

A controversial view on Collective Energy Actions

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Ludwig Karg, B.A.U.M. Consult

The benefits of Energy Communities

(A) trigger investment in ...

- renewable generation
- efficient appliances

(B) leverage acceptance of ...

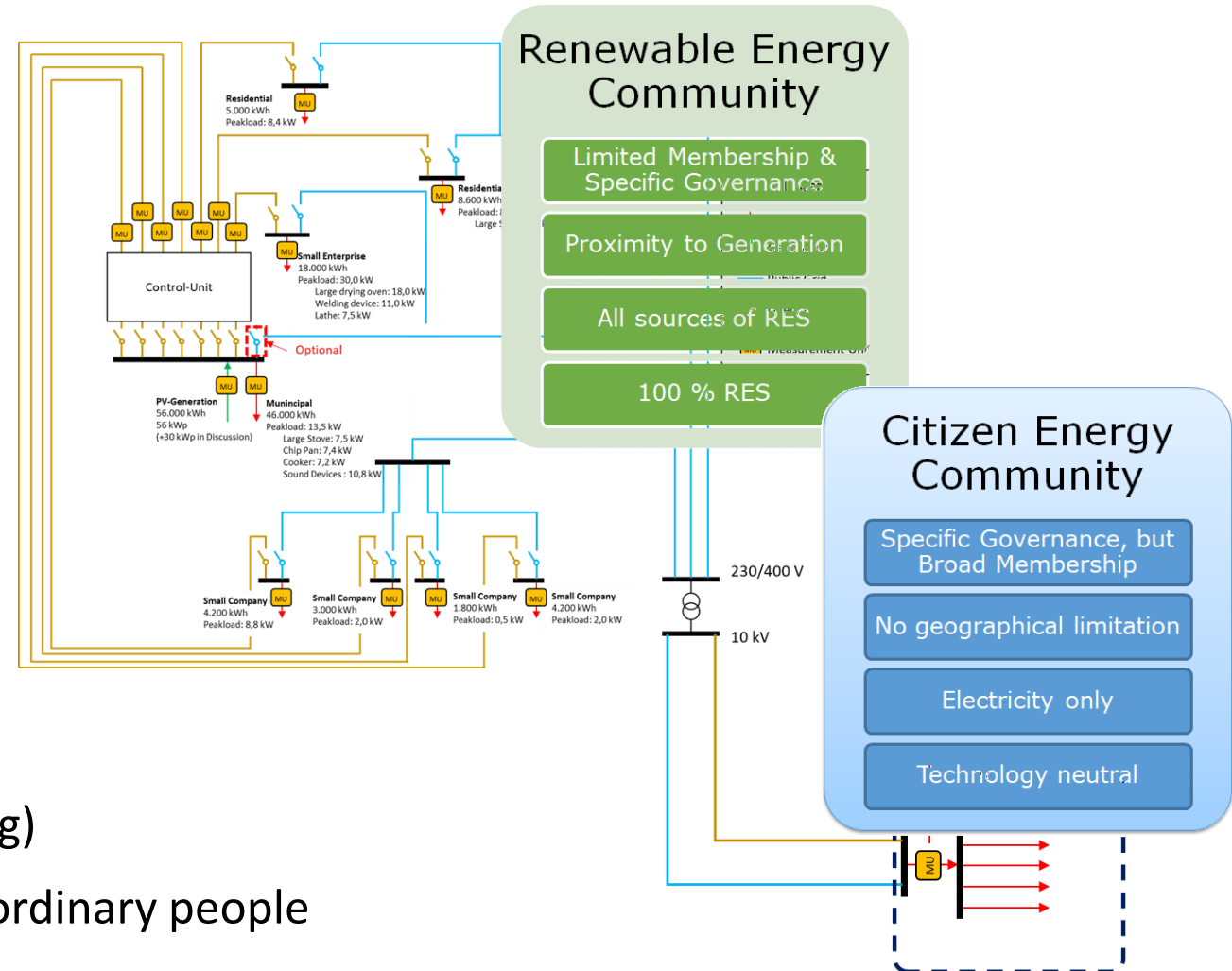
- technology
- costs

(C) stabilise system by ...

