VENTS DEL MÓN, 75-76, jul. - des. 2016
Butlletí d'informació eòlica, editat pel GCTPFNN

EDITORIAL
El 'paquet' d'energia de l'UE

A finals de novembre de 2016, la Comissió Europea va fer públiques un seguit de propostes per reformar el mercat d'energia europeu. Es poden descarregar aquí.

Com que aquest conjunt de propostes afectaran al desplegament de les tecnologies que fan possible la captura, transformació i ús dels fluxos d'energia que hi ha a la biosfera i a la litosfera, apleguem en aquest Vents del món la posició de diversos actors que defensen l'energia comunitària.

Per això incloem l'aportació del secretari general de la *World Wind Energy Association – WWEA* i els comentaris de *REScoop*, la Federació Europea de Cooperatives d'Energia Renovable.

UNA APORTACIÓ DES DE LA WWEA
La tendència actual a fer subhastes . . .
matarà a les energies renovables descentralitzades/distribuïdes?

> Ara, les energies renovables han esdevingut àmpliament acceptades com a fonts d'energia clau, fins i tot per la majoria dels s'hi havien oposat. No obstant això, els principals actors i conductors de les energies renovables estan essent atacats. En el passat recent, la comunitat de les energies renovables ha estat desafiada per una tendència cap a subhastes "competitives" per a la generació d'energia renovable. El terme en si mateix és enganyós, ja que implica que les subhastes condueixen automàticament a una major competència, i que altres instruments, com les tarifes d'injecció a la xarxa i preus fixats ('*feed-in tariffs*') no afavoreixen la competència. Totes dues afirmacions són falses.
>
> Stefan Gsänger, secretari general, *World Wind Energy Association - WWEA*, Bonn

La Comissió Europea ha estat pressionant fortament per aconseguir aquest desenvolupament en obligar a tots els estats membres de la UE a substituir la legislació *feed-in* per les subhastes. Un cas destacat ha estat Alemanya, on el Parlament va aprovar la introducció de les subhastes a partir de l'any 2017 - contra l'opinió de tots els proponents de les energies renovables i, malgrat el fet que el mercat de les energies renovables en aquest país prosperava gràcies a milers d'inversors comunitaris que no veuen un futur per a si mateixos en el marc de la nova legislació.

L'experiència amb les subhastes en diversos països ha demostrat que les subhastes estan discriminant als petits inversors, incloses les comunitats locals, i que estan donant privilegis a grans empreses i corporacions internacionals.

Per tant la tendència internacional, matarà la inversió en energies renovables basada en la comunitat descentralitzada/distribuïda? Sens dubte, aquest tipus d'inversió, en particular en la generació més gran d'energia renovable connectada a la xarxa, serà molt més difícil, potser impossible. No obstant això, hi ha una sèrie de raons per a l'optimisme a llarg termini:

La subhasta és en realitat una política de carreró sense sortida: no creen un mercat absolutament lliure, però sovint condueixen a un petit nombre d'actors amb els corresponents preus més alts. I, encara més important, les subhastes no aborden el repte que se suposa que resolen: no contribueixen a la integració tècnica o econòmica de les energies renovables en el mercat de l'energia, ja sigui volàtil o no.

L'energia renovable només creixerà ràpidament amb el suport de la població local, tal com ho coneixem bé des del sector eòlic. I la gent només donarà suport a les energies renovables si tenen beneficis directes, ja siguin beneficis econòmics, ocupació laboral, major control democràtic, etc. Sense aquest suport, les energies renovables no es poden implementar al ritme necessari.

Els enfocaments descentralitzats són més eficients que els enfocaments centralitzats, monopolistes, no sols econòmicament, sinó també físicament. La naturalesa ens ofereix les energies renovables en abundància, però bé i uniformement distribuïdes. Per tant, i de forma simple, és més eficient utilitzar aquestes energies a prop del lloc on es capten - no té molt sentit captar l'energia, concentrar-la i redistribuir-la.

Sobretot en els països menys desenvolupats els enfocaments descentralitzats o distribuïts tenen un avantatge competitiu natural. Encara hi ha centenars de milions de persones que viuen en zones no electrificades, i requereixen solucions descentralitzades per se, com els sistemes híbrids no connectats a la xarxa. Augmentant al màxim la proporció de les comunitats locals en el valor generat farà que sigui molt més fàcil finançar aquest tipus de projectes, ja que les comunitats seran capaces de pagar les instal·lacions.

