

Energiegemeenschappen

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1 stap terug

- 2/12

- Uitdagingen om een business case te vinden
- Onvoorziene gevolgen (administratiekost, impact op commerciële levering, ...)
- Focus op financiële voordeel, “wegvallen” BTW, ...
- Intentie tot participatie

10 stappen terug

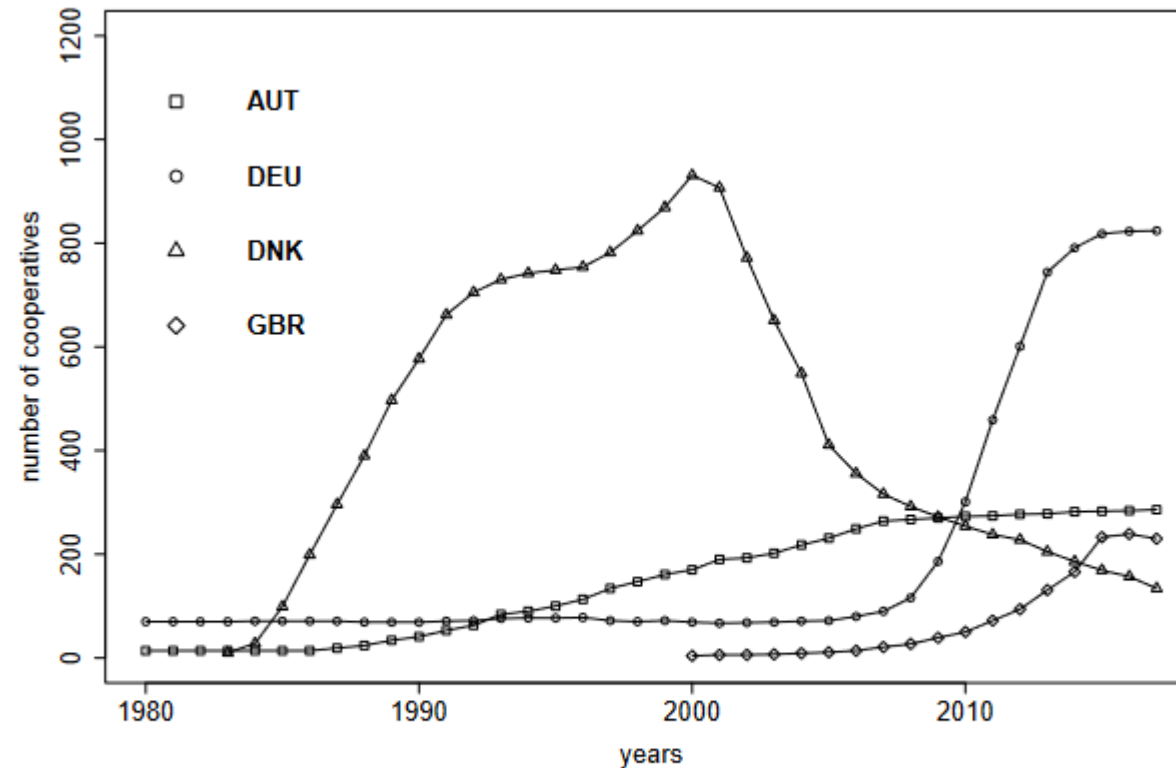


Figure 1. Number of energy cooperatives in Austria (AUT), Germany (DEU), Denmark (DNK) and Great Britain (GBR) for a given year. Source: database compiled by authors, for original sources see Table 1 and methods section.