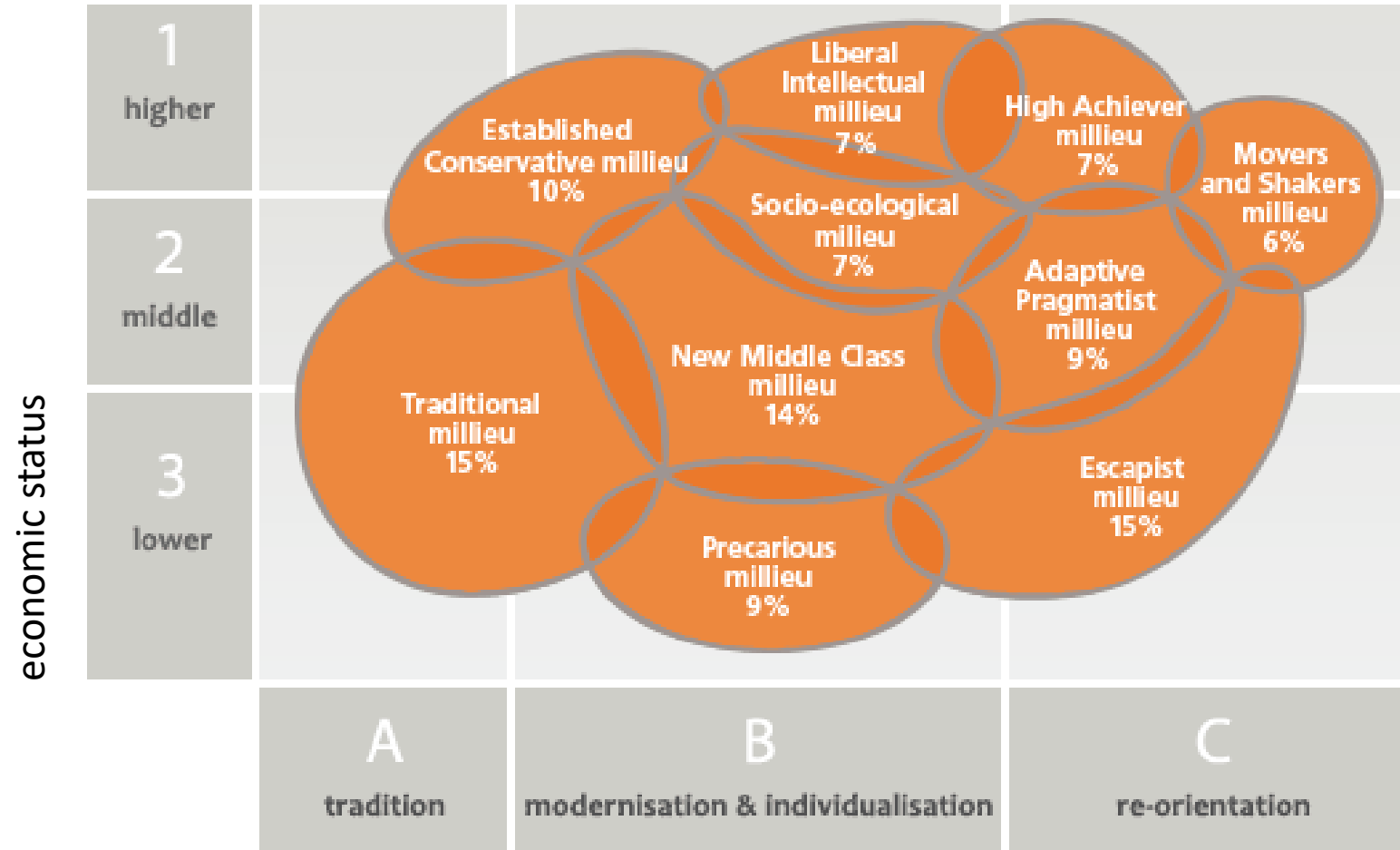
- increasing flexibility
- improving resilience

(D) pursue path of liberalisation by ...

