cVPP/ECCO Workshop

8 December 2021
10h30-12h00

RESCOOP.EU

Interreg North-West Europe cVPP European Regional Development Fund

Interreg North-West Europe ECCO European Regional Development Fund

Who are we?

- *REScoop.eu is the European federation of citizen energy cooperatives*
- *Established in 2013*
- *Citizen energy cooperatives are groups of citizens that organise under a legal entity to collaborate on energy transition projects*

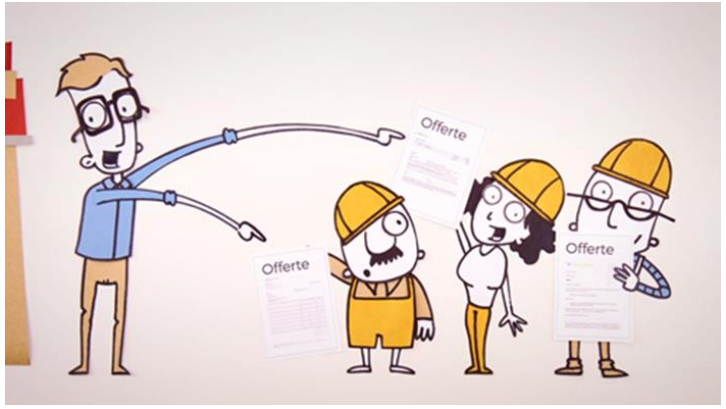
What do we do?

- *We provide* **citizen representation at EU level**
- *We* **support starting and established energy cooperatives**
- *We facilitate* **international exchanges**
- *We promote the* **cooperative business model**

Credits: Ecopower

Credits: REScoop.eu

The energy communities are there



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The policy framework is there

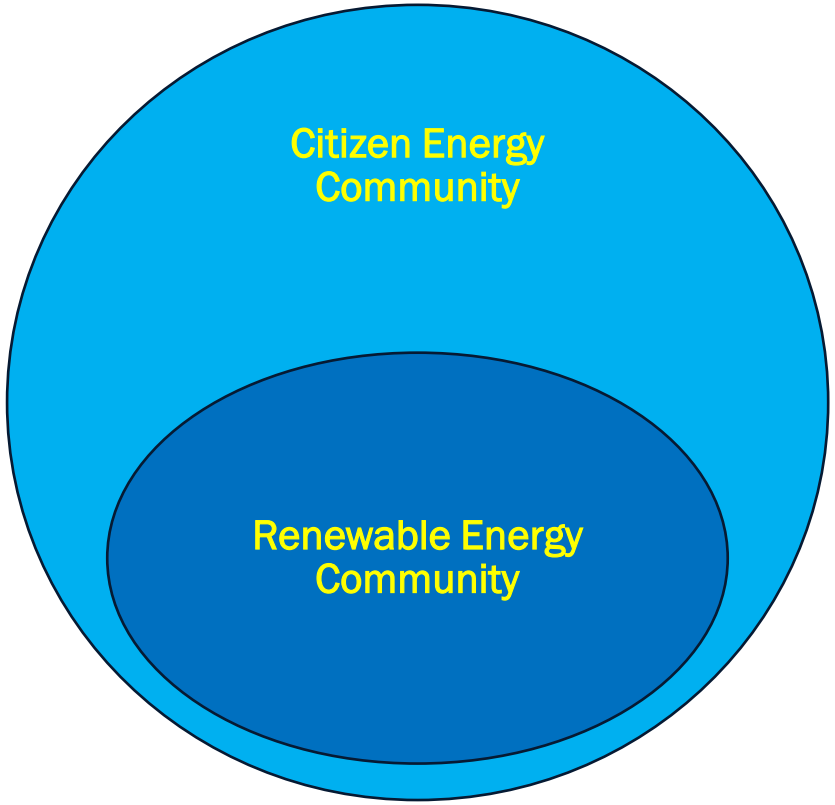
Citizen energy community

a legal entity:

which is based on voluntary and open participation, effectively controlled by shareholders or members who are natural persons, local authorities, including municipalities, or small enterprises and microenterprises.

The primary purpose of a citizens energy community is to provide environmental, economic or social community benefits for its members or the local areas where it operates rather than financial profits.

A citizens energy community can be engaged in electricity generation, distribution and supply, consumption, aggregation, storage or energy efficiency services, generation of renewable electricity, charging services for electric vehicles or provide other energy services to its shareholders or members.



Renewable energy community

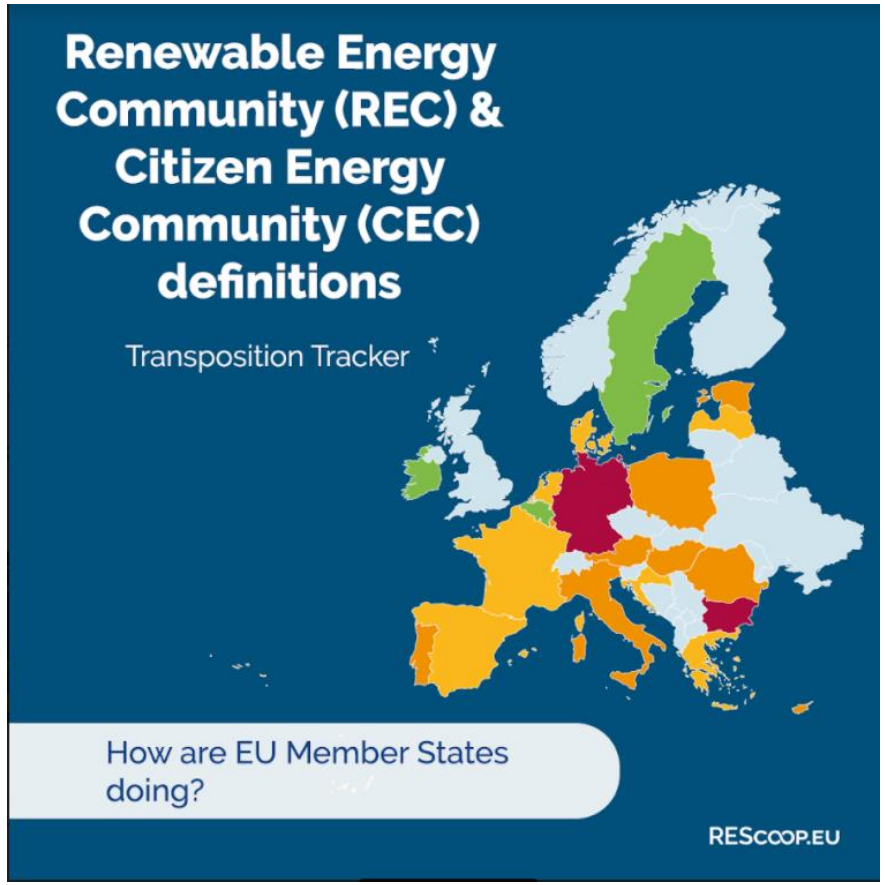
a legal entity:

which, in accordance with the applicable national law, is based on open and voluntary participation, is autonomous, and is effectively controlled by shareholders or members that are located in the proximity of the renewable energy projects that are owned and developed by that legal entity;