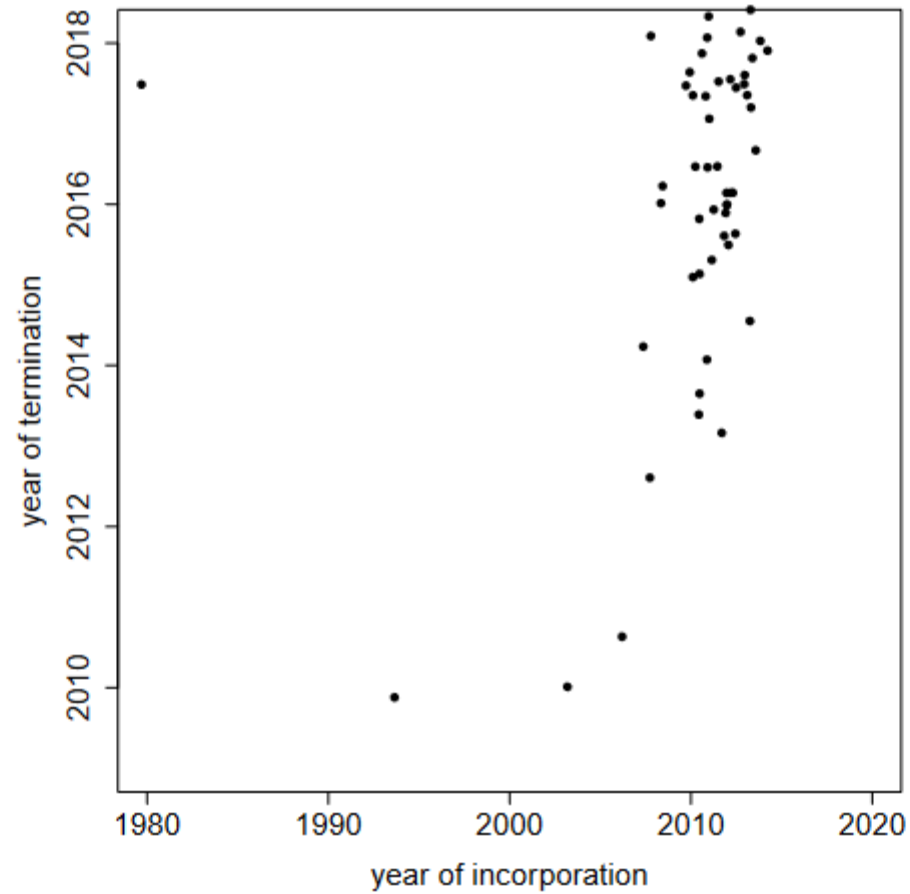


Figure 12. Incorporation dates versus termination dates for closed German cooperatives. Source: Own database building on [35,36].

Agenda

- Politiek versus regulator
- Facts & figures
- Maar ook:
 - Drijfveer voor participatie
 - Inclusiviteit
 - Democratie
 - Sociale cohesie
 - Effectieve impact op het net
- Mattheus

Politiek versus regulator

- Kosten-baten analyse
- Vergelijk niet zonder context
 - Spanje 500 meter → 2 kilometer, per kwartier
 - Oostenrijk beperking reductie, geen CBA
 - Frankrijk, geen CBA*
 - Polen maandelijkse verrekening
 - Slovenië jaarlijkse verrekening
- Tarief is kostenreflectief op het geheel, niet op individueel gedrag
- Analyse toont geen besparing**

* Claeyns, 2021, Energy Communities with grid benefits, RAP, <https://www.raponline.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/rap-community-energy-January-2021.pdf>

** Felice, A., Rakocevic, L., Peeters, L., Messagie, M., Coosemans, T., & Ramirez Camargo, L. (2021). An assessment of operational economic benefits of renewable energy communities in Belgium. CISBAT Conference.

Facts & figures

- RES is al rendabel
- Effectiviteit van steun aan EC voor RES uptake is niet gekend*, **
- Gepercipieerde barrières***
- EU directieve:
 - primary purpose to provide environmental, economic or social community benefits to its members or shareholders or to the local areas where it operates rather than to generate financial profits

* Boluk and Kaplan(2022). Effectiveness of renewable energy incentives on sustainability: evidence from dynamic panel data analysis for the EU countries and Turkey. Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res. Int.. doi: 10.1007/s11356-021-17801-y

** . Nicolini, M., Porcheri, S., Tavoni, M. (2014). Are renewable energy subsidies effective? Evidence from Europe.

<https://www.siecon.org/sites/siecon.org/files/oldfiles/uploads/2014/10/Nicolini-Porcheri-Tavoni-325.pdf>

*** Peeters et al, 2021, Most prominent barriers and best practices, LECSEA report D1.2.2

Facts & figures

- “there has been a broad tendency – in academia as well as policy and practice – towards an uncritical assumption that EC projects will inevitably lead to positive outcomes for the communities in which they are located (in addition to a material contribution to renewable energy generation capacity).”*

* Creamer, et al, 2019, Community renewable energy: what does it do? Walker and Devine-Wright (2008) ten years on, Energy Res. Soc. Sci. 57 (2019), 101223, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2019.101223>.