- increasing autonomy (incl. islanding)
- opening market opportunities for ordinary people

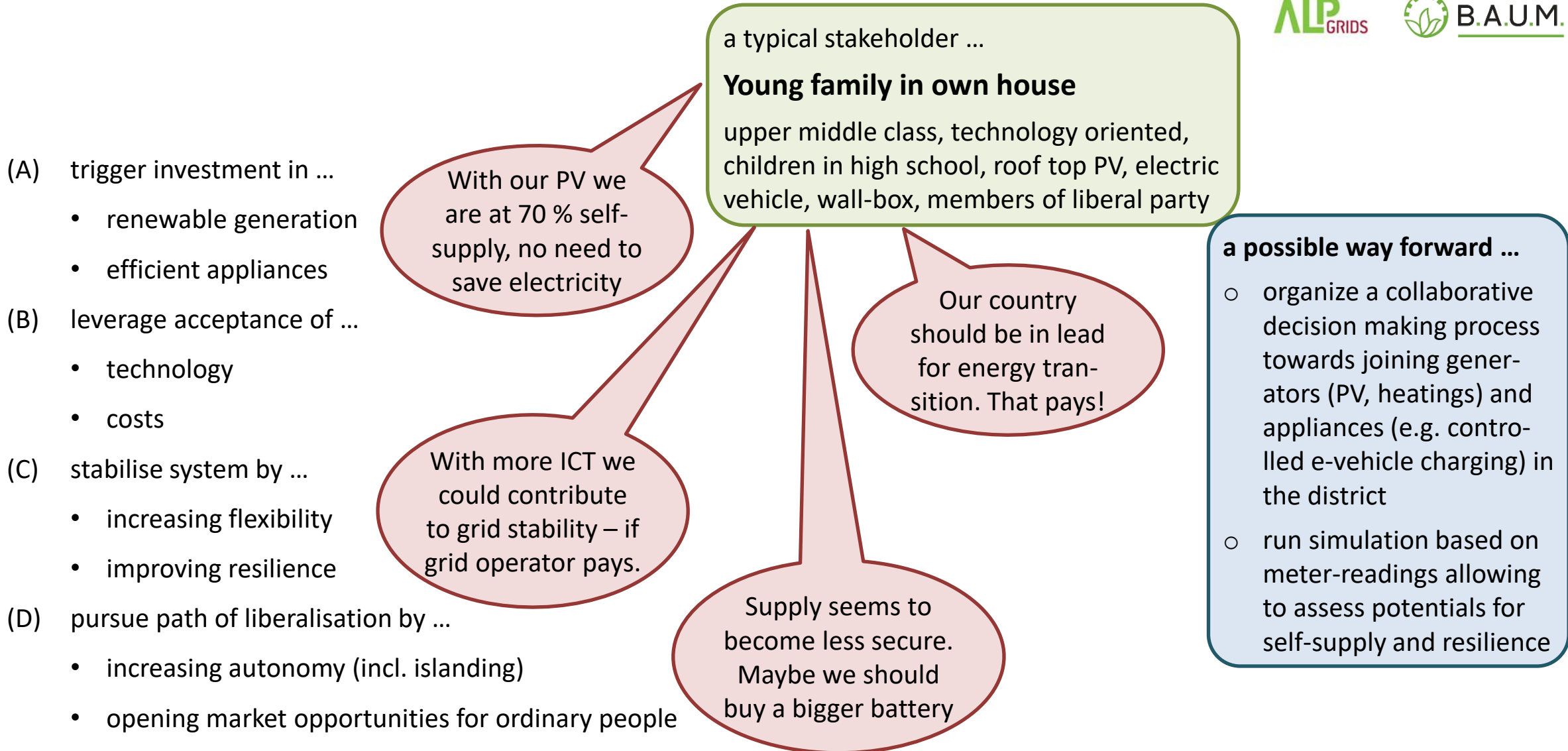


People are different

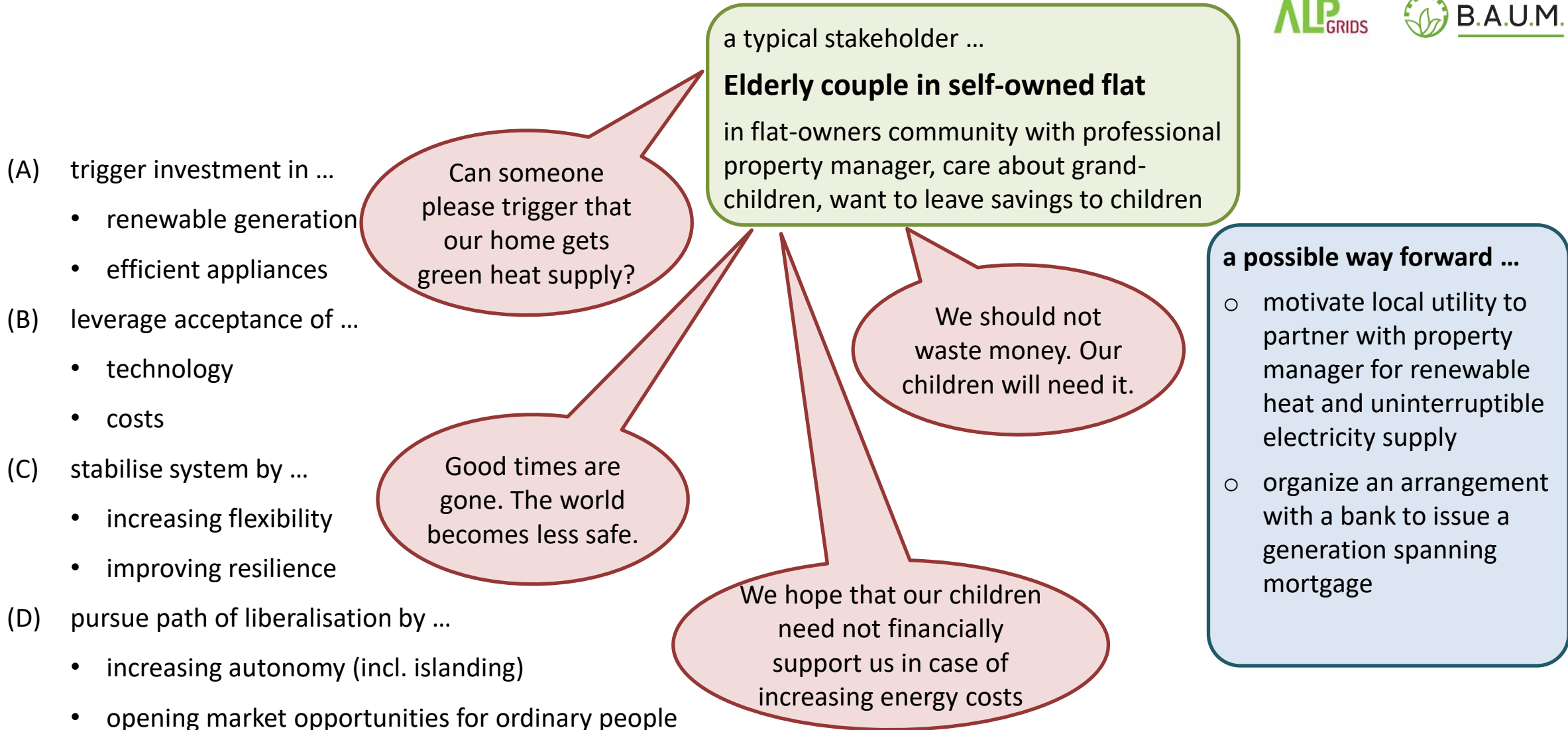


by HML and SINUS / Socivision

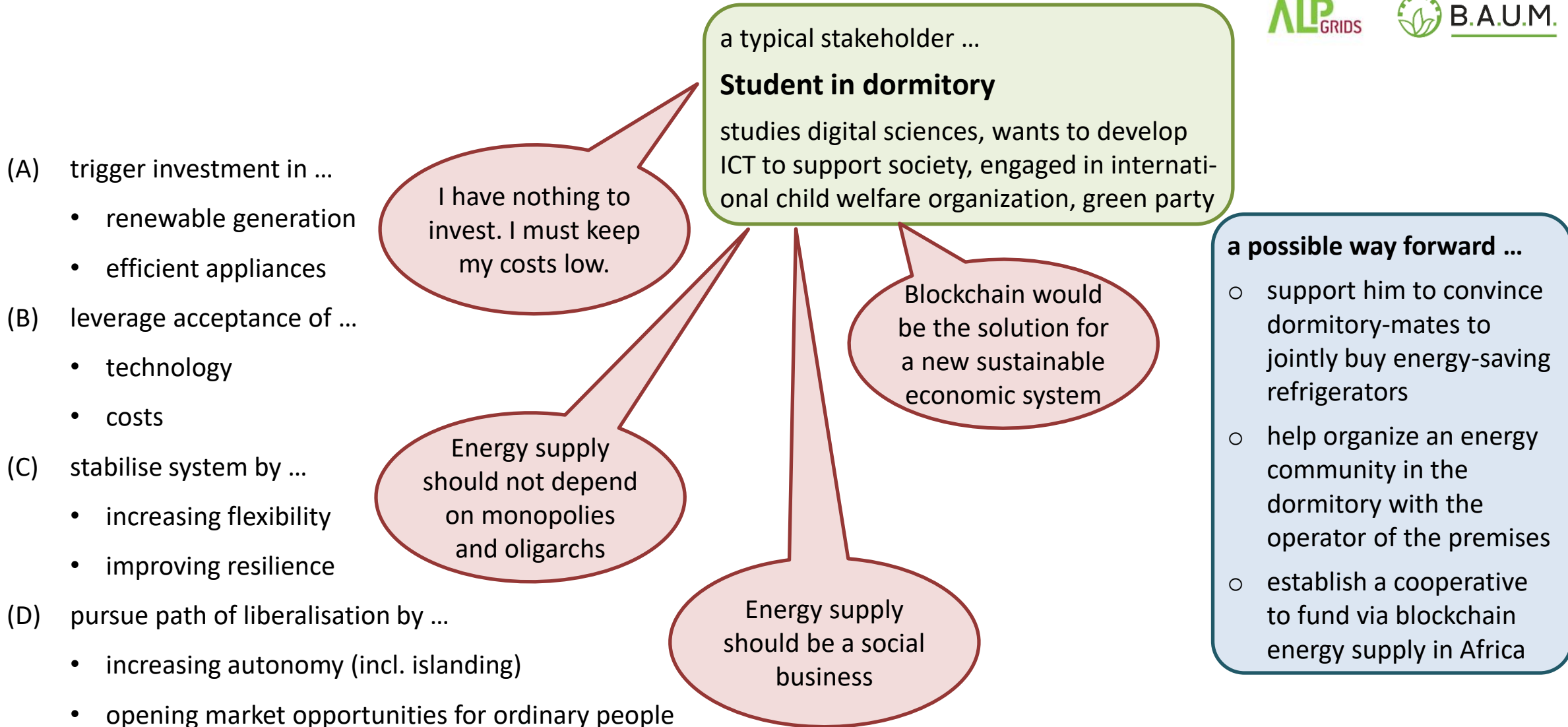
Energy Communities meeting the needs



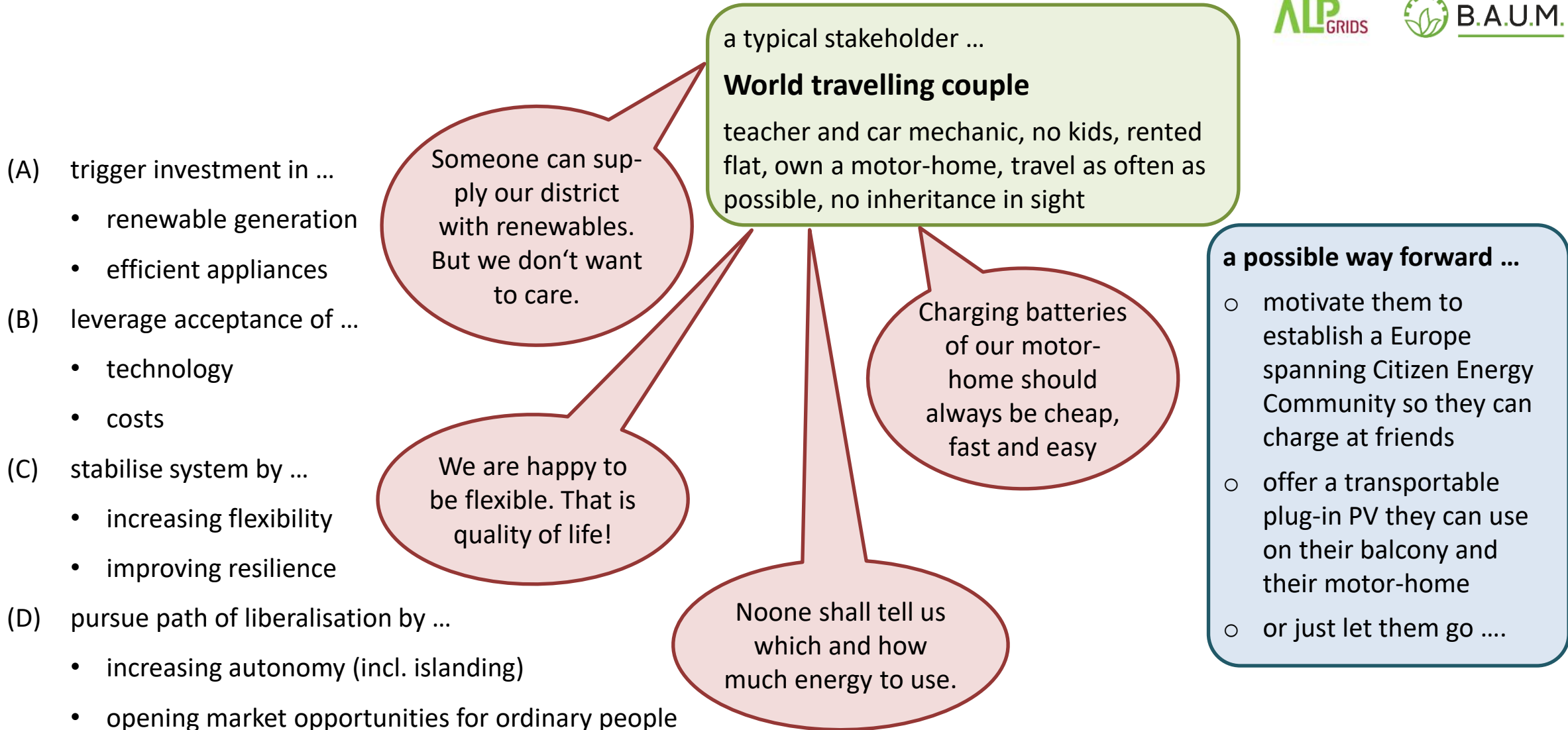
Energy Communities meeting the needs



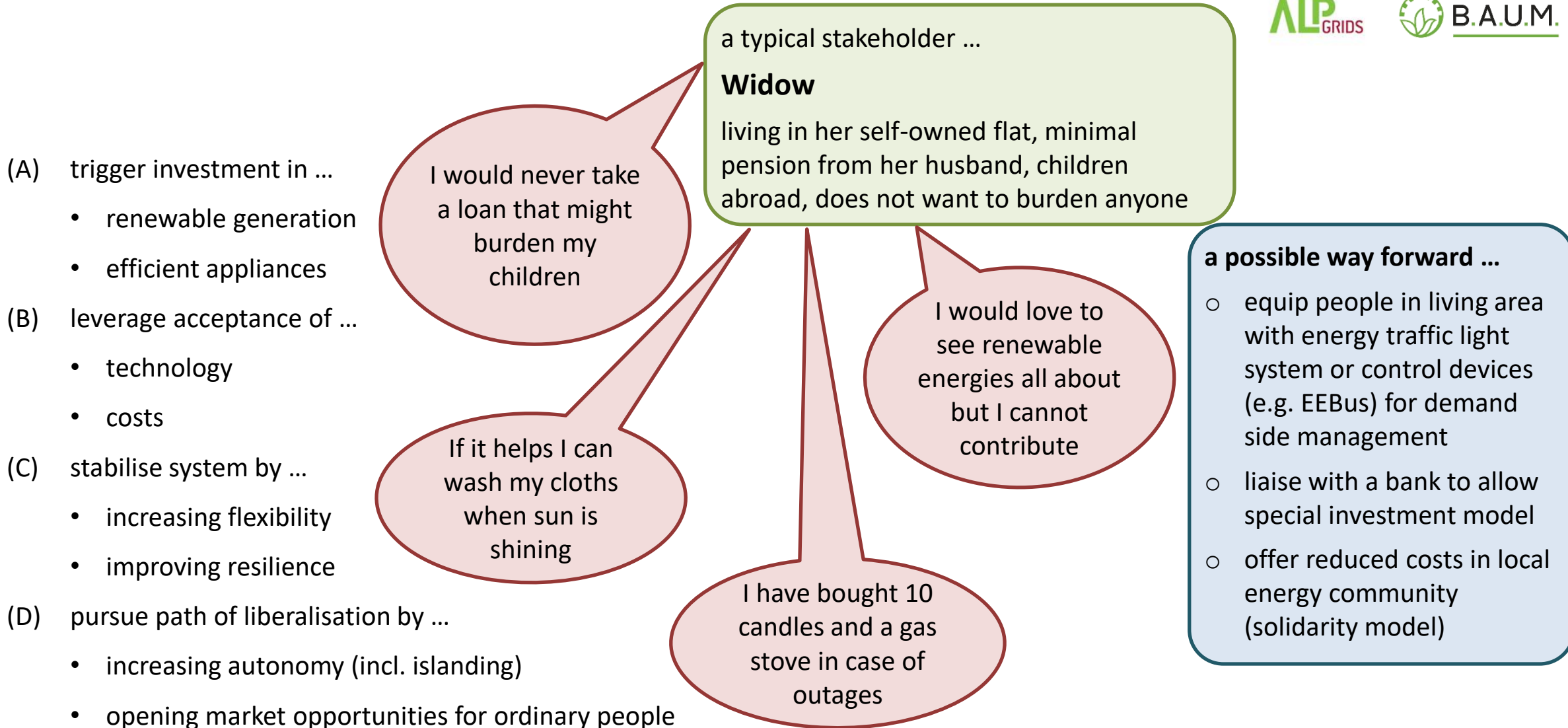
Energy Communities meeting the needs



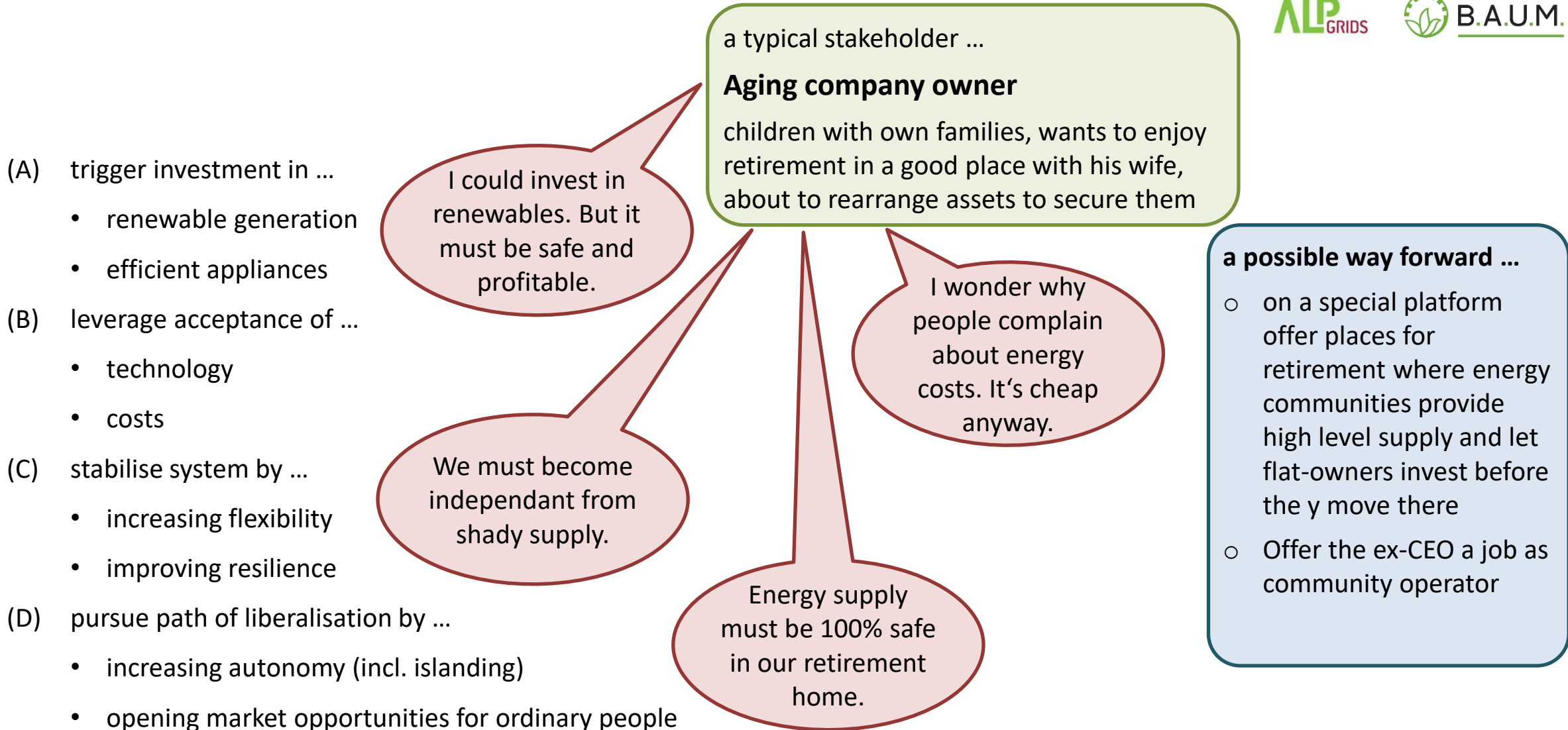
