



eneuron

optimising local **energy** communities

Final **Event** – **Welcome!**

21st January 2025 – Brussels and **online**



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 957779.

AGENDA

10:30-10:35 Opening remarks Dr Maria Valenti, ENEA

10:35-11:45 Energy communities overview: eNeuron perspective

Dr Christina Papadimitriou, Tu/E and Jose Oliveira, ENEIDA

**11:45-13:00 Roundtable: what's the future of energy communities? –
Moderated by Dr Venizelos Efthymiou**

Dr Sergio Olivero, Head of Business and Financial Innovation Energy center of
Turin politecnico

Prof. Marialaura Di Somma, Associate professor University of Naples II

Selene Liverani, Senior projects advisor E.DSO

Magnus Askeland, Research scientific SINTEF, FINE project

13:00-13:15 Closing remarks Dr Maria Valenti, ENEA
and **light lunch** for guests in presence

10:30-10:35

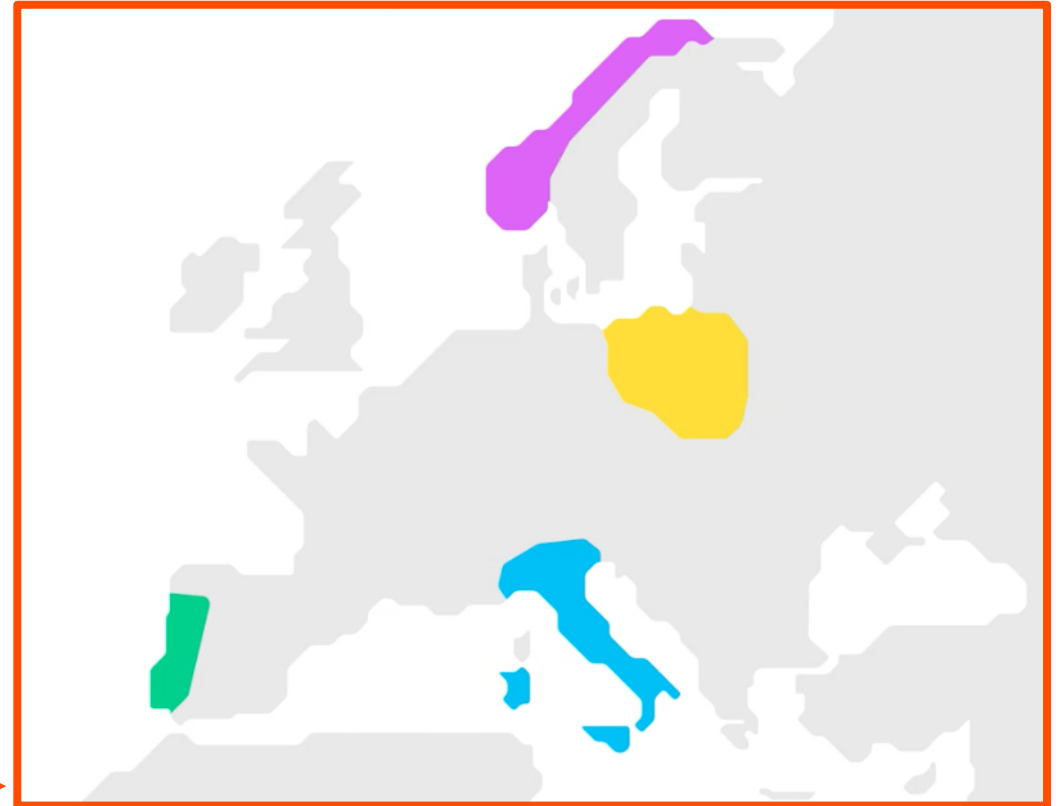
Opening remarks

Dr Maria Valenti ENEA
Project coordinator

maria.valenti@enea.it

Project Overview

- **Type of Action:** Innovation Action
- **Duration:** 48 months (51)
- **Starting date:** 1 November 2020 (Currently in the last year)
- **Total EU funding:** € 5,731,117.50
- **Project Coordinator:** ENEA (Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Development)
- **Technical Coordinator:** TU/e (EINDHOVEN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY)
- **Partners:** 18 from 9 European countries: Cyprus, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain and Netherlands
- **Project Website:** eneuron.eu
- **Pilots:** 4 different multi-energy pilot sites across Europe with high complementarity to each other



eNeuron achievements and lessons learned

OBJECTIVE	ACHIEVEMENTS	LESSONS LEARNED
Develop Innovative Tools for LECs	- Comprehensive toolbox designed for ILEC planning and operation. - Multi-objective optimization methods developed.	- Stakeholder collaboration facilitates the identification of necessary toolbox functionalities. - Adaptability to regulatory diversity is essential.
Integrate DERs and Energy Carriers	- Integration of renewables and multiple carriers across pilot sites. - Real-world demonstrations of multi-carrier systems.	- ICT infrastructure is critical for developing multicarrier systems. - Standardized protocols are necessary to ensure interoperability.
Utilize the Energy Hub Model	- Implemented Energy Hub in Lisbon and Ancona pilots. - Optimized energy flows and reduced grid reliance.	Energy hub customization based on local needs is vital, and early stakeholder engagement is fundamental.
Balance Economic and Environmental Goals	- Developed methods for CAPEX/OPEX and environmental trade-offs. - Enabled cost-environmental optimization.	Accurate input data is crucial for success. - The complexity associated with the differing regulatory frameworks across EU countries is a significant challenge.
Develop Sustainable Business Models	16 business models have been developed based on diverse use cases. - Use case methodologies with customer value propositions have been created.	- Harmonized policies are essential for replicability. Social acceptance depends on clear communication.

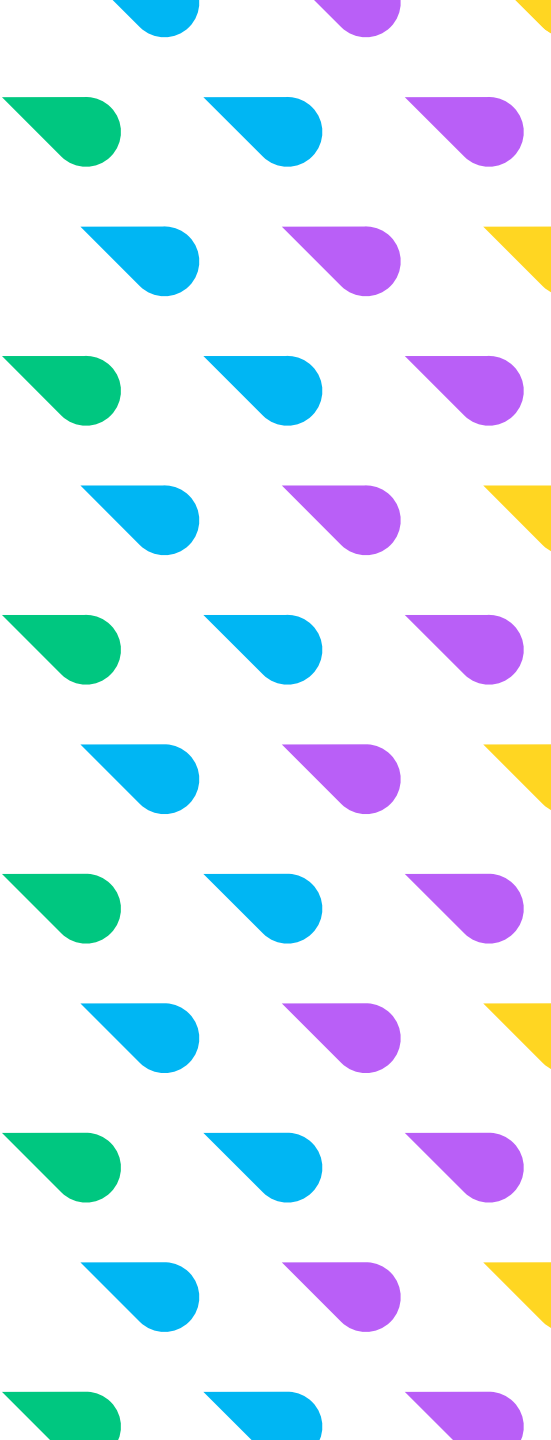
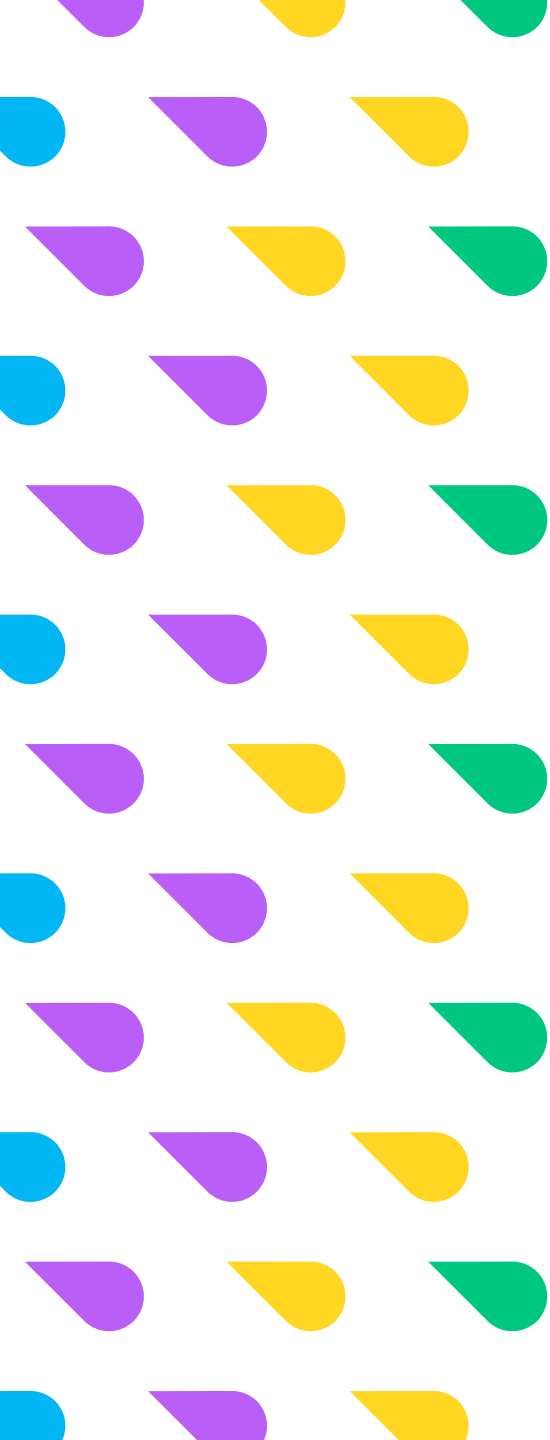


THANK YOU

10:35-11:45

**Energy communities overview:
eNeuron perspective**

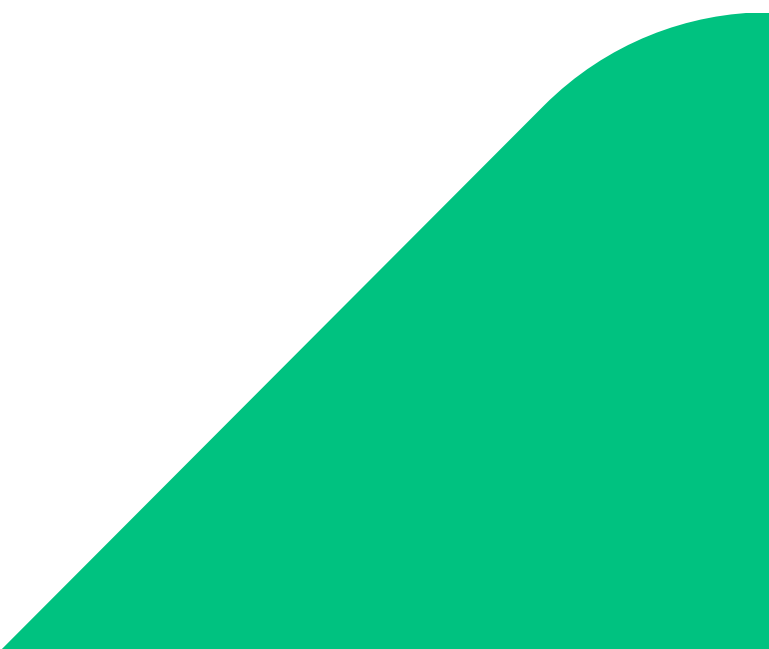
**Dr Christina Papadimitriou, Tu/E - technical
coordinator
Jose Oliveira, ENEIDA**



10:35-10:50

We are going to talk about...

- eNeuron: The idea
- eNeuron toolbox: The concept



The eNeuron idea

The eNeuron idea

Develop an integrated tool for the **optimal design** and **operation** of **Integrated Local Energy Communities (ILEC)** integrating distributed energy resources (DER) and multiple energy carriers at different scales.