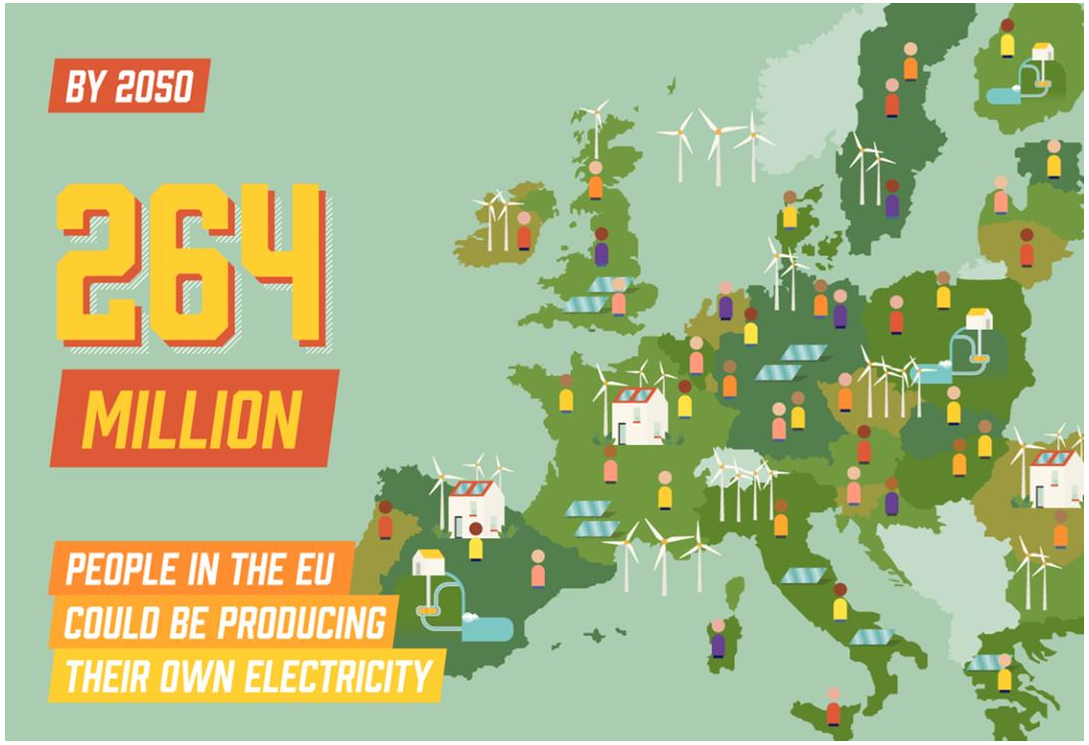
the shareholders or members of which are natural persons, SMEs or local authorities, including municipalities;

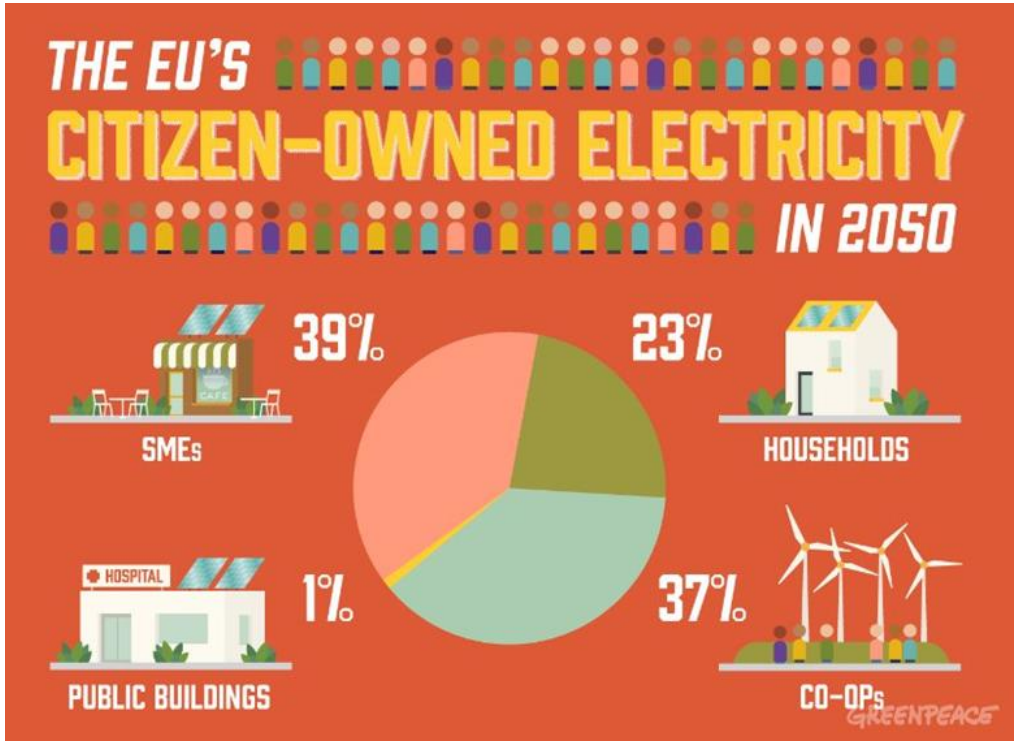
the primary purpose of which is to provide environmental, economic or social community benefits for its shareholders or members or for the local areas where it operates, rather than financial profits.