Energy Communities meeting the needs



Energy Communities meeting the needs



Energy Communities meeting the needs



Many flavours of collective approaches

stakeholder mapping,
Harmonized Electricity
Market Role Model –
HEMRM, lead by
project

Class	Name	
1	Collective generation and trading of electricity	all types of territorial or commercial groupings of generators – whether active on the market or under feed-in mechanisms (often called Virtual Power Plants)
2	Generation-Consumption Communities	certified sourcing of electricity in a closed group of generators and consumers - not necessarily in proximity but including local or regional energy markets
3	Collective residential & industrial self-consumption	generation, storage and consumption in residential cases with multiple dwellings; includes Tenant-Power (Mieterstrom) - models
4	Energy positive districts	districts with residential and business entities operating their energy supply systems under their own regime
5	Energy islands	real islands or parts of the distribution system that can be operated standalone (e.g. cellular system as in SINTEG, holonic model as in PolyEnergyNet)
6	Municipal utilities	existing organizations for energy production, supply and grid operation under citizens' control – directly (e.g. cooperative) or indirectly (e.g. controlled by local government)
7	Financial aggregation and investment	a “community” of investors joins to scale the amount of or manage the investment in generation systems (without further involvement in organisation etc.)
8	Cooperative Financing of Energy Efficiency	citizens jointly investing in efficiency means of SMEs and municipalities, possibly in their own region (e.g. contracting / ESCO, crowd-funding)
9	Collective service providers	all types of commercial groupings of energy services (e.g. grouping of EV charging stations, aggregation of demand side management services)
10	Digital supply and demand response systems	all types of digitally controlled energy systems (e.g. implemented with blockchain), these days possibly operated as a sandbox-model

● potentially linked
with microgrid



decide4energy.eu

definitions, pilots, capacity building,
DECIDER program, recommendations



Ludwig Karg

B.A.U.M. Consult München / Berlin

Gotzingerstr. 48/50
81371 München
Germany
L.Karg@baumgroup.de
www.baumgroup.de

Available online: <https://www.alpine-space.org/projects/alpgrids/en/project-results/wp-t1-creating-a-common-and-shared-understanding-of-microgrids/dt1.3.2---pilot-report>