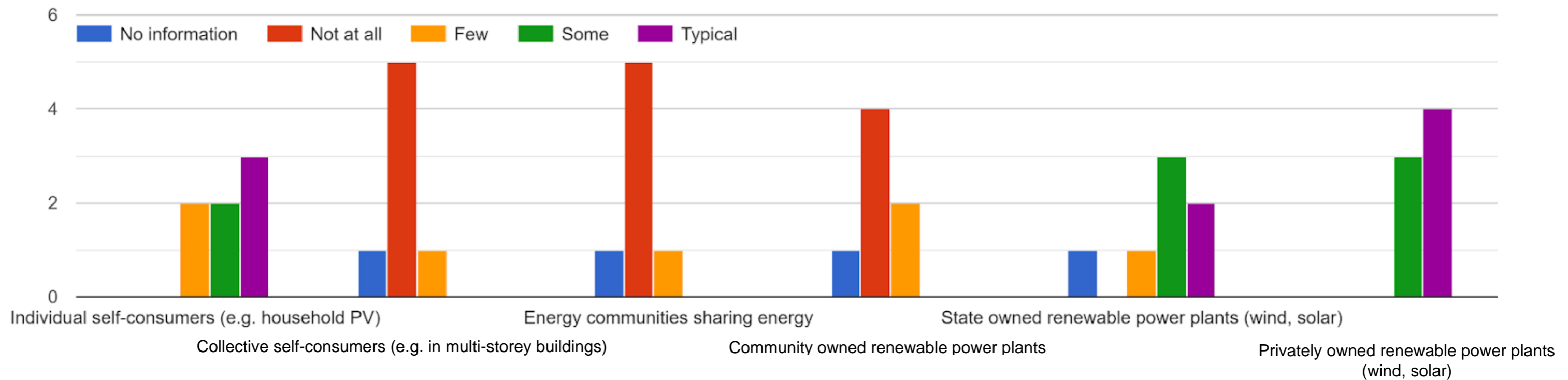


Status of citizen participation in renewable energy production



CZ: Citizen participation on the RES production is ensured by self-consumers, who can sell the surplus to the grid (if they've got a deal with electricity trader). Otherwise, citizens who own RES are self-consumers.

BG: Very early stages of development due to lack of trust and information.

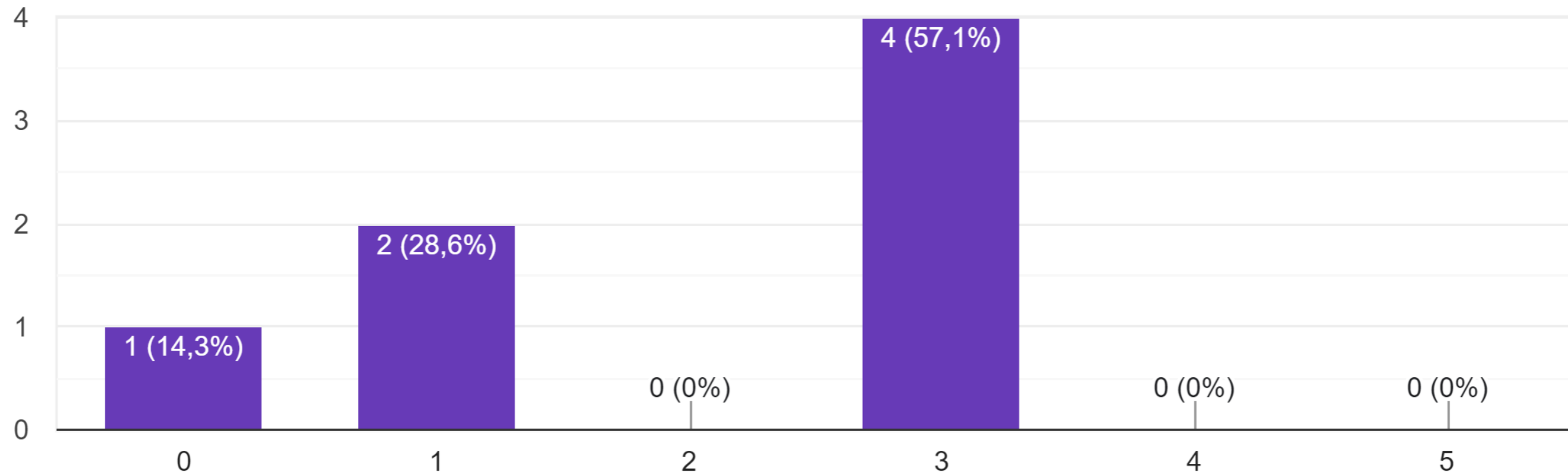
RO: It's only starting. We are the first energy cooperative in Romania and the movement is only now starting. But the good news is that with the growth of Prosumers the community of people that do self-consumption is growing and the pressure is on the government to start listening and facilitating the renewable energy transition.

HU: Individual self-consumption is well-spread all over Hungary, due to the annual net metering. Large PV powerplants are mainly owned by the state energy company and private companies.

PL: There's a lot of potential in citizen participation in energy efficiency and efficiency projects (CEC, IEMD directive). There are several examples of 100% LED + efficient electrical equipment in multi or one-family, communal, public buildings however there's neither recognition of them as CEC/IEMD, nor stable framework by the national/regional/local administration to support such projects (information, advisory, organisational, financial etc.)

Status of transposition

7 válasz



CZ: There is an amendment to the Energy Act in preparation, and also completely new Energy Act, which should transpose the Directives. The amendment should be effective presumably in autumn 2022, new energy act is expected to be effective from 2024.

