Sustainable local communities addressing climate change

some Italian best practices for energy transition

S. Olivero Energy Center of the Politecnico di Torino

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RECOCER



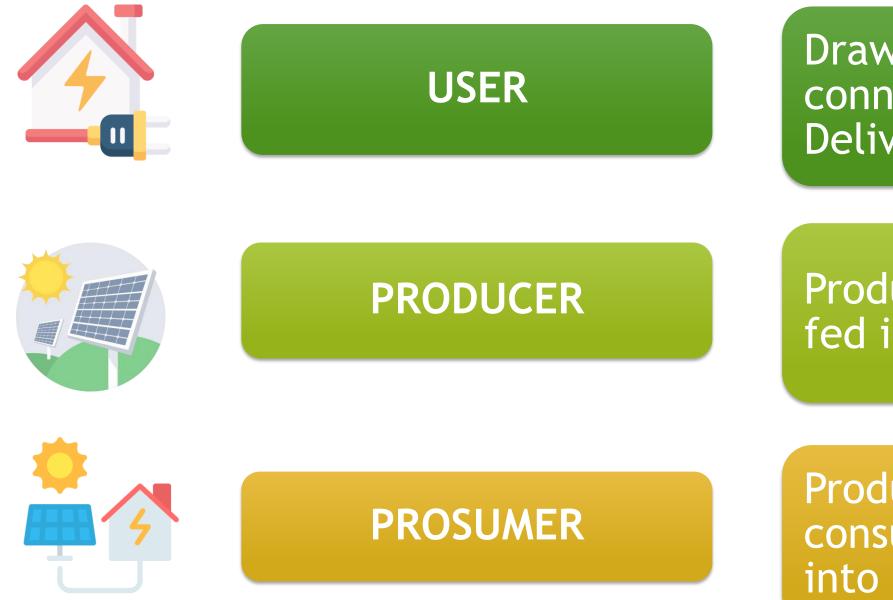


RENEWABLE ENERGY COMMUNITIES from European 2018/2001 (RED-II) Directive to Italian legislation



Renewable Energy Communities (REC): definition

A *Renewable Energy Community* (**REC**) is a legal entity made up of energy *users, producers* and *prosumers* (*producers+users*) who are clustered to generate <u>economic</u>, <u>social</u> and <u>environmental</u> benefits deriving primarily from the sharing of electricity produced by renewable sources.





Draws electricity from the grid and is the owner of the connection point to the grid, identified by a POD (Point Of Delivery) code

Producer of energy from renewable sources, that is totally fed into the grid (potentially shareable energy)

Producer of energy from renewable sources, which is partly consumed on site (physical self-consumption) and partly fed into the grid (potentially shareable energy)

