

Introduction to Community Energy September 2020

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Agenda

- What is community energy?
- What are the benefits?
- Types of projects/models
- Aspects of a project (includes technical, legal, social, financial)
- Networks and links



What is Community Owned Renewable Energy?





More than a technology



FINAMIAL REVIEW

BlackRock says coal is dead as it eyes renewable power splurge







"the most important question is not whether this transition is happening, but how we manage it to maximise the benefit to all Australians"

Ison & Langham, The Conversation, 17 June 2015

- and will it be fast enough to meet the demands on climate change?



CORE:

An important part of the energy mix

Germany

- 2013: over 200,000 people own shares in wind farms
- 888 energy cooperatives
- 46% of RE capacity is owned by individuals & communities

Denmark

- 1980-90's: CORE was the dominant form of renewable energy ownership
 - CORE provided support to the fledgling wind industry
 - Vestas & Bonus are now world leaders in wind technology
- 2011: over 20% of Denmark's electricity is from wind power
 - 25% of this is community-owned
 - Community-owned wind supplies 3.5% of national electricity



Scotland



- Over 500 community energy projects
- Over 600 MW of community energy



Definition

Community energy is where a community develops, delivers and benefits from sustainable energy projects.

- supply-side projects such as renewable energy installations and storage
- demand-side projects such as energy efficiency and demand management.
- community-based approaches to selling or distributing energy





Energy: electricity, heat, fuel

Technology: wind, solar PV, bioenergy, hydro

Scale: 10 kW >> 10 MW

Motivations: regional development, act on climate change, self sufficiency, local empowerment, local economy.

Ownership: co-operative, company, trust, association. Forprofit, profit-for-purpose, not-for-profit.

Using the energy: grid-connected, behind the meter, mini-grid, batteries.



Australian Renewable Energy





Australian Renewable Energy











Benefits of CORE





POLITICAL

Create actors in a renewable powered future

Political mobilisation

Increased support / reduced opposition

ENVIRONMENTAL Reduced GHGs/pollution

Renewable

energy

education

and training

Local environmental benefits

Increased environmental values and behaviour More appropriate sites and scales

Increased energy efficiency

Energy

self-sufficiency

/security

TECHNOLOGICAL

Empowerment and skills development

Community building/volunteering

Local ownership and decision making

Future proofing and resilience

Regional development and income diversification

Shareholder income

SOCIAL

Tourism

Community income

Local jobs and contracts

Cheaper energy/ energy savings Renewable energy industry development

ECONOMIC



Barriers to CORE

- Highly centralised electricity systems
- Rules around energy retailing
- Changeable policy environment (RET uncertainty)
- Difficulty accessing upfront funding for early stages of CORE
- Negotiating with a host site with the right electricity demand profile, who 'gets ' CORE and wants to participate
- Grid connection: costs, timelines, negotiation
- Financial regulations
- High prevalence of 'locked-out' energy users
- Lack of knowledge of existing programs & lack of technical expertise



CORE in 2009





CORE in 2020

110+ groups developing projects

90+ projects installed





Types of CORE Models



Donation/community organisation models e.g. CORENA, The People's Solar, Bendigo Sustainability Group



Community investment models

e.g. REpower Shoalhaven, Hepburn Wind, Denmark Wind, Pingala, Sydney Renewable Power Company



Commercial-community partnership models e.g. Clearsky Solar Investments, CENREC/ Infigen, CWP Sapphire



Multi-household models of community energy e.g. Darebin Solar Savers, MASH bulk-buy

SHASA: community power agency Eurobodalla Community Solar Bulk Buys

- bulk buy and install of solar PV and batteries (3-6kW each) on homes
- currently on Round 4
- run by local not-for-profit association – South Coast Heath and Sustainability Alliance
 - → in partnership with local solar installer – Micro Energy Systems Australia



Calendar Period

SHASA: community power agency Eurobodalla Community Solar Bulk Buys

 provide education on how to best use energy from solar panels & how to increase energy efficiency





