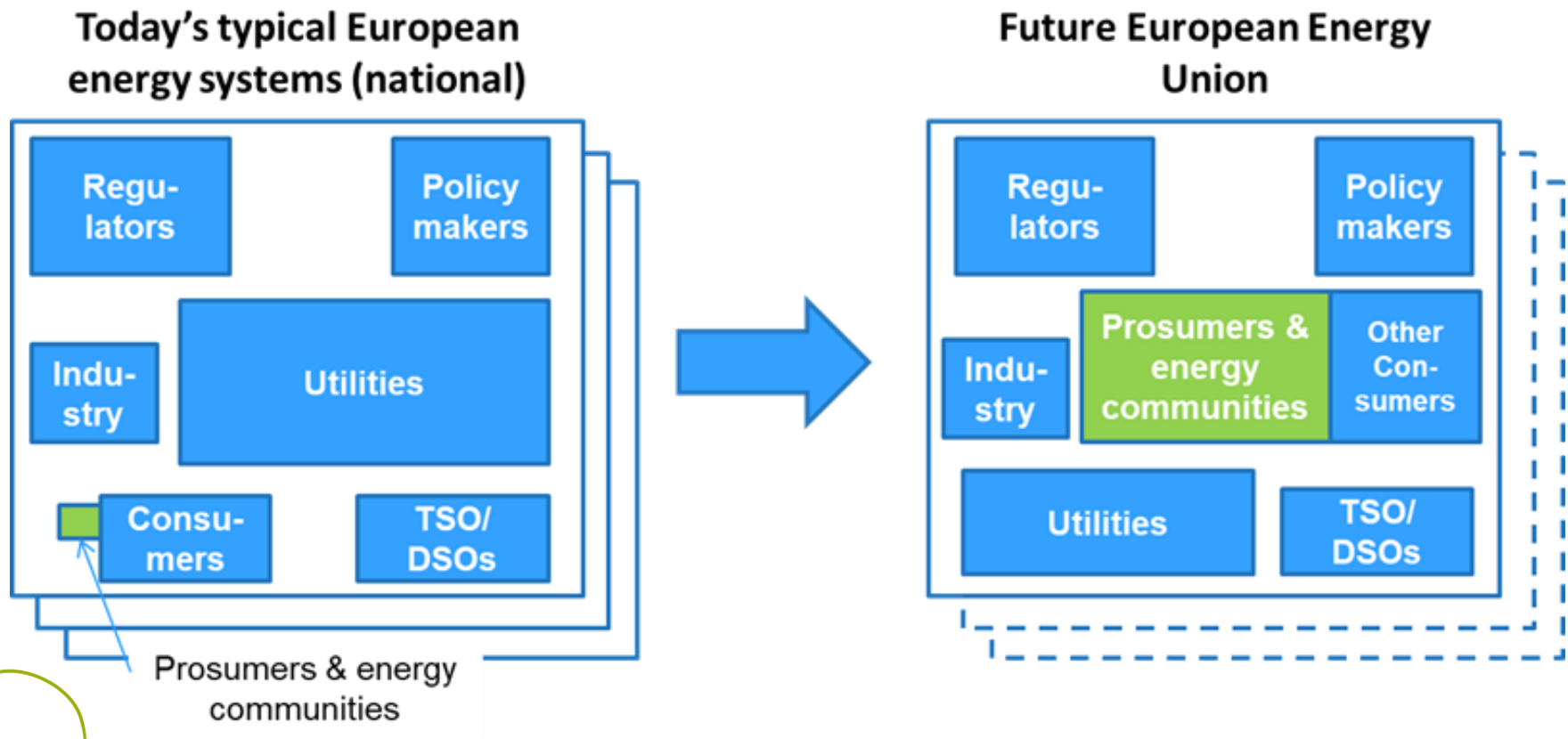
Agenda

- Principles for Prosumer Policies – Kristian Petrick
- Q&A
- Current status of NECPs – Veerle Dossche, CAN-E
- Discussion