The policy framework is there



The potential for community energy is there





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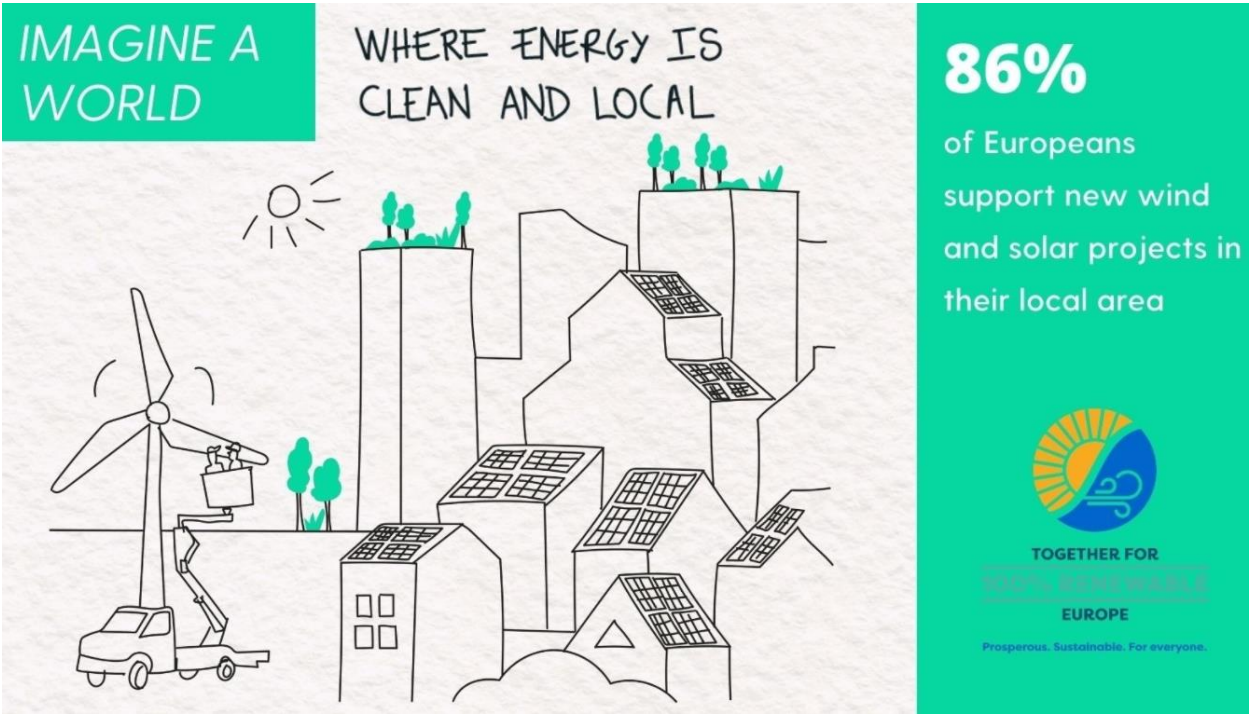
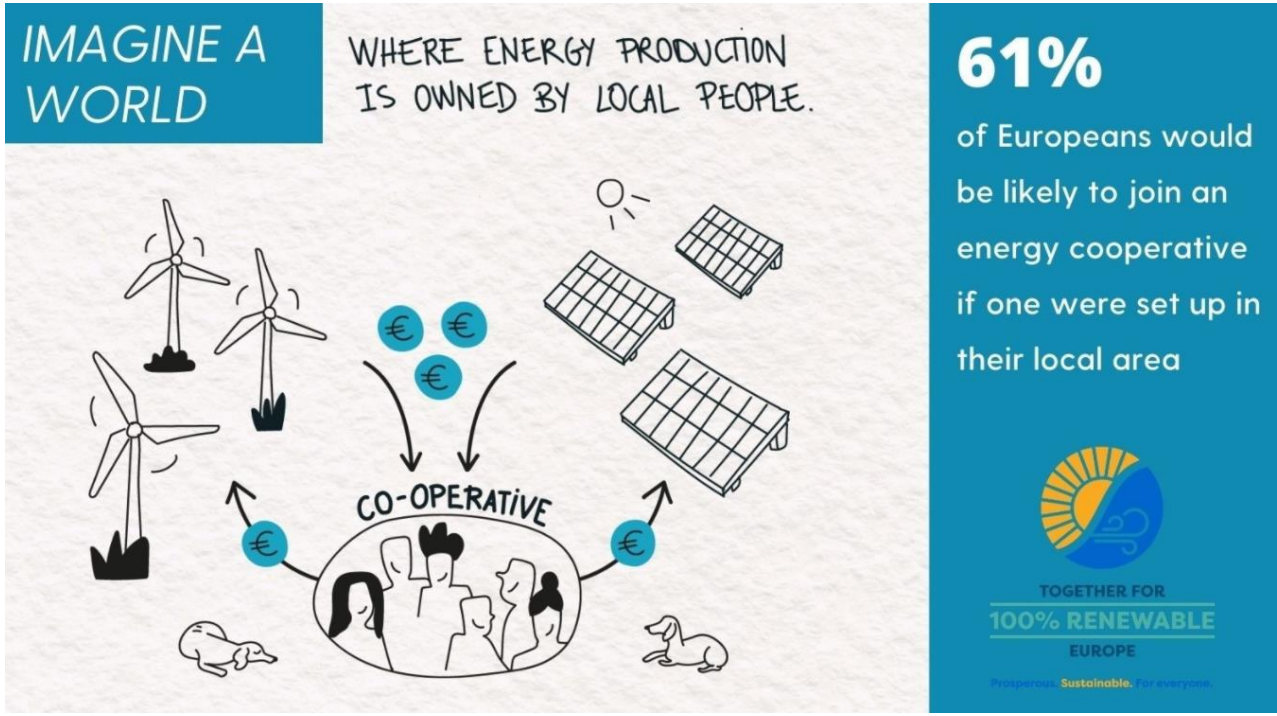
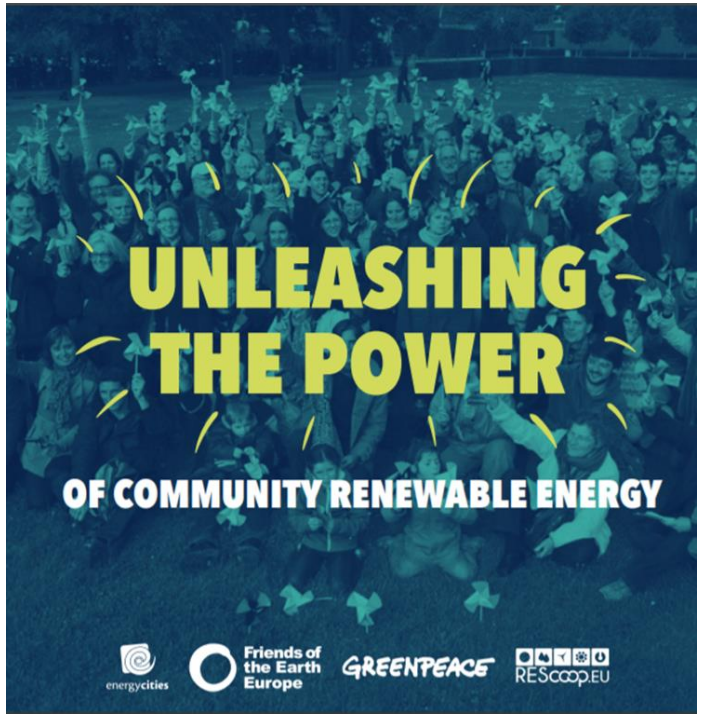
The interest by citizens is there