L'energia no és solament el sector de l'energia elèctrica. Aplicacions intersectorials són cada vegada més importants; l'electricitat, la calefacció/refrigeració i la necessitat de transport s'han de connectar. Per tant, jugaran un paper important els nous enfocaments tecnològics, incloent electricitat-gas (power-to-gas), electricitat-transport (vehicle elèctric), electricitat per escalfar/refredar, noves opcions flexibles d'emmagatzematge, etc. Enfocaments i actors flexibles i innovadors tindran un avantatge competitiu natural en el desenvolupament i el desplegament d'aquestes noves tecnologies i mercats.

Molts governs han pres decisions que són perjudicials per a les petites i mitjanes empreses i per a les inversions basades en la comunitat. No obstant això, el caràcter descentralitzat/distribuït de les energies renovables pot obligar els governs a revisar les seves decisions i, fins i tot sense això, les noves tecnologies crearan noves oportunitats.

REScoop.eu responds to the Winter package launched by EU Commission

Brussels, 07 December 2016 – Last week the European Commission published a series of proposals to reform the European Energy Market. REScoop.eu is happy that the Commission has finally recognised the benefits of community-owned renewables and cooperatives. The package refers to these initiatives as "renewable energy communities". Unfortunately the rest of the package still contains elements which we don't like (e.g., coal, nuclear, absence of binding targets for EU Member States, etc.). Within the Community Energy Coalition we have partners like Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth Europe or ClientEarth who will comment on these aspects. REScoop.eu will keep its eye on community energy. We have screened the 1200 pages-long vision on the future Energy Union and will hereafter share our first thoughts and reactions. But first things first – here's the official press release of the EU Commission. Note that the image shows the cooperative wind farm of our Danish member Middelgrunden.

Commission proposes new rules for consumer centred clean energy transition

Wednesday, 30 November 2016

The European Commission today presents a package of measures to keep the European Union competitive as the clean energy transition is changing global energy markets.

The Commission wants the EU to lead the clean energy transition, not only adapt to it. For this reason the EU has committed to cut CO2 emissions by at least 40% by 2030 while modernising the EU's economy and delivering on jobs and growth for all European citizens. Today's proposals have three main goals: putting energy efficiency first, achieving global leadership in renewable energies and providing a fair deal for consumers.

Consumers are active and central players on the energy markets of the future. Consumers across the EU will in the future have a better choice of supply, access to reliable energy price comparison tools and the possibility to produce and sell their own electricity. Increased transparency and better regulation give more opportunities for civil society to become more involved in the energy system and respond to price signals. The package also contains a number of measures aimed at protecting the most vulnerable consumers.

The Vice-President for Energy Union Maroš Šefčovič said: "Today's package will boost the clean energy transition by modernising our economy. Having led global climate action in recent years, Europe is now showing example by creating the conditions for sustainable jobs, growth and investment. Today's proposals touch upon all clean energy related sectors: research and innovation, skills, buildings, industry, transport, digital, finance to name but a few. These measures will equip all European citizens and businesses with the means to make the most of the clean energy transition."

Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy Miguel Arias Cañete said: "Our proposals provide a strong market pull for new technologies, set the right conditions for investors, empower consumers, make energy markets work better and help us meet our climate targets. I'm particularly proud of the binding 30% energy efficiency target, as it will reduce our dependency on energy imports, create jobs and cut more emissions. Europe is on the brink of a clean energy revolution. And just as we did in Paris, we can only get this right if we work together. With these proposals, the Commission has cleared the way to a more competitive, modern and cleaner energy system. Now we count on European the Parliament and our Member States to make it a reality."

The Commission's "Clean Energy for All Europeans" proposals are designed to show that the clean energy transition is the growth sector of the future - that's where the smart money is. Clean energies in 2015 attracted global investment of over 300 billion euros. The EU is well placed to use our research, development and innovation policies to turn this transition into a concrete industrial opportunity. By mobilising up to 177 billion euros of public and private investment per year from 2021, this package can generate up to a 1% increase in GDP over the next decade and create 900,000 new jobs.

The Clean Energy for All Europeans legislative proposals cover energy efficiency, renewable energy, the design of the electricity market, security of electricity supply and governance rules for the Energy Union. In addition the Commission proposes a new way forward for eco-design as well as a strategy for connected and automated mobility.

The package also includes actions to accelerate clean energy innovation and to renovate Europe's buildings. It provides measures to encourage public and private investment, promote EU industrial competitiveness and mitigate the societal impact of the clean energy transition. We are also exploring ways in which the EU can show further leadership in clean energy technology and services to help non-EU countries achieve their policy goals.

All material related to the Winter package can be found on the website of DG Energy.

1. Directive for Electricity Market Design

Download the proposed Directive for Electricity Market Design.

