SUSTAINABLE PLACES

Energy Communities in Practice: The What's and the How's Workshop

Day 2 | Wednesday 28th October | 14.00 - 17.00

PANEL DISCUSSION

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Social Aspects of Energy Communities

- **From our limited experience, we observe that the principal motivation for an energy community set-up is often financial -related to access to virtual net metering or similar schemes. While there is a certain difficulty for citizens to actively embrace the CEC vision, it is easier to join a Self-Consumption scheme with more tangible benefits. According to your viewpoint, how important is the embrace of "decarbonisation and prosumer-centric collective energy future" vision for the success of the energy community strategy against the economic incentives? What are according to your experience the best practices in order to attract citizens in the formation of an energy community?**

- Why is there a need standardized community engagement tools and models? What is the starting point for applying these community engagement/behavioural models? Where does the work begin? What kinds of difficulties do we encounter when trying to do the actual implementation of the models/frameworks? Are there any examples of successful applications of these models? If so, please specify

Business Aspects of Energy Communities

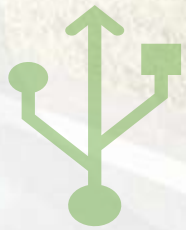
- **According to USEF elaborations, the main business models applicable to energy community context are the community as aggregator or retailer providing flexibility-related balancing services or ToU optimisation, the community as producer offering locally produced energy volumes - based on shared distributed generation assets (such as PVs) and the community as a local DSO performing flexibility optimisation for local congestion management -based on private wiring solutions, etc. Which is the business model that you consider more viable and profitable according to your experience? How applicable you think a value stacking perspective is for the energy communities?**

- Energy Collectives are a new proposal and the P2P model seems to be an intuitive one to think about the architecture of energy communities. It is expected Energy Collectives to be acting in a coordinated way with DSO and TSO? If yes what is the nature of this relation and does it constitute an opportunity or a barrier to Energy collectives?

Technical Aspects of Energy Communities

- **In general, Information and Communication Technology is widely considered essential for the realisation of a market-based energy system heavily power by renewable energy sources. According to your perspective, which technologies can act as key enablers for active prosumer engagement and participation in energy communities (e.g. building-level IoT infrastructure, smart metering, blockchain technology applied to P2P energy and/or flexibility markets, etc.)?**

- What mechanisms are needed to secure data from consumers? How far off do you think consumers are from trusting new technology that powers decentralisation? Do cooperatives, due to its transparent organization, can have an important role to play in creating a privacy-preserving model and culture in the energy sector?



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