

Community Power – Europe and beyond

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Energy Community Secretariat











Towards new business models

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Citizens participations in RES projects





Art. 14. Directive 2009/28/EC: inform citizens of the benefits and practicalities of developing and using energy from RES. In addition:

- 1. Pursue **explicit recognition** of community power and its benefits
- 2. Encourage **citizen participation** through community energy

3. Develop effective **business models** for community financed energy projects

Legal framework for Community Power



EU energy policy is a highly shared competence

- Principle of subsidiarity + Article 194(2) TFEU: MSs retain significant control on energy;
- High diversity of legal contexts in Europe, a one-size-fits-all community power model not possible;

RE Directive, EE Directives, IEM Directives (2009/72/EC, 2009/73/EC) provide a degree of recognition for the role of citizens in low-carbon energy transitions

- The EU framework lacks an EXPLICIT and ELABORATE legal basis for community power and a fully optimized low-carbon IEM;
- Imperative for the new RE Directive (2020-2030) to be recalibrated to reflect this;

Legal forms for Community Power



EU Community energy projects have different legal forms, e.g.:

Partnerships: small group of people in a relatively equal position who share profits and responsibilities equally. Transparent decision making plus often enjoying tax advantages;

Cooperatives: usually based on the *one-member one-vote principle*, equitable contribution and limited compensation, if any. Surplus goes to the cooperative development. Autonomous from government, they provide training for their members.

Community Foundation: usually intended as vehicles for return of investments to be used for specific local needs or community purposes.

Partnership: Dardesheim, Germany



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Location: Dardesheim, Germany, Saxony Anhalt, 1000 people.

Legal Form: limited partnership with a private limited company (*Dardesheim, Windpark Druiberg GmbH & Co. KG*)

- <u>Only local residents</u> allowed to purchase shares and engage as limited partners (over 90% of locals involved)
- Finance based on initial capital from shareholders

Objective: <u>Self-sufficiency!</u> Profits to expand RES capacity into PV (currently 19 large photovoltaic rooftop systems), biomass, e-vehicles storage system and social projects.

Results: 40 times more electricity than needed, and 10 times the need for electricity heat, cooling and mobility.

Effective policies in place: FiT with 100% interconnection guarantee.

Challenge: get everybody on board!

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Cooperative: Brixton Energy, London (1)



Cooperative: Brixton Energy, London (2)

Location: Brixton, South London, UK (neighbourhood under Lambeth local authority)

Legal Form: not-for profit cooperative society (regulated by the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, IPS, 1965). Mainly to benefit the cooperative members, with equal voting rights (min. investment 50 £).

- <u>Most of surplus reinvested into 1</u> continuation of the project and 2) Community Energy Savings Programme, to assist vulnerable members of the community.
- Members able to qualify for <u>tax relief</u> such as the Seed Enterprise Investment Scheme (SEIS).

Objective: clean, local energy generation; tackling energy poverty; employment for locals.

Results: purchased and installed **200 solar panels**; generated around **40,000 kWh** each year – enough to power 12 homes; employment to **10 young people**; avoided over **18 tonnes of CO2** emissions/year, the equivalent of almost 2.5 times round the earth! delivered **home energy audits** and energy efficiency measures to help tackle fuel poverty; Community Fund for the future activities.

Effective policies in place: tax relief; income through government's FiT; sale of energy used on-site to Lambeth Council.

Challenge: future income generation and continuation of the project after the first 20 years.

Community Foundation: Hvide Sande, Denmark



Location: Hvide Sande, small port village, 3,000 people, west coast of Denmark. Popular tourist region.

Legal Form: community foundation, regulated by the Commercial Foundation Act, 1985. <u>Local unions, tourism association and utilities.</u>

- Finance based on initial capital (min. 40,000 EUR) from local associations and businesses, with <u>NO ownership rights</u>.
- Profits to the community purposes for which it was established.

Objective: support the development of the Hvide harbour and tourism by production of RE.

Results: 3MW wind turbines installed; led by the Community foundation. 1.2 MLN EUR revenue to spend into local community.

Effective policies in place: premium tariff and loan guarantee.

Challenge: resist recent trend toward pvt-developer led wind farms.

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Informational support for community power





Cities play a key role in providing information on rules and procedures for community power. **Freiburg (DE)** launched **FREE SUN**, an internet based tool which:

- Identifies available roof space for solar installations (GIS technology) – solar PV and thermal;
- Provide free information on:
 - i) suitable buildings for the installation of solar equipment
 - ii) how to concretely realize the project (regulation, permits, finance, etc.)

