



Empowering
Renewable and
Citizen Energy
Communities

Deliverable D4.2

Leaflet on energy community models

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Preface

The POWER-E-COM project aims to foster the cooperation between regional/local authorities and citizens to establish energy community projects in six different European countries. By supporting the development of models and tools that facilitate the creation of energy communities, the project aims to empower citizens to take a more active role in the energy transition.

Work package 4 is based on three stages which will follow a clear process to both obtain the right model for each energy community. and at the same time assure the involvement of the citizens and key stakeholders.

Each partner has prepared a conceptual design for, at least, 5 energy communities in their countries by adapting the CANVAS model method for energy communities to prepare a concept for each of them.

Based on the conceptual design prepared by partners, the following step was the adaptation of this concept by means of the socialization of the concept with the stakeholders. Socialization was the process where each energy community model defined by partners (ad-hoc for each EC) was shared and discussed with the key stakeholders and their inputs and comments were incorporated, where feasible, to the model. This had two aims: presenting the model to the stakeholders so they could understand it, and their active involvement in the project. This has been done by organizing meetings, workshops and/or events with the key stakeholders from each municipality.

Finally, the final Business Models for each energy community were defined. The final energy community model is the document which includes all the key information to constitute and develop a viable LEC and introduces the necessary steps to create the energy community in real life, which will be done in WP5.

D4.2 summarizes the objective and characteristics of the thirty (30) energy community business models that were gathered from partners in D4.1.

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1. Introduction

This document summarizes the objective and characteristics of 5 energy community business models from each one of the 6 partner countries that are part of the POWER-E-COM project. The business model description is based on the CANVAS model – a strategic tool showing key information and the level of viability of a new organization- but adapted to energy communities, including:

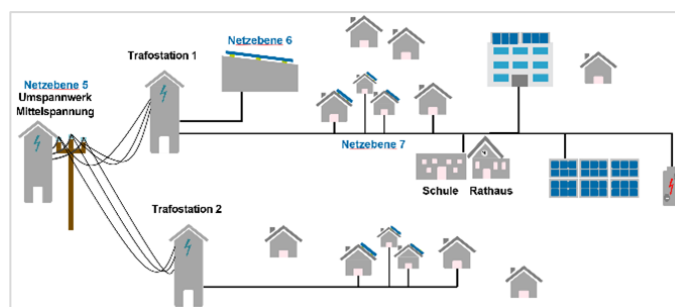
- The location of the EC, its legal form and who is the investor.
- What kind of members include, and an estimation of how many members will be part of it.
- What kind of projects will be developed, an estimation of the power to be installed and other technical characteristics.
- Benefits that will be provided as social, environmental and others.
- Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.
- By when it is expected to be setup and when will the projects be designed or installed.
- Additional comments if necessary.

In total, thirty (30) European energy community business models have been assessed, from which information can be extracted to learn and replicate them in the partners' and other EU regions, facilitating the improvement or creation of new energy communities.

Some conclusions from the overall document show:

- The largest percentage of energy community members is constituted by the citizens. Other members are SMEs, owners of public buildings, hotel, banks, kinder garden and other private organizations. The number of members varies from less than ten to several hundreds.
- Most of the energy communities assessed are aimed at sharing electric renewable energy from PV or Wind power, while in some cases heat was also included. The most common technology was solar photovoltaic, due to it is a technology extensively known in Europe, has a great potential to be installed and the size and place of the projects is very flexible.
- The regulation and market conditions in each EU country are different and affect the way that energy communities can be constituted and operated. Thus, the ownership, investor, financing opportunities, operation responsibility and benefits sharing differs from country to country and from model to model.
- The electric grid DSOs are a key stakeholder due to their responsibilities in the low voltage grid management, considering both the assets and data. Smart metering, as part of the DSO grid, are needed to count the energy production and consumption and the energy sharing.
- At the time of developing the business models and sharing them with the potential or existing energy communities, it was found that there is still need of a strong effort in providing basic information on energy communities (What are they? What can they do? Which are the benefits they provide?) and also in training the citizens and other stakeholders on this topic. The lack of knowledge reduces the interest in the energy community, and its real impact in the field.

2. Austria



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Gaflenz (©Haneburger,

<https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaflenz#/media/Datei:Gaflenz1.JPG>)