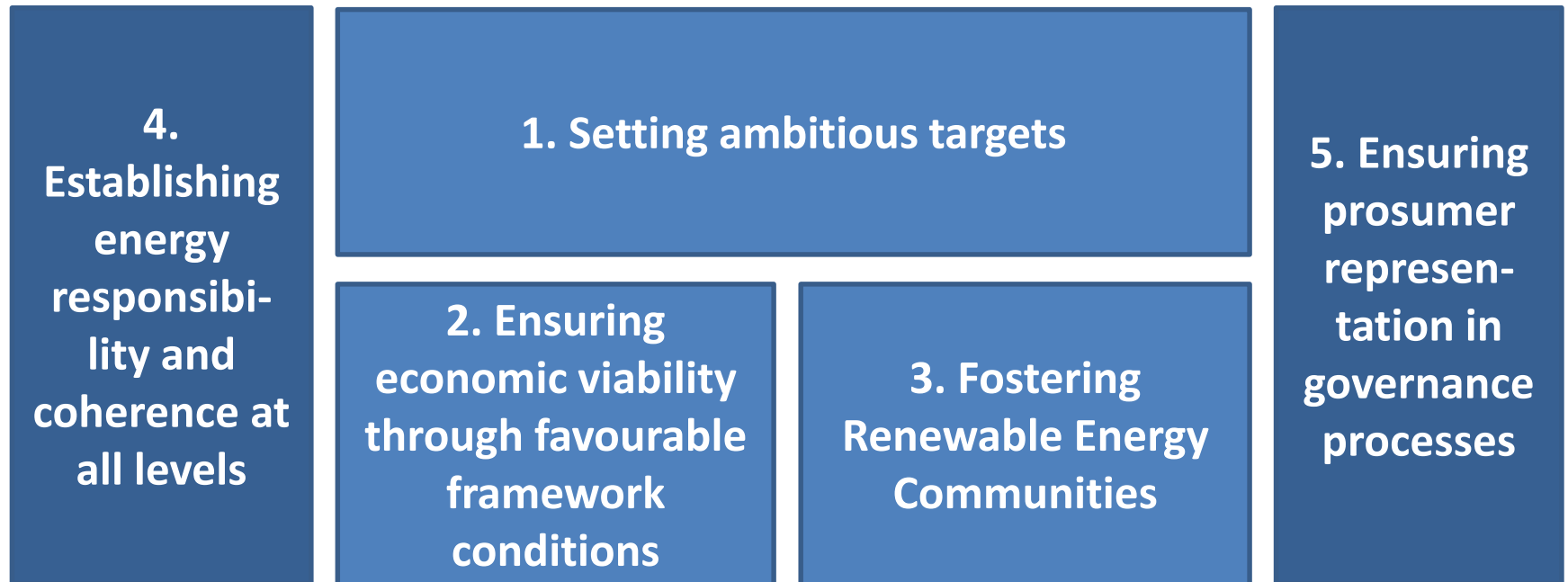
Objectives of the paper on policy principles

- Allow prosumers to become an integral part of the energy system
- Inform and influence:
 - National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs)
 - transposition into national legislation and regulation of Renewable Energy Directive (RED II), Electricity Market Directive (EMD) and Governance Regulation
- Provide concrete recommendations and examples

Vision of a Prosumer centred Energy Union



Paper: “Principles for prosumer policy options” (D3.3)