CORENA

- Collect donations
- Use funds to install solar on community buildings
 - E.g. kindergartens, halls, community services
- Host repays loan overtime (& eventually owns the solar)
- CORENA reinvests income into new projects
- \$100 donated creates \$179 in value in just 2 years!
- Have raised \$315,000 & installed 202kW





Lismore Solar Farm

- Lismore City Council hosts the 100kW solar farm at their sewage treatment plant
- Council receives renewable energy, electricity & emission savings, community/stakeholder partnerships & a high public profile!
- Council saves \$24,000 per year & provides 12% of electricity needs of the sewage treatment plant



Lismore cont'd



- A <u>community company</u> raised funds via a Private Investment Offer from 20 community (impact) investors
- The funds raised were lent to Council to build the solar farm
- Council repays the loan with interest
- Community shareholders receive dividends over the term of the loan & their initial funds at the end of the loan







Sapphire community co-investment

- 270MW, 75 turbines
- Generate the equivalent of 115,000 average homes
- Developed by corporate developer, CWP renewables
- Worked with community energy consultants to develop a community coinvestment offer
- Local workshops & surveys informed co-design of coinvestment





Sapphire cont'd.

- Offer for local people to invest first, then electorate of New England, then all NSW & ACT.
- Minimum investment per shareholder is \$1,250
 - Max is \$200,000
- 6% return paid quarterly
- Maximum community investment of \$10m
- Community investment is pooled & acts as an unsecured loan to the project



Haystacks Solar Garden







An electricity retailer provides an on-bill credit for the electricity produced by the household's solar plot



Haystacks Solar Garden



Operation & maintenance



Networks and Links

- Community Power Agency and our resources
 <u>https://cpagency.org.au/</u>
- C4CE
 <u>https://c4ce.net.au/</u>
- Community Power Hubs
 <u>http://www.communitypowerhub.com.au/</u>
- Your local CE group!



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Thank you!







Aspects of a Project

Content drawn from:

J. Hicks & N. Ison (2018) An exploration of the boundaries of 'community' in community renewable energy projects: Navigating between motivations and context. Energy Policy, Vol 113, pp. 523-534.





Community involvement

- Who is the 'community' of the project?
 - Is it a community based on geography or interest?
 - What is the geographic scope?
- What actors are part of this 'community'?
- How many people/ stakeholders do you want to involve?





Community involvement

- How is this community of people involved/ engaged in the project?
- What level of influence do they have?

Starts early & occurs often, using a broad range of methods Starts early but is sporadic, uses less methods Occurs via various means but only during key times of the project

Occurs only at key times, using limited methods Occurs rarely and via very limited means



Governance & Legal

- Who has ownership & decision-making control in the project?
- Which actors have power & influence?



In the set up of a legal structure, you need to think about:

- allocation of voting (per share vs per person)
- who is eligible for membership
- how many members you can have



Technical

- Is the project scaled to local electricity demand?
- Behind the meter? Or linked to a desire for the community to be net zero carbon?
- Linked to locally availably resources & local community desire

Scaled in relation to local energy demand & local agreement Balanced between achieving economies of scale, and appropriateness for local community

Scaled to maximise economic efficiencies

Will influence:

- Access to STCs/ LGCs
- Trigger different approvals & connection processes





Non-local investors. Partly to community Community fund Local investors, Partly local with surplus leaving fund, partly as to be used for with local economic investors, partly nonlocal and possibly dividends to local communal benefit flow-on effects local investors national economies investors

In the set up of a legal structure, you need to think about:

the purpose / objectives of the organisation

Where is the money coming from?

Where is the financial benefit going to?

Financial

- rules around the distribution of surplus/ profit
- any limits on fundraising (max \$ amounts; crowdfunding)



Maximising Benefits

Economic impact of wind farms with local ownership versus those with external ownership:

	Absentee/ Corporate owned	Community/ Locally owned
Germany	€7 million over life of project	€58 million over life of project
UK	£1,000-5,000 / MW / year	£200,000-300,000 / MW / year
USA	\$13,000-55,000 / MW / year	\$82,000-140,000 / MW / year
Australia	\$500-1,200 / MW / year to community fund	\$5,000 - 15,000 / MW / year to community fund

Local jobs per MW of locally owned wind is 2x as many