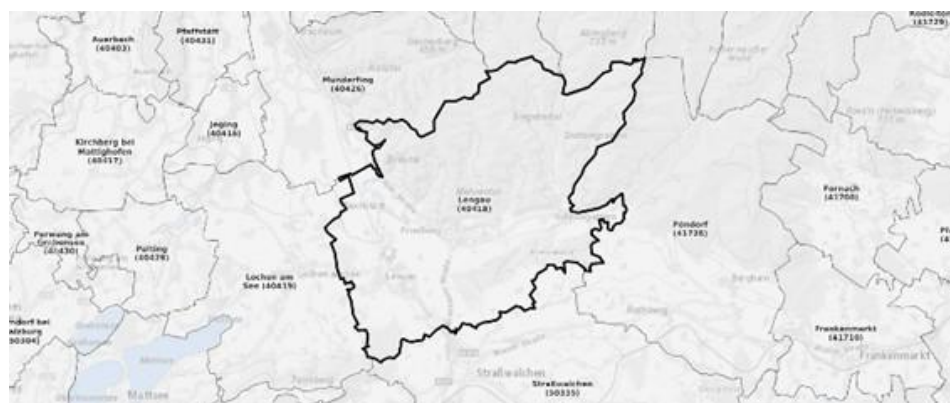


Photo credits: Statistik Austria

2.1. REC Enns

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	The REC (organised as an association and planned as a regional REC) is located in Enns, a city in Upper Austria with about 12,265 inhabitants. Potential members can come from the areas of “Abwinden-Asten” and “Enns Industrie”. Investments are so far done by members themselves. The DSO cooperated with the REC. Two EEGs can cover the city of Enns.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	The EEG currently has approximately 780 members (September 2025). 10% of all households and 80% of all businesses of Enns are REC members. When recruiting members, the focus is on consumers without PV. Some businesses with higher electricity consumption are limited to 10% of their consumption from REC.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	Several PV plants and one small hydro power plant producing together about 230,000 kWh per year. Since Q2 2025, a second small hydropower plant has been supplying the EEG. Discussions are already underway for a third small hydropower plant. It is planned later on perhaps to invest in electricity storage and to implement more PV plants.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	Members are profiting from the exchange of locally produced, renewable electricity and can decrease their dependence on large-scale energy utilities. Community building: REC members know each other and communicate (there are regular meetings). The EEG offers monthly free consultation days at the municipal office.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	In Austria, in general, the investments are done by the energy community members themselves based on the possibilities of local energy sharing. The electricity consumed within an energy community benefits from reduced grid fees as well as exemption from the renewable electricity levy and the electricity tax. Members who consume electricity pay 6.0 ct/kWh. For members who deliver electricity, the price depends on the season. The tariffs are fixed on a quarterly basis.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	The REC starts as a private initiative of 9 members of a citizens’ initiative. The processes within the REC are now established and largely run smoothly. The REC was established and expanded in less than two years. The REC has a high level of participation from the business and healthcare sectors.

2.2. REC Gassl

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	The REC (organised as an association) is located in Lengau, a municipality in Upper Austria with about 5,000 inhabitants. It is planned as a regional REC, potential members can come from the area served by the regional substation of Lengau and nearby areas. Investments are done by members themselves.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	Presently the REC has several members, who are family members and one business. New members are welcome, however, there has to be a balance between producers (members with PV production) and consumers (members without PV).
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	Two PV plants (390 kWp PV), owned by REC members individually, producing about 390 MWh/a. 90 members, about 40% are prosumers. In November 2025, the REC had installed PV capacity of 625 kWp. Investment costs and the question of profitability currently still pose an obstacle. The founding member also considers an investment in a CHP plant and an electric truck.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	The members are profiting from the exchange of locally produced, renewable electricity and can decrease their dependence on large-scale energy companies. On average, REC members obtain 27% of their electricity consumption from REC (September 2024 – August 2025). Community building: REC members know each other and communicate (there are regular meetings, one annual gathering).
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	In Austria, in general, the investments are done by the energy community members themselves based on the possibilities of local energy sharing. The electricity consumed within an energy community benefits from reduced grid fees as well as exemption from the renewable electricity levy and the electricity tax. Members who consume electricity pay 12 ct/kWh, members who deliver electricity get 10 ct/kWh (8.33 ct/kWh for businesses).
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	The REC starts as a private initiative with family members, one business and two private PV installations. The set-up was done, the initial operation started in 2024. Initial problems with network operators, tax aspects and billing have now been resolved and the basic processes are established.

2.3. REC Enzenkirchen

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	The REC (organised as an association) is located in Enzenkirchen, a municipality in Upper Austria with about 1,800 inhabitants. It is planned as a regional REC, potential members can come from the area served by the regional substation of Raab and nearby areas. Investments are done by members themselves.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	The REC started as a private initiative of two friends. They informed themselves, attended information events and seminars and decided to start a REC. The REC currently has approx. 440 members. Members consist of private households, companies and municipalities. New members are welcome, however, there has to be a balance between producers (members with PV production) and consumers (members without PV). About one third own a PV plant.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	At the moment, the REC can use electricity from about 250 small to medium sized PV-plants and 4 very small hydro power plants. In the last year 2,500 MWh electricity was produced by the REC members, about 700 MWh were exchanged in the REC. It is planned to integrate new members and later on invest in electricity storage.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	The members are profiting from the exchange of locally produced, renewable electricity and can decrease their dependence on large-scale energy companies. About 25-30% of the electricity consumed by members is generated by other REC members. Members with own PV plants can sell about 30% of their electricity to the community. Community building: REC members know each other and communicate which would not be the case without REC.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	In Austria, in general, the investments are done by the energy community members themselves based on the possibilities of local energy sharing. The electricity consumed within an EC benefits from reduced grid fees as well as exemption from the renewable electricity levy and the electricity tax. In 2025, prices were reduced: electricity purchases are charged 12 cents/kWh, while feed-ins receive 10 cents/kWh. There are no fees for members.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	The REC starts as a private initiative. The set-up was done, the operation has started.

2.4. REC “EEG Reischl”

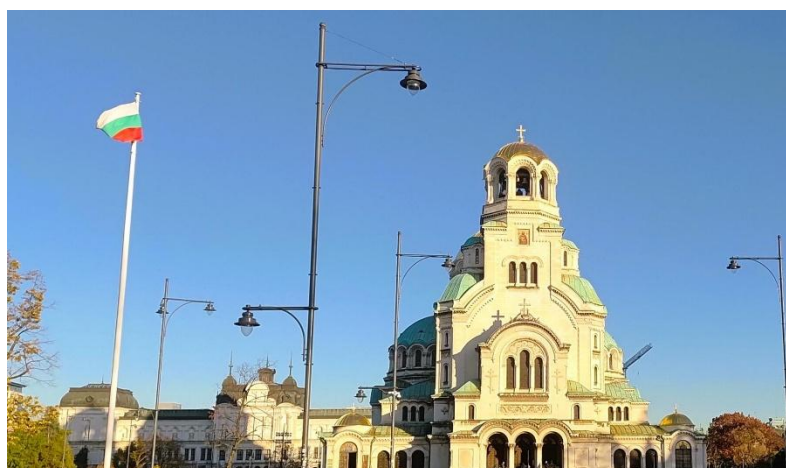
Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	The REC (organised as an association) is located in Handenberg, a municipality in Upper Austria with about 1,300 inhabitants. The REC is founded as a regional energy community to allow citizens of Handenberg and nearby municipalities to participate at a later stage. Potential members can come from the area served by the regional substation of Mattighofen/Unterlochen. Investments are done by members themselves.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	The REC starts with 2 members, to test whether everything functions well. It is planned to enlarge the REC, therefore ESV supports with training and advice. In July 2024, the REC was renamed "EEG Stromregion". Currently the REC has about 150 members. New members are welcome, however, there has to be a balance between producers (members with PV production) and consumers (members without PV). About 45% of members own a PV.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	Currently (September 2025), 65 PV system owners with a total capacity of approximately 1,000 kWp are part of the REC. To ensure an optimal electricity mix and a high degree of self-sufficiency, REC has established contacts with small hydropower plants. Six small hydropower plants with a total capacity of 62 kW supply electricity to the REC.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	The members are profiting from the exchange of locally produced, renewable electricity and can decrease their dependence on large-scale energy companies. It is planned to cover more than 50% of the electricity consumed by members. Community building: REC members know each other and communicate which would not be the case without REC.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	In Austria, in general, the investments are done by the energy community members themselves based on the possibilities of local energy sharing. The electricity consumed within an energy community benefits from reduced grid fees as well as exemption from the renewable electricity levy and the electricity tax. Members who consume electricity pay 12.5 ct/kWh, members who deliver electricity get 12 ct/kWh (10 ct/kWh for businesses, excl. tax).
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	The REC starts as a private initiative with family members, and one private PV installations. The set-up was done, the initial operation has started. The REC has now been in operation for almost 1.5 years, and the number of members continues to rise. Processes in the REC are established and usually run without major problems.