1. Setting at least two ambitious targets

Rooftop PV target



Energy Community RE target



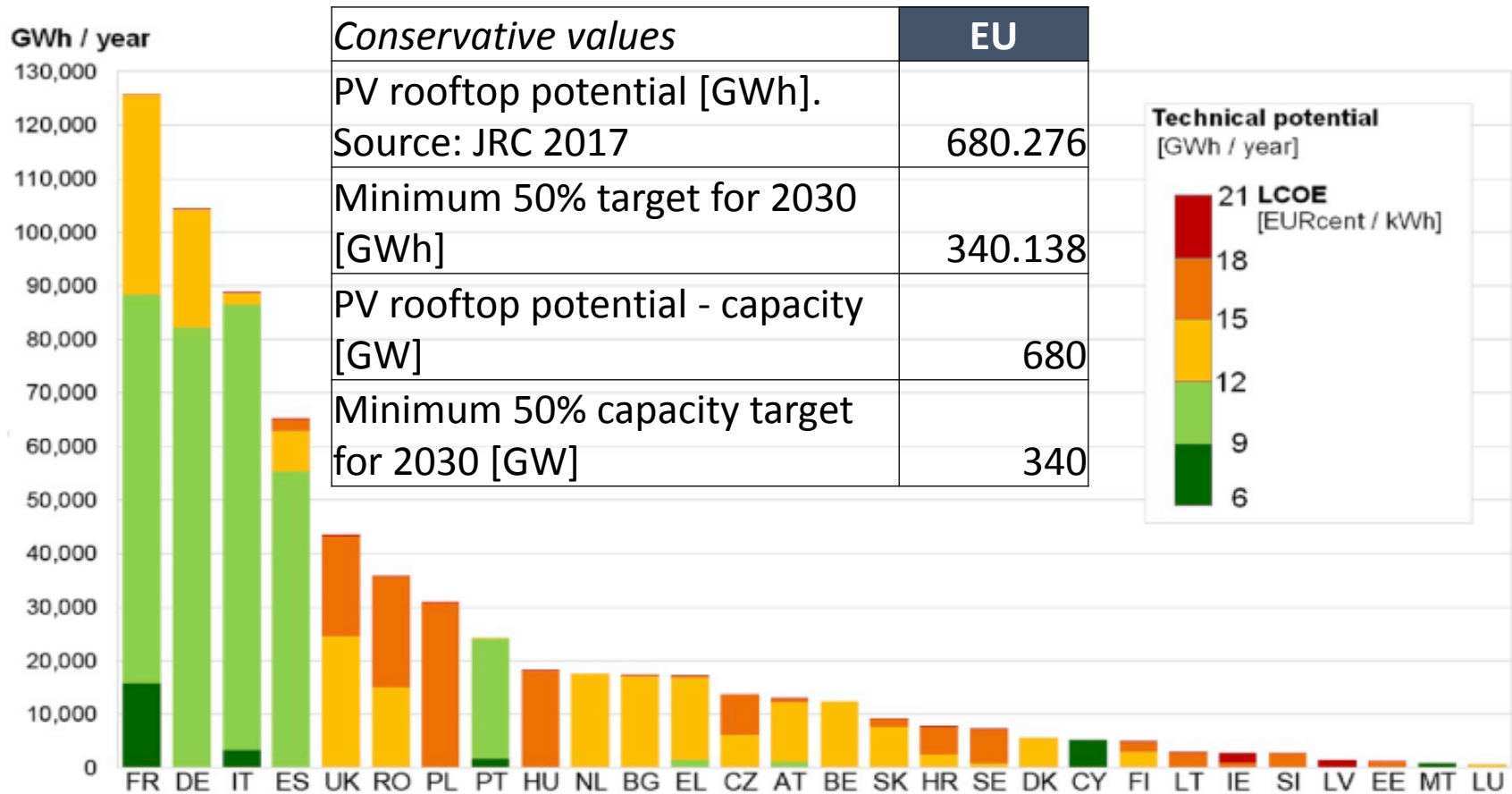
1. Targets for rooftop PV

- Important: Maximum use of roof space
- minimum target of at least 50% by 2030

2. Targets for energy communities

- 30-50% share of the total national RE target

The EU should have a PV rooftop capacity target of some 340 GW by 2030



Targets should include all (large and small) RE projects initiated by energy communities (RECs and CECs)

- Energy community targets can be
 - share of total national RE target, e.g. 30-50%
 - Share of households being members of a an EC, e.g. 5% by 2030 (currently: 1,500 European ECs with 1 million citizens -> 0.2% of EU population or 0.4% of the households; some 10-20% long term target)
 - Number of (renewable) energy communities
 - Number of members in (renewable) energy communities
 - Number of jointly acting renewable self-consumption activities
- Appropriate and some kind of obligation required to include ECs in RE projects, especially those that are close to settlements to increase social acceptance.