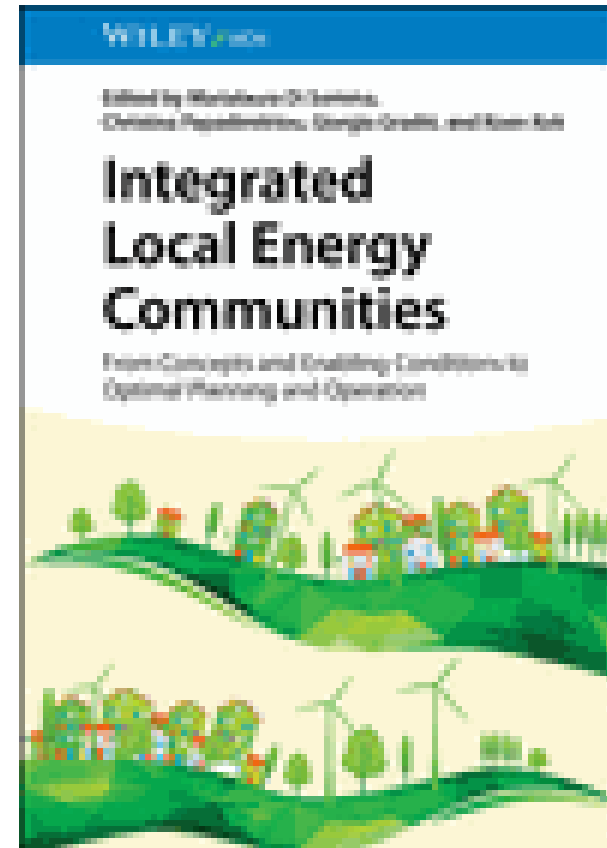
- Account for both technical, economic and the environmental priorities / objectives
- Considering stochastic approach for day-ahead/real-time scheduling
- Peer-to-peer energy trading
- Consider the different actors involved

The concept of Integrated Local Energy Community (ILEC)



Much more than an energy community

- Effectively **integrate energy carriers**
- **Cross-sector integration** at the local level
- Support the grid by providing ancillary services and flexibility

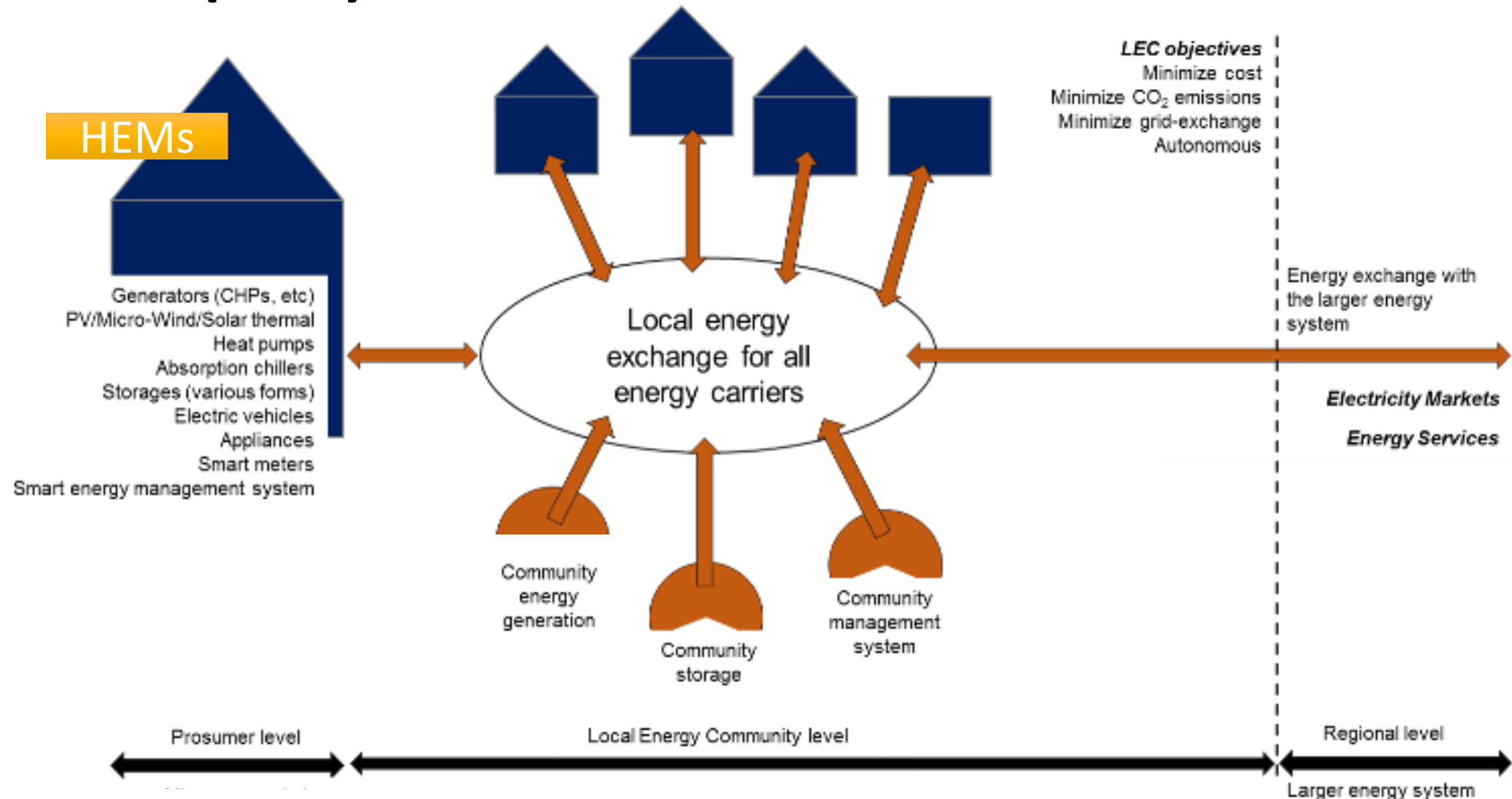


Integrated Grid approach in Local Energy Communities (ILEC)

✓ How we plan?

✓ How we operate?

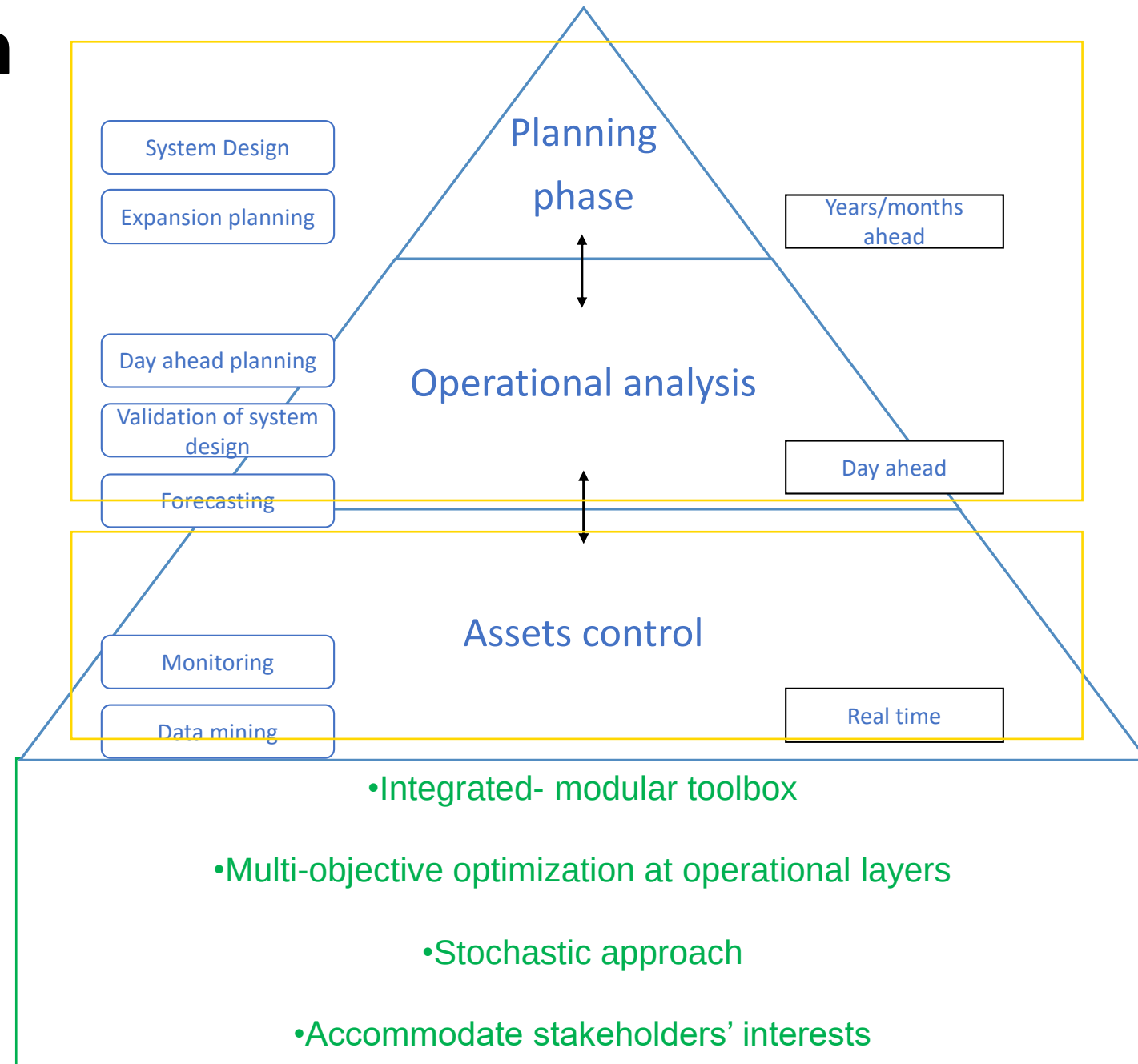
✓ How we control?

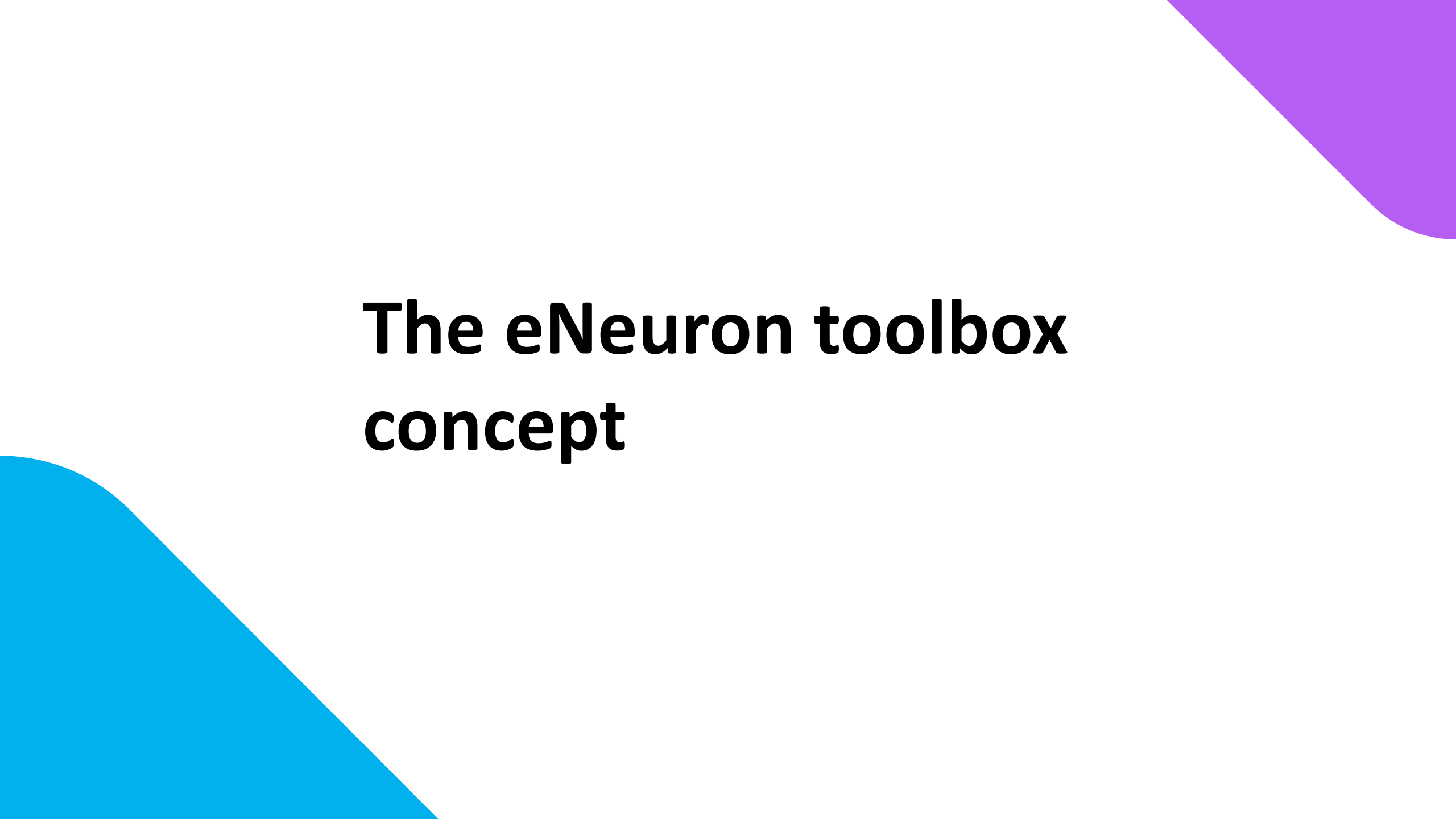


Overview of eNeuron approach

Important characteristics:

- Three layers of functionalities
- Each layer focusing on different stakeholders and needs
- All layers in collaboration with no conflicts
- Hybrid approach (top down and bottom up at the operational phase)