2.5. REC "Ennstal"

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	The REC (organised as an association) is located in the region Ennstal, in the southeast of Upper Austria. The REC covers the area of 9 municipalities with approximately 16,000 inhabitants. Investments are done by members themselves.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	The EC was in Großraming and founded as a local energy community in 2022. Electricity exchange began in 2022. In June 2022 it was founded a regional energy community (REC), named "EEG Ennstal". In 2025 already had 700 members. Approximately 400 of them also feed electricity into the REC. The Laussa wind farm is a member of the REC. REC has also included hydropower in its energy mix. One challenge is the participation of local businesses. Some have electricity contracts that stipulate an "exclusive electricity supply" from their current supplier, making participation in the REC not feasible.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	The REC Ennstal has an ideal energy mix of wind power, photovoltaics and hydropower. From August 2024 to July 2025, 50% of the electricity shared in the REC came from wind power, 34% from PV and 16% from hydropower.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	The members are profiting from the exchange of locally produced, renewable electricity and can decrease their dependence on large-scale energy companies. In 2025, about 50 % of the electricity consumed by members is generated by other REC members. Community building: REC members know each other and communicate which would not be the case without REC.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	In Austria, in general, the investments are done by the energy community members themselves based on the possibilities of local energy sharing. The electricity consumed within an energy community benefits from reduced grid fees as well as exemption from the renewable electricity levy and the electricity tax. Prices are adjusted four times a year. At the end of 2025, the purchase tariff for electricity is still 12.9 ct/kWh. Feed-in tariff: 10.35 ct/kWh.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	The set-up was done. The initial operation has successfully started. By the end of 2025, the REC can already look back on over 2 years of successful operation.

Note: "Due to the very dynamic development of energy communities in Upper Austria, the figures given change rapidly".

3. Bulgaria



3.1. REC Gabrovo Municipality (Model I)

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	Located in Gabrovo, the energy community operates under a consortium agreement for collective action. The necessary funds were raised through a crowdfunding campaign.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	There are 73 members in total, including 67 individuals (39 men and 28 women), Gabrovo Municipality, and 5 SMEs.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	A 100 kW rooftop solar PV system was installed at the regional landfill complex in Gabrovo, producing 120 MWh of energy annually.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	Environmental benefits: 42.84 tCO ₂ /y. Social benefits: The price payed by Consumers is payed back to the citizens. The model open the energy market to citizens and work on opportunity households to use the own energy. Others: exchange of kWh produced by existing PV installations in some homes with the energy community.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	Investment and initial costs (engineering, taxes, etc.): 100 kWp = 85,000€. Revenues: 120 MWh/y x 115 €/MWh = 13 800 €/y. Expenses: OM approx. 3,400 €/y. Gross Benefit = 13,800 – 3,400 = 10,400 €/y. Pay-back = 8.2 years.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	The energy community was established at the beginning of 2024.
Other comments.	Gabrovo Municipality is working on a new project based on the existing business model.

3.2. REC Gabrovo Municipality (Model II)

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	Located in Gabrovo, the energy community operates under an Energy Sharing Agreement among its members, with the necessary funds secured through municipal debt financing.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	Five municipal enterprises are part of the community.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	A 100 kW rooftop solar PV system, already installed and operational on a building owned by a municipal enterprise, produces approximately 60 MWh of electricity annually. The system is owned by the energy community and is expected to actively share around 60 MWh per year among its members, enabling operational and financial energy sharing. The energy-sharing mechanism has been tested and is expected to become fully operational.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	Environmental benefits: circa 21.42 tCO ₂ /y. Social benefits: demonstration of green technology to the general public. Others: fixed and predictable energy pricing.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	Revenues: 60 MWh/y x 115 €/MWh = 6,900 €/y. Expenses: OM approx. 1,700 €/y. Gross Benefit = 6,900 – 1,700 = 5,200 €/y. Pay-back = 7.7 years.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	Start of operation: Q1 2026, as outlined in the Roadmap section.

3.3. Heating of a multi-family residential building with renewable energy

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	The planned location is in the heavily coal-dependent mining regions with local economies linked to coal activities, specifically in buildings with a high proportion of energy-poor households. The investment for the project may come from several sources, both attracted and own funds, including the Regional Development Programme 2021-2027, private funding accumulated from the owners (and members of the community) of the multi-family residential building, and ESCO contracts. The choice of the legal form should be made during a general meeting.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	The members will be the residents of the multi-family residential building, comprising 18 apartments, resulting in approximately 18 households as community members.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	The project will focus on heating and domestic hot water production. It includes the installation of individual high-temperature heat pumps located on the roof, combined with 120-liter boilers. Additionally, the project will feature an autonomous PV system with a total capacity of 30 kWp, consisting of 60 panels of 500 Wp each.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	Environmental benefits: 17.5 tCO ₂ eq./y. Social benefits: lower heating expenses, directly impacting energy-poor households and alleviating energy poverty. Others: replacement of firewood, wood pellets, and coal briquettes with renewable energy; encouragement of community involvement and collective responsibility among residents.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	The total project budget amounts to 608,000 BGN (excluding VAT), which includes: • Heating, cooling, and domestic hot water production: 515 000 BGN (excluding VAT). • PV system (30 kWp): 93,000 BGN (excluding VAT). The estimated budget per apartment is approximately 33,778 BGN (excluding VAT).
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	The business model envisions a longer time horizon for implementation, due to the need for coordinated action among multiple stakeholders and funding approvals. Once the model is successfully applied on a pilot basis, it has the potential to be replicated in other multi-family residential buildings with similar energy performance status both in the region and nationwide.