Here's an extract of the introduction to the proposal.

Paragraph (30)
Distributed energy technologies and consumer empowerment have made community energy and energy cooperatives an effective and cost-efficient way to meet citizens' needs and expectations regarding energy sources, services and local participation.
Community energy offers an inclusive option for all consumers to have a direct stake in producing, consuming and or sharing energy between each other within a geographically confined community network that may operate in an isolated mode or be connected to the public distribution network.
Community energy initiatives focus primarily on providing affordable energy of a specific kind such as renewable energy, for their members or shareholders rather than prioritising profit-making like a traditional energy company.
By directly engaging with consumers community energy initiatives are demonstrating their potential in facilitating the up-take of new technologies and consumption patterns, including smart distribution grids and demand response, in an integrated manner.
Community energy can also advance energy efficiency at household level and help fight energy poverty through reduced consumption and lower supply tariffs.
Community energy also enables certain groups of household consumers to participate in the energy market who otherwise might not have been able to do so. Where they have been successfully operated such initiatives have delivered economic, social and environmental value to the community that goes beyond the mere benefits derived from the provision of energy services.
Local energy communities should be allowed to operate on the market on a level-playing field without distorting competition.
Household consumers should be allowed to voluntarily participate in a community energy initiative as well as to leave, without losing access to the network operated by the community energy initiative or their rights as consumers. Access to a local energy community's network should be granted on fair and cost-reflective terms.

First reaction of REScoop.eu: This is a promising text that clearly recognises the role of REScoops as active players in today's energy market. It also reveals what coops might be doing in the future with regard to micro grids. This positive tone is reflected in Article 16 of the proposed Directive. In these proposals REScoops and other community energy initiatives are referred to as 'Renewable Energy Communities'.

Article 16 Local energy communities

1. Member States shall ensure that local energy communities:

(a) are entitled to own, establish, or lease community networks and to autonomously manage them;

→ REScoops should be able to act as DSO's and own their of micro grids.

(b) can access all organised markets either directly or through aggregators or suppliers in a non-discriminatory manner;

→ REScoops should be have access to all markets.

(c) benefit from a non-discriminatory treatment with regard to their activities, rights and obligations as final customers, generators, distribution system operators or aggregators;

→ REScoops can't be discriminated.

d) are subject to fair, proportionate and transparent procedures and cost reflective charges;

→REScoops can't be overcharged or pay too much.

(e) where relevant, may conclude agreements with the distribution system operator to which their network is connected on the operation of the community network.

2. Member States shall provide an enabling regulatory framework that ensures that:

(a) participation in a local energy community is voluntary;

(b) shareholders or members of a local energy community shall not lose their rights as household customers or active customers;

(c) shareholders or members are allowed to leave a local energy community; in such cases Article 12 shall apply;

(d) Article 8 paragraph 3 applies to generating capacity installed by local energy communities as long as such capacity can be considered small decentralised or distributed generation;

(e) provisions of Chapter IV apply to local energy communities that perform activities of a distribution system operator;

(f) where relevant, a local energy community may conclude an agreement with a distribution system operator to which their network is connected on the operation of the local energy community's network;

(g) where relevant system users that are not shareholders or members of the local energy community connected to the distribution network operated by a local energy community shall be subject to fair and cost-reflective network charges. If such system users and local energy communities cannot reach an agreement on network charges, both parties may request the regulatory authority to determine the level of network charges in a relevant decision;

(h) where relevant local energy communities are subject to appropriate network charges at the connection points between the community network and the distribution network outside the energy community. Such network charges shall account separately for the electricity fed into distribution network and the electricity consumed from the distribution network outside the local energy community in line with Article 59 paragraph 8.

Rapidly falling technology costs mean that more and more consumers are able to reduce their energy bills by using technologies such as rooftop solar panels and batteries. However, self-generation is still hampered by a lack of common rules for 'prosumers'. Appropriate rules could remove these barriers, e.g. by guaranteeing consumers' rights to generate energy for their own consumption and sell surplus into the grid, while taking into account the costs and benefits for the system as a whole (e.g. appropriate participation in grid costs).
Local energy communities can be an efficient way of managing energy at community level by consuming the electricity they generate either directly for power or for (district) heating and cooling, with or without a connection to distribution systems. To ensure that such initiatives can freely develop, the new market design requires Member States to put in place appropriate legal frameworks to enable their activities.

First reaction of REScoop.eu: The European Commission does not only see a clear role for REScoops in RES generation, but also in district heating and cooling, distribution activities as a DSO or closer to the prosumer in a micro grid. This offers a lot of opportunities for REScoops. No need to say that we have to respect the rights of consumers just like all the other market actors.