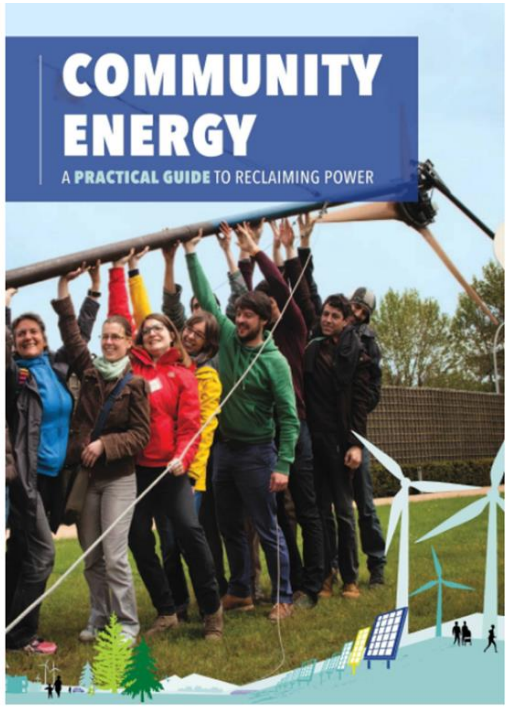




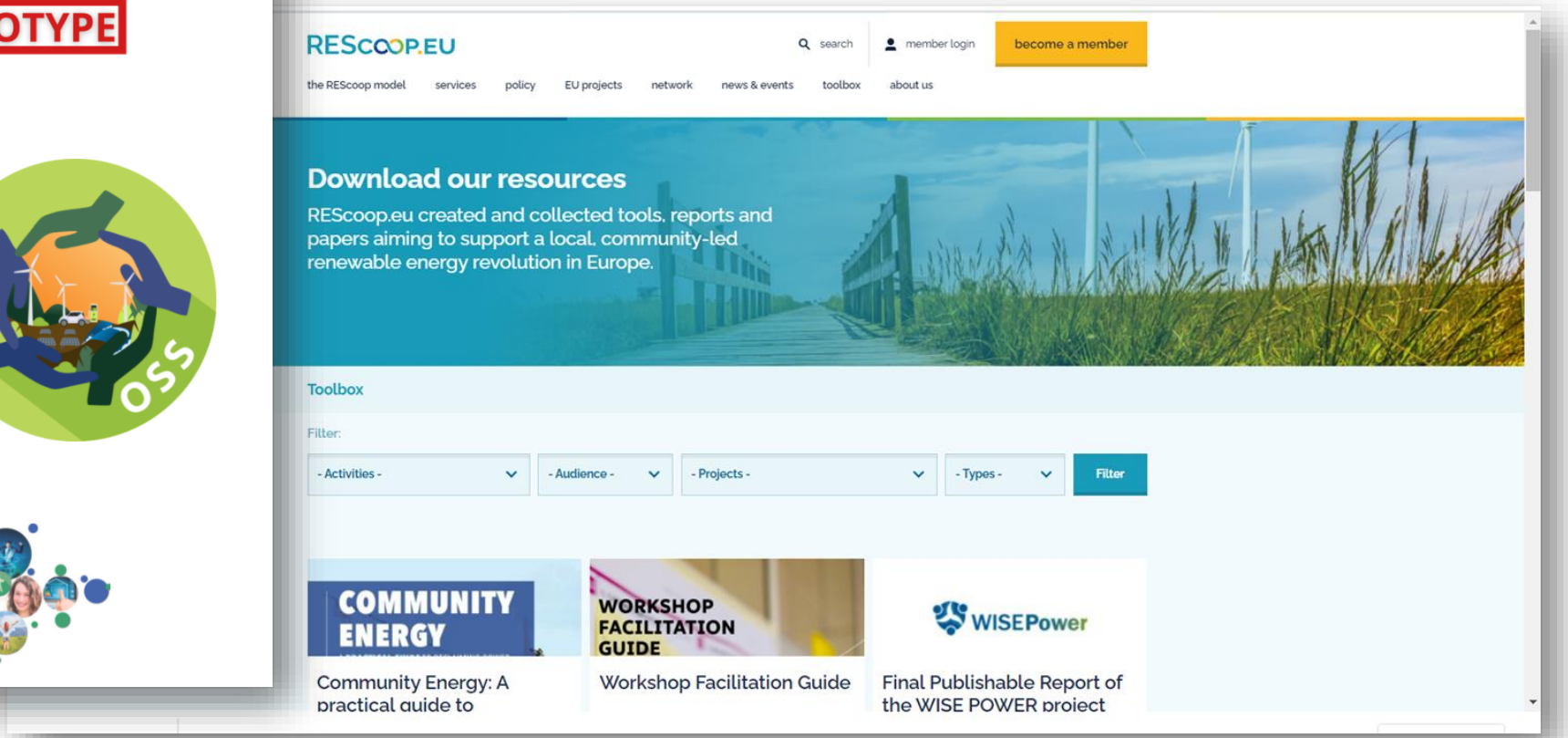
Some challenges remain

- *Transposition in MS*
- *Many funding agencies*
- *Many projects*
- *Many models*
- *Many tools*
- *Many contexts*





We need a European one-stop-shop



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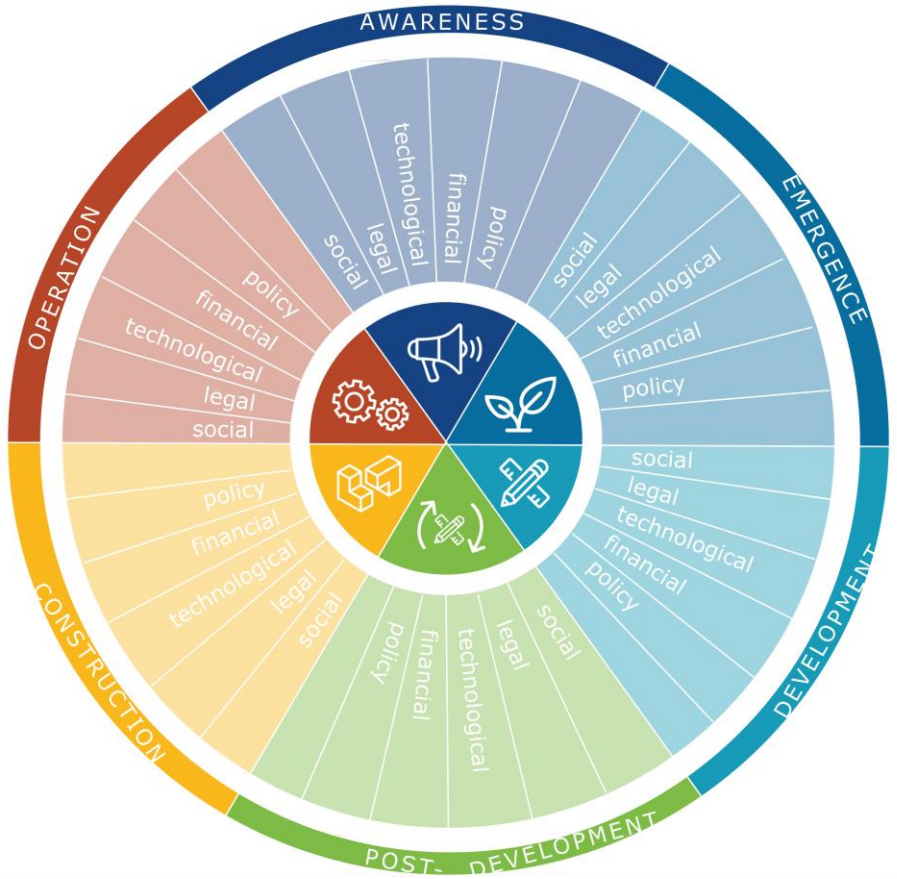
Stages for community development

Not sure where your community stands?

