









What are energy communities?

Citizen Energy Communities (CECs) Article 2(11) EMD 2019/944

a legal entity that:

- (a) is based on **voluntary and open participation** and is **effectively controlled** by members or shareholders that are natural persons, local authorities, including municipalities, or small enterprises;
- (b) has for **its 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; and
- (c) may **engage** in generation, including from renewable sources, distribution, supply, consumption, aggregation, energy storage, energy efficiency services or charging services for electric vehicles or provide other energy services to its members or shareholders

Renewable Energy Communities(RECs) Article 2 (16) RED II

a legal entity:

- (a) which, in accordance with the applicable national law, is based on **open and voluntary participation**, is **autonomous**, and is **effectively controlled** by shareholders or members that are located in the proximity of the renewable energy projects that are owned and developed by that legal entity;
- (b) the shareholders or members of which are natural persons, SMEs or local authorities, including municipalities;
- (c) **the primary purpose** of which is to provide environmental, economic or social community benefits for its shareholders or members or for the local areas where it operates, rather than financial profits



Who can participate in a community, who can govern?

	CECs	RECs
Participation	Natural persons	Natural persons
(open and	Legal entities, without	Local authorities, including
voluntary)	limitation	municipalities and SMEs
Voidintally)		Low-income and vulnerable
		households!
Effective control	Natural persons, local	Members who are in the proximity of
	authorities or small	the project
	enterprises;	
	Large companies engaged in	
	energy sector – no (recital 44	
	EMD)	



Activities

	CECs	RECs
generation	+ (only electricity)	+ (electricity and heat)
consumption	+	+
storage	+	+
supply/sale	+	+
sharing of energy	+	+
distribution	+	
aggregation	+	+
energy efficiency services	+	
charging of electric vehicles	+	

Subject to all rights and obligations that apply to chosen activity/activities (licensing, registration, ..)



Purpose

Economic benefits

Creating local jobs

Lower energy bills

Energy independence

> Environmental benefits

Reduction of emissions

> Social benefits

Local cohesion

Public acceptance and trust

Energy democracy



Community has to be a legal entity

- National legislation can decide which type of legal entity will be available for communities
- It can be:
 - 1. any type of legal entity (LLC, JSC, cooperatives, partnerships, associations, etc.)
 - 2. specific type of legal entity (cooperatives, partnership)
- EMD instructions on CECs: cooperatives, partnerships, SMEs,.. (Recital 44)
- Subject to all rights and obligations that apply to chosen legal form (cooperatives, associations, partnerships, etc..)



Example

SCOONSHIP Floating neighbourhood in Amsterdam

Organisational form: Cooperative

Participation: 46 members

Control: Board, appointed by all members of Assembly

Activities: generation of renewable electricity and storage (500 PV solar panels, plus batteries)

and heat generation (30 heat pumps), electro-mobility (car sharing, e-bikes)

Purpose: sustainable housing



Source: **SCOONSHIP**



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