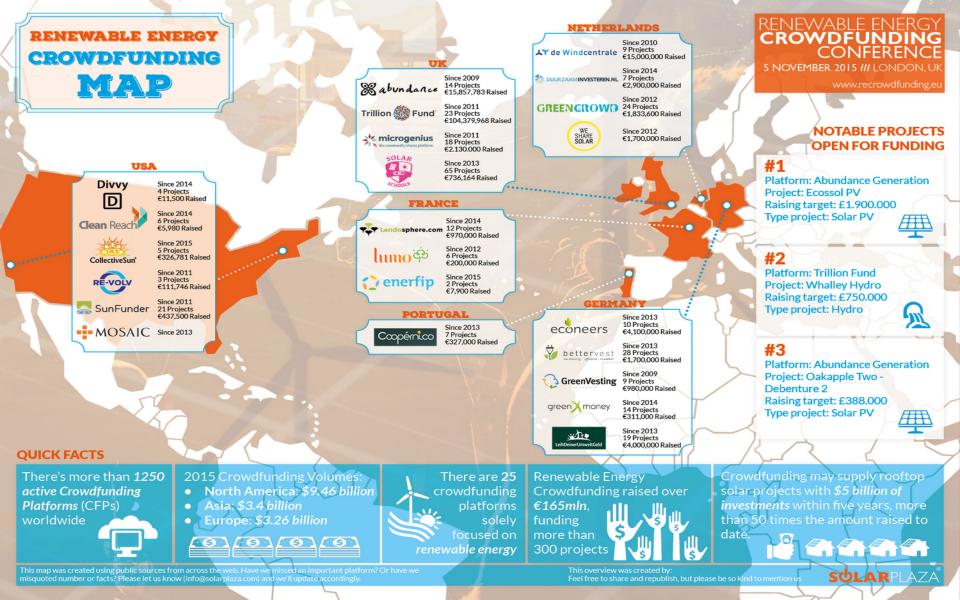
Crowdfunding for community power





Why using crowdfunding as funding model:

- Easy (online campaign) and accessible to all community power associations;
 - Direct access to the funds necessary for the initial investments;
- Avoid bank loan and administrative/financial burden linked to it;
- Provide an energy and monetary benefits
 to investors and democratize energy!













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New business models in Europe: OVO Energy





Beyond Europe: Community Choice Aggregation

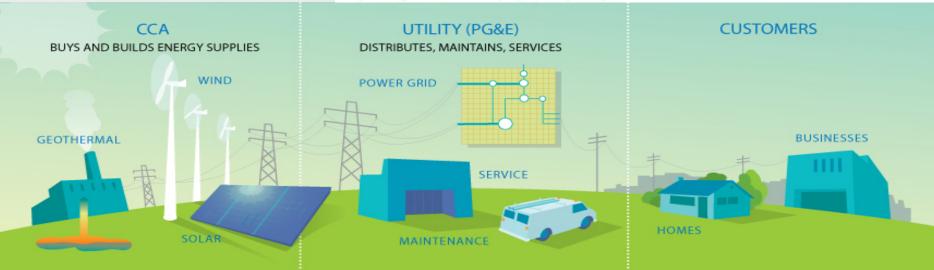
MCE Clean Energy My community. My choice.

Example Monthly Residential Electric Charges**	PG&E	MCE Light Green	MCE Deep Green	MCE Local Sol
	27%* Renewable Energy	56%* Renewable Energy	100% Renewable Energy	100% Local Solar
PG&E Electric Delivery (all customers)	\$37.30	\$37.30	\$37.30	\$37.30
Electric Generation (all customers)	\$45.12	\$37.97	\$42.60	\$65.75
Additional PG&E Fees (MCE customers only)	e e	\$5.71	\$5.71	\$5.71
	Average Total Cost \$82.42	Average Total Cost \$80.98	Average Total Cost \$85.61	Average Total Cost \$108.76

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*As reported in the Annual Report to the California Energy Commission Power Source Disclosure Program in June 2015 (www.energy.ca.gov/sb1305/labels).

**The above comparison is based on a typical usage of 463 kWh at PG&E's rates effective as of March 1st and MCE's current rates for the April 2015 to March 2016 fiscal year under the Res-1/E-1 rate schedule. Costs shown are an average of summer and winter rates in baseline territory X with gas heating; actual differences may vary depending on usage, rate schedule and other factors.



In a nutshell...



- New schemes challenging the dominance of investor-owned utilities; great examples
 of bottom-up, local action to increase the share of RE in the electricity mix;
- Profits are reinvested to meet the needs of communities: efficiency, poverty, education, job creation!
- Citizens increasingly perceived as **prosumers** and **energy citizens**, the driving force behind the low carbon transition;

To achieve more:

- Legal framework more supportive of local communities and jurisdictions (e.g. cities, counties, or collections of both) to generate or procure on the market the electricity to meet their own demands;
- Citizens to become **knowledgeable participants** and able to exercise their rights in the political, economic and social dimension of energy policy!



Thank you for your attention!

www.energy-community.org

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