TAKE THE TEST



HIGHLIGHTS

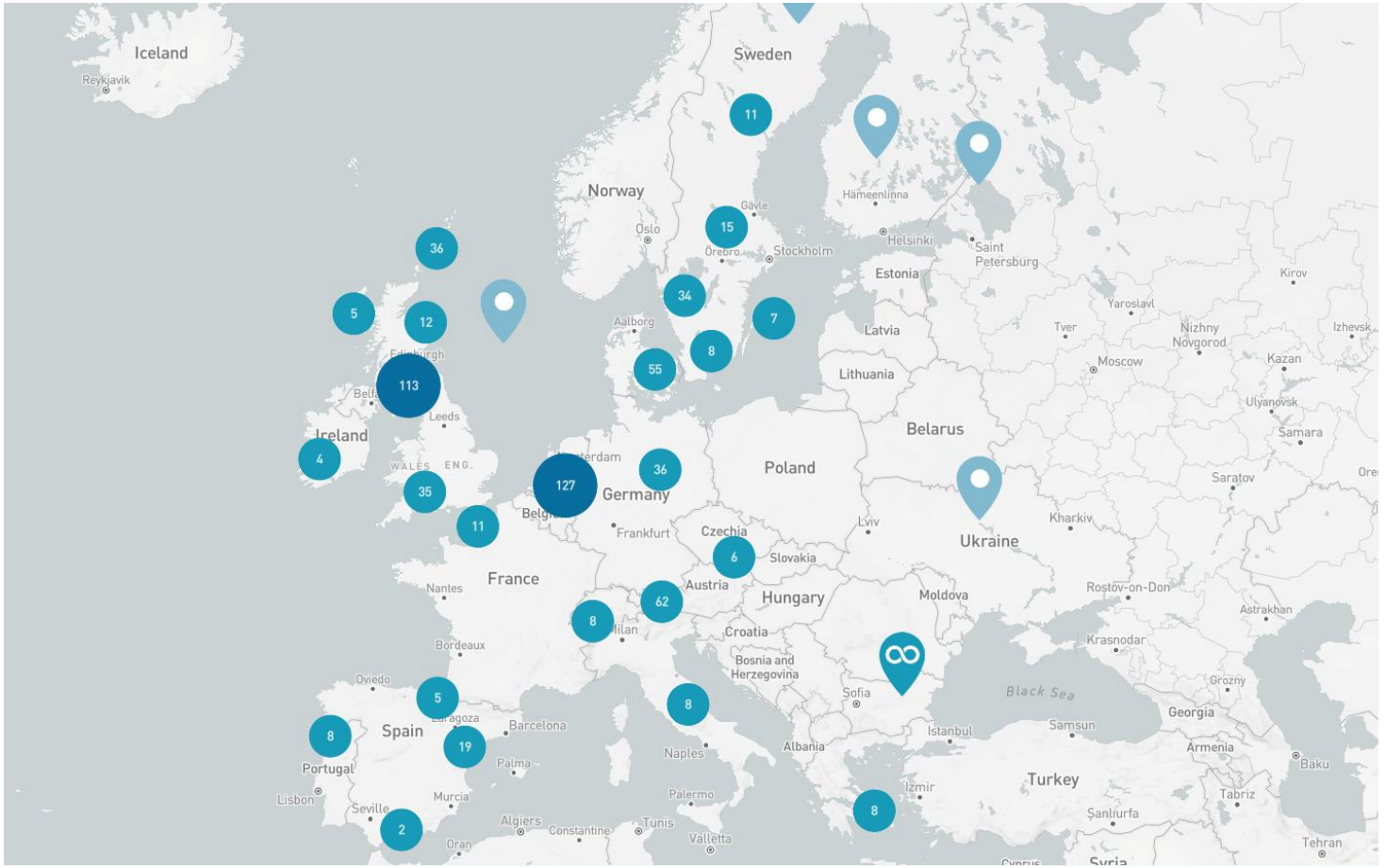
News item 1

News item 2

News item 3

News item 4

Resources | Communities | Experts



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CONTACT AN EXPERT

SEARCH BAR/FILTER

Vaiva

Sara

Stan

Josh

Stavroula

Sem

collaboration with municipalities

electric mobility

solar

wind

flexibility & storage

community building

energy efficiency

hydro

financing

distribution grid management

biomass / district heating

supply/energy sharing/P2P

Now let's have a chat

- *3 breakout groups*
- *15 minutes*
- *1 rapporteur*
- *What are the challenges and needs?*
- *What tools or resources could help to overcome those?*

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REScoopVideos

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Energy Communities Coming of Age

A literature review on maturity and scaling

sccale203050.eu

Funded by the H2020 programme of the European Union

Thomas Hoppe, Anatol Itten, Flavia Trovalusci, Michiel Fremouw, TU Delft

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What can you find in the report (I)

Chapter: Development and scaling of energy communities

- The wider context of social innovation in the energy transition
- Definitions and terms of collective citizen action
- A review throughout history, and in today's practice
- Two frameworks (SNM and TSI) that explain the scaling of energy communities

Chapter: Preconditions for collective action at the neighbourhood level

- The challenges and benefits, as well as drivers and barriers
- Internal and external community, professionalization, finance, technology, policy

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What can you find in the report (II)

Chapter: Community energy actions: suggestions and best practices

- Actions and best practices with regard to network formation, multi-stakeholder management, how to engage the wider community, and build relations to the political system
- Overview of digital technologies for community energy, such as digital community platforms, blockchain technology, gamification, and peer-to-peer trading
- Data, privacy and cyber security

Chapter: Evaluation and monitoring

- Creating a tool to assess, monitor and evaluate maturing, and scaling community energy

