

European Union and Renewables: The ComRES project

Updates on the REDIII and on the 2030 targets of the European Union

7th SMALL WIND CONFERENCE, 21 September 2022

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An overview on important topics

- Introducing the Come RES Project
- Introducing a new ERF/TU Vienna Study on more ambition on targets for 2030 and
- In between: information on current RED III debate-
- Let us hurry !

The logo for BBH, consisting of the letters 'bbh' in a stylized, red, cursive font.

BECKER BÜTTNER HELD

The background image shows a landscape with solar panels in the foreground, several wind turbines in the middle ground, and a city skyline in the distance under a hazy, sunset-like sky. The scene is partially obscured by a dark, curved overlay at the bottom.

Introducing COME RES

Prof. Dr. Dörte Fouquet

Folkecenter small wind conference

21 September 2022

The logo for COME RES, featuring the words 'COME' and 'RES' in blue, with a stylized green leaf icon between them, all set against a yellow rounded rectangle.

**COME
RES**

Advancing Renewable
Energy Communities

Agenda

1. What is COME RES about?
2. What are energy communities?
3. Facts and figures
4. Stakeholder desks
5. Regions and focal areas
6. COME RES activities in the target regions
7. Enabling frameworks for RECs
8. Find out more



What is COME RES about?

‘Community Energy for the uptake of renewables in the electricity sector – Connecting long-term visions with short-term actions’

COME RES aims to increase the share of renewable energy in the electricity sector. It focuses on facilitating the development and supporting the implementation of enabling frameworks for renewable energy communities (RECs)



What are energy communities?

Energy communities are collective energy projects which:

- demonstrate democratic participation and governance, and
- generate tangible and collective benefits for the local community (through energy-saving, revenue generation or increased knowledge...)



Dr Rosaria Di Nucci

Facts and figures

- Horizon 2020 (Coordination & Support Action)
- 1 September 2020 - 28 February 2023
- Focus: Renewable energy communities in PV, wind (onshore), storage and integrated solutions
- 16 Partners from nine countries - BE, DE, IT, LV, NL, NO, PL, PT, ES - range from pioneers with broad experience of community energy to countries that are just beginning



Stakeholder desks

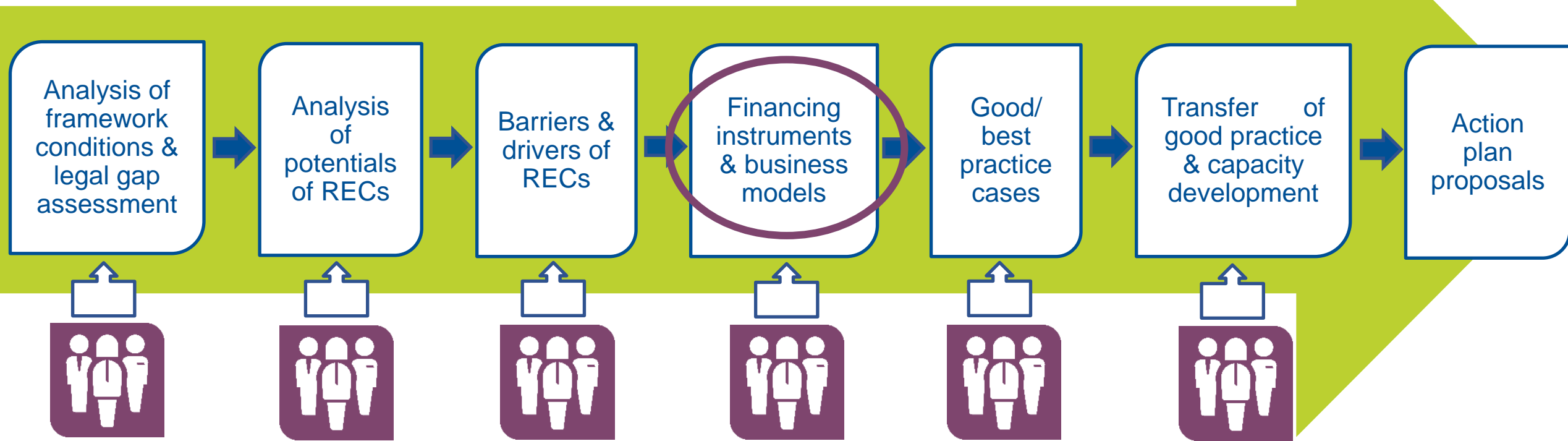
- Stakeholder desks, run by the national COME RES project partners in each country, organise solution-oriented thematic dialogues and policy roundtables
- Involve: relevant ministries, energy agencies, citizens' energy communities (associations, cooperatives etc), project developers, financial institutions, consumer organisations, research institutes, civil society and other key actors from target regions and beyond.
- Aim: to co-create solutions to overcome existing barriers for the growth of community energy



