



Solution package 2:

Deployment of energy communities & prosumer services

What is the process to establish the local use of PV electricity by inhabitants in my city?

Session Summary

The second session of ASCEND's SP2 Community of Practice featured an exchange on the specific processes to establish the inhabitant's use of local PV electricity in different cities. Porto, Munich and Lyon presented experiences from their specific contexts, focusing on Collective Self-Consumption, Tenant Energy and Energy Community schemes respectively. Bruno Gaiddon from HESPUL and Sebastián Oviedo from Energy Cities facilitated the session.

Common Challenges

- **Adverse regulations** remain the main challenge to establish the inhabitant's use of locally produced PV electricity. In Munich, it is forbidden to use the grid to share energy across buildings. In Lyon, the main complication is the requirement to establish a third-party legal entity for the sole purpose of signing an agreement with the grid operator and consumers.
- **Lengthy administrative procedures** still slow down and discourage the creation of local PV energy schemes. In Munich, getting an appointment with the grid operator to set up tenant electricity might take up to 6 months. In Porto, licensing of collective self-consumption depends on a centralised national agency, which leads to delays reaching 8 months.

Main Takeaways

- **A diversity of schemes** can enable the inhabitant's consumption of local PV-generated electricity, a cornerstone of PCEDs. The deployment of collective self-consumption, energy community, and tenant electricity models by Porto (PR), Lyon (FR) and Munich (DE) displays some of the different alternatives mobilised within ASCEND. However, local restrictions still favour certain schemes while hindering others.
- **Social and legal aspects** remain crucial to implement local PV-electricity consumption schemes. On the one hand, citizen engagement processes are fundamental to raise awareness and gather participants. On the other, legal expertise is needed to manage contractual complexities and data-sharing, among others.

Quote

"Imagine there are several city partners across Europe dealing with the same issue: How to establish a viable energy community. Prague is one of those cities and Czech Technical University is supporting Prague's municipal companies in finding the optimal energy sharing scheme. We need to find shortcuts to successful implementation. The Community of Practice is exactly what we need. Clearly there is no one size fits all in this exercise. However, Lyon's emphasis on maximising self-consumption within the locality is the way to go forward, while Porto's discounted grid fee incentive is a good inspiration for Czech regulators."

-Michal Kuzmic, CVUT Prague