Renewable Energy Communities (REC): Italian legislation



European 2018/2001 (RED-II) Directive

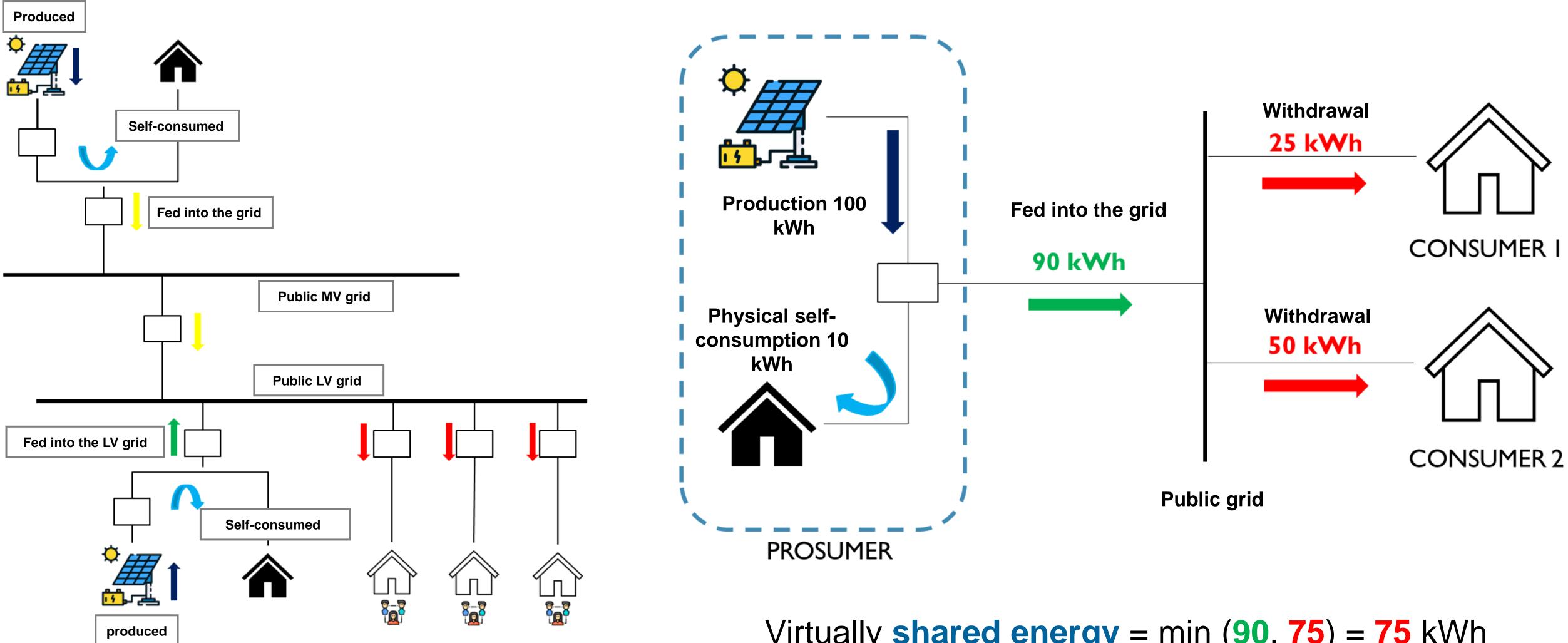
	TRANSITIONAL TRANSPOSITION 2020-2023 - Art. 42bis of D.L. 162/2019	FINAL TRANSPOSITION D.L. 199/2021 - executive law by Dec 2023
Maximum power size (single plant)	200 kW	1 MW
area	Members connected to the same LV/MV substation	Members connected to the same HV substation
Eligible members	Citizens/Families, Small and Medium Enterprises (SME), Municipalities	All Stakeholders (excluding companies for which energy is the core business activity)





transposition

Renewable Energy Communities (REC): sharing energy, an example





<u>Virtually</u> shared energy = min (90, 75) = 75 kWh (*incentive* about € 100/MWh)

RECs: PIONEERS AND BEST PRACTICES



Renewable Energy Communities (REC): Magliano Alpi and follow-ups



scientific support of the Energy Center of the Politecnico di Torino



Aaaliano & Friends

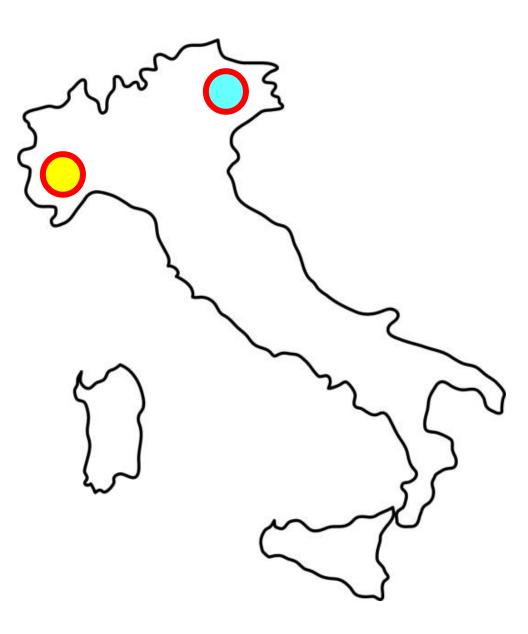
Magliano&Friends initiative, a network of 2021-2025: Italian **Municipalities** who share expertise and know-how to create new RECs (starting from the end of 2023 the Italian Government will make € 2,2 **BILLION** available to support RECs in cities with less than 5,000 inhabitants)



2022-2023: € 5,4 million invested by the Autonomous Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia with the scientific support of the Energy Center of the Politecnico di Torino and the partnership with the City of Magliano Alpi to implement **RECOCER Project www.recocer.eu** where REC are designed for 15 Municipalities with 50,000 inhabitants



