



#### PROFESSIONAL ONLINE ROUNDTABLE ON CREATING APPROPRIATE LEGAL ENVIRONMENT FOR THE ENERGY COMMUNITIES IN THE DANUBE REGION

Slovenia

NRGCOM rondtableIOnline – 11 September 2024I

**Presenter** Ines Ahmić

## **Regulatory framework**

- Act on the Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Sources - ZSROVE (Zakon o spodbujanju rabe obnovljivih virov energije - Uradni list RS, št. 121/21, 189/21 in 121/22 - ZUOKPOE)
- Electricity Supply Act ZOEE (Zakon o oskrbi z električno energijo Uradni list RS, št. 172/21)
- Decree on the self-supply of electricity from renewable energy sources (Uredba o samooskrbi z električno energijo iz obnovljivih virov energije Uradni list RS, št. 43/22)
- Energy Act (Energetski zakon EZ-2), Uradni list RS, št. <u>38/24</u>)
- Energy Act (Energetski zakon Uradni list RS, št. 60/19 uradno prečiščeno besedilo)



# Forms of energy communities

Act	Туре
ZSROVE	Renewable energy community
ZOEE	Citizen energy community
Decree on the self-supply of electricity from renewable energy sources	Renewable energy community

- In Slovenia, consumers shall participate in a community self-supply on the basis of a contract in accordance with the rules of the law of obligations or by establishing an energy community, which shall be a legal entity
- The most common form of energy community defined as legal entity, is the cooperative.

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### Cooperatives

- At least three founding members, the deed of
- foundation and the cooperative rules (Statute)
  All members of the cooperative form a general assembly, which usually meets once a year and elects a board of directors and a president to run the cooperative.
- The general assembly also appoints the **supervisory board** and other cooperative bodies and adopts the cooperative's rules (Statute).
- Different levels of compulsory and voluntary contributions.
- If customers participate in the community self-supply on the basis of a contract, the contract shall specify the mutual relations.



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## **Role in the market**

- Main objective: to provide environmental, economic and social benefits to its partners or members or to the local areas in which it operates, rather than financial gain.
- Can operate as a non-profit organisation. Although the main objective of energy communities is not to make profits, they can also sell energy produced from renewable energy sources.
- Has the right to produce, consume, store and sell energy from renewable sources, including on the basis of contracts for the purchase of electricity from renewable sources. It has equal access to all relevant energy markets, both directly and through aggregation.
- An individual legal or natural person may simultaneously carry out more activities from the listing above.
- The self-supplying final consumer shall not pay network charges and other public charges for electricity supplied to the network as well as for self-generated electricity from renewable sources, which may also be stored and remain in his building (network charge or other public charge).



### **Stakeholders and networks**

• We believe that community members play a key role in each energy community project. In our case, for now members will be only local authorities, but without their readiness to be part of such initiatives, it wouldn't be possible to carry out the projects. Same stands for other target groups. It is very important to engage stakeholders at the early stage and be transparent about all steps, needed contribution, pros and cons about their involvement in REC. The very phrase energy community makes it clear that we are talking about a community, i.e. connected members working together.

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# **Stakeholder engagement**

- First and foremost, it is important to maintain open lines of ۲ communication.
- communication. Recognition and appreciation are also essential components of sustaining stakeholder motivation. it's highlighting individual achievements or commemorating collective milestones, recognition creates a positive atmosphere and encourages It is also essential to provide meaningful opportunities for stakeholders to contribute. Workshops, training sessions and collaborative decision-making forums, ... Setting clear goals and tracking progress also plays an important role in keeping stakeholders motivated. Remaining flexible and adaptable to changing stakeholder needs is another important measure. Facilitating networking and community Finally, investing in continuous learning and capacity building ensures that stakeholders have the knowledge and skills they need to contribute effectively.
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- need to contribute effectively.

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### **Establishment**

Our case:

- Municipality's aim to increase the use of
- renewable energy sources
  Exploration of the potential of public rooftops for the use of renewable energy sources
- Feasibility study
- Municipal decision to establish energy community
- Networking with other municipalities
  Application for a call for co-funding

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### **Subsidies**

- Borzen Ltd., Eco Fund, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning.
- Open call for proposals:
  - Co-financing of the construction of new installations for the production of electricity from solar energy on public buildings and car parks for the period of 2024-2026, Ministry for the environment, climate and energy – 48 million €
  - Allocation of direct grants to promote the production of electricity and heat from renewable sources and the storage of electricity and heat – 42 million € for devices generating electricity from photovoltaic or other solar energy
  - Subsidies for self-supply solar power plants for natural persons under the net metering scheme
  - Proposals for the co-financing of the construction of new solar electricity generation systems on public buildings and car parks for the period 2024-2026 – a budget of EUR **20 million €**

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## **Technical regirements**

For the preparation of application for co-funding it was necessary to obtain:

- A declaration from the project manager ۲
- A declaration of compliance of the project with the concept of ٠ electricity self-supply
- Proof that the building on which the self-supply installation will be installed complies with all applicable building regulations Proof of compliance with building and energy legislation for the installation of the self-supply facility(ies) Declaration by the plan designer and the authorised expert Consent(s) for the connection of the new solar electricity generation installation(s) to the distribution grid Project documentation for the execution of the construction
- ۲
- (PZI), prepared and approved (with the signature and stamp of the designer, the design manager and the authorised experts -Chamber of Engineers) in accordance with the building and energy legislation for the individual self-supply installation , including a static and fire safety assessment

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#### **RES contact point**

Specifically dedicated to the integration of renewable energy sources.

The aim of the contact point is to provide information on the implementation of renewable energy projects in one place, thus facilitating investments in the field of RES.

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#### Brezplačna strokovna pomoč

Ste se odločili za postavitev naprave za proizvodnjo električne energije iz obnovljivih virov na zasebni ali javni površini? Naši svetovalci vas bodo strokovno usmerjali v postopkih pridobivanja potrebnih dovoljenj in vam svetovali glede programov podpore. Registrirajte se v portal in izberite svojega svetovalca, REGIST



#### Postopki za začetek obratovanja proizvodnih

#### naprav

Pristop in potrebni postopki za investiranje v tehnologije za pridobivanje električne energije iz obnovlijvih virov so odvisni od več

#### Praktične predstavitve načrtovanja in izvedbe

projektov V okviru kontaktne točke organiziramo

informativno-izobraževalne dogodke. nameniene predstavljanju primerov dobrih

vašo investicijo



Ponudniki storitev, vezanih na

#### Thank you!

#### **NRGCOM** partner meeting

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