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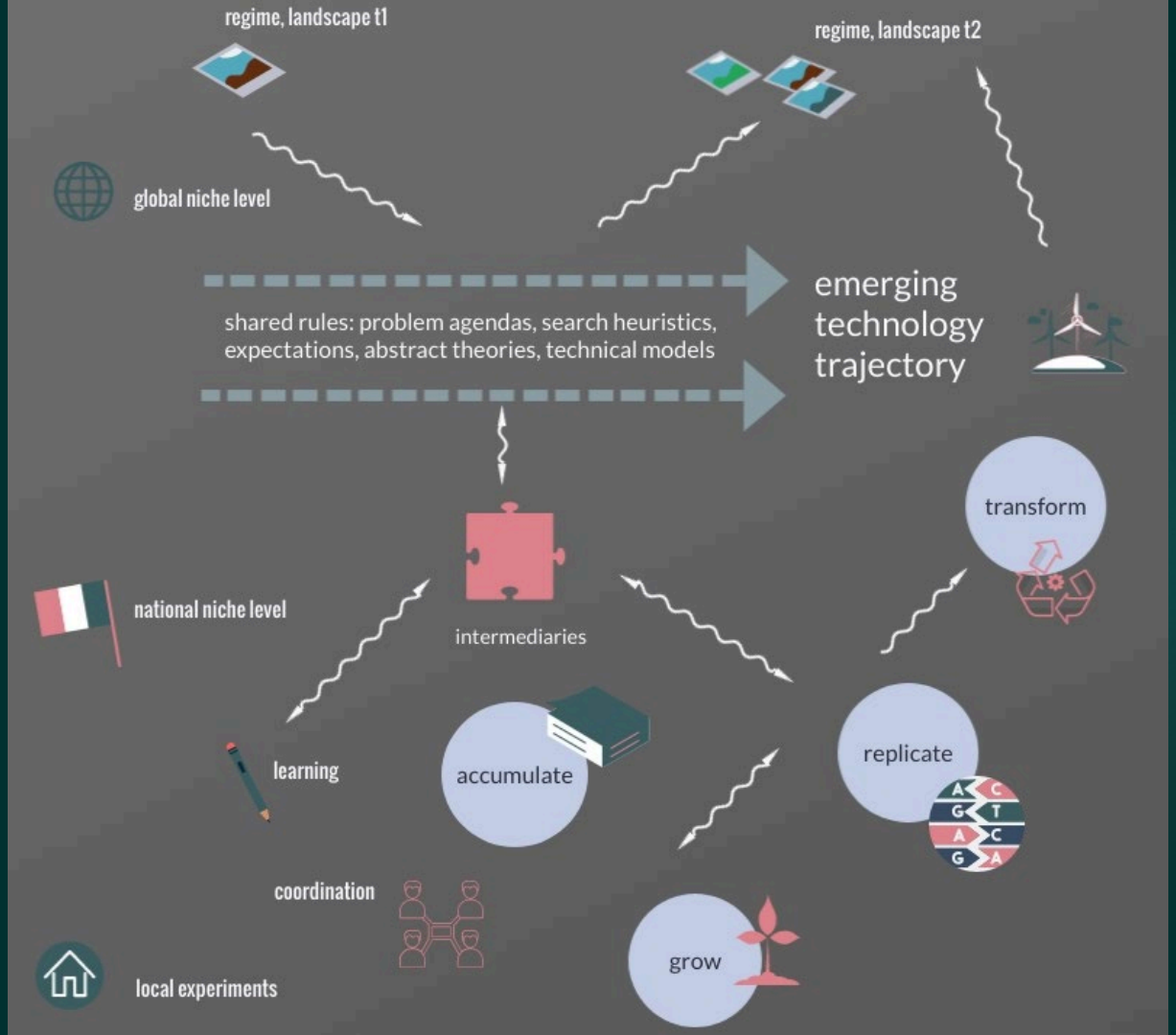
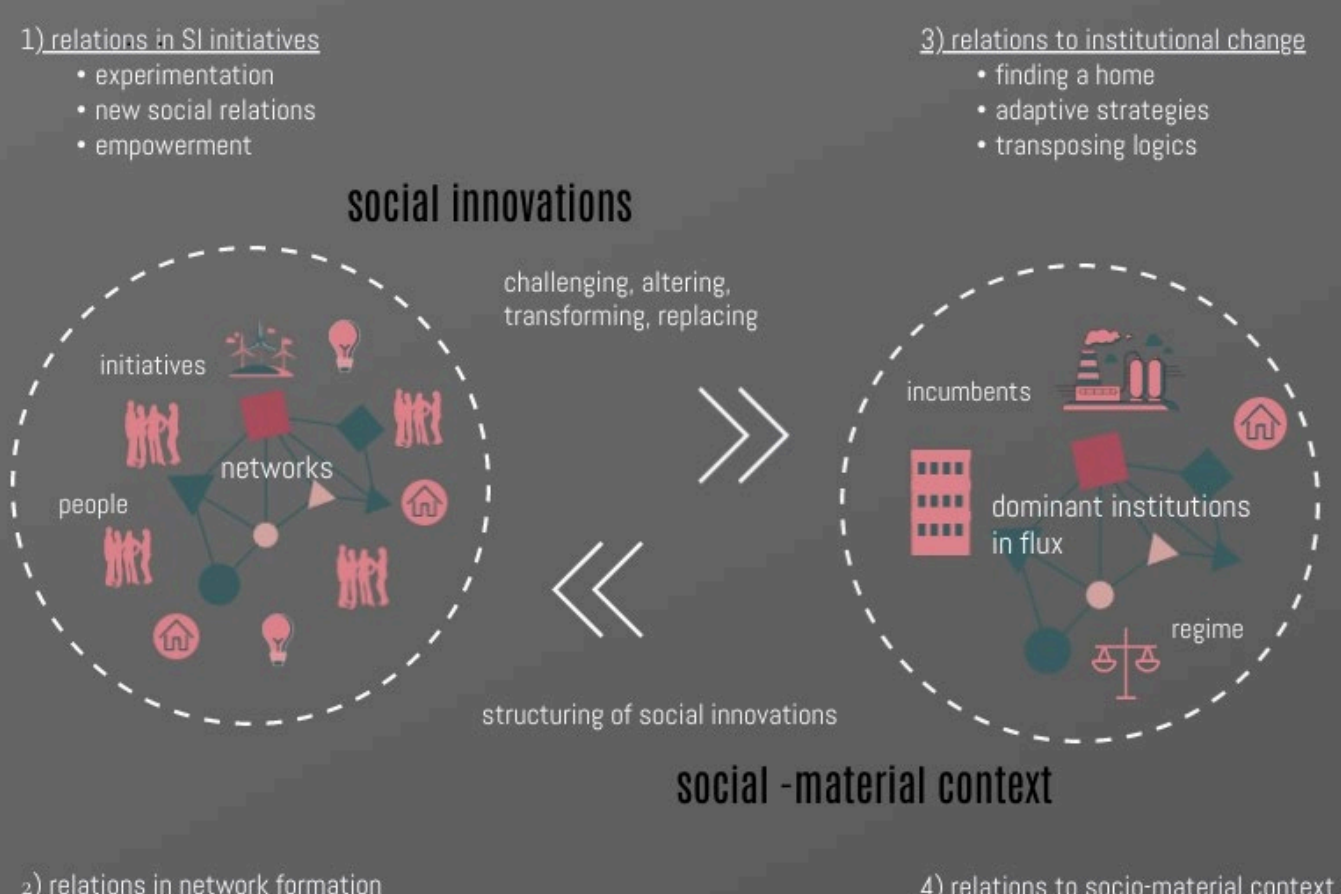
Presented frameworks



Patterns of upscaling and the emerging technological trajectory (adapted from Geels and Raven 2006).