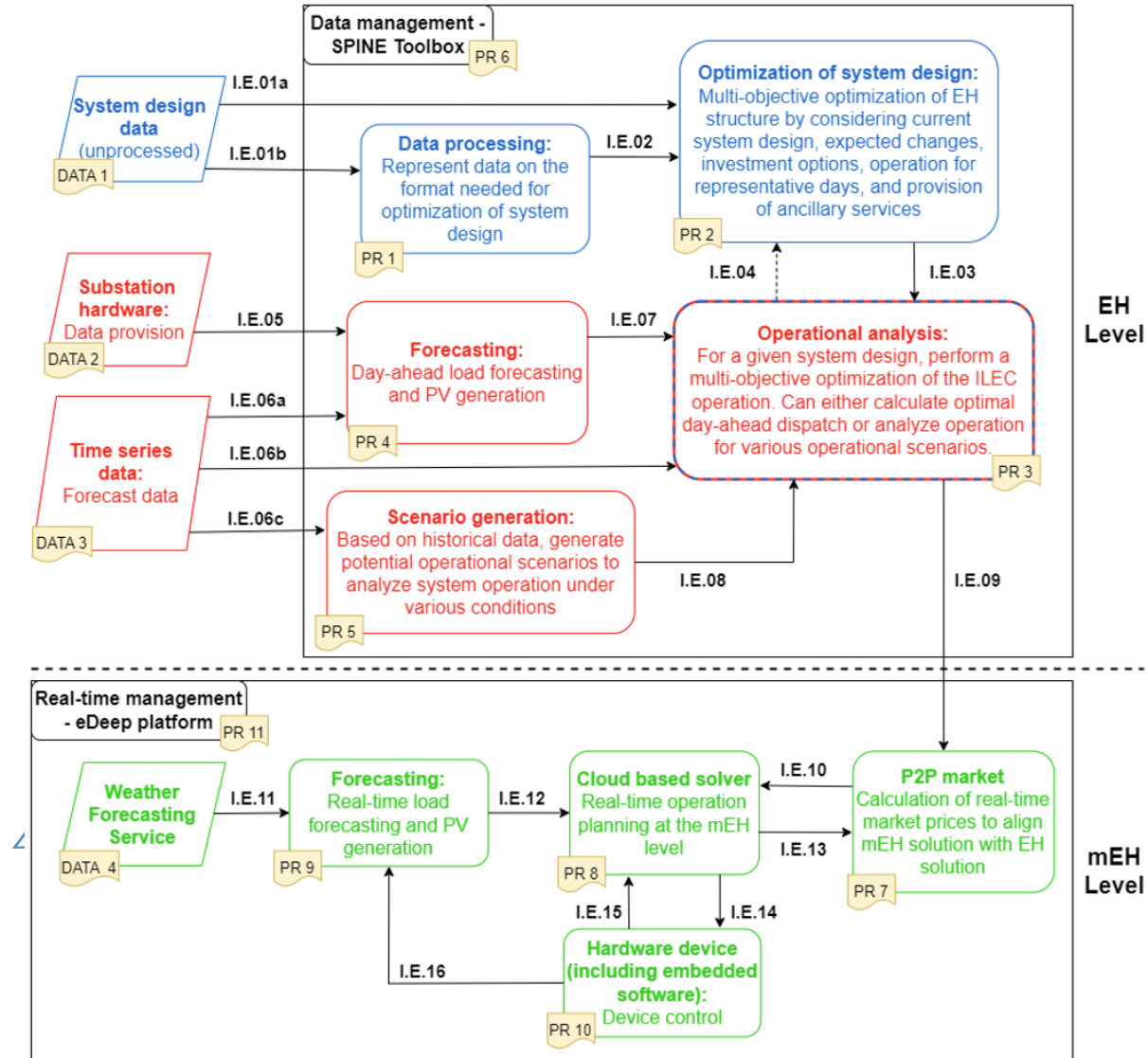




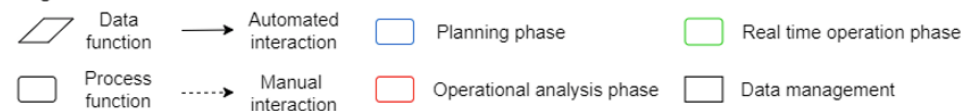
The eNeuron toolbox concept

Toolbox concept diagram

eNeuron toolbox concept diagram



Legend



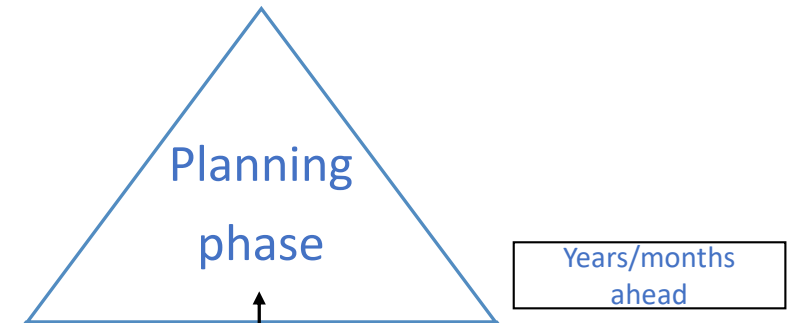
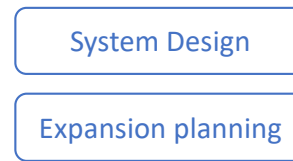
Upper layer- Planning phase

Services:

- 1. Cost-optimal expansion planning for a given structure*
- 2. Cost-optimal expansion plans for a new structure*
- 3. Cost-environmental planning for a new structure*

Target users:

- Distribution System Operator (DSO)*
- Local Energy Communities manager*
- Energy cooperatives*
- Local Authorities*



Middle layer- Operational phase

Services:

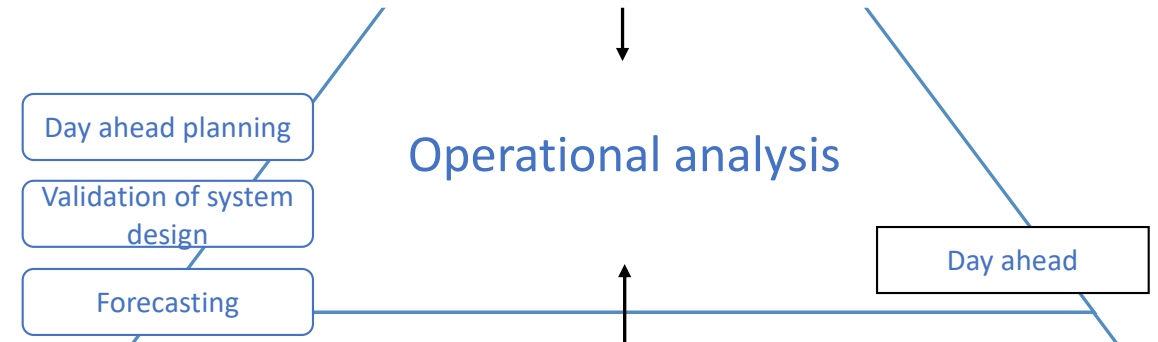
4.Scenario generation for operational system analysis

5.Cost-environmental DA scheduling for different scenarios

Both deterministic and Stochastic approaches

Target users:

- *Local Energy Communities manager*
- *Energy cooperatives*



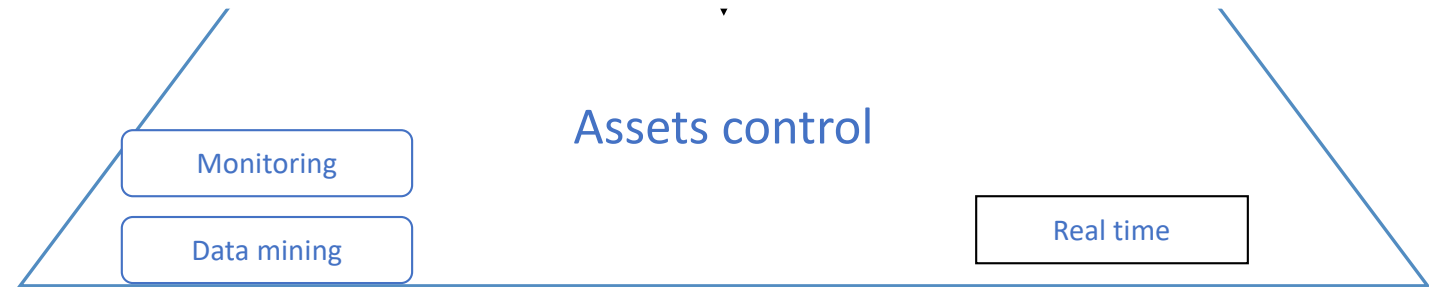
Lower layer- Real-time phase

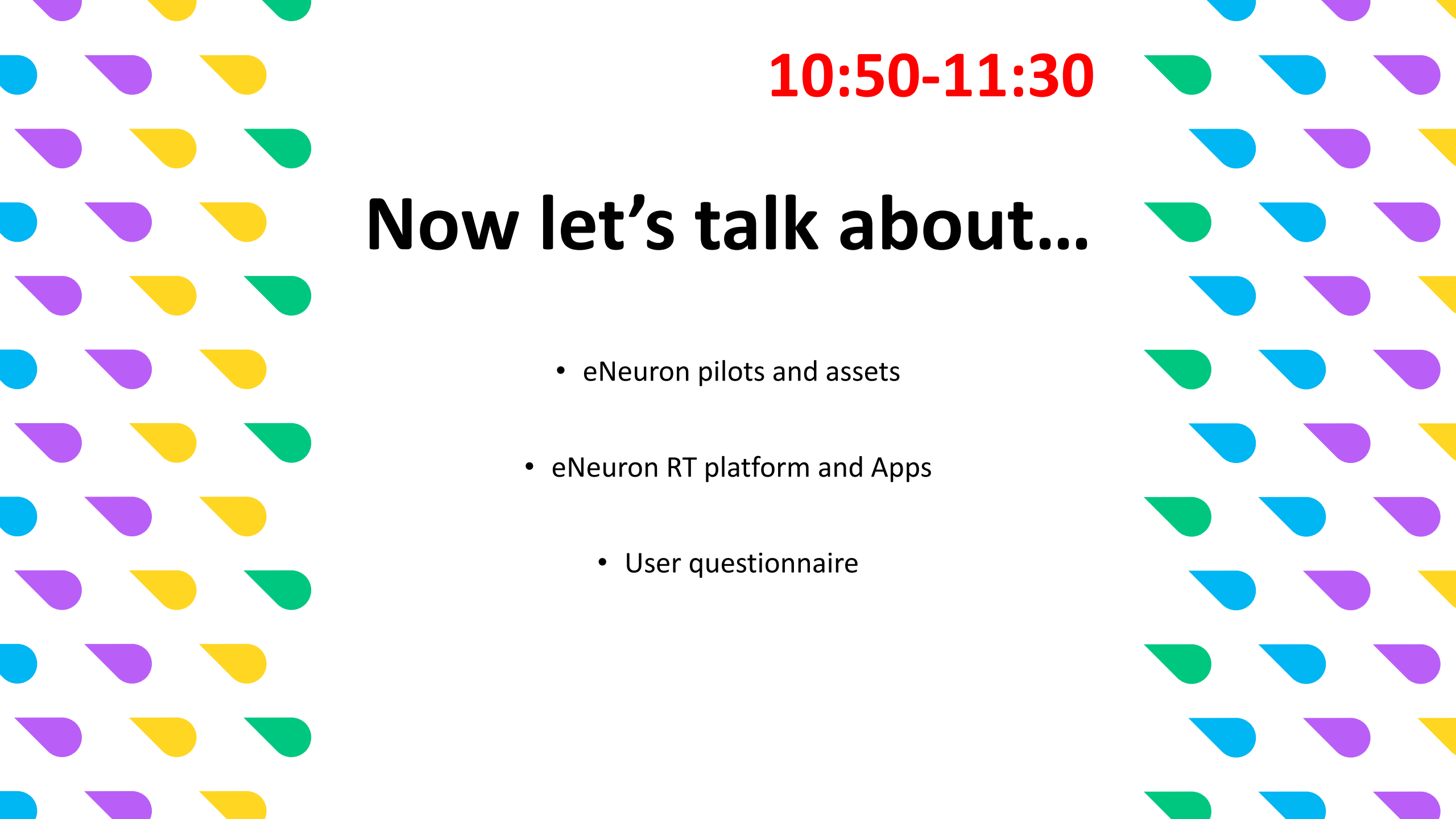
Services:

- 3. Input-output for the real-time operation of the mEH*
- 4. Monitoring of the P2P energy sharing*

Target users:

- End-users*
- Aggregators*
- ESCOs*
- Local Energy Communities (only monitoring)*

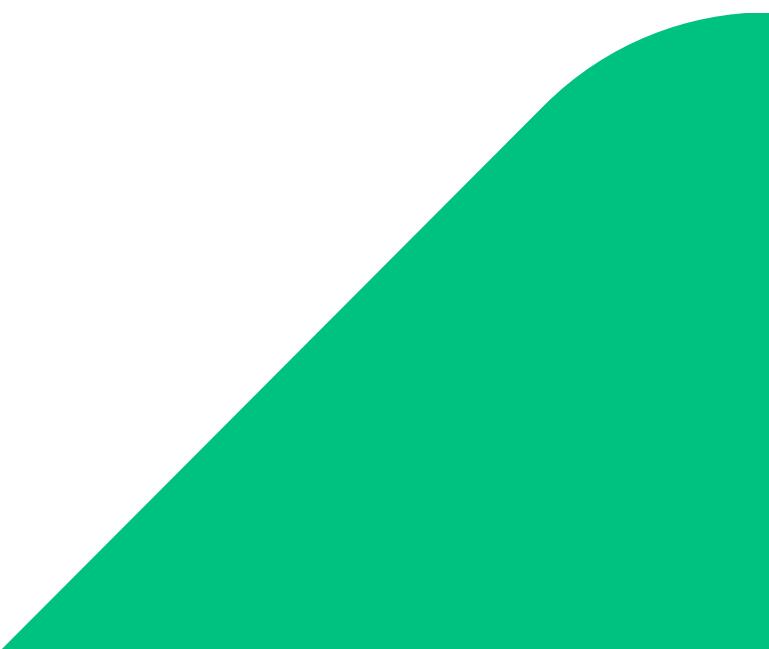




10:50-11:30

Now let's talk about...

