



1. Introduction to CEP and Energy Communities

2. Energy Communities framework in the CEP

3. Main challenges for implementation

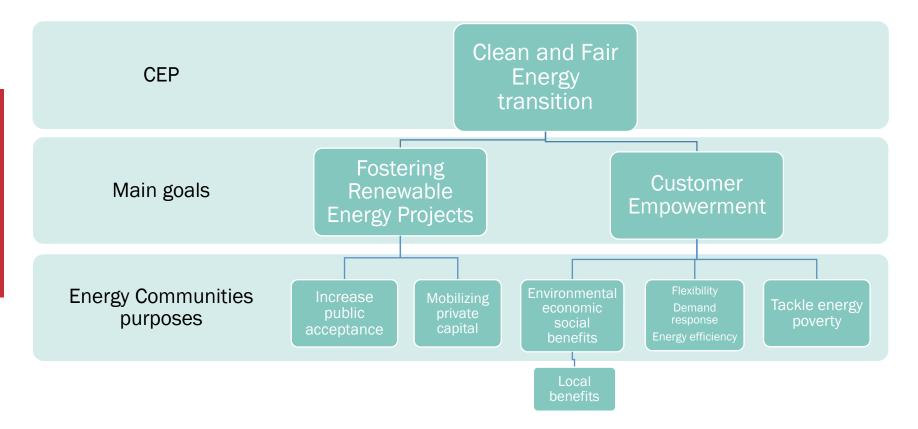
4. State of play of implementation

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1. INTRODUCTION TO CEP AND ENERGY COMMUNITIES

1. INTRODUCTION : CEP AND ENERGY COMMUNITIES

• Energy Communities (ENCOM) adress several goals of the Clean Energy for all Europeans Package (CEP)



 $\odot \textsc{ENCOM}$ are an energy and social innovation

 Directive 2018/2001 RED II (article 22): Introduction of Renewable Energy Communities (REC)

-Transposition Deadline: 30 June 2021

• Directive 2019/944 IEMD (article 16) : Introduction of Citizen Energy Communities (CEC)

-Transposition Deadline : 31 December 2020

 Member States shall provide an enabling regulatory framework for RECs and CECS

 Member States shall ensure that RECs and CECs are treated in non-discriminatory and proportionnate manner with regard to their activities as market participants
For RECs main elements of the enabling framework shall

 For RECs, main elements of the enabling framework shall be integrated in the NCEP

 \circ RECs and CECs are social concepts with a common legal framework

Open legal concept

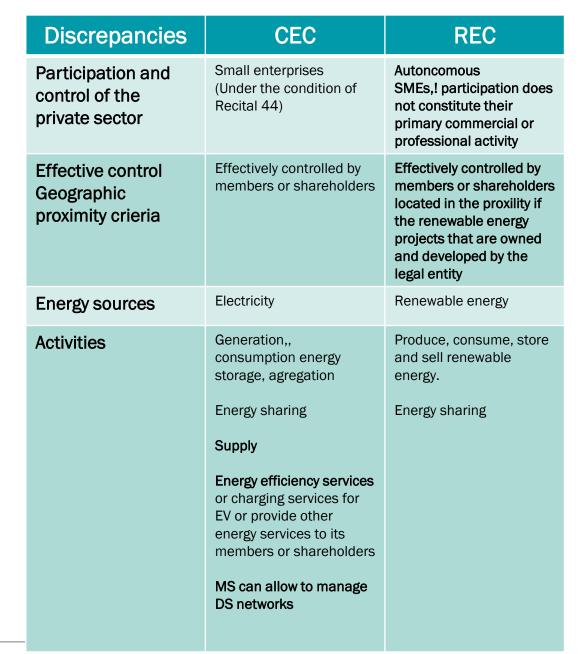
- Any form of entity
- Open and voluntary participation
- Effective control by members or shareholders
- Pimary purpose is to provide environmental, economic or social community benefits for members or shareholders rather than financial profits
- \circ RECS and CECS are Market Participants
 - Generation, consumption, energy storage, energy sharing

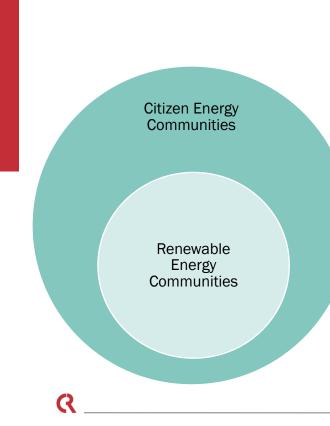
Rights

- Equal footing with other market participants (producers, suppliers, consumers...)
- Access all suitable energy markets directly or through agreagation in a non discriminatory treatment
- DSO cooperation for energy sharing

Obligations

- Maintaining the rights and obligations of the members as final consumers
- Comply with registration and licensing procedures
- Subject to relevant charges ensuring a fair contribution to the overall cost sharing of the system
- CEC, balancing responsability





3. MAIN CHALLENGES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

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Methodological challenges

 \circ Pre-existing various initiatives and frameworks:

- Collective self-consumption in France
- Energy Community in Greece

 ${\scriptstyle \circ}$ Identify barriers to the development of business models under development

\circ Definition of the legal concepts

- Autonomous and effective control by members
- Primary commercial or professionnal activity
- Proximity criteria for RECs
- Pupose to provide environmental, economic and social benefit
- \circ Regulatory challenges to ensure an enabling framework
 - Protection of consumer rights of the Members of the ENCOM and/or the ENCOM itself vs. Financial strength of the ENCOM
 - Definition of a new market activity of « energy sharing »?
 - DSO s cooperation
 - Fair, cost reflective, transparent and non-disccriminatory charges
 - Non-discriminatory, fair and transparent procedures

4. STATE OF PLAY OF IMPLEMENTATION

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- TASK Forces dedicated to the follow-up of the implementation process regarding CECs and RECs : ASSET Study, BRIDGE Task FORCE
- Different implementation pathways regarding the legal concept:
 - **Proximity criteria :** Use of Voltage, Distance based (Ex: France), administrative...
 - Voluntary participation: Ex: LUX: Notice period to leave the ENCOM of max. 1 year
 - Energy sharing;
 - o geographical constrained
 - new role of the DSOs: DSOs charged for the measurement of energy under the control of NRA, obligation to attribute energy, to share DATA. Ex: Austria, LUX
 - Contribution to the overall cost sharing of the system

Ex:, remuneration for participation to avoid some distribution costs, exemption of grid fees

- Enabling framework progressively implemented by State Members
 - Support schemes (remuneration schemes, national regulatory support...)
 - EX: Greece, Germany
 - Rights and responsibilities flexibility to facilitate market integration Ex: Portugal,

5. CONCLUSION

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Implementation still ongoing for RECS

- Potential of ENCOM in terms of benefits for consumers, the energy system and in regard to the contribution to energy transition still need to be understood
- Existing frameworks laid the groundwork to develop new business models
- $_{\odot}$ Flexible framework will enhance developement of new projects
- Monitoring of market innovation and cross-exchanges of best practices will be the cornerstone for the next steps of the implementation work
- NRAs have the duty to monitor the removal of unjustified obstacles to and restrictions on the development of ENCOMS

→ A framework to be designed through best practices to enable consumers engagement in the energy transition

