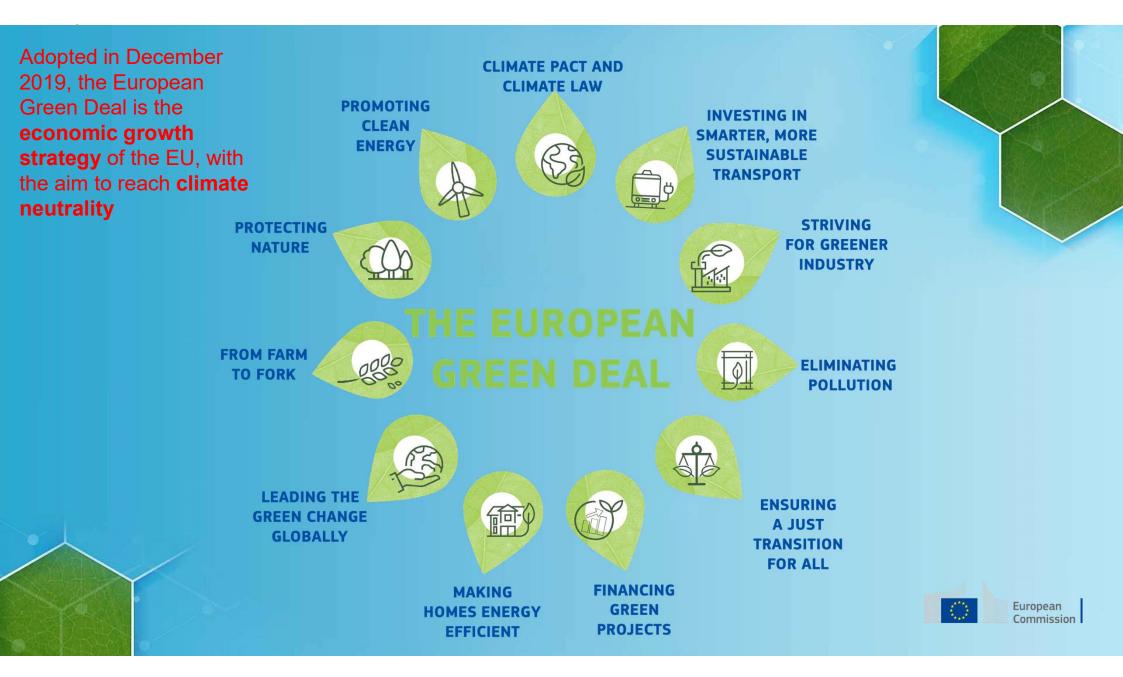


The role of energy communities in the process of the just energy transition

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Energy System of the futur

Liberalised and competitive

Digitalised

Decentralised and consumer centred

Integrated

Decarbonised



Just Transition Mechanism

A key tool to ensure that the transition towards a climate-neutral economy happens in a fair way, leaving no one behind, mobilising **up to around €60 billion** over the period 2021-2027







Just Transition Fund

InvestEU Just Transition Scheme EIB public sector loan facility



Not only funding!

The Commission will be **providing technical assistance to Member States** and investors

→ Just Transition Platform with a dedicated work stream for coal, peat and oil shale regions, the Coal Regions in Transition Initiative



Just Transition Fund (JTF)

Objective: alleviate the socio-economic costs triggered by climate transition, supporting the economic diversification and reconversion of the territories concerned. This can mean:

- backing productive investments in small and medium-sized enterprises,
- ➤ the creation of new firms, research and innovation,
- Investment into clean energy,

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- > up- and reskilling of workers, job-search assistance and active inclusion of jobseekers programmes,
- > environmental rehabilitation of former mining sites,
- Itransformation of existing carbon-intensive installations when these investments lead to substantial emission cuts and job protection.

Shared management of these funds between natinal/local beneficiaries and European Commission



REPowerEU Regulation

- Adopted by the Commission in May 2022
- Political agreement reached by co-legislators on 13 December 2022
- Formally adopted by the European Parliament and the Council in February 2023
- Published in the OJ on 28 February 2023
- Entry into force: 1 March 2023

...but negotiations with MS on REPowerEU chapters already started,

...and guidance for MS has been published.





REPowerEU objectives (I)



a) improving energy infrastructure and facilities to meet immediate security of supply needs for gas, including LNG, notably to enable diversification of supply in the interest of the Union as a whole.