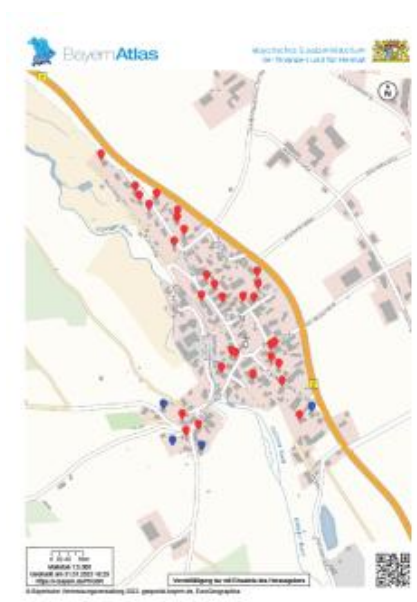
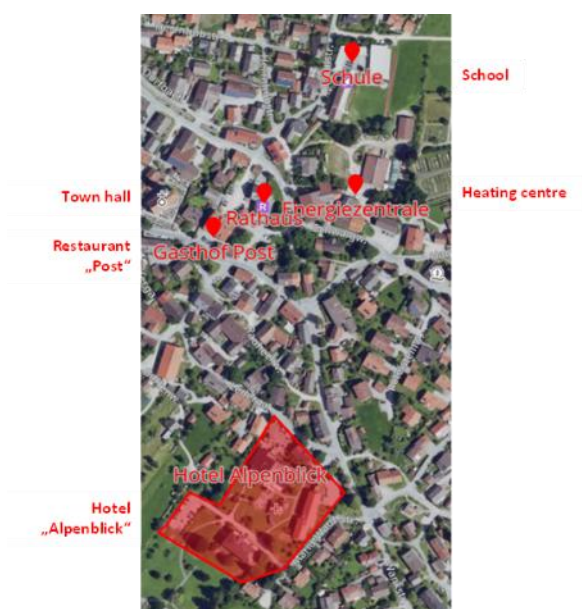
3.4. Traditional housing cooperative model for collective heating with a non-commercial purpose

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	The heating community model is based in urban residential buildings across Bulgaria. Set up under the Law on Housing Construction Cooperatives, which is still valid today. The investors are the member-owners themselves, i.e., resident co-owners in the cooperative. This set-up and experience of cooperative members could be utilized to perform a modernization of the technology base with the suggested combination of LT heat pumps + PV system.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	Members include only the property owners of the apartments in the building. A housing cooperative must include at least 6 residential units (e.g., a building with 3 floors and 2 apartments per floor), but some may host dozens of apartments, especially in urban blocks.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	Centralized air-to-water low-temperature heat pump system with capacity of 15–18 kW thermal, 30 kWp PV system, a thermal buffer tank, smart thermostats and heating control per apartment and auxiliary electric heater (backup): 3–6 kW. <u>Energy to be produced:</u> - Heat production: ~30–35 MWh/year. Heat pump COP: ~4.0. - Electricity demand for heating: 7.5–9 MWh/year. <u>Energy to be saved:</u> Compared to electric radiators or inefficient gas/coal: ~60–70% energy savings for heating. Up to €300–400/year per household in reduced heating costs.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	- Stable heating costs, shielded from fluctuations in fossil fuel prices. - Improved indoor comfort and a healthier living environment. - Strengthened community bonds through collective ownership and joint decision-making, reinforcing energy solidarity.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	No direct revenue (non-commercial model), but collective operational savings. The costs are covered by the contributions of the cooperative members. At the end of the period, the balance is zero.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	There is currently no demonstration project in place; the business model remains conceptual.

3.5. Aggregator Model

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	The energy community will be established under a cooperative ownership model. Its legal form will be decided by members at the time of registration, as Bulgarian legislation does not prescribe a fixed form for energy communities. The community will operate primarily in urban or peri-urban districts, with prosumers located within the same local distribution grid.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	Household prosumers will invest in 21 kWh battery storage systems to increase their self-consumption. A central aggregator (energy trading company for instance) will coordinate these investments and manage the aggregation of flexibility. In an alternative model, the battery energy storage system (BESS) may be co-owned by the community or installed as a centralized asset.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	• Deployment of polyvalent battery systems (21 kWh per household). • Rooftop PV systems integrated with battery. • Frequency Containment Reserve (FCR) market participation. • Expected PV self-consumption increase from ~30% to >90%. • Households can reduce their net grid demand and monetize battery flexibility.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	Saving through self-consumption and increase of the share of self-consumption (typically from 30% on average to 60%) due to the battery. The model's flexibility allows for efficient use of renewable sources. Through collective energy management, prosumers benefit from lower energy bills and potential income from selling excess energy. Small businesses and households gain access to energy markets, enabling active participation and revenue generation. The model enhances grid stability by managing distributed energy resources efficiently.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	Assuming a small urban energy community of 20 prosumers, each investing in rooftop PV and battery storage: Total Investment for Community: €212,000 – €279,000 or €10,500 – €13,800 per household. Total Annual Benefit is estimated at €24,000 – €32,000 for the community or €1,200 – €1,600 per household.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	• Preparation and legal setup: ~3–6 months. • Procurement and installation: ~6–9 months. • Fully operational: Within 12–15 months from decision.