Regions and technological focal areas

Country	Target region	Model region
Germany	Thüringia (wind & u. integrated solutions)	Schleswig-Holstein (wind & u. integrated solutions)
Belgium (Flanders)	Limburg (integrated solutions)	Province Antwerpen and East Flanders (integrated solutions)
Netherlands	Utrecht/North Brabant (integrated solutions)	Zeeland (Wind), Rijsenhout, Etten-Leur, Woerden (PV/storage)
Italy	Apulia (PV, Wind)	Piedmont (PV, hydropower)
Latvia	Whole country (Wind, PV)	Municipality of Marupe (only citizen PV)
Norway	Whole country (Wind, hydropower, PV, integrated solutions)	Island and Farmers' communities
Poland	Mazovia Province (PV), Lesser Poland Province (PV)	Lower Silesia, Pomerania (integrated solutions), Ochoznica (PV)
Portugal	Region Norte, Alentejo, South (PV)	Lisbon (PV)
Spain	Balearic & Canary Islands (PV)	Catalonia / Region Valencia (PV)

COME RES activities in the target regions



Stakeholder-Dialogue: Country Desks, Thematic Workshops, Round tables with policy makers

Enabling frameworks for RECs

1. assess potential, and existing barriers
2. Resulting enabling frameworks should:
 - Address unjustified regulatory and administrative barriers
 - Ensure proportionate & non-discriminatory treatment
 - Tools to access finance and technical (coupled with new informational rights)
 - Regulatory capacity building for local authorities
 - Promote inclusion of vulnerable/low-income households, tenants
 - Should utilize single contact points for renewables

	BE*	DE	ES	IT	LV	NL	PL	PT	NO
Is there a legal definition of RECs?									
Is the definition of RECs in compliance with RED II?									
Are final customers, in particular household customers, entitled to participate in a REC?									
Are RECs legally entitled to produce, consume, store and sell renewable energy and share, within the REC, renewable energy that is produced by the REC?									
Does/did the national or regional government(s) carry out an assessment of the existing barriers and potential of development of REC?									
Does the government provide an enabling framework to promote and facilitate the development of REC?									
Does the government take into account specificities of REC when designing support schemes in order to allow them to compete for support on an equal footing with other market participants?									

expertize

*Flanders

■ sufficiently transposed
■ partly transposed or transposition ongoing
■ no or insufficient transposition

Implementation of RED II. Legal Gap assessment in the Come Res Countries

Find out more: www.come-res.eu

Join the COME RES Community

CONTACT US






The Belgian Stakeholder Desk

Stakeholders








Resources

Counting Report


Het potentieel voor hernieuwbare energiegemeenschappen in de provincies Limburg en West-Vlaanderen

Zamenvatting Het potentieel voor hernieuwbare energiegemeenschappen in de provincies Limburg en West-Vlaanderen.

Publication Date: 19 Oct 2021

Author: Erika Mergaerts

[See the whole resource.](#)



Counting Report

Verslag van de eerste Belgisch/Nederlandse Thematische Workshop en Policy Lab

Publication Date: 25 May 2021

Author: Erika Mergaerts (VITO/EnergieR&D), Erik Laers (Tijl), Sara Tachelet (RESOOP&U)

[See the whole resource.](#)



Counting Report

Report on first thematic workshop and policy lab of the Belgian/Dutch Country Desk


Note: Original Dutch version is available [above](#).