2. Renewable Energy Directive

Download the proposed revision of the Renewable Energy Directive.

Article 22 - Renewable energy communities

1. Member States shall ensure that renewable energy communities are entitled to generate, consume, store and sell renewable energy, including through power purchase agreements, without being subject to disproportionate procedures and charges that are not cost-reflective. For the purposes of this Directive, a renewable energy community shall be an SME or a not-for-profit organisation, the shareholders or members of which cooperate in the generation, distribution, storage or supply of energy from renewable sources, fulfilling at least four out of the following criteria:

> *(a) shareholders or members are natural persons, local authorities, including municipalities, or SMEs operating in the fields or renewable energy;*
> *(b) at least 51% of the shareholders or members with voting rights of the entity are natural persons;*
> *(c) at least 51% of the shares or participation rights of the entity are owned by local members, i.e. representatives of local public and local private socio-economic interests or citizen having a direct interest in the community activity and its impacts;*
> *(d) at least 51% of the seats in the board of directors or managing bodies of the entity are reserved to local members, i.e. representatives of local public and local private socio-economic interests or citizens having a direct interest in the community activity and its impacts;*

(e) the community has not installed more than 18 MW of renewable capacity for electricity, heating and cooling and transport as a yearly average in the previous 5 year.

2. Without prejudice to State aid rules, when designing support schemes, Member States shall take into account the specificities of renewable energy communities

First reaction of REScoop.eu: 24 farmers who jointly own 24 wind turbines are not excluded by this definition and thus considered as a renewable energy community. In an attempt to exclude closed and private investor clubs, we would like to suggest an alternative text. No need to say that your input on this will be much appreciated.

1. Member States shall ensure that renewable energy communities are entitled to generate, distribute, store, supply, consume and sell renewable energy, including through power purchase agreements, without being subject to disproportionate procedures and charges that are not cost-reflective. For the purposes of this Directive, a renewable energy community shall be an SME or a not-for-profit organisation, **opening its equity for at least 51% to anyone willing to participate as a shareholder or member**, and fulfilling at least four out of the following criteria:

> (a) shareholders or members are natural persons, local authorities, including municipalities, or SMEs operating in the fields or renewable energy;
> (b) at least 51% of the shareholders or members with voting rights of the entity are natural persons;
> (c) at least 51% of the shares or participation rights of the entity are owned by local members, i.e. representatives of local public and local private socio-economic interests or citizen having a direct interest in the community activity and its impacts;
> (d) at least 51% of the seats in the board of directors or managing bodies of the entity are reserved to local members, i.e. representatives of local public and local private socio-economic interests or citizens having a direct interest in the community activity and its impacts;
> (e) the community has not installed more than 18 MW of renewable capacity for electricity, heating and cooling and transport as a yearly average in the previous 5 year. → **In the first draft of the Directive this was restricted to 18 MW in the previous year.**

Please send us your comments or thoughts. Our future advocacy officer (Josh Roberts) is already examining the entire package and will soon provide us with his insights. So please consider this as a first impression only and do not hesitate to contact us for further discussion.

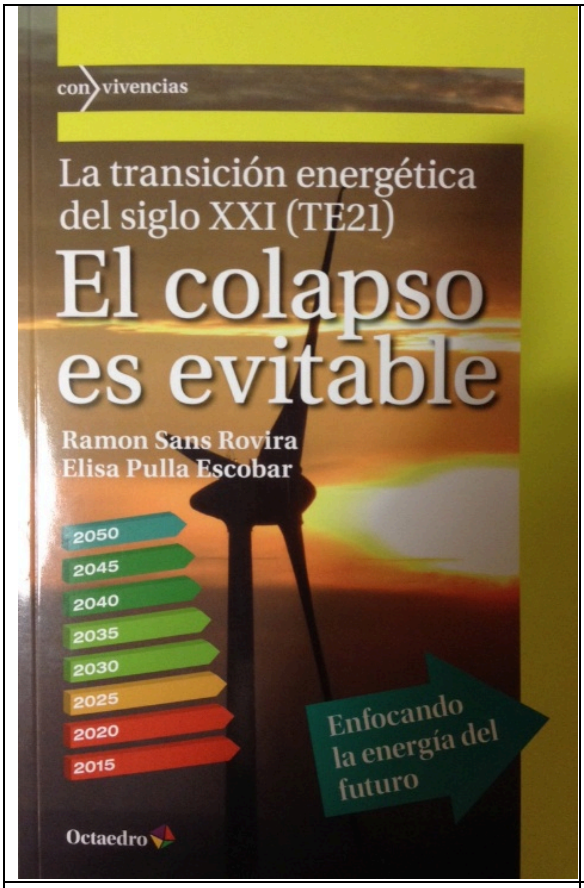
Dirk Vansintjan
REScoop.eu vzw
House of Cooperatives
Avenue Milcamps 105
1030 Brussels
dirk.vansintjan@rescoop.eu | +32 486 39 22 12

