

Interreg

CENTRAL EUROPE



European Union
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PROSPECT2030

TAKING
COOPERATION
FORWARD



PEER TO PEER LEARNING

15th of October 2020



Development of Energy Communities, general legislative framework and pilot initiatives in Piemonte



PROSPECT2030

LEGISLATIVE
FRAMEWORK

PILOT INITIATIVES
IN PIEMONTE



RENEWABLE AND CITIZENS ENERGY COMMUNITIES

Directive 2018/2001 to be transposed by January 2021 (REC)

Directive 2019/944 to be transposed by June 2021 (CEC)

REC	CEC
Legal entity	
based on open and voluntary participation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• autonomous• effectively controlled by shareholders or members that are located in the proximity of the renewable energy projects	effectively controlled by members or shareholders that are natural persons, local authorities, including municipalities, or small enterprises
Members	
natural persons (especially final household customers), SMEs or local authorities, including municipalities	



LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

REC	CEC
Purpose	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority given to environmental, economic or social community benefits for the members and the local areas • Not focused on financial profits 	
Operates any type of RES	Operates only electricity (RES or not)
Entitled to:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce, consume, store renewable Energies • Share the energy with the members as customers • Access all the suitable markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce, including from renewable sources, distribute, supply, consume, aggregate, store, develop energy efficiency services or charging services for electric vehicles or provide other energy services to its members or shareholders; • Share the electricity in the community



REC

CEC

Member States shall develop an enabling framework to facilitate the development of EC and ensure

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Removal of unjustified barriers• Cooperation with DSOs• Fair, proportionate and transparent procedures• No discriminatory treatment• Access to any kind of customer in the REC• Access to the markets | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• non-discriminatory, fair, proportionate and transparent procedures and charges• access to all electricity markets, either directly or through aggregation• Are financially responsible for the imbalances they cause in the electricity system• CEC can operate a distribution network, with dedicated network charges and in close relation to the other networks to which their network is connected |
|--|---|



Piemonte Region issued a Law in 2018 with the aim of promoting the establishment of Energy Communities

The Energy Communities are

- Entities with private and/or public members
- Not lucrative entities
- Promoted by municipalities by a Memorandum of Understanding
- Qualified as producers if the production is self consumed by at least 70%

Goals of the Law:

- Promote the decarbonization of the economic and territorial regional system
- Promote the production, consumption and share of energy, generated mainly by RES
- Promote energy efficiency in final energy consumptions



Key peculiarities

The Role of Municipalities

A municipality can:

- Promote the establishment of an EC and being part of it;
- Promote the establishment of an EC without being part of it;
- Take part to an existing EC.

The Municipality should take over a role of **supervision** of the EC and it should take the **coordination** of the EC members

What do ECs need to do?

- They draft within 6 months from their creation an energy balance;
- They have to draft an energy strategy within 12 months from their creation. The strategy define the actions required for the reduction of fossil energy consumption and the increase of RES generation. The actions must be coherent with the regional energy policies and must be periodically monitored.



Key peculiarities

Our Regional example is a mix of it, taking some peculiarities of CECs and RECs

- As the **RECs**, it pays primarily attention to RES and must not become a DSO, as it should be established on public networks;
- As the **CECs** it pays attention to all type of energy and to energy efficiency as a core activity.



...other Regions are following the example



Requirements

- **Electric contiguity** - The members of EC must be part of the same electric area (medium/low voltage area under the same high/medium transformer);
- **Amount of electric consumption** > 500 MWh
- **Self consumption** > 70%
- **Local RES share** - at least 50%
- **EC membership** - more than one consumer and producer;
- **Network** - The EC must be connected to a public grid network managed by DSOs;
- No requirements are set for the power plants, neither in terms of capacity installed nor in terms of date of operation



Pilot projects

There are 4 pilot projects running in Piemonte. They are at a starting phase of analysis

Comunità Energetica



MONVISO ENERGY COMMUNITY

Comuni di **Scalenghe, Cantalupa, Roletto, San Pietro Val Lemina, Frossasco e Vigone** appartenenti alla *Oil Free Zone* “**Territorio sostenibile**”



WE FOLLOW UP THE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE PILOT
PROJECTS DURING THE
STAKEHOLDERS MEETING OF
SHREC PROJECT



European Union
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SHREC PROJECT



National legislation

The Italian Government anticipated the adoption of the RED II Directive, making it possible the establishment of collective self consumption or Energy Communities with the following conditions:

- RES power plants must have a capacity below 200 kW
- The plants must be connected to the public grid network managed by DSOs
- The electric area is limited to the low voltage grid for Energy Communities
- As far as the collective self consumption is concerned, it is limited to the same building/condominium
- Incentives are foreseen for 20 years for:
 1. Collective self consumption: 100 €/MWh
 2. Energy Communities: 110 €/MWh