4. Germany



4.1. REC Schwabsoien

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	The existing heating network of Schwabsoien is currently being expanded to the neighbouring village of Schwabbruck, in the Region Oberland in Upper Bavaria. Both municipalities together have a population of about 2,250 inhabitants. Legal form: GmbH (Ltd.). Investor: “Dorfenergie Schwabsoien GmbH” (local company).
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	Private persons and the municipalities. There is enough heat to supply 300 homes. So far there are currently 50 households connected to the heating system in Schwabsoien, 48 households will be connected in Schwabbruck.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	District Heating System (Village heating). 900 kW heat. Renewable energy generation: 1.8 GWh/year.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	Local biomass replaces heating oil. CO₂ savings: 533 tCO₂/y. Reduction of particles emissions and SO_x.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	Investment and initial costs (engineering, taxes, etc.): $0.9 \text{ MW} * 0.741 \text{ Mio€}/\text{MW} = 0.667 \text{ Mio €}.$ The share of the expansion to the village of Schwabbruck: $0.9 \text{ MW} * 0.741 \text{ Mio€}/\text{MW} * 49\% = 0.3 \text{ Mio. €}.$ (49%: The expansion of the network by 48 houses corresponds to 49% of all connected houses).
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	The foundation of the energy community has been completed, the project is being expanded and will be finalised in the course of the year of 2024.

4.2. REC Bayrischzell

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	Bayrischzell. Investor: Acher Energie GmbH.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	Owner/operator: Acher Energie GmbH. Connecting customers: Municipality, 3 hotels, bank (Sparkasse), 38 residential buildings. 46 buildings in total.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	District Heating System (Village heating). 2030 kW heat. Renewable energy generation: 3.1 GWh/year. Length of heating network: 2.3 km.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	Local biomass (woodchips) replaces heating oil. CO2 savings: 917 tCO ₂ /y. Reduction of particles emissions and SO _x .
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	Investment costs: 3,5 Mio €.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	Start of construction of the heating centre and network: 2025. In the heating period 2025/2026 the first houses will be supplied by renewable heat. Testing for Immission Protection is still pending (responsible: district office).

4.3. REC Etting

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	Etting. Investor: Energy co-operative.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	Members: Private Persons. Participating: 40 Residential Buildings.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	District Heating System (Village heating). 600 kW heat. Renewable energy generation: 1.2 GWh/year.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	Local biomass replaces heating oil. CO2 savings: 355.2 tCO ₂ /y. Reduction of particles emissions and SO _x .
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	Investment and initial costs (engineering, taxes, etc.): 1.1 Mio €.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	December 2023: Foundation of the Co-operative. Construcion of the heating centre and heating network 2024/2025. In the future: Integration of heatpump of the fire station and installation of PV-Systems.

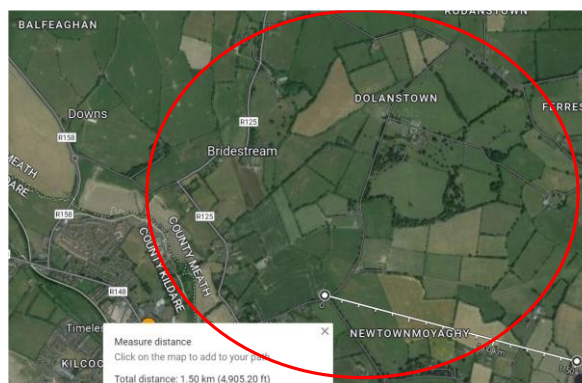
4.4. REC Riegsee

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	Riegsee. Investor: Regionale Wärmeversorgung Blaues Land GmbH.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	Members: Private Persons, Municipality of Riegsee, Bäuerliche Hackschnitzel Liefergesellschaft. Participating: 58 Residential Buildings.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	District Heating System (Village heating). 600 kW heat. Renewable energy generation: 1.2 GWh/year.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	Local biomass replaces heating oil. CO2 savings: 355.2 tCO ₂ /y. Reduction of particles emissions and SO _x .
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	Investment and initial costs (engineering, taxes, etc.): 1,1 Mio €.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	The building permit was granted in 2023. Construction of the heating centre and heating network 2024/2025. Connection of the first houses in the beginning of 2025.

4.5. REC Ohlstadt

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	Ohlstadt. Investor: Local farmer.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	Owner/operator: Local farmer. Connecting customers: Municipality, 1 hotel, 21 residential buildings. 25 buildings in total.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	District Heating System (Village heating). 980 kW heat. Renewable energy generation: 2.2 GWh/year. Length of heating network: 1.2 km.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	Local biomass replaces natural gas. CO2 savings: 532 tCO ₂ /y. Reduction of particles emissions and SO _x .
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	Investment costs: 2.2 Mio €.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	Start of construction of the heating centre and network: 2025. The first houses will be supplied by renewable heat in 2026. Completion of the project: 2027.

5. Ireland



5.1. SEC Dunmore: The Barnaderg Solar Farm Project

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	The Barnaderg Solar Farm is located on a 40-acre site outside Tuam, Co. Galway.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	The Sustainable Energy Community involved is Dunmore Sustainable Energy Community. The special purpose vehicle the community has set up is a limited company with 129 members.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	The project the SEC is developing is a 4MW solar farm on 40 acres of land. It is estimated the project will generate in excess of 3,500 MWh each year.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	Environmental benefits: annual CO2 reduction for the project is expected to be 801.50 tonnes of CO2. Social benefits: Financial and sustainability support to community organisations and buildings.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	The approximate cost of project construction is €5.5 million. Thus far, financing has been provided by Community Power along with loans from project leaders/local businesses.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	We expect the Solar Farm will be in operation from Q4 2025.

5.2. REC Claremorris: Solar Farm Project

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	The Energy Community is based in Claremorris, Co Mayo.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	The Claremorris and Western District Energy Co-operative have 60 members. A core group of 7 are leading the path forward.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	The project is a 5 MW solar farm with a maximum export of 4 MW. It sits on 12 acres.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	The project will reduce the areas' CO2 emissions and create a legacy for future generations.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	The revenue is not known currently. Thus far €350,000 has been invested in the site; the majority of this being spent on grid connection costs.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	It is hoped the construction contracts can be issued in early 2025 with a view to panels being in operation by 2026.