2. Ensuring economic viability through favourable framework conditions

- Provide for
 - shared self-consumption
 - fair remuneration for excess electricity (> wholesale market price)
 - conducive rate design
 - simple taxation mechanisms.
- Guarantee open, transparent and priority grid access
- Facilitate sector coupling and provision of grid services
- Facilitate long-term and balanced contracts between prosumers and business partners, e.g.
 - Power Purchase Agreements (PPA)
 - Green and Sustainable Public Procurement programs.

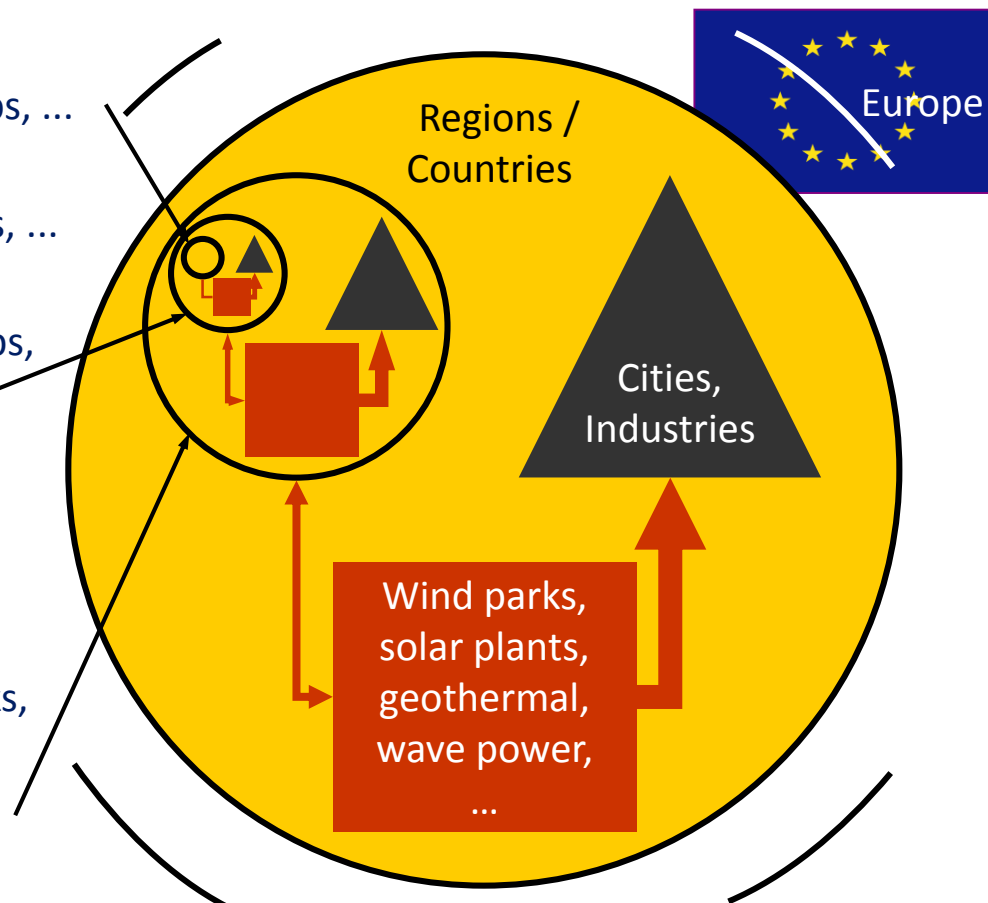
3. Fostering Renewable Energy Communities

NECPs & legislation should

- define national forms of energy communities.
- conduct transparent cost-benefit analyses
 - NECPs should either reference such analysis or provide a plan on how and when to do it.
- remove administrative, technical, financial and legal barriers, e.g. by creating single contact points
- support participation of energy poor and marginalised households
- provide energy-related education and literacy

4. Establishing energy responsibility and coherence at all levels – energy autonomous “cells”

- Devices: Solar powered phones, laptops, ...
- ▲ Appliances: Washing machines, motors, ...
- Photovoltaic, solar thermal, heat pumps, ...
- Homes and buildings
- ▲ Apartment buildings, vehicles, ...
- Small hydro, biomass plants, solar parks, ...
- Villages and municipalities