The first thematic workshop and policy lab took place on 25 May 2021. During this thematic...

Publication Date: 25 May 2021

Author: Erika Mergaerts (VITO/EnergieR&D), Erik Laers (Tijl), Sara Tachelet (RESOOP&U)

[See the whole resource.](#)



Thank you for your attention

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KEEP IN TOUCH

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Brief assessment of more ambitious 2030 targets for renewables and energy efficiency

8 September 2022

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Policy recommendations to let our vision become reality

8 September 2022

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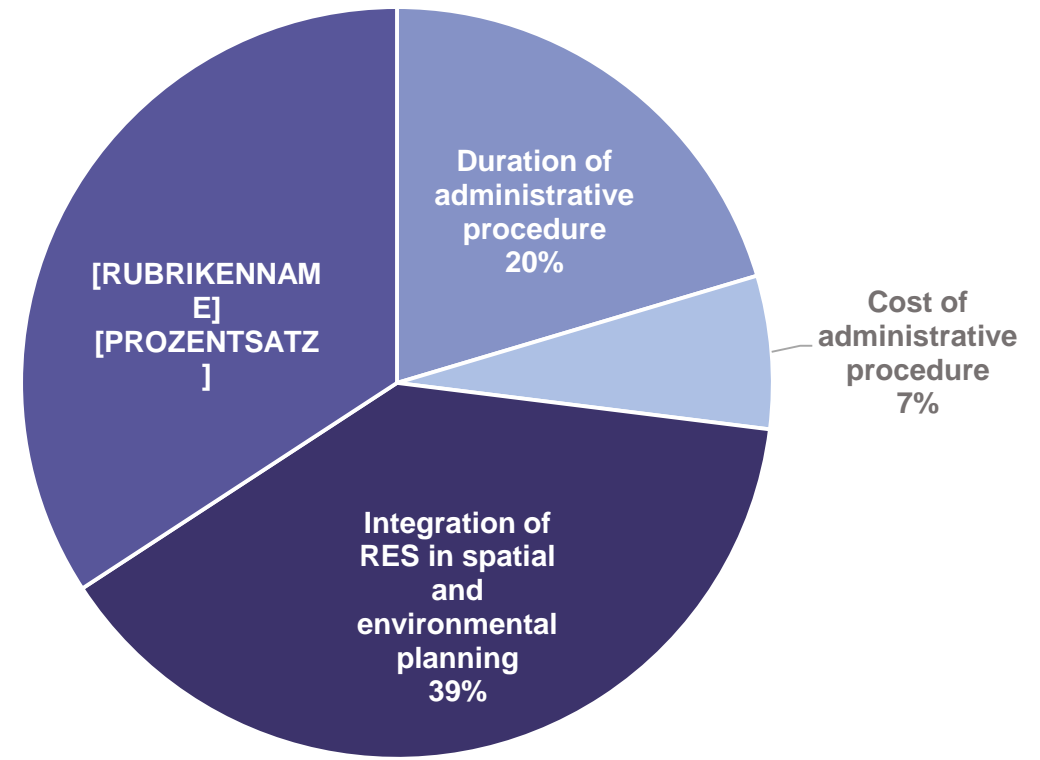
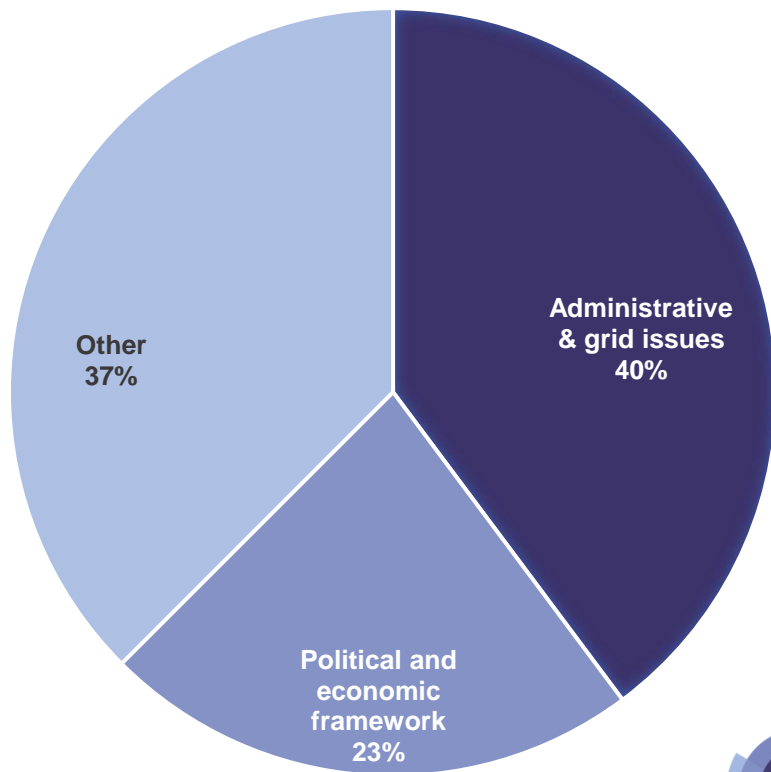
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Agenda