Botiga / Llibreria

Pels lectors/lectores de Vents del Món es disposa d'un estoc de publicacions referents a energies renovables. El preu de venda és:

- *Urban Energy Transition* (Elsevier): 90 €
- *100% Renewable* (Earthscan): 35 €
- *Autonomía energética* (Icària): 20 €
- *Imperativo Energético* (Icària): 20 €
- *Radiating Posters* (WISE/Laka Foundation): 25 €
- *Wind Energy International* 2007/2008 (WWEA): 40 €
- *Wind Energy International* 2009/2010 (WWEA): 50 €
- *Wind Energy International* 2011/2012 (WWEA): 60 €
- *La transición energética del siglo XXI (TE21). El colapso es evitable*: 21€
- La transició energètica del segle XXI (TE21). El col·lapse és evitable: 21€
- *Alta Tensión: Por un nuevo modelo energético sostenible, democrático y ciudadano*: 15 €

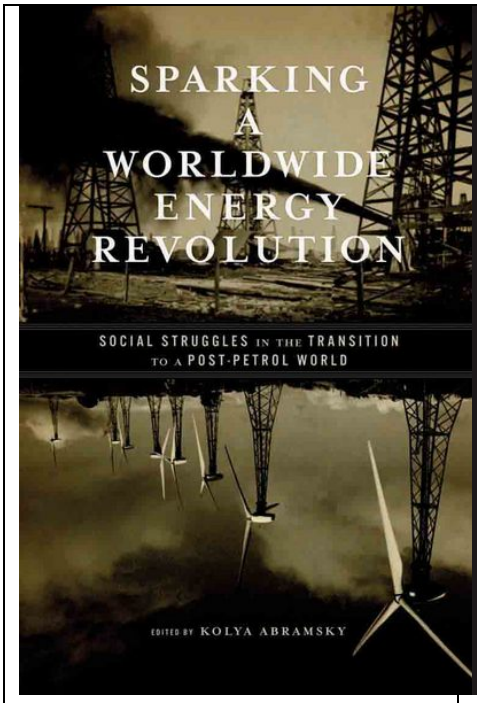
Es poden fer comandes a: ecoserveis@energiasostenible.org
Lloc de lliurament (horari a convenir): Ecoserveis, Diputació 251, 5è., 08007 Bcn.



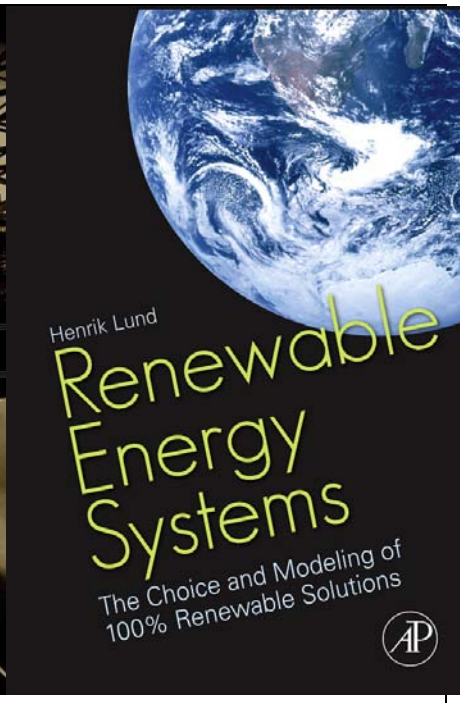
Sans Rovira, R., E. Pulla Escobar
La transición energètica del siglo XXI (TE21): El colapso es evitable
Octaedro, Barcelona, 2013

Sans Rovira, R., E. Pulla Escobar
La transició energètica del segle XXI (TE21): El col·lapse és evitable
Octaedro, Barcelona, 2014