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The Transformative Social Innovation process. Adapted from Haxeltine et al. (2016)

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Technological complexity

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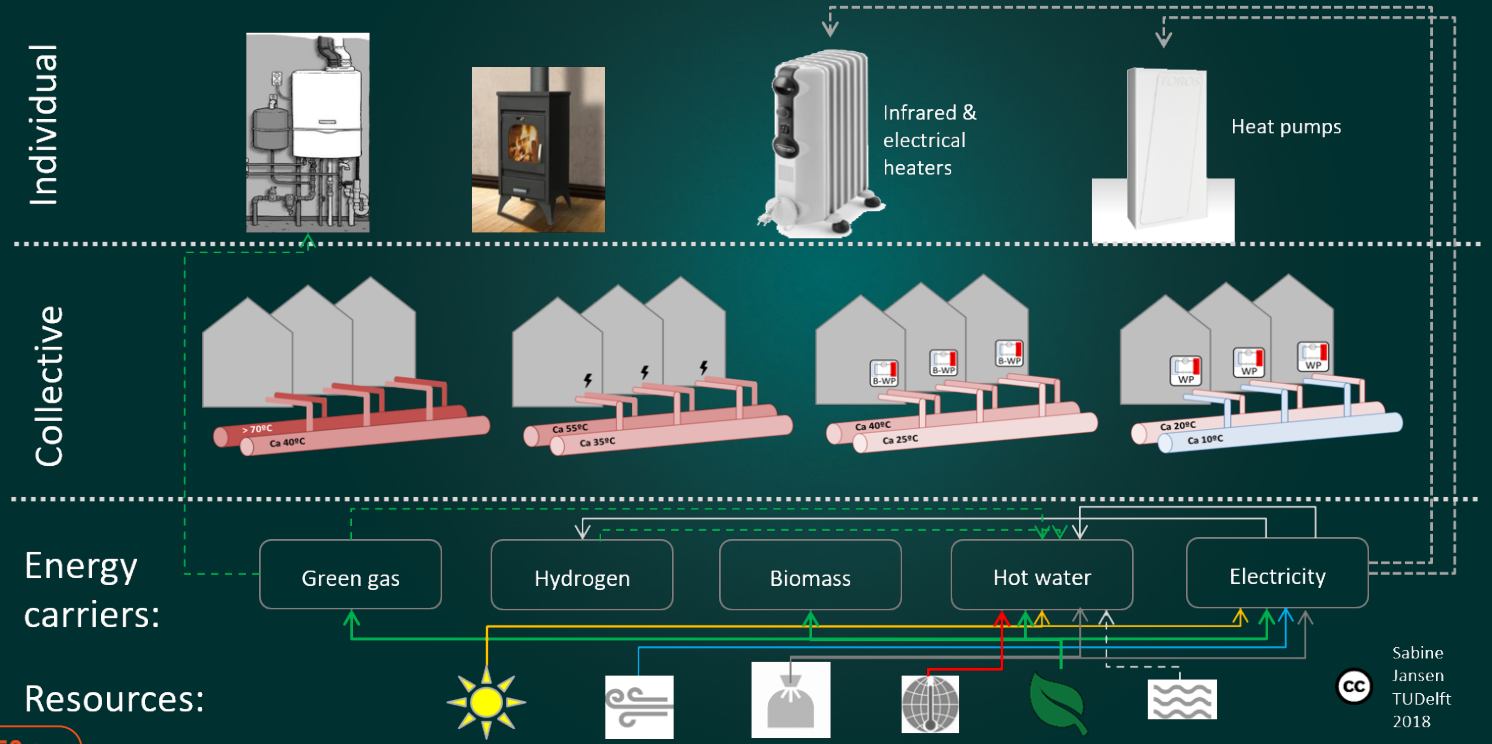
Alternative heating solutions for the built environment



Sabine Jansen TUDelft 2018

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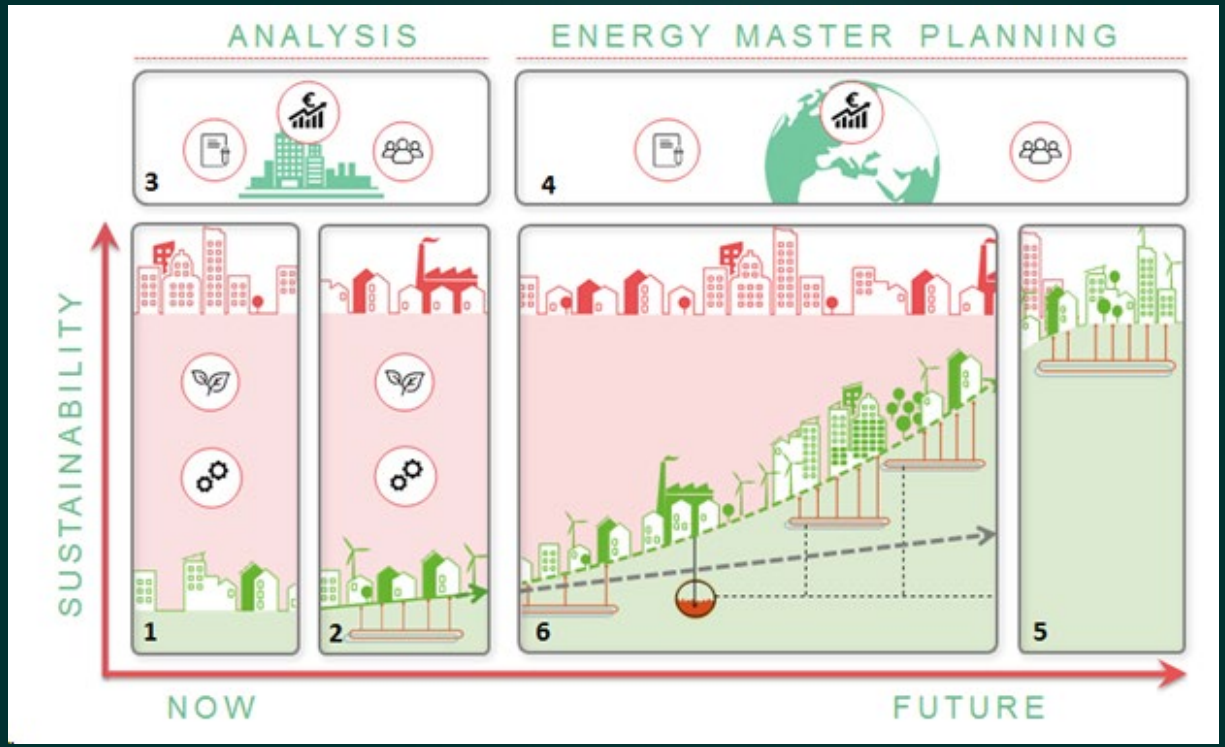