- eNeuron pilots and assets
- eNeuron RT platform and Apps
- User questionnaire



The eNeuron pilots and assets

The Polish pilot, Bydgoszcz

- 2 CHP units generating electricity and heat from natural gas, 20 kW of electrical power and 38.7 kW of thermal power;
- 6 PV installations with a total maximum output of 270 kWp;
- 5 solar collectors, surface area of 2.5 m²;
- 3 heat pumps, each supplying 25.08 kW of heat energy using 6.02 kW of electricity;
- 1 BESS based on lithium-ion technology with a nominal power of 50 kW, and a capacity of 200 kWh;
- 1 automatic step voltage regulator adjusting the output voltage in 9 steps, with a maximum adjustment range of $\pm 10\%$ of the nominal voltage.



The Polish pilot, Bydgoszcz

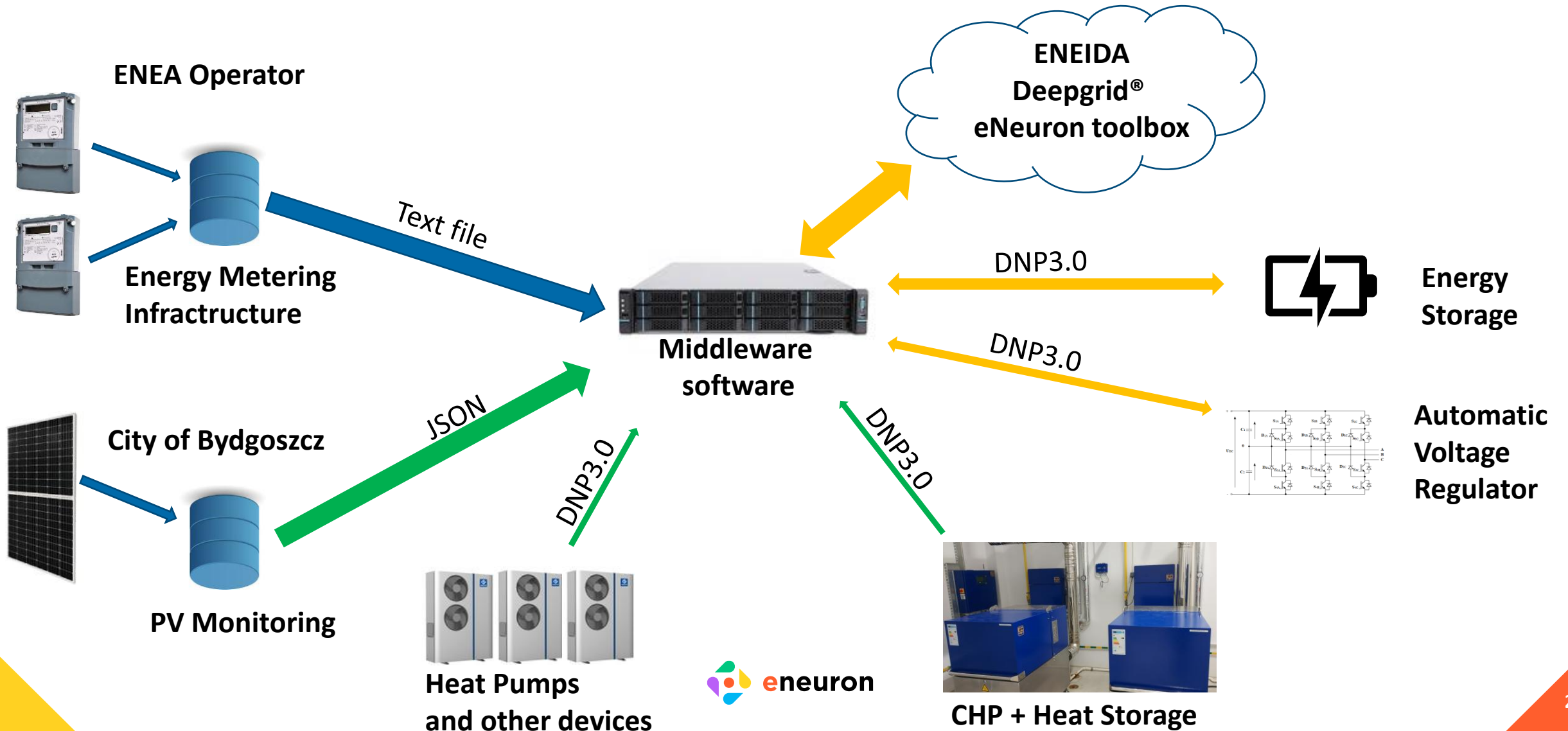
Planning Use Cases

- **UC 1** Identification of possible local energy sources investment including RES, optimally exploited for CAPEX minimization and CO2 emissions of the ILEC
- **UC 9** Investigating the introduction/replacement of new energy carriers in the ILEC through economic and environmental criteria

Real-time Use Cases

- **UC 2** Maximization of micro energy hubs efficiency and reduction of the imported energy
- **UC 6** Peer-to-peer energy and flexibility trading

The Polish pilot, Bydgoszcz



The Norwegian pilot, Skien

- Local grid: 230V IT-nett and 400 V TN (PV), 400 V TN-nett (battery).
- BESS: 1 MWh/800 kW Li-ion battery
- PV: 4300 m² in 2700 polycrystalline panels of types REC295TP2 and REC300TP2 with an installed power capacity of 800 kW(p).
- Weather station: VSN800 Weather Station, ABB
- Household customers: Number of customers: 42 (two housing cooperatives)
- Commercial: Stores, offices, school



The Norwegian pilot, Skien

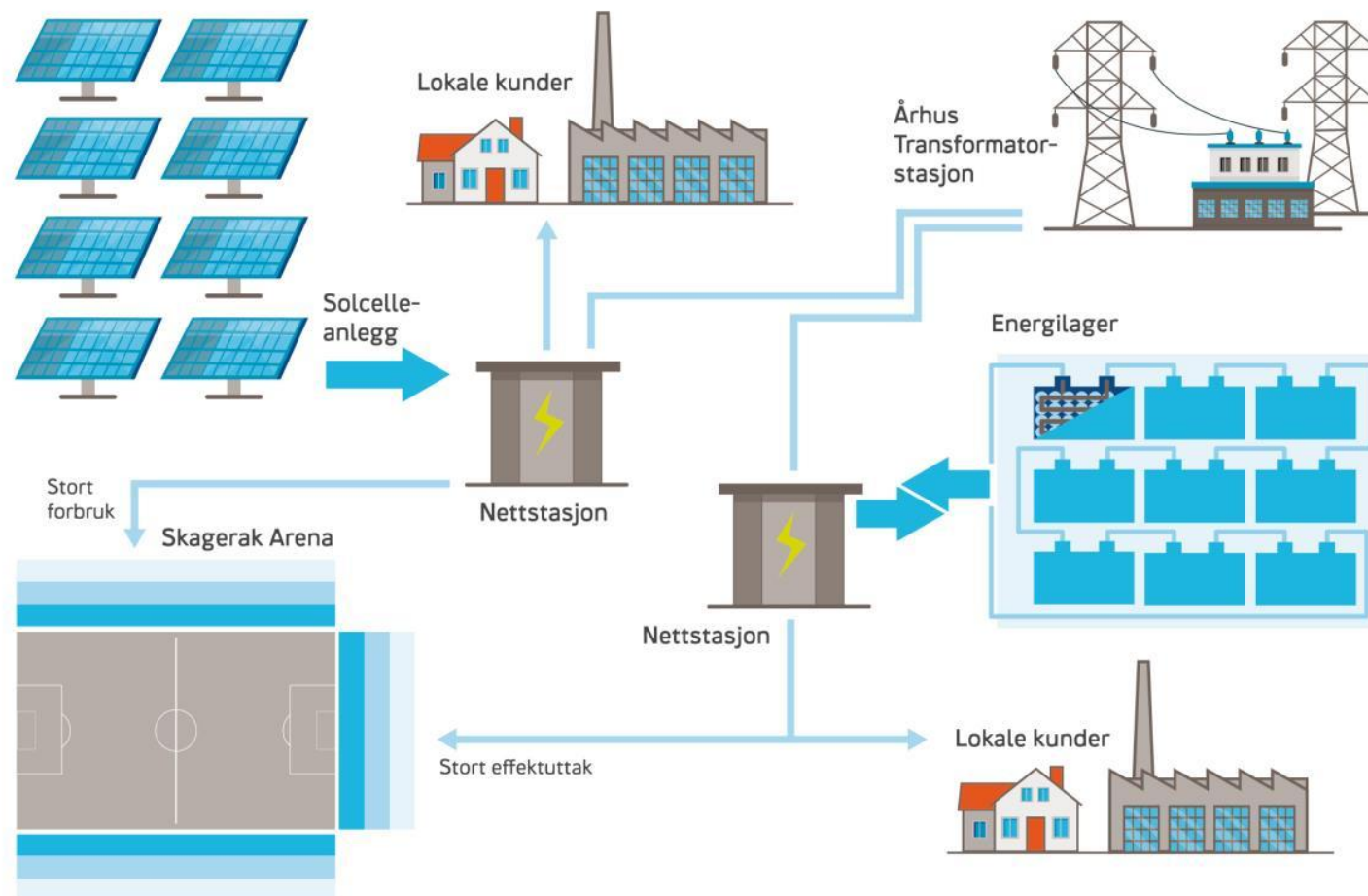
Planning Use Cases

- **UC 1** Identification of possible local energy sources investment including RES, optimally exploited for CAPEX minimization and CO2 emissions of the ILEC
- **UC 9** Investigating the introduction/replacement of new energy carriers in the ILEC through economic and environmental criteria

Real-time Use Cases

- **UC 4** High Reliability of Supply

The Norwegian pilot, Skien



The Portuguese pilot, Alfeite

- Sport Centre CEFA: PV 52.8 kWp; #60 Solar collector 154.8 m²; #2 Natural gas boilers - 600 kW; #2 Domestic hot water tanks 3000 l; Battery Energy Storage System BESS – to kW/75 kWh; #2 Regular EV charger 22 kW
- Residential mess: #70 Solar collectors 180.6 m²; #2 natural gas boilers 500 kW; #3 domestic hot water tanks 7000 l; Heating, ventilation and air conditioning 22.8 kW
- Canteen: PV 41.4 kWp; #30 Solar collector 77.4; #2 natural gas boilers 600 kW; #2 domestic hot water tanks 3000 l; #2 Vehicle-to-grid charger 44 kW
- Water pumping station: #2 Water pumps 220 kW; #2 Water tanks 9700 m³



The Portuguese pilot, Alfeite

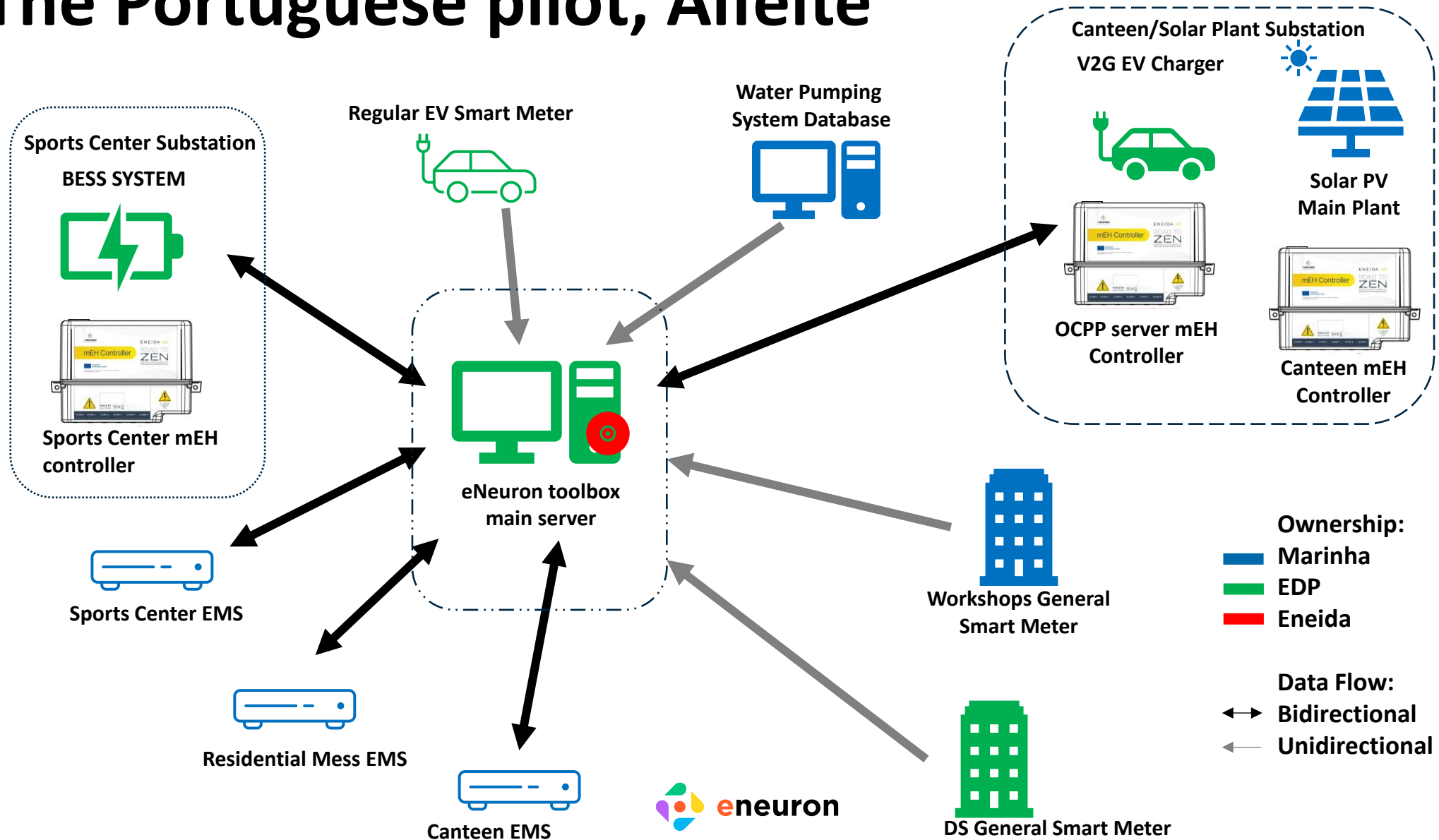
Planning Use Cases

- **UC 1** Identification of possible local energy sources investment including RES, optimally exploited for CAPEX minimization and CO2 emissions of the ILEC