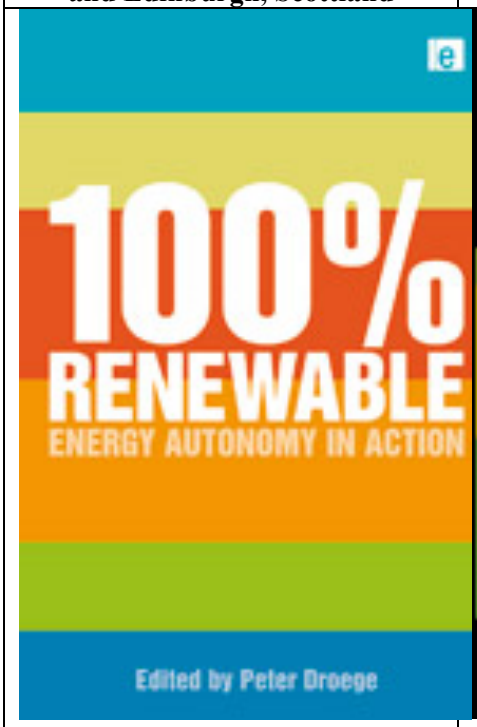
RECOMANAT



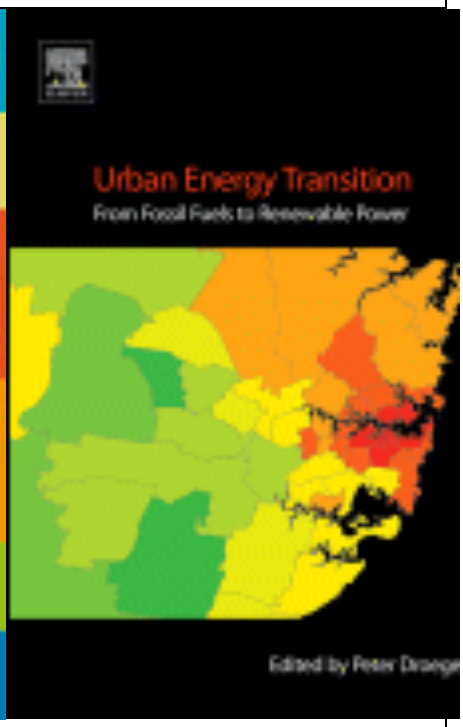
Abramsky, K., editor (2010) Sparking a Worldwide Energy Revolution: Social Struggles in the Transition to a Post-Petrol World, AK Press, Oakland, CA and Edinburgh, Scottland



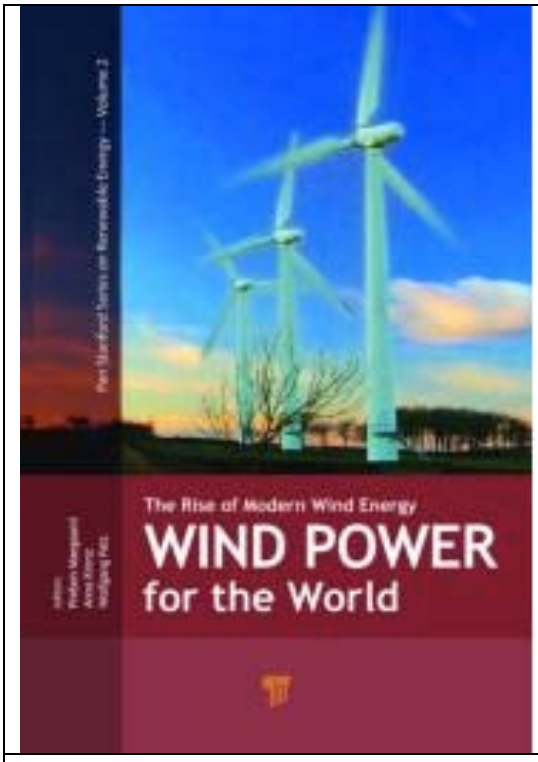
Lund, H. (2009) Renewable Energy Systems: The Choice and Modeling of 100% Renewable Solutions, Elsevier, London



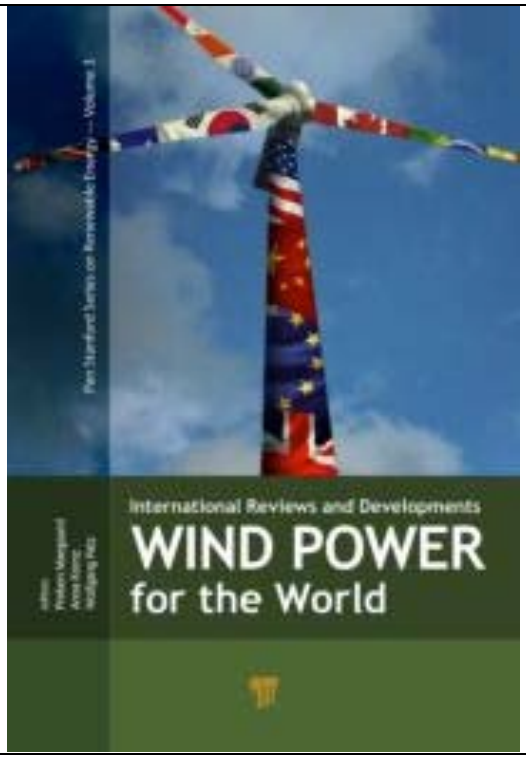
Droege, P. (2009) 100% Renewable: Energy Autonomy in Action, Earthscan, London