By derogation, oil infrastructure and facilities may be included in the REPowerEU chapter of a Member State that has been subject to the exceptional temporary derogation in Art. 3m(4) of Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 due to its specific dependence on crude oil and geographical situation



b) boosting energy efficiency in buildings and critical energy infrastructure, decarbonising industry, increasing production and uptake of sustainable biomethane, renewable or fossil-free hydrogen and increasing the share and accelerating the deployment of renewable energy;



ba) addressing energy poverty;





REPowerEU objectives (II)



bb) incentivising reduction of energy demand;



c) addressing internal and cross-border energy transmission and distribution bottlenecks, supporting electricity storage and accelerating the integration of renewable energy sources, and supporting zero emission transport and its infrastructure, including railways;



d) supporting the above objectives through an accelerated requalification of the workforce towards green skills and the related digital skills, as well as support of the value chains in critical raw materials and technologies linked to the green transition.



REPowerEU Communication

"The Commission also calls on the Member States to speed up the transposition of the Electricity Directive to effectively allow consumers to participate in energy markets (individually or via energy communities or collective self-consumption schemes) to produce, self-consume, sell or share renewable energy."

European Solar Rooftop Initiative as part of EU Solar Strategy

→ Set up at least one renewables-based energy community in every municipality with a population higher than 10 000 by 2025

Biomethane Action Plan

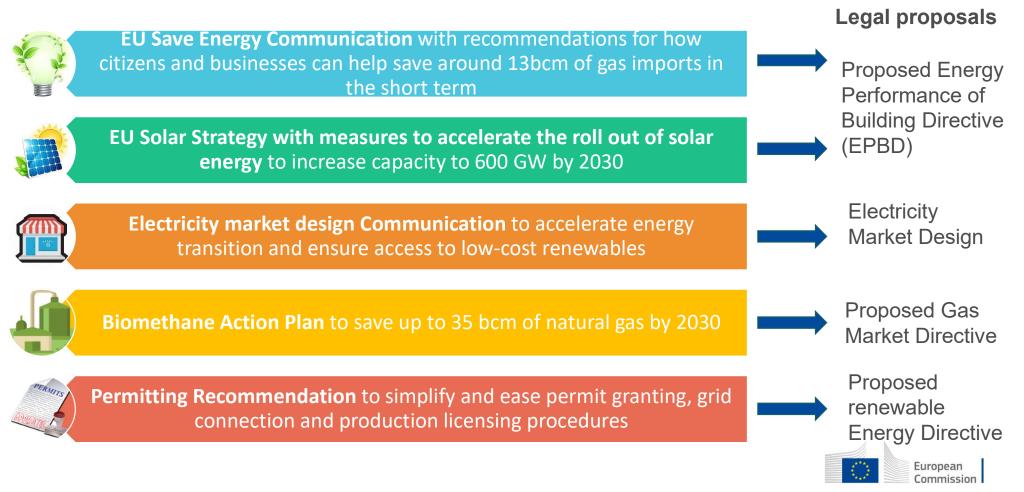
→ Mobilise energy communities to integrate biogas into the market

Recommendations on speeding up permit-granting procedures

→ Simplify and ease permit granting, grid connection and production licensing procedures for renewable energy communities



Key REPowerEU policy instruments



Consumer empowerment

Individual active customer



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Jointly acting active customers



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Energy communities



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Renewable Energy Directive: all types of renewable energy

Electricity Directive: all types of *electricity*



Energy Communities in Estonia

- The current legal system in Estonia enables the creation of renewable energy communities and the production of renewable energy for own consumption.
- Specific regulations related to energy sharing, energy communities or prosumers have not been adopted yet.



Energy Communities in Estonia

- Recommended measures:
- Develop facilitating services for energy community projects and a framework for citizen engagement

> creating a local contact point charged with (renewable) energy topics at municipal level

> support via financial and non-financial measures

• Increase stakeholder awareness on advantages of clean energy projects

> Developing a general central platform for information on energy



EU initiatives on energy communities

Rural Energy Community Advisory Hub

https://rural-energy-community-hub.ec.europa.eu/index_en

Energy Communities Repository

https://energy-communities-repository.ec.europa.eu/index_en



Thank you



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