1. Current situation for RE development
2. Overview of policy recommendations
3. The principle of overriding public interest for renewable energy
4. Fast-tracking of permitting of renewables
5. Training programmes for skilled



Administrative & grid barriers as impediment to RE projects



Competition with other public goods

- Environmental & species protection
- Military & civil aviation radars
- Spatial planning & procedural issues



Agenda

1. Current situation for RE development
- 2. Overview of policy recommendations**
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Policy needs and recommendations (1)

1. Renewables and Energy Efficiency for Europe's Competitiveness and Global Crisis Mitigation
2. Overriding Public Interest in all Energy Policy and Legal Reform Processes
3. Fast-tracking permitting of renewables
4. Making use of the full scope of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies available today: Big and small, we have them all

Policy needs and recommendations (2)

5. Design of energy markets that are fit for renewables
6. Putting key emphasize on Spatial Planning
7. Getting the hydrogen uptake right
8. Promoting individual and collective self-consumption of renewable energy
9. Enhancing cross-border renewables cooperation
10. Establishing and/or enhancing training programmes for skilled workers

Principle of overriding public interest for RE

- Legal recognition of RE development including related infrastructure and storage projects as overriding public interest and responding to the needs of public safety
- Principle would allow:
 - faster and easier permitting processes
 - Member states to easier define go-to-areas

Recommendation for overriding public interest for RE

- Principle should be
 - Extended to renovation of private and public buildings
 - Applied to all kind of renewable energies (not only PV, wind, Green H2)
 - Included in
 - NECPs
 - Rules on state aid, taxonomy, energy taxation, emission trading, decarbonization of the gas sector

Support for proposed measures by COM, RePowerEU

- Commission Recommendation and Guidance docs to tackle slow and complex permitting for major renewable projects and PPAs
- Amendments to Renewable Energy, Energy Performance of Buildings and Energy Efficiency Directives (installations of PV, heat pumps, etc.)
- Targeted amendment proposal to the Renewable Energy Directive (esp. overriding public interest)

Support for proposed measures by COM

- RE “... presumed as being in the overriding public interest and in the interest of public safety,...”
- Streamlined and less complex permitting procedures
- Dedicated ‘go-to’ areas for renewables (digital mapping tool)
- Improving internal coordination within Member states
- Easier grid connection

Recommendation for fast-tracking the permitting of RE

- Overriding public interest for all renewables
- Permitting process of less than one year
- No permitting process for roof-top PV on private households
- Repowering projects
 - Automatically allowed for existing sites
 - EIA to be limited to additional adverse impacts
- Simplified approval procedure for life-extension projects with non-substantial modifications (no EIA)
- Reinforce competent staff among permitting authorities

-
- There is so much more to tell....
 - All the best and good luck