5.3. SEC Kilcock

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	The Energy community is based in Kilcock County Meath. Kilcock SEC is planning on funding the project.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	Registered Company on 20/11/24. Directors: • Jim Kenehan. • Pat Morrissey. • Conor McNickle. • Gary Nolan.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	The project is a proposed 5MW solar farm.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	The project will reduce the areas' CO2 emissions and create a legacy for future generations.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	The revenue is not known currently.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	It is unsure of start dates currently. They are waiting for a grid connection date from the DSO.

5.4. SEC Sligo

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	The energy community is in Sligo, in the west of Ireland. Following discussions regarding the findings of the initial feasibility appraisal and with Sligo Co. Co. (the landowners), Sligo SEC have arranged for the remaining brownfield land adjacent to the public park development to be ringfenced for a potential community-owned solar farm development, hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development'. Sligo SEC produced a revised boundary and downscaled project size for detailed Level assessment. Therefore, the proposed original land parcel assessed at Initial Feasibility stage from 13ha reduced to a smaller 6ha area for the development.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	Sligo Sustainable Energy Community (SEC) forms a collaboration of Sligo town's largest energy users and employers across the public and private sectors. It was established in 2016 through the collaborative efforts of Atlantic Technological University (ATU), HSE NorthWest, Sligo County Council, Plan Energy, Sligo Chamber, Abbott and AbbVie.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	A solar PV project of approximately 3.5 MW output can be constructed within this site boundary, based on the assumption of an area requirement of 5 acres per MW (AC output). A DC/AC ratio (the ratio of the peak total DC output capacity of the solar panels to the maximum AC output capacity from the inverter) is 1.3 has been assumed. This equates to approximately 4.5 MW (DC) of solar PV panel capacity installed at this site.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	The project will reduce the areas' CO2 emissions and create a legacy for future generations.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	The revenue is not known currently. The benchmark costs are based on a small sample of similarly sized community led solar projects where total build costs range from roughly €950/kWp to €1,350/kWp. The assumed build cost for the project is of. €1,168/kWp in real terms. The Project is to be developed on a former landfill site which adds complexity, risk and cost to the construction works - technical advice suggests a more expensive mounting system may be required as it is risky to penetrate the ground for piling. However, as this risk hasn't been assessed or quantified yet, no specific allowance has been made for the potential cost in this analysis.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	It is unsure at this time.

5.5. SEC West/Naomh: Sustainable Energy West/Naomh Brendan Credit Union

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	The community is located around Loughrea, County Galway. The local Credit union will be providing funding partial funding and loans for the project.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	Sustainable Energy West is a group of likeminded people interested in sustainable living for the people who Live, Work and Visit the town of Loughrea and its surrounding small communities.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	The group is looking at re-opening a windfarm which has been decommissioned.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	It will be an 100% community owned initiative and will fix an ongoing issue of the windfarm which surrounds the local area.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	These projections are not known at present.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	This is unknown due to the complexity of the decommissioning process and if they will be successful in re-opening the windfarm.

6. Slovenia



6.1. REC MARIBOR

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	The location of the EC is City of Maribor. The legal form of the EC will be the agreement between 2 parties: University Clinic Maribor (UKCMB) and private company – Cona Tezno (PPCT). The investor is PPCT.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	Members will be 2 organisations – 1 public (hospital) and 1 private (business management company).
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	PV on the roofs project. At the start 5 MWp, potential for 12 MWp. Energy production 5,000 MWh/year at the moment. The user – UKC – use about 15,000 MWh per year. Only the surpluses from PPCT will be transferred to UKC (weekend surpluses).
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	Environmental benefits: 1,500 t/y reduction of CO ₂ . Social benefits: UKC will have more green electricity at affordable price. Financial benefits: around 100,000€ of savings per year for UKC and at least 100,000€ of new income for PPCT. Others: getting the knowledge and experiences with EC that could use the energy only for weekend when companies are not working and they have surpluses. Sometimes they have negative prices for PV overproduction.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	Investment and initial costs (engineering, taxes, etc.): 5,000,000€. Surpluses will be shared app: avoiding negative prices. Revenues: 100,000€. Expenses: OM approx. 10,000€. Gross Benefit = 90,000€.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	The energy community should be created / start Q1 2025 as a pilot and potentially run from Q2 2025 on.
Other comments.	Municipality has foreseen to create more EC, regarding the law it should have at least one. The EC will serve as a pilot case since there is only very few pilots EC established in Slovenia. The EC will serve as a study case for agency, municipality, members and regional DSO. And also, for Slovenia as a whole because it is the first case where only surpluses will be shared within the EC.

6.2. REC SELNICA

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	The REC will be implemented in Selnica, a Municipality with 4,600 inhabitants (2023) in Slovenia. Legal form is association with statute (an agreement between members).
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	The REC will be constituted in 2026 with at least 3 members, including kindergarten, private association (Firemen brigade) and 1 citizen.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	Two solar PV installations on the roofs of two municipal public buildings with a total of 65 kWp installed, producing 100,000 kWh/y.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	Environmental benefits: 30 t CO ₂ /y. Social benefits: Firemen brigade will get free electricity what will give them possibility to buy lifesaving equipment. Others: pilot and showcase in the region.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	Investment plus first-year expenses: 90,000€. Pay-back: 8 years without subsidies, 3-4 with subsidies.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	Installation starts Q3 2025. EC established in 2026.
Other comments.	EC will maintain a strong cooperation with the municipality because public buildings will be the members.