Real-time Use Cases

- **UC 2** Maximization of micro energy hubs efficiency and reduction of the imported energy
- **UC 5** Green EV Charging
- **UC 6** Peer-to-peer energy and flexibility trading

The Portuguese pilot, Alfeite



The Italian pilot, Marche

- #1 CCHP unit - 600 kW_e/700 kW_{th} (heating) / 400 kW_{th} (cooling); #2 adsorption chillers with a cooling power of 150 and 250 kW_{th}; Electric chillers - 900 kW_{th};
- #1 Photovoltaic (PV) system of 20 kW_p;
- #1 integrated hydrogen system (#1 Alkaline Electrolyser of 23 kW, #2 metal hydrides hydrogen storage tanks with a capacity of 6000 l; #1 Proton Exchange Membrane (PEM) fuel cell of 1 kW
- #2 Lithium-ion, second-life batteries with a capacity of 5 kWh each connected to an electric load of maximum 2.4 kW and the electric grid via a 3 kW inverter;
- #2 EVs' charging station with a power of 7 kW / 22 kW



The Italian pilot, Marche

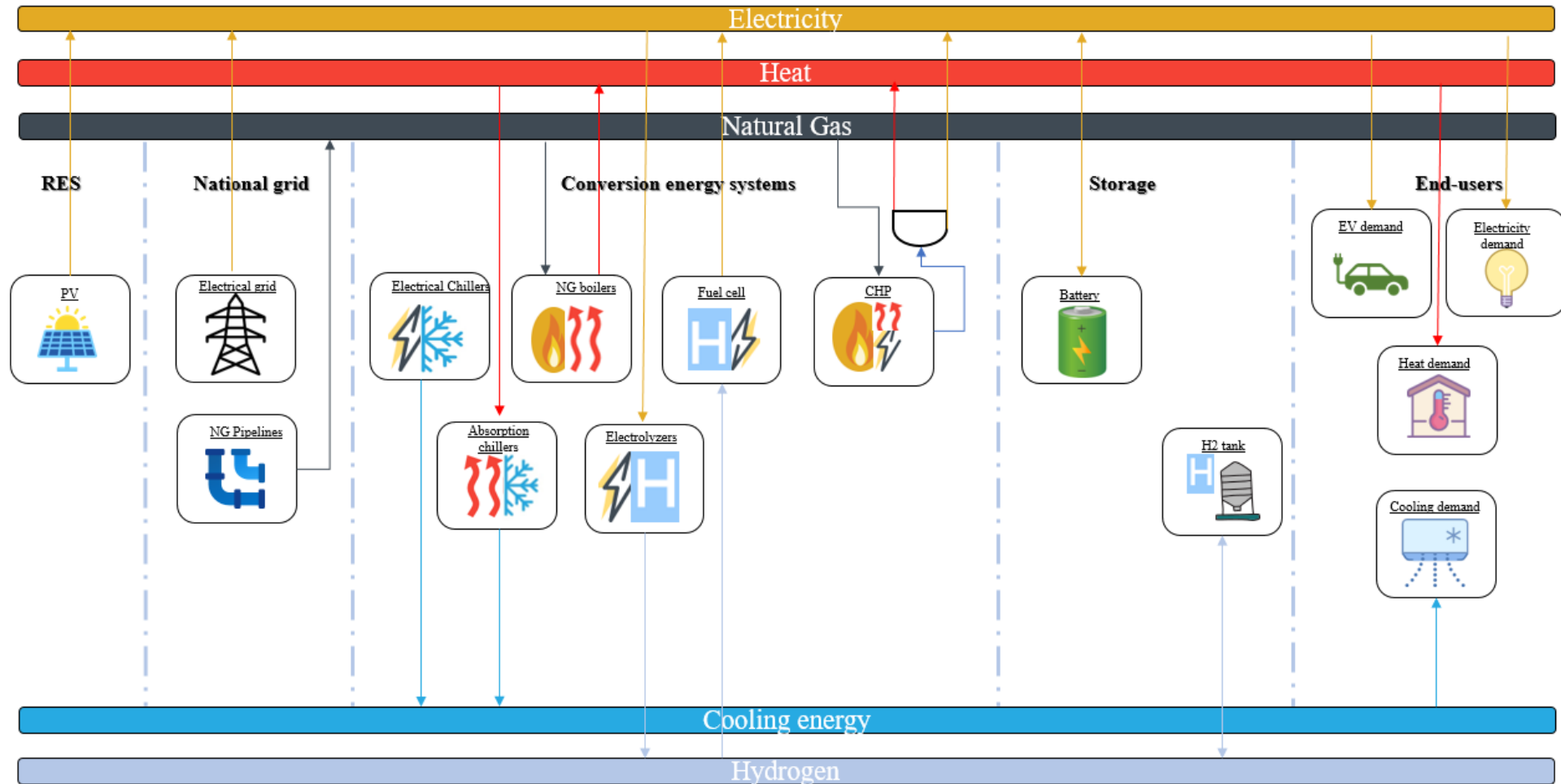
Planning Use Cases

- **UC 1** Identification of possible local energy sources investment including RES, optimally exploited for CAPEX minimization and CO2 emissions of the ILEC

Real-time Use Cases

- **UC 2** Maximization of micro energy hubs efficiency and reduction of the imported energy
- **UC 7** Minimization of users' energy costs within ILEC

The Italian pilot, Marche



The eNeuron RT platform and Apps

The eNeuron Real-time management platform

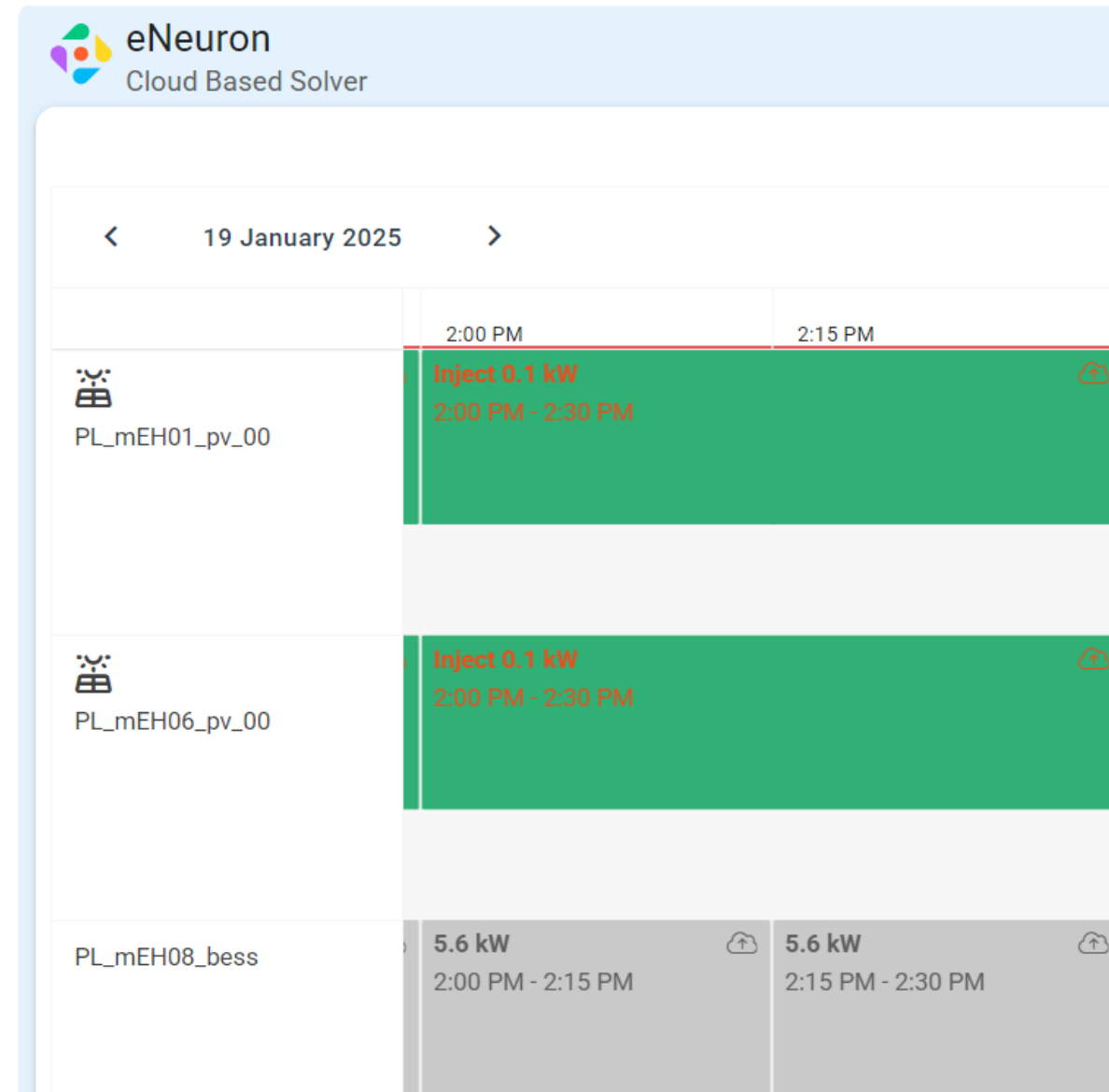
<https://eneuron.poland.deepgrid.io/>

<https://eneuron.norway.deepgrid.io/>

<https://eneuron.portugal.deepgrid.io/>

<https://eneuron.italy.deepgrid.io/>

- Guest-user: devops@eneida.io
- Guest-pass: eNeuronPass1!



11:30-11:45

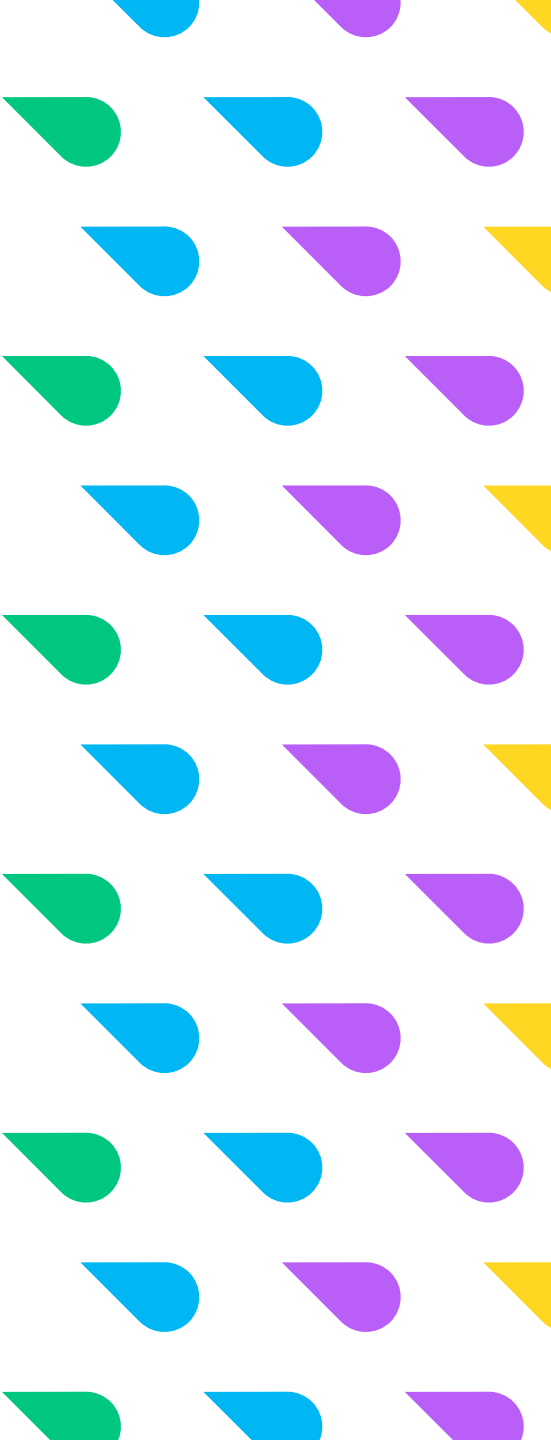
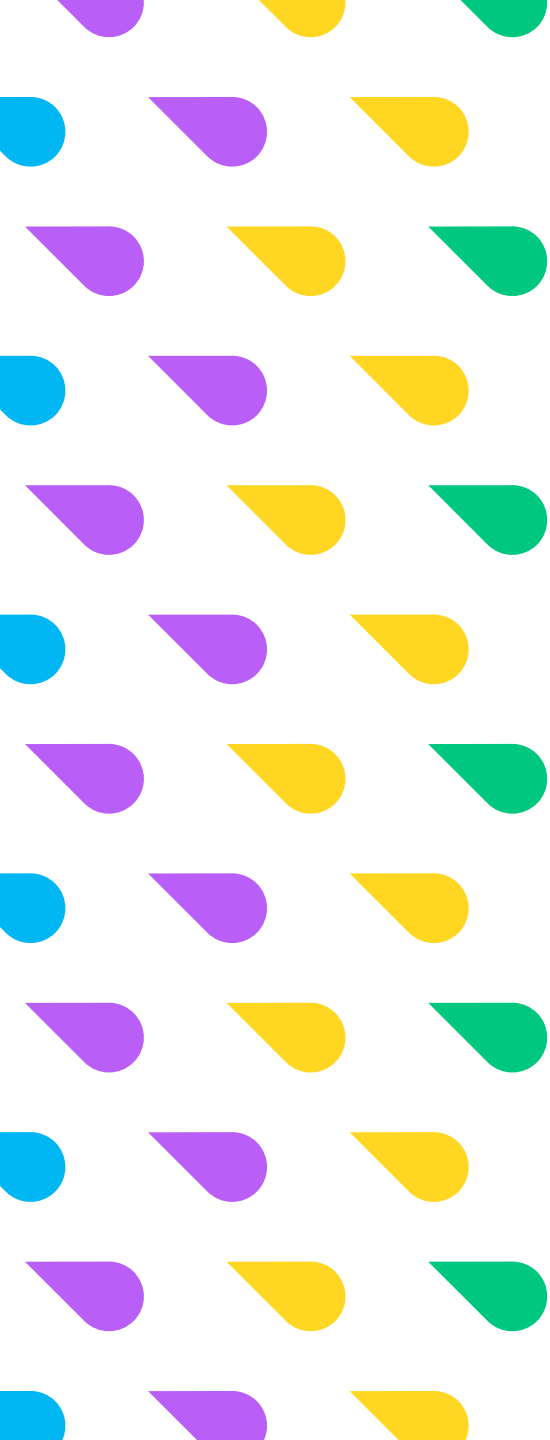
User Questionnaire