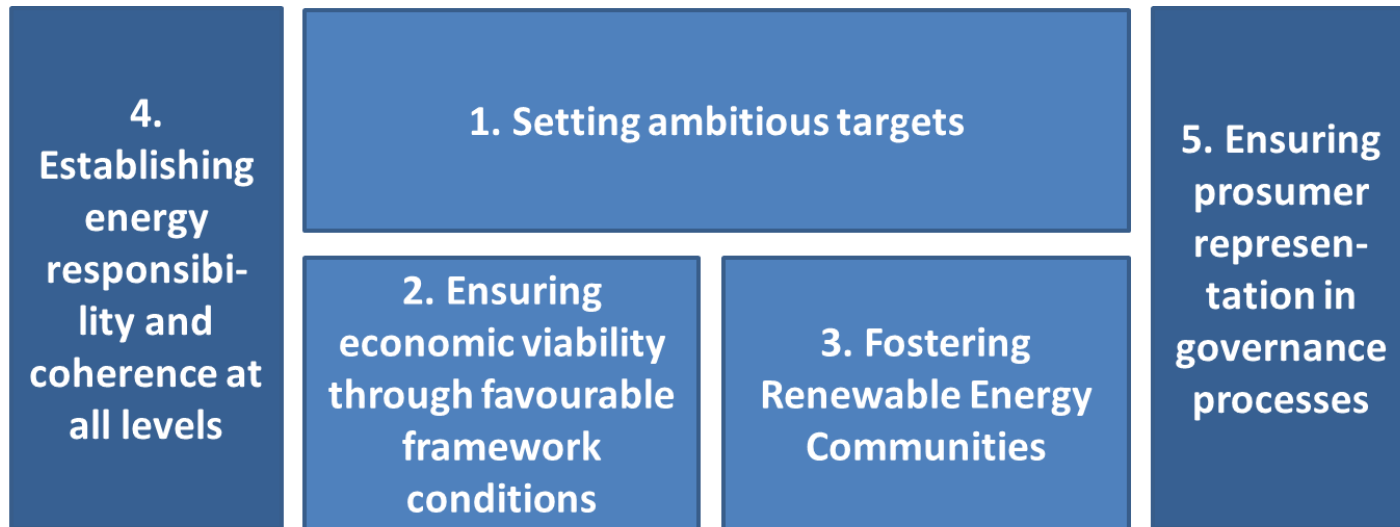
4. Establishing energy responsibility and coherence at all levels

- Reflect future character of a distributed energy system:
Distributed energy leads to distributed responsibilities
 - Energy planning and implementation needs to take place at all political and institutional levels
 - **Local, regional and national actors will have to become (energy) accountable**
- Pursue a common zero-carbon goal and coherence with other legislative frameworks
- Ensure environmental, social and economic sustainability

5. Ensuring prosumer participation in governance processes

- **Acknowledge importance of governance**
 - Prosumers are currently not sufficiently represented in decision and policy making processes.
 - EU/National: Associations of Renewable Energy Suppliers (RE Utilities) and Cooperatives, Energy Agencies, consumer associations, environmental and social NGOs, trade unions, service providers, local and regional governments
 - Local: Associations of RE communities, local energy groups, RE industry associations
 - Roles of different stakeholders need to be redefined.
 - Participation at
 - EU/national level: target setting, policies, support schemes, ...
 - local level: Local targets, urban planning, local ordinances, administrative processes, ...
- **Governments should actively seek the input and advice of prosumer representatives**
 - Encourage / support creation of prosumer representatives

Next steps



- Use remaining time until final NECPs (31/12/2019 – but there will be later-comers
- Influence transposition of directives into national policies (30/6/2021) – next 1.5 years!

Keeping the vision in mind





Thank you for your attention!

For more information:

Kristian Petrick, eco-union, kristian.petrick@ecounion.eu; +34 637710451

info@proseu.eu | www.proseu.eu

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