6.3. CEC “SOLAR ISLAND” in SELNICA

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	The CEC will be implemented in Selnica, a Municipality with 4,600 inhabitants (in the year 2023) in Slovenia. Legal form is established as an agreement between members.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	The REC will be constituted in 2025 with at least 2 members – 1 private organisation and 1 household.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	One solar PV installation on the roofs of one household with a total of 10 kWp installed, producing 15,000 kWh/y.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	Environmental benefits: 4.5 t CO ₂ /y (average 0.3 kg of CO ₂ per kWh). Social benefits: At least 1 household will get green electricity and potentially with lower electricity cost. Others: pilot and showcase in the region.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	Investment plus first-year expenses: 12,000€. Pay-back: 8 years without subsidies, 5 years with subsidies if they will be available.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	Installation starts Q3 2026.
Other comments.	EC show the possibility for other households and investors in PV.

6.4. REC Lovrenc

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	REC Lovrenc will be a heat cooperative in the Municipality of Lovrenc na Pohorju, established to transition the municipality's heating system from fossil-fuel dependency to renewable, biomass-based district heating. The legal form of the energy community will be a cooperative. The investor will be a private business, selected through a public-private partnership (PPP) procurement procedure.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	The REC will be constituted in 2027. The REC will include residential, municipal, and commercial buildings located within the study area. The buildings considered for connection include public buildings, multi-apartment buildings (municipal and privately owned), commercial buildings, and individual residential houses listed in the feasibility study.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	The REC will develop a biomass-based district heating system as defined in the technical study. Depending on the selected variant, the system will install 550 kW of boiler capacity (Variant 1) or a 550 kW + 250 kW boiler combination (Variant 2), supplying between 1,101 MWh and 1,476 MWh of heat annually. All heat will be produced from biomass.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	Environmental benefits: 213 tCO₂/y. Social benefits: lower heating with collective purchasing of biomass and shared infrastructure operational. Energy security: locally sourced biomass reduces reliance on fossil fuels and imported energy. Community governance: residents and businesses participate in decision-making, ensuring fair pricing and transparent management. Scalability: A replicable model for other municipalities in Slovenia and across the EU.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	Total investment costs are estimated at 616,653€ for Variant 1 and 1,000,010€ for Variant 2, covering the boiler house, biomass boilers, substations and district heating pipeline. Annual operating costs amount to 97,884€ for Variant 1 and 142,813€ for Variant 2. Payback for Variant 1 from 9 to 13 years, depending on the available subsidy level (55–35%).
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	Installation starts Q3 2026.
Other comments.	Heat EC is administratively easier to establish but needs more investment and ground work if distribution system is not built yet.

6.5. ENERGY COMMUNITY SOLAR SELF-SUFFICIENCY FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN MUNICIPALITY of MARIBOR (MOM)

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	Solar Self-Sufficiency Project in Municipality of Maribor (MOM) is a strategic initiative by Maribor Municipality aimed at reducing electricity costs, increasing energy independence and enhancing sustainability. The project involves the installation of solar power plants on the roofs of eight public buildings, including primary schools and a sports hall and sharing the energy between them and other public buildings.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	The EC will be constituted in 2026 with at least 8 members – public buildings.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	Solar PV installation on the roofs will have a total of 1 MWp installed, producing 1.500 MWh/y.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	Environmental benefits: 500 t CO ₂ /y (average 0.3 kg of CO ₂ per kWh). Social benefits: Self-Consumption estimated to reduce grid electricity demand by 33%. The project will significantly reduce energy costs for 25 %, ensuring sustainable and predictable electricity supply.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	Investment expenses: 1.3 million €. Pay-back: 10 years without subsidies, 5 years with subsidies if they will be available.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	Installation starts Q3 2025.
Other comments.	EC will be a show case for the municipality and its institutions and houses to monitor and build their capacity for further developments of EC. Such EC is not real EC according to the Directive but is a first step in understanding of ECs. It is very important in Slovenia where the legislation is still not finalized regarding ECs.

7. Spain



7.1. REC Rivas Vaciamadrid

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	The REC will be implemented in Rivas Vaciamadrid, a Municipality with over 100,000 inhabitants in Central Spain. Legal form: a) Local RECs as association, b) Umbrella REC under study could be association or own administration body ("medio propio"). Investment will be partially from the municipality and partially from the neighbors.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	Members of the local RES will be mainly residential homes (families) living in houses or buildings of flats. Also, some shops could be part. Estimated 1,000 homes by 2030, starting with 100 pioneers during the project lifetime.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	Mainly PV in roof projects. Complemented with eV chargers to be used during PV production times. Other options to be considered. At present it is expected that the energy community will reach 1,000 kWp overall, producing 1,500 MWh/y.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	Environmental benefits: 400 tCO₂/y. Social benefits: 5% of the energy to be delivered free to vulnerable families. Others: exchange of kWh produced by existing PV installations in some homes within the umbrella energy community.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	Investment and initial costs (engineering, taxes, etc.): = 1,200,000€. Overall revenues: 260,000 €/y. Expenses: OM approx. 90,000 €/y. Gross Benefit = 260,000 – 90,000 = 160,000 €/y. Pay-back = 7-8 years.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	First local REC set-up as association, looking now for a first installation for electricity sharing. Waiting for the legal form of the umbrella energy community which could be lead by the Municipality. First set of new projects expected to be ready by end 2026 and continue during 2027 and 2028. More projects will be developed until 2030.
Other comments.	Rivas Municipality has foreseen to create an umbrella Global Community for Energy to increase the self-sufficiency. The specific energy communities will maintain a strong cooperation with the municipality and, at the same time, receive support from the local authorities.

7.2. REC Montilla Renewable

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	The first REC was established in Montilla, a Municipality with over 22,000 inhabitants in Córdoba Province, Spain. Legal form is established as an association. Investment for the first installation under study should come from the neighbours, with a CE IMPLEMENTA grant from IDAE and an supported by bank loan or loan from service company installing the PV system.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	The REC is in operation since 2023 with 140 members, all of them citizens. It is expected to grow in the coming years but at present is stable due to the slow development of the first investment project.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	Overall, it is foreseen to install 1,200 kWp in roof solar PV. The first solar PV installation is expected to be on roof of a municipal public building with 75 kWp with a battery for 40 kWh storage, producing 115,000 kWh/y. After this installation shows the benefits, the global aim is to reach the 1,2 MW by 2030, strongly supported by the municipality.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	Environmental benefits: 450 tCO₂/y. Social benefits: 10% of the expected generation will be allocated in budgets to Social Affairs for people at risk of social exclusion. Others: maintenance of agricultural, livestock, and natural land uses.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	Investment and initial costs (engineering, taxes, etc.): 1,400,000€. Revenues: 300,000 €/y. Expenses: OM approx. 100,000 €/y. Gross Benefit = 300,000– 100,000 = 200,000 €/y. Pay-back = 7 years.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	Installations are expected to start by 2026. Some delay was caused by the time of receiving the grant, the need of additional financing negotiation and the agreements needed in the general assembly of the association.
Other comments.	Montilla Renewable will maintain a strong cooperation with the municipality to develop their RES projects, as by agreements to share public roofs. Escan will continuously support the REC and their projects.