User feedback

Go to **menti.com**
and add the code
4765 1975

<https://www.menti.com/ald9bo496pev>





THANK YOU

11:45-13:00

Roundtable: what's the future of energy communities?
Moderated by Dr Venizelos Efthymiou

**Dr Sergio Olivero, Head of Business
and Financial Innovation Energy
center of Turin politecnico**

**Selene Liverani, Senior projects
advisor E.DSO**

**Prof. Marialaura Di Somma, Associate
professor University of Naples II**

**Magnus Askeland, Research scientific SINTEF,
FINE project**

What's the future of energy communities

From electrification of thermal loads to economically sustainable city renovation

Sergio Olivero

Head of Business&Finance Innovation at the Energy Center of the Politecnico di Torino

Chair of ETIP SNET WG5

January 21st, 2025



eneuron

Optmising local
energy communities

You are invited to eNeuron final event

The event will bring together the project partners, key stakeholders and sister projects to **exchange lesson learned and celebrate achievements** from eNeuron project.

The agenda includes a **short presentation on eNeuron outcomes and a session** with sister projects and key stakeholders.



TUESDAY
21ST JANUARY



10.00-13:30



EUREGIO TYROL-SOUTH TYROL 45-47 RUE DE
PASCALE, BRUSSELS + ONLINE

REGISTER AND INFO

Click [here](#) to register!

info@eneuron.eu



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 957779



POLITECNICO
DI TORINO



ENERGY
CENTER

Renewable Energy Communities (REC): **definition**

A *Renewable Energy Community* (REC) is a **legal entity** made up of energy *users*, *producers* and *prosumers* (*producers+users*) who are clustered to generate economic, social and environmental benefits deriving primarily from the **sharing of electricity** produced by **renewable** sources.



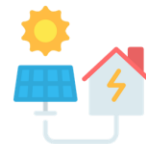
USER

Draws electricity from the grid and is the owner of the connection point to the grid, identified by a POD (Point Of Delivery) code



PRODUCER

Producer of energy from renewable sources, that is totally fed into the grid (potentially shareable energy)



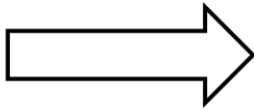
PROSUMER

Producer of energy from renewable sources, which is partly consumed on site (physical self-consumption) and partly fed into the grid (potentially shareable energy)

Renewable Energy Communities (REC): EU&Italian legislation



European 2018/2001 (RED-II) Directive

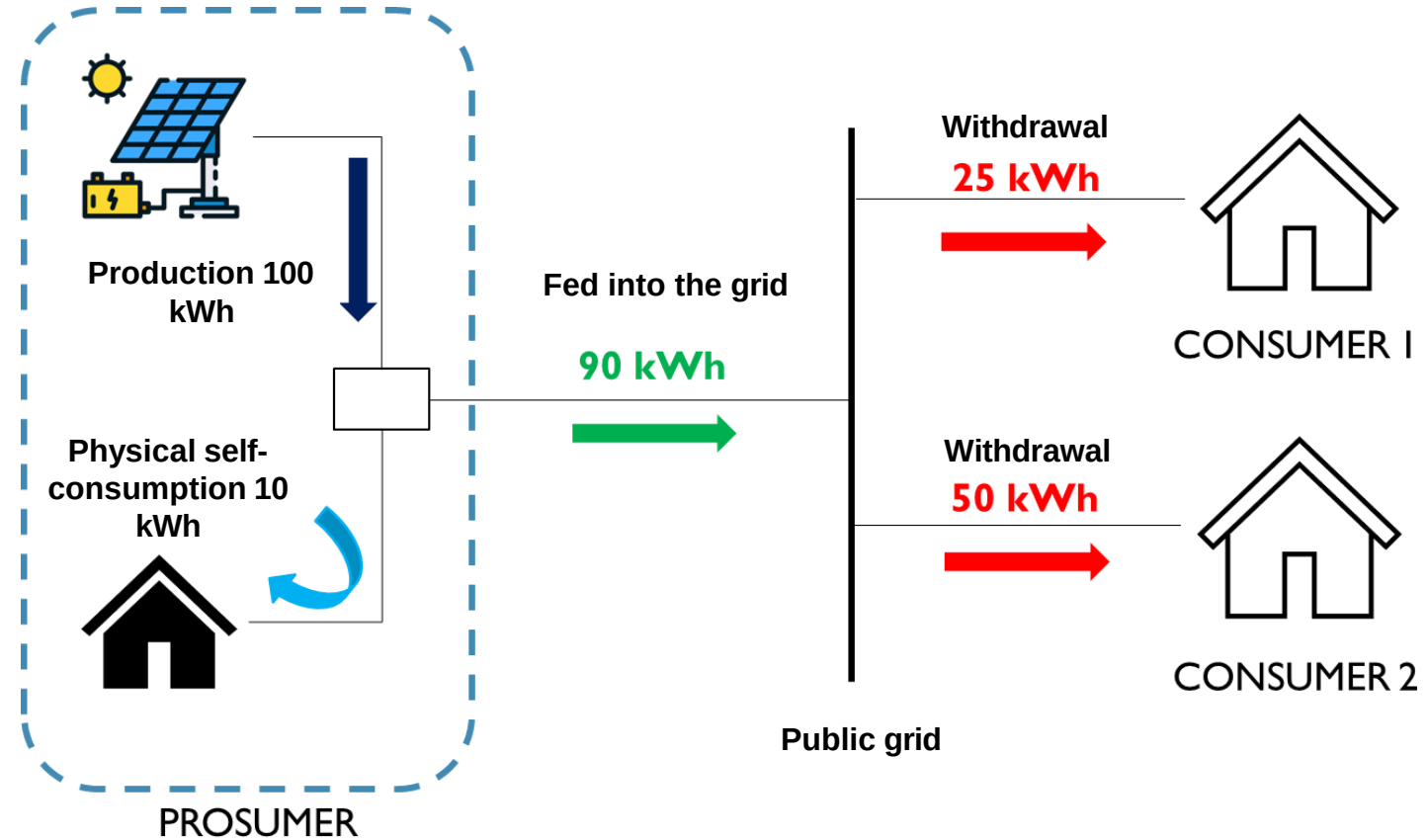
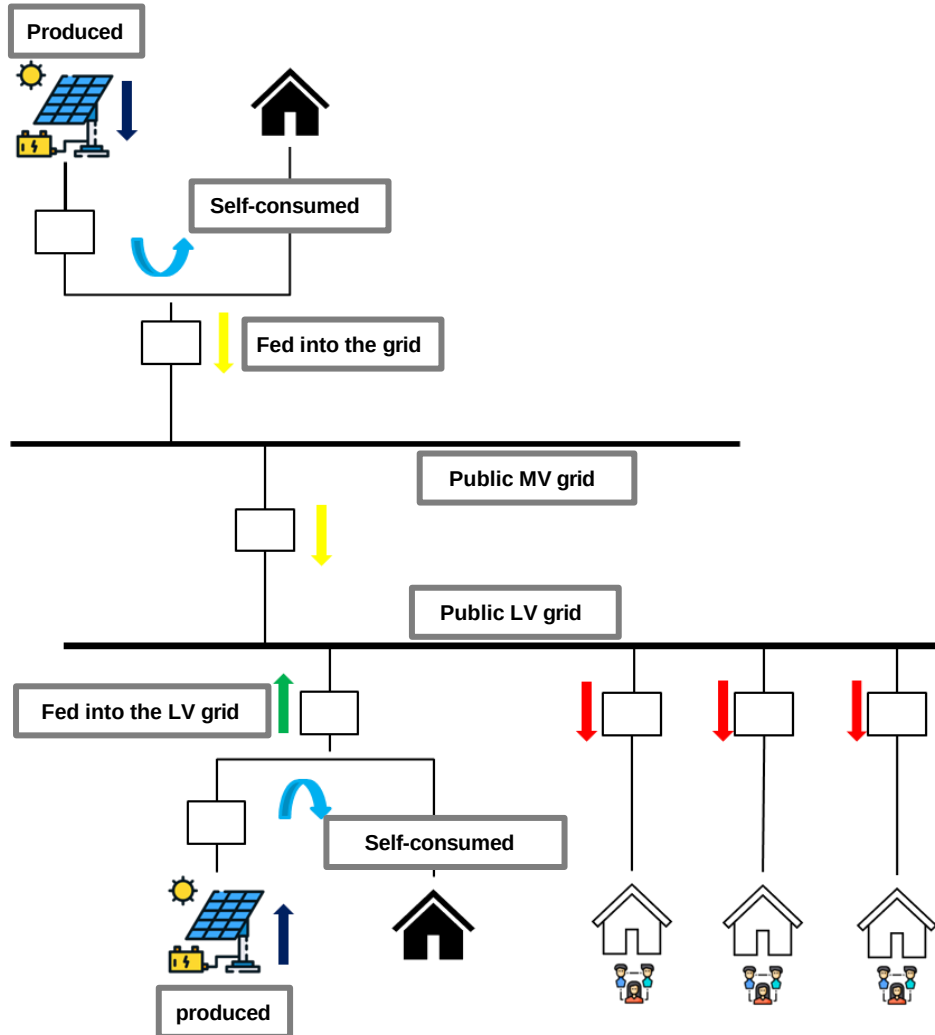


Italian Law

transposition

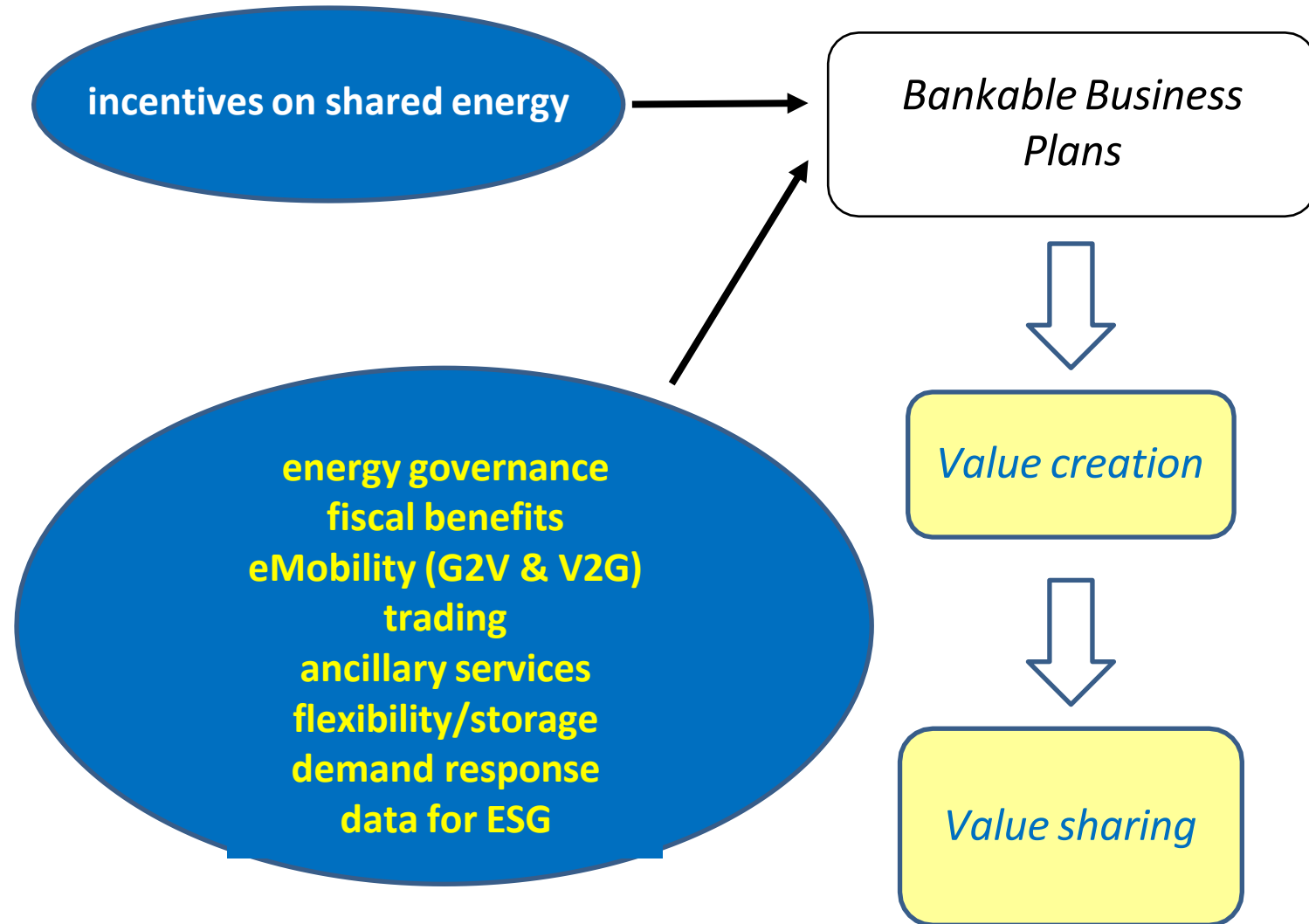
	TRANSITIONAL TRANSPOSITION 2020-2023 - Art. 42bis of D.L. 162/2019	FINAL TRANSPOSITION D.L. 199/2021 - executive law by Dec 2023
Maximum power size (single plant)	200 kW	1 MW
area	Members connected to the same LV/MV substation	Members connected to the same HV substation
Eligible members	Citizens/Families, Small and Medium Enterprises (SME), Municipalities	All Stakeholders (excluding companies for which energy is the core business activity)

