Energy Communities in the Clean Energy Package

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Content

✓ Context: European energy policy

✓ Legislation on energy communities

✓ Next steps
Energy and Climate Objectives 2030

- 20% Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- ≤ - 40% Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- 20% Renewable Energy
- 32% Renewable Energy
- 20% Energy Efficiency
- 32.5% Energy Efficiency
The Clean Energy Package

Energy Union Governance

Energy Efficiency
- Socially fair
- 32.5%

Renewables
- Innovative
- 32%

Electricity Market Design
- Inter-connected
- 100%
- Regulation and Directive on internal electricity market; Regulation on risk-preparedness, ACER regulation

Enabling Framework

Inclusive

Safe for all

Investment-friendly

Digital
Purpose of consumer empowerment

Empowering citizens

• Energy communities are an effective tool to increase public acceptance of new projects

• Energy communities are a tool to mobilise private capital for the energy transition

• Energy communities could be a tool to increase flexibility in the market
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Art. 22 of the Directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources on “Renewable Energy Communities”

Art. 2 on definitions: makes clear that renewable energy communities are a social concept
RECs vs CECs

- Promotion of RES, enabling framework
- Favorable conditions for RES support
- Strict criteria for governance and participation
- Geographical proximity

- Recognition as a market actor
- Ensure level playing field
- No geographical proximity
- RES other than electricity
  - REC
    - Collective heat pump system for heating of a residential building block
    - Farmers jointly investing in a biomethane facility, used to fuel their tractors
- 100% RES electricity
  - REC
    - Solar park owned by a community meeting the requirements of Article 22 RED
- Electricity other than RES, or not 100% RES
  - Community providing energy services / aggregation but not limited to RES
  - Community-owned electricity supplier sourcing from a diversified electricity mix
  - Generation capacity owned by a community *only* meeting the requirements of Article 16 EMD
Energy communities as DSOs

Can energy communities act as a DSO?

➔ As regards electricity, MS may decide whether to grant CECs the right to manage distribution networks ➔ Yes, if Member States allow it.

➔ RECs can in principle act as DSO, this is clear from Art. 22 (4) (“RECs are not subject to discriminatory treatment with regard to their activities as [...] DSOs [...]“) But when dealing with electricity, they are a subset of CECs, so it depends on the national regulatory framework.
Conceptualising relationship between CECs, RECs and possible national models

Only REDII and EMD

Restrictive national model

Inclusive national model

Inclusiveness

Privileges

RED II

E-Dir

national model

REDII

E-Dir

National model

RED II

E-Dir

Only REDII and EMD

Inclusiveness
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Next steps

Transposition deadlines:

- REDII: 30 June 2021
- Electricity Directive: 1 January 2021
Thank you for your attention