Droege, P. (2009) Urban Energy Transition: From Fossil Fuels to Renewable Power, Elsevier, London

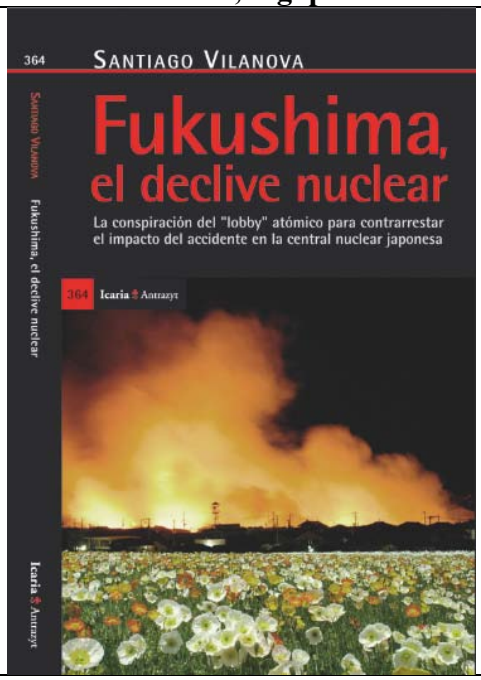


Maegard, P. Et alii (2013) Wind Power for the World: The Rise of Modern Wind Energy, Pan Stanford, Singapore

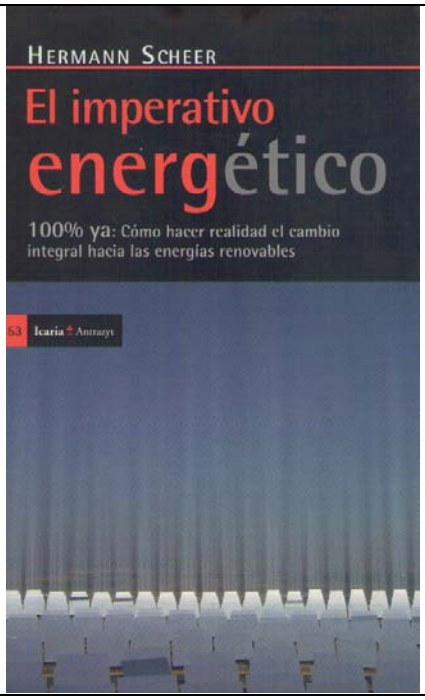


Maegard, P. Et alii (2013) Wind Power for the World: International Reviews and Developments, Pan Stanford, Sigapore

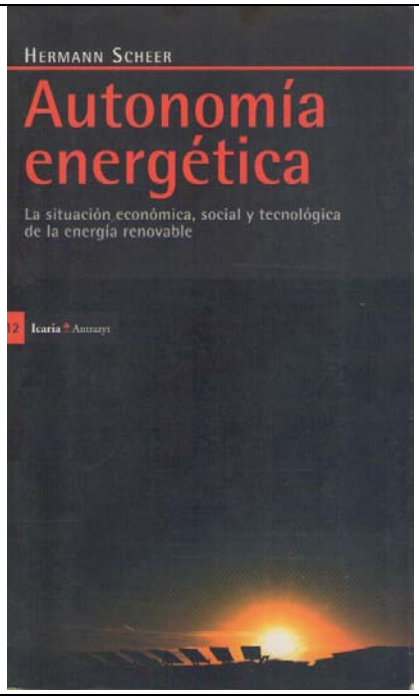
Vilanova, S. (2011) La bomba atòmica de Franco, Llibres de l'Index, Barcelona