Renewable Energy Communities (REC): *sharing energy, an example*



Virtually **shared energy** = $\min(90, 75) = 75$ kWh
(*incentive* about € 100/MWh)

Energy Communities: *creating value to be locally shared*



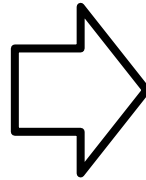
REC: role and perspectives



A **Renewable Energy Community** (CER) is a **private legal entity** governed by autonomous law with mutualistic purposes, made up of producers and consumers of energy

The **main objective** of the REC is to provide **environmental, economic or social benefits** to its members or to the local areas in which the community operates

A definition with high potential



REC is a **company**
REC **creates value** and must by law **redistribute it** on the territory it generated it

A REC is -above all- an **organizational catalyst** and an entrepreneurial tool for the **governance of energy**



It is necessary to build **mechanisms for aggregation and governance of RECs** that allow maximizing the benefits that can be generated

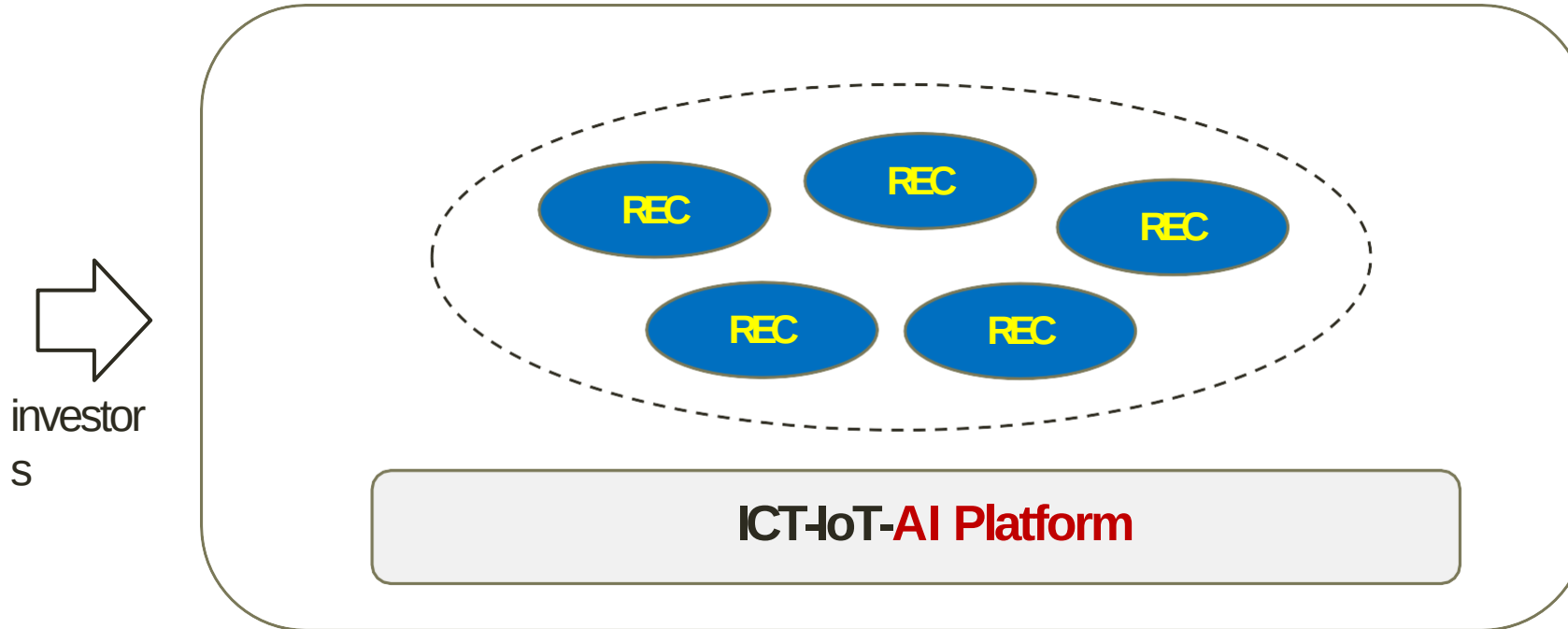
We need a vision that takes into account the evolution of the **legislative and regulatory context**

In Italy, Law 199/2021 (TIAD) and Law 210/2021 (TIDE)

Key word
«**disintermediation**»

Clustering RECs: **C-RECs** - I

C-REC

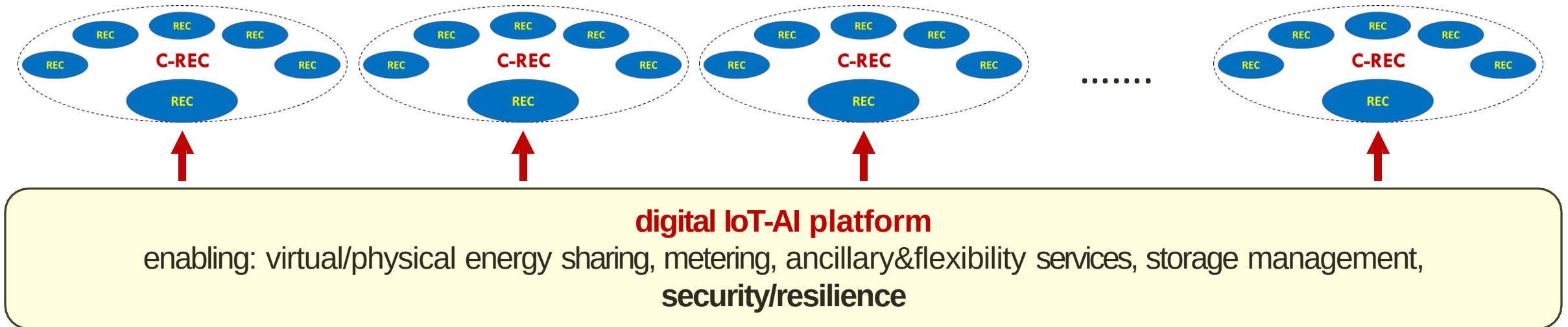


A single private entity (**C-REC**) can manage a **cluster of RECs**

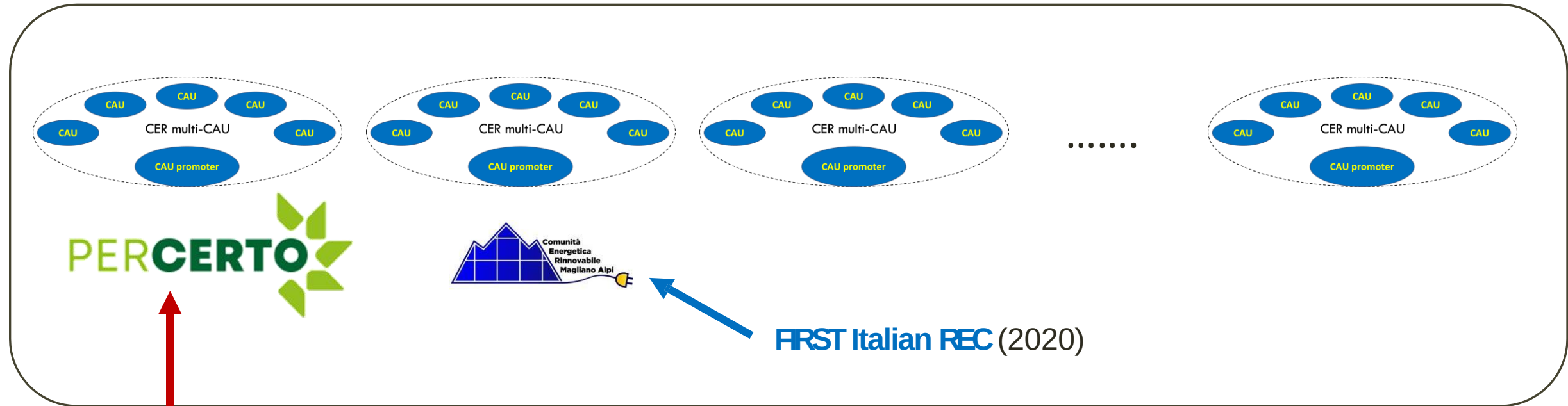
The area coverage of C-RECs can range up to the **entire Italian National territory**

ICT-IoT-AI platforms are the key enabler

- In Italy, a **federation of C-RECs** will play a major role in energy transition
- The objective: **the same digital IoT-AI platform** to enable data management, maximize economies of scale and provide energy services



Clustering RECs: **CONCERNET**

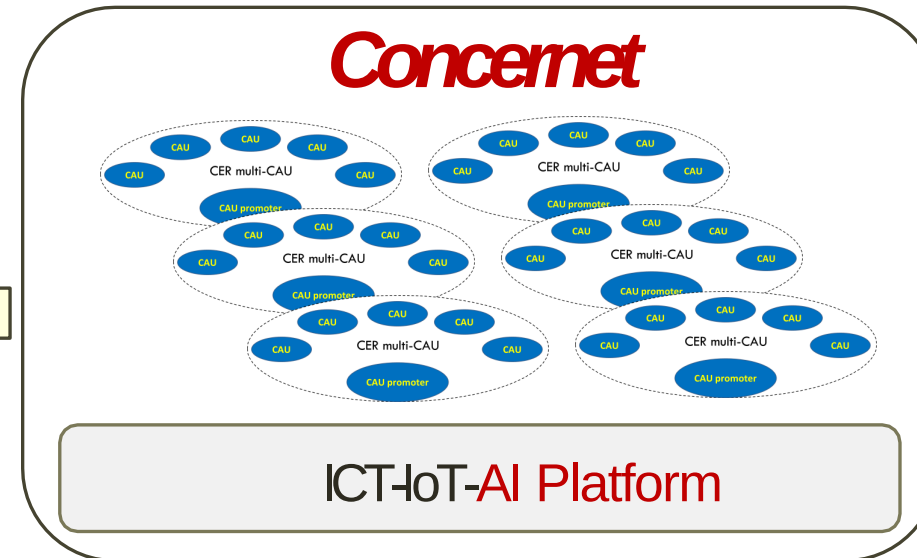


FIRST Italian National REC

October 2024
(range: Italy)

CONCERNET
Italian National Network

CONCERNET: objective *disintermediation*

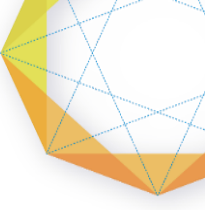


no mediators
(esco, utilities)
are needed:
CONCERNET
manages itself

- *one-stop-shop* for investors
- *fiscal benefits*
- flexibility & ancillary services (e.g. BSP, BRP)
- energy trading
- data for financial tools (e.g. ESG)
- **security/resilience**
- innovative business models

ETIP SNET **WG5**

Task force on Energy communities



Objective: evaluate the role of **Energy communities (Ecom)** as **catalysts of energy transition**

- Survey on the **transposition process** of Directives **2018/2001 (RED-II)** and **2019/944** into National regulation by the partner Countries of the EU
- **Benchmark among National regulations** on Ecom in EU partner Countries
- Analysis of the **drivers** leading to the creation of Ecom in Europe: business opportunity, incentives, ideology, environmental awareness, etc.
- Ecom technology enablers: focus on **ICT IoT-AI management platforms** and **storage**
- Ecom **business models** and **governance systems**
- The role of Ecom to provide **flexibility** (e.g. BSP) and **grid services**
- Ecoms and Energy performance of building directive (EPBD): synergies for economically&environmentally **sustainable city renovation** through the electrification of thermal loads
- **Network of Ecoms** as «*Virtual Energy Companies*» (VEC)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Sergio Olivero



Head of Business&Finance Innovation

Chair ETIP-SNET WG5 «Innovation implementation in the business environment»

Member of the Scientific Committee of the Italian Forum of Energy Communities - IFEC