December 2020: the **first** Italian **Renewable Energy Community (REC)** was founded in the City of Magliano Alpi https://cermaglianoalpi.it/ with the



ENERGY COMMUNITIES: MEDIUM-TERM OUTLOOK



Energy Communities: creating value to be locally shared

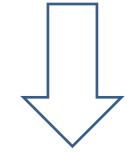
Directive 2018/2001 (RED-II) - REC (2023)

Directive 944/2019 - «Citizen Energy Communities - CEC» (2024-2025)

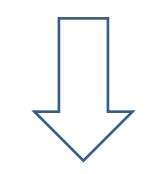


incentives on shared energy

energy governance fiscal benefits eMobility (G2V & V2G) trading ancillary services flexibility/storage demand response data for ESG Bankable Business Plans



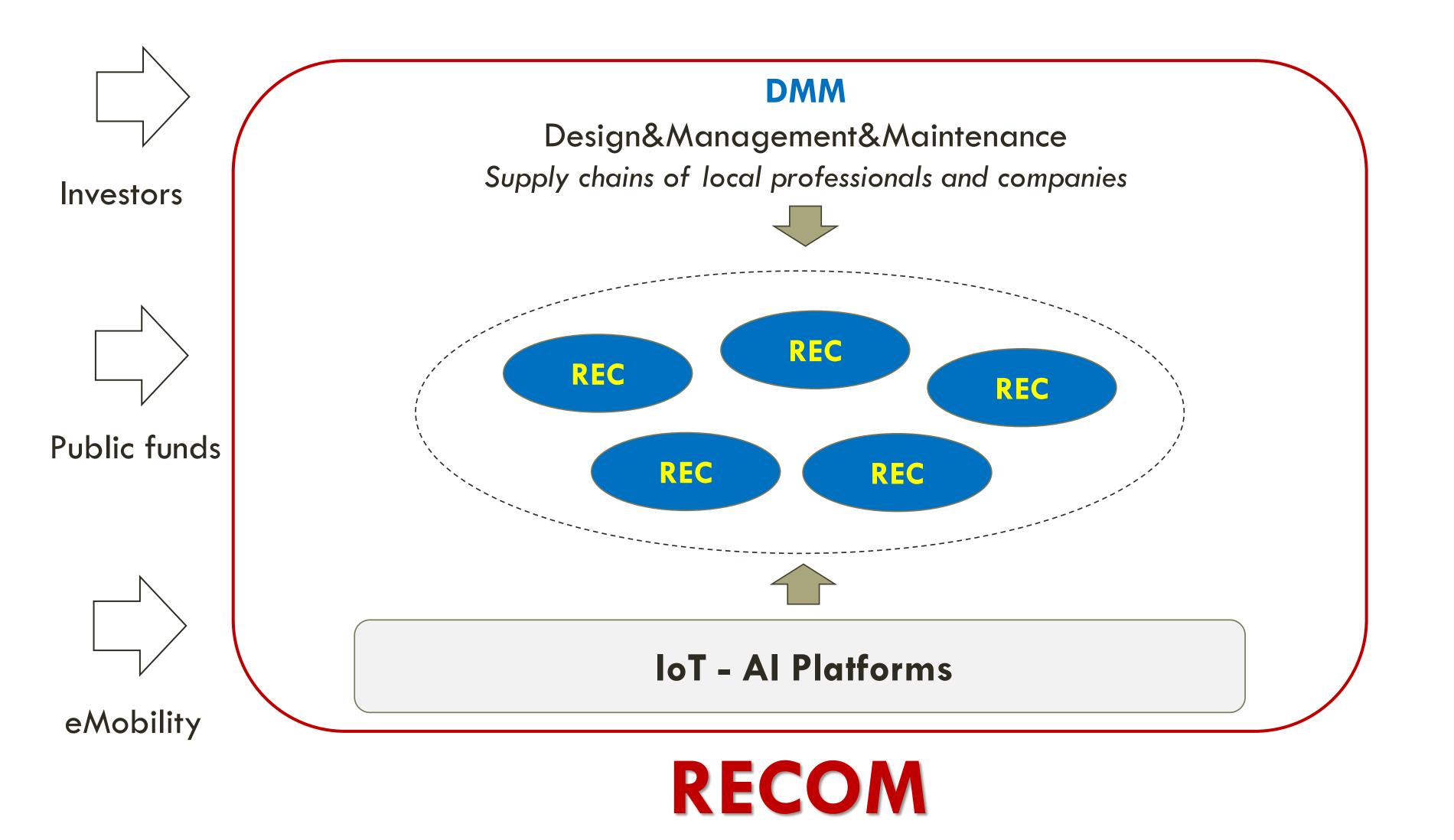
Value creation



Value sharing



Communities of RECs (RECOM): clustering RECs for a «one-stop-shop»