The City-zen energy transformation methodology (Dobbelsteen et al. 2019)

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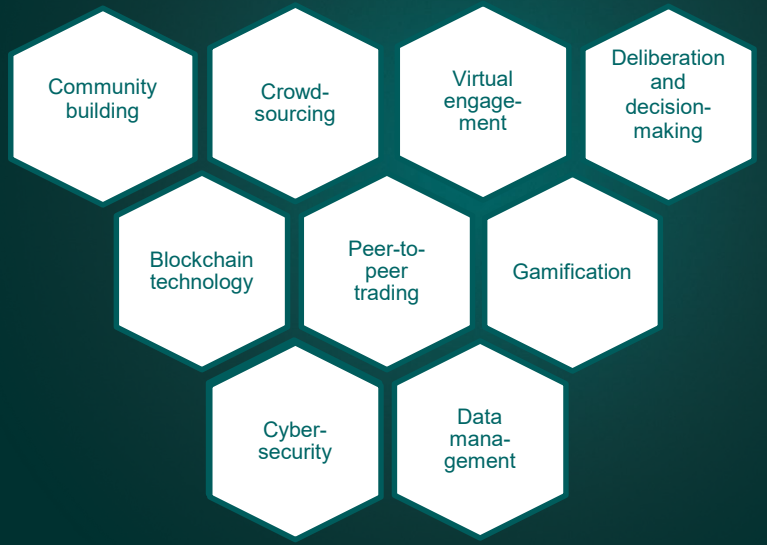
Digital technologies for community energy



Overview of actions energy communities can undertake subdivided per stage of change and thematic area

Stage of change	Collective action energy communities can undertake
Preparation phase	**Social (community):** Commitment of members and efficacy of interactions Human capital Looking for empowerment by critical actors Connection/alignment with the local community and stakeholders (e.g. neighbourhood organizations, citizen engagement, multi-stakeholder management) **Social (staff):** Forming a leadership team Communication of key personnel and clear management structure Sufficient staff members with a complete set of competences (e.g., technical, legal, financial, social). Explore social network environment to add more organizations from which critical resources can be mobilized Having 'project champions' on board Ensuring board diversity (and inclusiveness) Contractual founding of a formal organisation **Financial:** Profit and loss statement Available capital and assets, Reliance on public funding Cash burn rate Means to generate cash flow (e.g. crowdfunding); exploring funding options and apply for funding Preparing application of permits or subsidies Feasibility scan of business case **Political:** Number of administrative and regulatory barriers Relation / connection to local and regional administrations Seek to find 'political home', i.e. support from public official **Technical:** Map technical status quo (i.e. system analysis) Explore and compare technical alternatives and potential (of potential community energy projects) Conduct feasibility and risk analysis of plans made Scope and scale of service offer Support by external technical experts **Learning:** Education of the staff and members Connection to learning platforms / intermediary organizations to help in capacity building Embedding own organization in translocal network(s) Gamification as a learning tool

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Co-creation workshop Brussels

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Monitoring Tool

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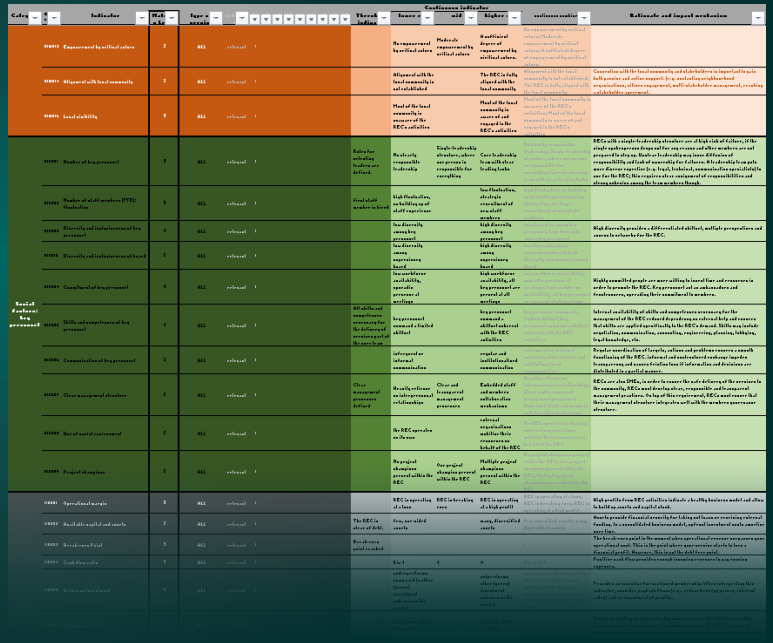
Purpose of the tool

Monitoring community progress

- Democratic representativeness
- Market impact
- Supportive environment

How it works

- Large number of indicators (KPIs)
- Stages of change
- Asking questions
- Providing a to do list



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Structure

Indicators (KPIs)

- Threshold indicators
- Continuous indicators

Stages of change

- Contemplation / Preparation / Implementation / Maintenance

Categories

- Different energy communities have different activities
- therefore different set of indicators

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ENERGY COMMUNITIES MATURITY MONITORING TOOL

This tool helps monitor development progress of your Renewable Energy Community (REC), and has been developed as part deliverable 2.2 of the SCCALE 20-30-50 Horizon 2020 project.

You are currently looking at the **START** tab, where you can define which categories your REC is involved in, and change your stage (more about this below)

On the **DASHBOARD** you can see your progress. Because different categories can evolve faster or slower for different RECs, you can define your own stage. This will only influence visibility of individual tasks, their scores can continue to be modified during your REC's development.

The **QUESTIONS** tab asks you questions to help assess your REC's progress. Some questions are threshold indicators (to be answered with a yes or no), and usually indicate the presence or absence of something. Others are continuous indicators (to be graded A to F, where A is the best and F is the worst), where you can estimate your REC's status for that particular category.

The **TO DO LIST** tab finally provides you with a set of tasks that need attention in order to progress to the next stage. This list is further split up in categories in the other tabs, for ease of printing out and distributing amongst those key REC members that deal with the respective category.

	Is your REC involved in:*	?	
GEN	Generation	no	n/a
SUP	Supply	no	n/a
CON	Consumption and sharing	yes	CON
DIS	Distribution	no	n/a
SRV	Energy services	no	n/a
MOB	Electro mobility	no	n/a
FIN	Financial services	yes	FIN
EEF	Energy Efficiency	yes	EEF

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Questions & Discussion

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