7.3. REC Getafe

Location of the energy community and legal form. Who is the investor.	The REC will be implemented in Getafe, a Municipality with 190,000 inhabitants in the south part of Madrid Region, Spain. Legal form was established as an association in December 2024. Investment under study is from the Municipal Housing and Land Company of Getafe and the other associates. Grants are under study but could be requested from IDAE (CE IMPLEMENTA) or financed.
What kind of members include the energy community and how many approximately will be part of it.	The REC was constituted in 2024 with 14 members, mostly citizens and including the Municipal Housing and Land Company of Getafe and the Getafe Norte Neighbourhood Association. In just one year, its membership has more than doubled, with new members continuing to join from the municipality, including an agroecological cooperative. It is expected to grow in the coming years but at present is stable due to the slow development of the first investment project.
What kind of projects it will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	Overall, it is foreseen to install 1,000 kWp solar PV. The first phase should be constituted by three solar PV installations on the roofs of two schools and a civic centre with a total of 200 kWp installed, producing 320,000 kWh/y.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	Environmental benefits: 420 tCO₂/y. Social benefits: 30% of the expected generation will be provided to residents in vulnerable situations. There is a strong focus on supporting and integrating vulnerable families.
Investments and estimated revenues for the community and its members.	Investment and initial costs (engineering, taxes, etc.): = 1,100,000€. Revenues: 270,000 €/y. Expenses: OM approx. 90,000 €/y. Gross Benefit = 270,000 – 90,000 = 180,000 €/y. Pay-back = 6 - 7 years.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect it will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	The energy community was created in 2024. Installations should start by the end of 2025/ early 2026 and continue until end 2030.
Other comments.	The aim is to encourage residents to participate in the community, increasing their numbers and boosting demand for new PV installations. Escan will continuously support the REC and their projects.

7.4. RECs Mancha Júcar-Centro

Location of the energy communities and legal forms. Who is the investor.	Mancha Júcar-Centro is an association of 9 municipalities in Albacete region, which overall includes more than 55,000 inhabitants. 8 out of 9 municipalities supported already created a first REC as association, (one is still in the legalization process), and they are jointly promoted and supported by Mancha Júcar association and Power-e-com. Investment under study is from the own associated members. A grant from IDAE (CE IMPLEMENTA) could be applied.
What kind of members include the energy communities and how many approximately will be part of them.	The association includes 9 different RECs made up of neighbours and SMEs or local business. Every EC has the support of their own municipality, as well as Mancha Júcar's support. Overall, there would be aprox 300 homes and 70 private companies.
What kind of projects they will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	Overall, it is foreseen to install 1,400 kWp solar PV on public roofs, producing 2,000,000 kWh/y, with batteries for 1,100 kWh storage. The first solar PV installations are expected to reach 900 kWp with a battery for 740 kWh storage.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	Environmental benefits: 530 tCO₂/y. Social benefits: a 10 % of the produced energy will be given to City Councils to compensate the use of public roofs.
Investments and estimated revenues for the communities and their members.	Investment and initial costs (engineering, taxes, etc.): 2,300,000€. Revenues: 300,000 €/y. Expenses: OM approx. 120,000 €/y. Gross Benefit = 300,000 – 120,000 = 180,000 €/y. Pay-back = 12-13 years.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect they will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	The energy communities were created as associations during 2024, and first installations are expected by first half 2026. Overall power should be installed before 2030.
Other comments.	Escan will continuously support the REC and their projects.

7.5. RECs Cabildo of Gran Canaria

Location of the energy communities and legal forms. Who is the investor.	In Gran Canary Island there have been created 4 RECs each one in a different municipality. They were benefitted from a strong Cabildo of Gran Canaria's support and Power-e-com technical support. Legal forms of the ECs were established as 3 associations and 1 cooperative. Investments benefitted from Next Generation funds, and the remaining investment is provided by the members, based on a fee.
What kind of members include the energy communities and how many approximately will be part of them.	Members are mainly neighbours, SMEs and industries. Every EC has the support of their own municipality, as well as Cabildo's support, including agreements on the use of public lands or roofs. Overall, it is expected over 4,000 dwelling houses and several industries and SMEs.
What kind of projects they will develop and a first estimation of the power to be installed, energy to be produced, energy to be saved, etc.	Overall, it is foreseen to install over 6,000 kWp solar PV. The first group of solar PV installations is expected to be on roofs of municipal public buildings with over 2,500 kWp, producing 4,000,000 kWh/y.
What benefits will provide in terms of environmental protection, social, others.	Environmental benefits: 2,500 tCO₂/y. Defending and improving quality of life of neighbours. Other benefits expected are employment creation and local emissions reduction.
Investments and estimated revenues for the communities and their members.	Investment and initial costs (engineering, taxes, etc.): = 9,500,000 €. Revenues: 1,600,000 €/y. Expenses: OM approx. 600,000 €/y. Gross Benefit = 1,600,000 – 600,000 = 1,000,000 €/y. Pay-back = 9 – 10 years.
When is it likely to happen, this is by when you expect they will be setup and also when the renewables or energy efficiency projects will be designed or installed.	The energy communities were established during 2023-2024, and the first installations are on-going and expected to be in operation by 2026. Overall power foreseen should be installed before 2030.
Other comments.	Escan will continuously support the REC and their projects.