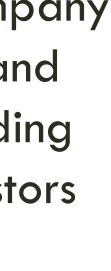
High-level technical knowhow, smart platform and operational capacity are necessary for **REC** management

We should not multiply management structures for the sake of efficiency and economy of scale

RECOM is a private company aiming at **clustering** and managing REC, providing one-stop-shop for investors

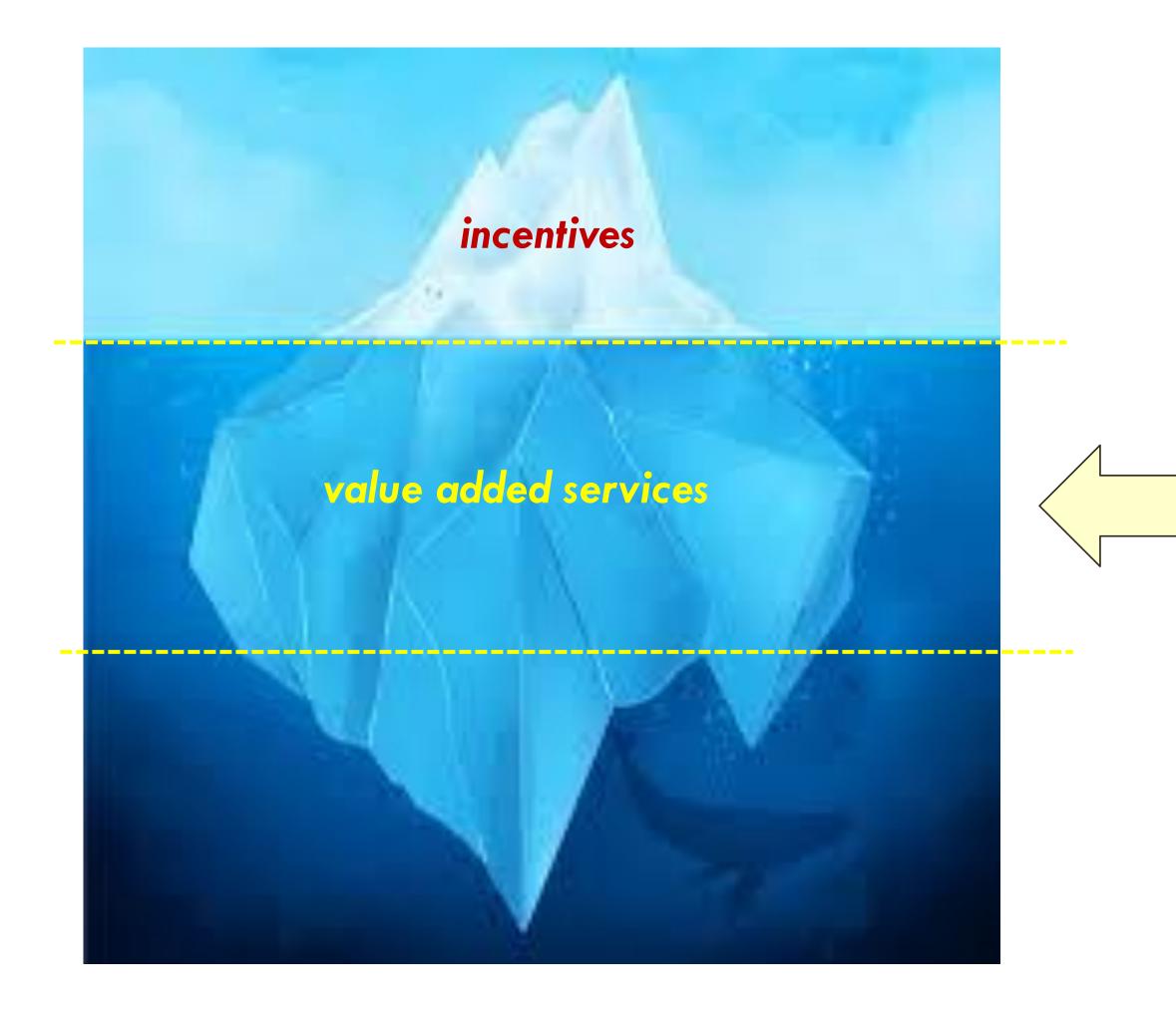
A RECOM is a **«Virtual Energy** Company» (VEC)