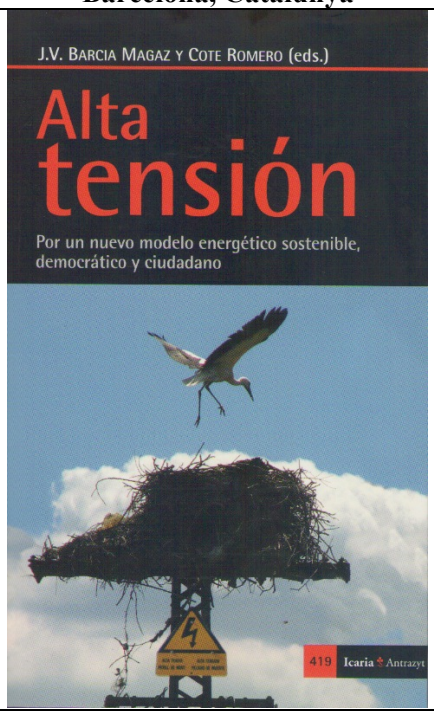
Vilanova, S. (2012) Fukushima: La conspiración del 'lobby' atómico para contrarestar el impacto del accidente en la central nuclear japonesa, Icària, Barcelona



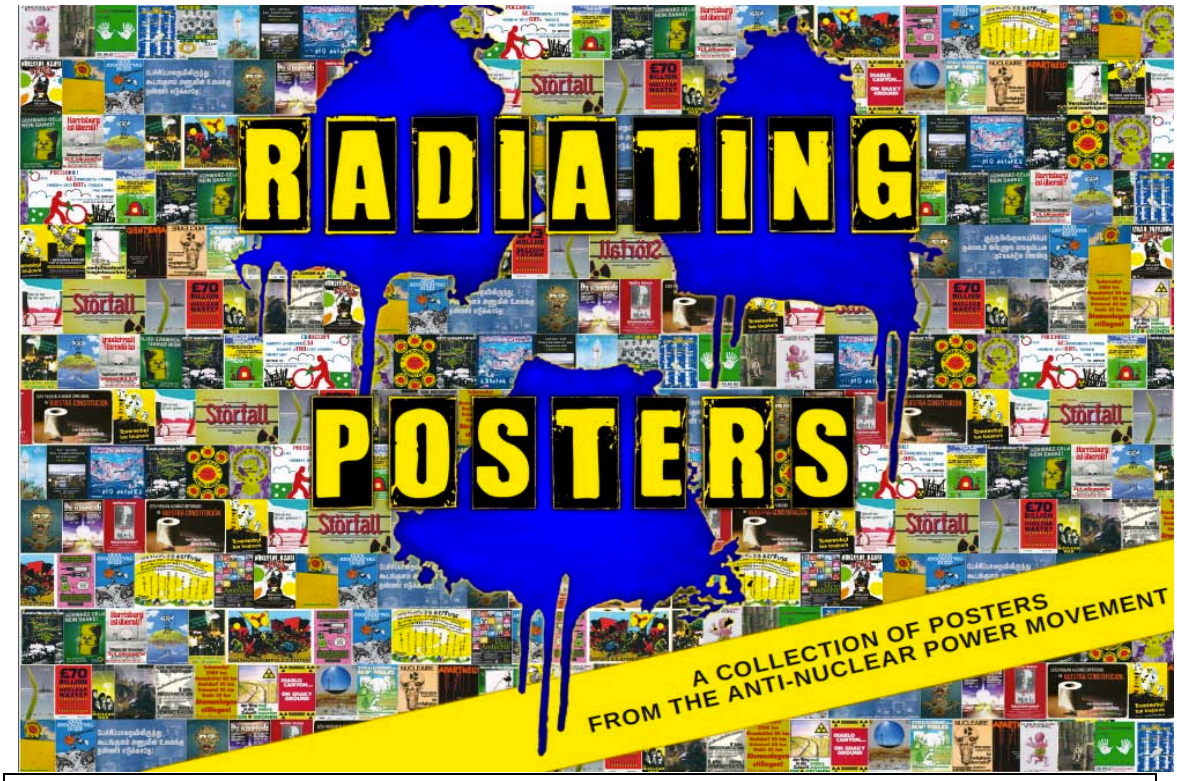
Scheer, H. (2011) El imperativo energÉTICO. 100% ya: Cómo hacer realidad el cambio integral hacia las energies renovables, Icaria Antrazyt, Barcelona, Catalunya



Scheer, H. (2009) Autonomía energética: la situación económica, social y tecnológica de la energía renovable, Icaria, Barcelona



Barcia Magaz, J.V. y C. Romero (2014), Alta Tensión: Por un nuevo modelo energético sostenible, democrático y ciudadano, Icaria Antrazyt, Barcelona, Catalunya



Dirk Bannink (2011) Radiating Posters: A collection of posters from the global movement against nuclear power, WISE / Laka Foundation (traducció castellana del text original realitzada pel GCTPFNN), WISE / Laka Foundation / GCTPFNN