Enabling policy contexts for local and community energy

Evidence from an international comparative review

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- 7) Building a positive narrative
- 6) Local capacity & resources
 - 5) Access to finance
- 4) Regional resource planning & facilitation
 - 3) Securing financial viability of DE
 - 2) Market access for DE
 - 1) Legal frameworks for mutual ownership

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1)

- Clear legal definition for LCE
- Legal rights for LCE
- Suitable tradeable entities
- Non-profit regulation for monopoly services

Example: EU 2019 CEP states consumers have equal rights to participation in energy markets as traditional market players

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- 2)
- Regulated buy-back above wholesale prices
- Grid connection / power purchase guarantees
- Supplier obligations

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- Capacity / export tariffs
- Reduced local network transport tariffs
- R&D grants
- Capital grants /loans

Example: German residential battery subsidies

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- Rapid planning procedures
- Regional energy demand and supply mapping and planning
- Direct investment by local authorities
- Access to public or private land

Example: Danish Heat Supply Law, Municipal Wind Planning

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- Public loan schemes (seed/ capital)
- Community energy tariffs/ premiums
- Special provisions for LCE in renewable energy tenders
- Tax priviledges

Example:

Nova Scotia Community Feed-in-Tariff Denmark's maximum tax free income for residential and community RE

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- Handholding
- Viability appraisal
- How to guidance
- Matchmaking with technical / legal / financial services
- Networking & knowledge sharing

Example:

Local Energy Scotland

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Enabling policies

7)

- National Civic/ Distributed Energy Strategy
- National targets
- Impact evaluation
- Trailblazer promotion

Example:

Australia's National Community Energy Strategy

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Leverages advantages / alleviates constraints unique to community RE projects

Ensures the viability of independent energy projects providing power, heat or ancillary services