BG: Up to date, there has been no real actions towards transposition just promises that working groups will be formed.

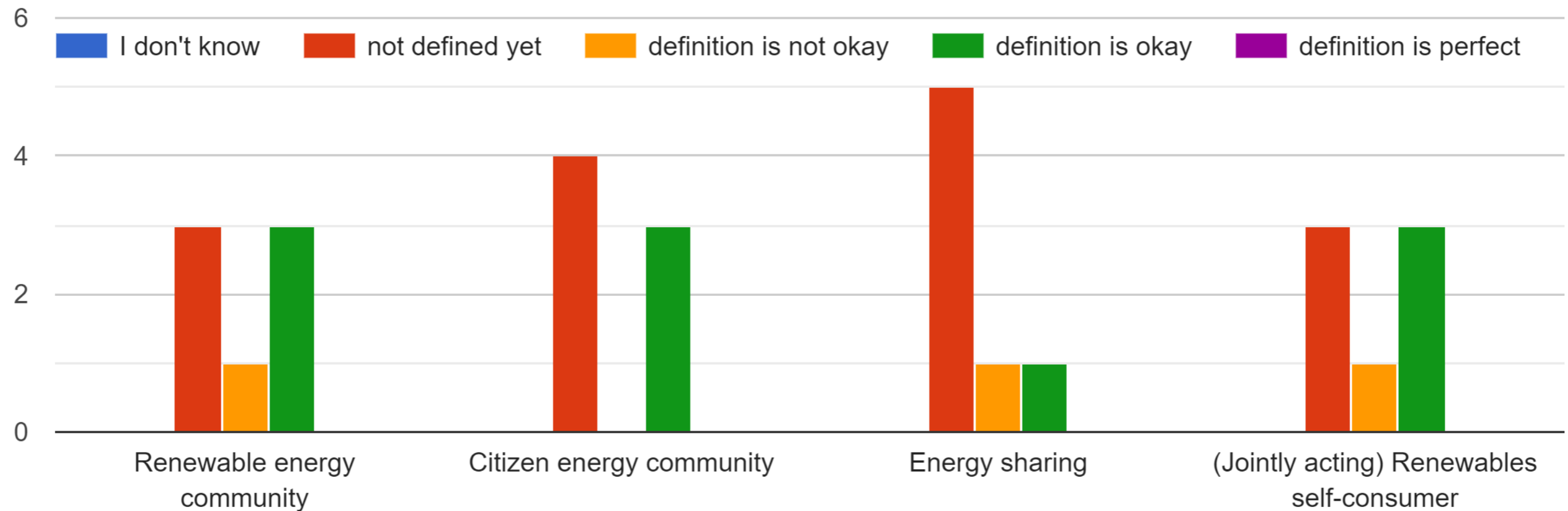
RO: It's a copy paste. Greenpeace is working a lot on improving the

SK: In April 2022 the proposal was submitted to parliament. The effective date of the amendment to the Act is proposed on 1.10.2022

HU: We have definitions without detailed rules.

PL: There is no extension to the virtual prosumer, which is not to be introduced until 2024, and there is no possibility of energy sharing among prosumers.

Definitions



CZ: There are no legislative definitions regarding the energy communities and related concepts.

BG: From our experience and knowledge when definitions in Bulgaria are defined those would not be okay.

RO: They are accurate because they are a copy-paste of actual law, but there is yet more to be done in order to implement them.

SK: In April 2022 the proposal was submitted to parliament. The effective date of the amendment to the Act is proposed on 1.10.2022.

HU: Renewable energy community is a subgroup of citizen energy community restricted to electricity. Detailed rules of energy sharing is missing, energy authority and DSOs must transpose them, but they are not motivated.

PL: Lack of definition of energy poverty, including fuel, heat, electricity poverty (these are completely different political areas with different actions and regulations needed). Total lack of energy sufficiency in policies but also in a structured public debate. Lack of "efficiency first" (sufficiency first) rule.

Target numbers of energy communities in policy papers

CZ: No specific targets are specified. One hundred thousand roofs with photovoltaics by 2025 are promised in the government's programme statement. Otherwise, the support is rather general (e.g. in the Smart Cities Implementation plan).

HU: In the Energy Strategy of Hungary min. 1 EC is targeted in all the 197 micro regions of Hungary by 2030.

PL: 1 million of prosumers by 2030 (and we already have 1 million of PV prosumers, mostly individual houses)

Support scheme(s) for energy communities

CZ: Several subsidy programmes are in the pipeline for investment and non-investment expenditure by energy communities.

HU: R&D and Modernisation Fund (ETS) supporting pilot projects starting energy communities (7+15 selected projects)

Best practice of community energy in your country

CZ: Officially, there are two "energy communities" - associations that have the intention, but the projects are rather prepared, and they also wait for the transposition. The closest to the energy communities are renewable project owned by small cities and villages.

BG: Currently in progress, we believe our own small pilot project in Belozem (Bulgaria) is the first and best example of community energy.

RO: It's a struggle but is growing. Will share more in our short-presentation :)

HU: MTVSZ has started a pilot project supporting community places to reduce carbon footprint by energy consultancy service and installing rooftop PV plants in an ESCO model.

PL: Electricity saving communities CEC in multifamily buildings but nobody treats them as "energy communities".
Heat saving communities (there are plenty, e.g. insulating multifamily buildings) are not recognised as "energy communities".