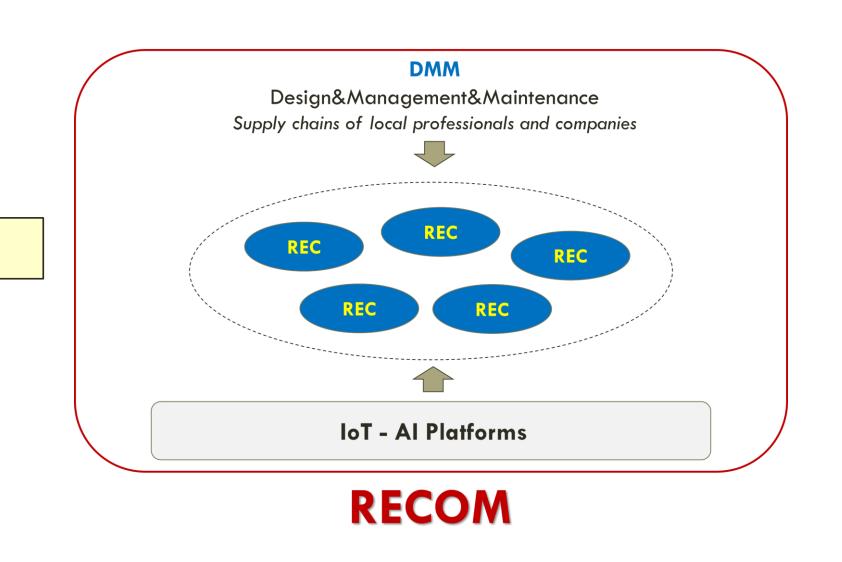




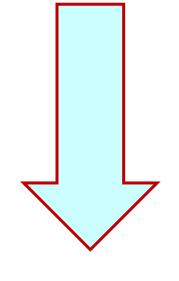
Communities of RECs (RECOM): value creators for «energy democracy»







RECOM leaves locally the value created by energy transition



This will imply the redesign of the business models of energy utilities





Local communities: REC-driven strategies to address climate change

Local communities aiming at addressing climate change are successful it they can rely upon three enabling factors: a) legislation, b) economic benefits and c) awareness (leading to (green) behavioral change).

- a) cannot be changed.
- b) iceberg" (see slide #10).
- C) awareness and changing your beahaviour in producing, using and saving energy.

RECs are powered by IoT/AI digital platforms, so they represent a **database** capable of measuring results and giving evidence of virtuous approaches.

In Europe (and notably in Italy, who is a forerunner in trasposing RED-II Directive) RECs are one of the key catalysts of effective strategies to address climate change.

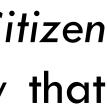


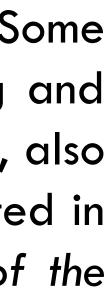
The European Directives 2018/2001 (RED-II, on «Renewable Energy Communities» - REC) and 944/2019 (on «Citizen Energy Communities») provide a sound legal basis, since EU member States MUST transpose them into a law that

In Italy many fiscal benefits, non-repayable funds and grants are today available for energy transition. Some examples are: 50% to 75% tax deduction on building retrofit (electrifying thermal loads, i.e. making heating and cooling electric); 50% tax deduction on PV installation; € 110/MWh for 20 years on shared energy within RECs, also benefiting from the sale of energy to the grid; funds for eMobility charging stations; € 2,2 billion on RECs created in cities with less that 5,000 inhabitants + (starting from 2024-2025) (a lot of money) for the (submerged part of the

The combination of legislation («you can do it») with economic benefits («doing it is a business») easily leads to raising













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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION