

D4.2 - Policy Adoption Measures for the Decarbonization of the H&C Sector

FACTSHEET #2_[Portugal]

1. Identification of the measure

Promote renewable energy communities with the involvement of public authorities and buildings

Strategic Policy Priority (SPP)	SPP #2: Multi governance level - collaboration
Sector	Other
Type	Market and capacity building

2. Identification of KPIs

KPIs

KPI #1	Number of new renewable energy communities (RECs) with local authorities' participation
KPI #2	Number of local authorities trained
KPI #3	Total new installed capacity

3. Definition of the operationalization activities

OPERATIONALIZATION ACTIVITIES

#1	Prepare the legal framework aimed at new RECs projects specifically aimed at local authorities
#2	Promote training of local authorities towards their participation in renewable energy communities (RECs)
#3	Raise awareness among different stakeholders
#4	Organize information/dissemination sessions and meetings between the different actors
#4	Study of the solar potential of municipal buildings

4. Overview of the expected results

RESULTS

KPI ID	Assumptions	Estimated results
#1	- Clear and coordinated government policies and regulations to support the establishment of RECs;	Up to 5 new RECs p/year

	- Simplified administrative and technical processes that contribute to facilitate the establishment of RECs; - Financial support for the development of new RECs projects specifically aimed at local authorities;	
#2	- Support to regional and local public authorities, as well as local/regional energy agencies; - Availability of online training; - Municipalities willing to participate in RECs projects;	150 municipal technicians trained p/year
#3	- Support from local authorities to effectively promote information/dissemination sessions; - Promote networking activities during the information/dissemination sessions aimed at identifying and engaging the relevant stakeholders;	Up to 30 sessions/meetings p/year
#4	- Technical support from national and regional authorities, namely those responsible for the RECs policies, towards local authorities; - Prioritize the regions/cities with the highest number of sun hours p/year.	100 kWp solar energy capacity installed p/energy community Up to 500 kWp solar energy capacity installed p/year

5. Applicability/focus of the measure¹:

	City	-
	Region	-
x	Other	National

¹ Each MS is expected to focus on the application to, at least, 3 cities and 1 region. In total, this corresponds to 4 factsheets (1 factsheet per measure, per city and/or region).

6. Brief description of the discussion oriented towards a SWOT analysis

The 2nd capacity building session, organized by ADENE, focused on the topic of renewable energy communities (RECs).

The key outcomes and lessons learned from the discussion held during the round tables was the basis for the SWOT analysis presented below.

The following topics were discussed:

- How can consumers/end users benefit from the establishment of renewable energy communities (RECs), particularly, in cooperation with the municipalities?
- Which entities should preferably be involved in the design/establishment of a REC?
- How can the impact of a REC be assess (either in cooperation with the municipality or not)?

Strengths

- Available support for RECs through feasibility studies and financial assistance for renewable energy;
- Foster a sense of unity/community among residents and organizations.

Weaknesses

- Regulatory uncertainties and incomplete legislation for RECs;
- Complex and lengthy permitting processes, particularly for renewable energy plants and grid connections;
- Insufficient grid capacity (especially in rural areas).

Opportunities

- Increasing acceptance from citizens, public organisations and SMEs of local energy solutions and decentralized alternatives;
- Local RECs can also help combat energy poverty by ensuring fair energy distribution and reducing grid reliance;
- Offer room for innovation in areas like heat generation, electricity storage, and electric vehicle charging.

Threats

- Limited grid capacity and risk of grid congestion;
- Uncertainty of long-term economic stability for RECs;
- Uncertainties about the integration of RECs into the broader energy market.