Drijfveren voor participatie

- Heel divers
 - Type persoon
 - Sociale verwachtingen
 - Houding tov RES
 - Financiële voordelen
-
- Iedereen is anders → diverse vormen van actieve participatie

Conradie, P. D., De Ruyck, O., Saldien, J., & Ponnet, K. (2021). Who wants to join a renewable energy community in Flanders? Applying an extended model of Theory of Planned Behaviour to understand intent to participate. *Energy Policy*, 151. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2020.112121> Palm, J. (2021) The Transposition of Energy Communities into Swedish Regulations: Overview and Critique of Emerging Regulations. *Energies*, 14, 4982. <https://doi.org/10.3390/en14164982>

Heaslip, E., Costello, G. J., & Lohan, J. (2016). Assessing good-practice frameworks for the development of sustainable energy communities in Europe: Lessons from Denmark and Ireland. *Journal of Sustainable Development of Energy, Water and Environment Systems*, 4(3), 307–319. <https://doi.org/10.13044/j.sdewes.2016.04.0024>

Heurinckx, S., Boveldt, G., Macharis, C., Coosemans, T., (2022). Stakeholder objectives for joining an energy community: Flemish case studies. *Energy Policy*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2022.112808>

Inclusiviteit

- Energie-Armoede*, **, ***
 - 71 cases onderzocht
 - 1 case biedt PV-energie aan die doelgroep aan
 - Prijzen tussen 50 en 3000 euro voor een aandeel worden aanzien als haalbaar
 - Aandeel...
- Gender en diversiteit *
 - 696 cases' board: 83% mannen; 15% minstens 1 vrouw; 2% enkel vrouwen
- Meestal blanke middenklassers***

* Hanke, F., Guyet, R., & Feenstra, M. (2021). Do renewable energy communities deliver energy justice? Exploring insights from 71 European cases. Energy Research and Social Science, 80(February), 102244. <https://energie-partagee.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/ERSS-2021-energy-communities-and-justice-framework.pdf>

** Palm, J. (2021) The Transposition of Energy Communities into Swedish Regulations: Overview and Critique of Emerging Regulations. Energies, 14, 4982. <https://doi.org/10.3390/en14164982>

*** M. Lacey-Barnacle, Proximities of energy justice: contesting community energy and austerity in England, Energy Res. Soc. Sci. 69 (2020), 101713, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2020.101713>.

Sociale cohesie

- Onvoldoende wetenschappelijke basis om de claims rond sociale voordelen en meerwaarde te onderbouwen*
- “empower those already empowered”** , ***

* Bielig et al., 2022, Evidence behind the narrative: Critically reviewing the social impact of energy communities in Europe, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2022.102859>

** A. Schreuer, The establishment of citizen power plants in Austria: a process of empowerment? Energy Res. Soc. Sci. 13 (2016) 126–135, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2015.12.003>.

*** D. Coy, S. Malekpour, A.K. Saeri, From little things, big things grow: facilitating community empowerment in the energy transformation, Energy Res. Soc. Sci. 84 (2022), 102353, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2021.102353>

Democratie

- Er is geen uniforme definitie van energy democracy
- Beperkte participatie van kwetsbare groepen*, **
- Social pressure***
- Grootte ↔ leefbaarheid ↔ participatie ****

* Hanke, F., Guyet, R., & Feenstra, M. (2021). Do renewable energy communities deliver energy justice? Exploring insights from 71 European cases. *Energy Research and Social Science*, 80(February), 102244. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2021.102244>

** Ranville, A. (2021). Measuring democracy in cooperatives. HAL. <https://halshs.archives-ouvertes.fr/halshs-03167609/document>

*** Hannoset, A., Peeters, L., & Tuerk, A. (2019). Energy Communities in the EU - Task Force Energy Communities. BRIDGE Task Force Energy Communities.

**** Candalise, C., Ruggieri, R. (2020). Status and Evolution of the Community Energy Sector in Italy. *MDPI Energies*. <https://doi.org/10.3390/en13081888>

Effectieve impact op het net

- Simulaties tonen geen besparing*
- Het is niet het EC zijn, maar wat die doet
 - Kostreductie EC \leftrightarrow EC flexibility in een bredere EU context**
- CBA VREG

• Felice, A., Rakocevic, L., Peeters, L., Messagie, M., Coosemans, T., & Ramirez Camargo, L. (2021). An assessment of operational economic benefits of renewable energy communities in Belgium. CISBAT Conference.

** Backe et al., 2022, Impact of energy communities on the European electricity and heating system decarbonization pathway: Comparing local and global flexibility responses

Mattheus

- Is sneller dan je denkt
- Uitgaven voor capaciteitsverhogende diensten → risico op negatieve herverdeling van middelen ontstaat*
- Samen investeren in PV op publieke gebouwen → wat betekent dat?

*Bonoli et al., 2017, 5 Social Investments and the Matthew Effect: Limits to a strategy, <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780198790488.003.0005>

Call to action

- Specifieke onderzoeksvragen
- Niet overhaast pushen op een middel, wel op een doel
 - Meer RES
 - Meer actieve participatie
 - Meer flexibiliteit
- Experimenteer en evalueer kritisch