Member of the Scientific Committee of the Symbola Foundation

President of the Scientific Committee of Magliano Alpi's REC

sergio.olivero@polito.it

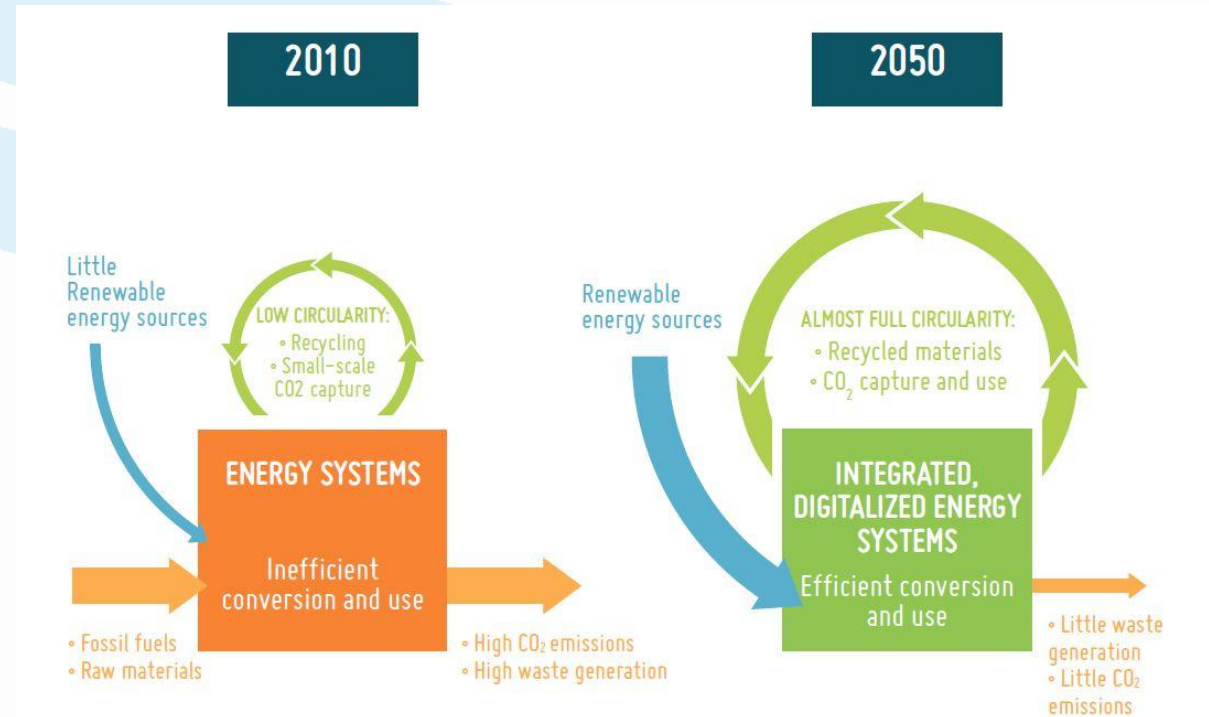


eNeuron Excellence

Prof. Marialaura Di Somma

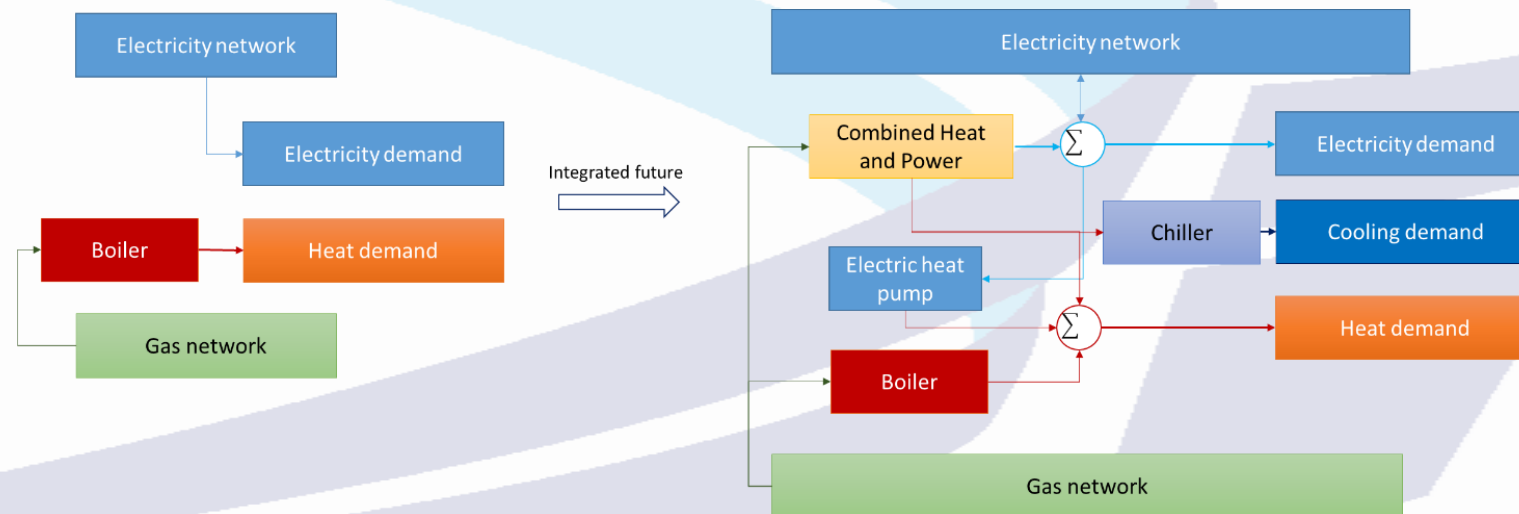
*Department of Industrial Engineering
Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II*

► The Integrated Vision

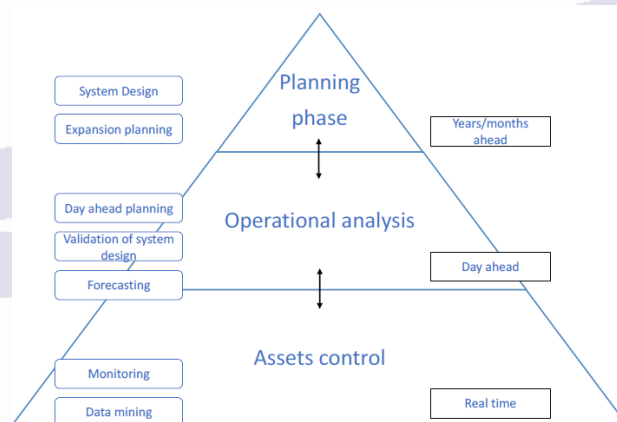
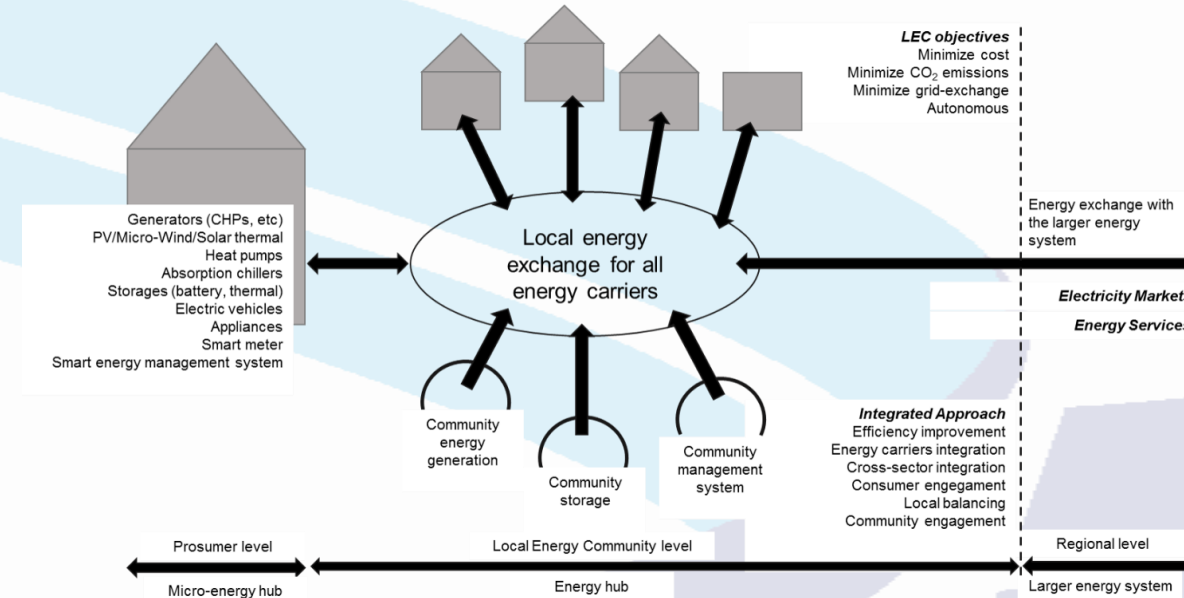


- Meeting the ambitious energy and climate goals requires the commitment beyond the electricity sector, whereas providing decarbonization across different sectors through an integrated approach can represent a valid solution

- If **electrification of final consumption is combined with integration of energy sectors**, decarbonization of energy demand would be reached through penetration of renewables in all energy end-use sectors while also getting **higher flexibility for the whole system** by reducing the needs for reinforcing existing network infrastructures



► eNeuron vision: Integrated Grid approach in Local Energy Communities (ILEC)



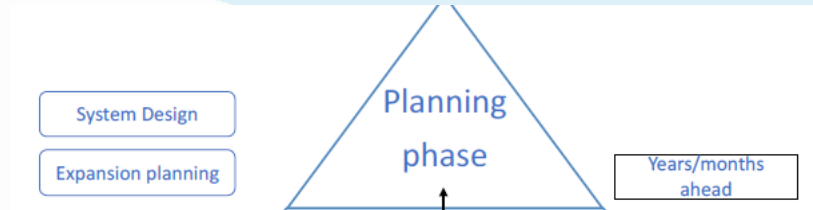
Main Challenges

- Complex carriers' interactions
- Increased uncertainty and variability
- Conflicting stakeholder interests
- Interaction with the markets
- Upper grid awareness

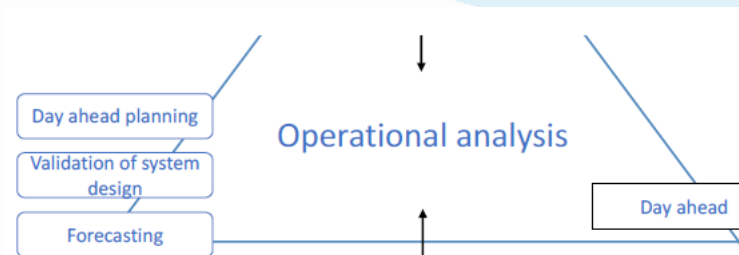
eNeuron toolbox functionalities for ILECs:

- How we plan?
- How we operate?
- How we control?

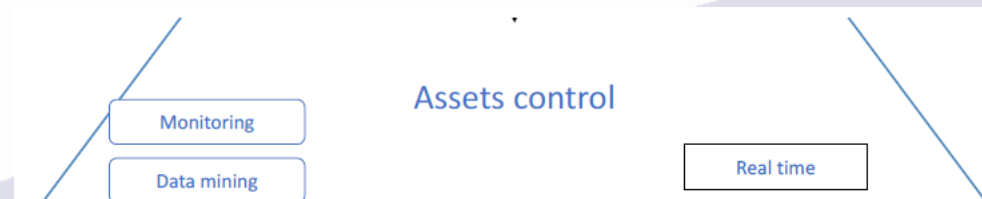
► **eNeuron Excellence: flexibility and modularity in ILECs planning, operation and control for different users**



- Distribution System Operator (DSO)
- Local Energy Communities manager
- Energy cooperatives
- Local Authorities



- Local Energy Communities manager
- Energy cooperatives



- End-users
- Aggregators
- ESCOs

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eNEURON FINAL EVENT

The role of DSOs as facilitators of energy communities

Selene Liverani, Senior Technology and Projects Advisor, E.DSO

E.DSO: who we are

E.DSO is committed to the achievement of the ambitious European energy, climate, and growth targets by enabling **customer empowerment**, supporting **decarbonisation** through **electrification**, and driving the development and digitalisation of **smart distribution grids**.



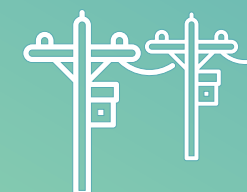
European Distribution System Operators gathers **leading European electricity DSO**



36 Distribution System Operators, including 2 Associations



>350 million Customers



7 million kilometres of distribution lines

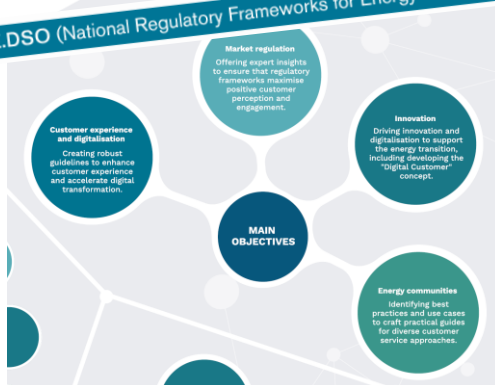
E.DSO: what we do

Policy & Regulation

- **Advocacy and dialogue** between industry and policymakers.
- Monitoring **EU regulation** and legislative amendments, defending the DSO vision.

WG Customer Empowerment

Data analysis – E.DSO (National Regulatory Frameworks for Energy Communities)



Technology & Knowledge Sharing

- **Debate on technological topics** that impact distribution grids.
- **Share knowledge and promote cooperation** among E.DSO members and key external players.

5. Local Energy Optimisation in Electricity Grids



Local energy optimisation in electricity grids encompasses all technologies on the low voltage (LV) network that help ensure the integration of energy is carried out with minimal impact on supply quality. In the case of photovoltaic (PV) generation in LV networks, issues such as overvoltages and network instabilities may arise due to excessive generation during peak hours, which often coincide with low demand. Similarly, the gradual deployment of electric vehicles (EV) charging points, with increasingly higher power, can cause instabilities. In the current scenario of growing electrification of demand, all these aspects should be addressed.

Highlights

The total PV energy capacity in Europe is experiencing substantial growth, with annual additions hitting record highs and the total capacity projected to reach 400 GW by 2027. Similarly, the number of EV charging points is expanding rapidly and is expected to exceed 3.5 million by 2030 due to significant investments and supportive policies in the sector. These developments reflect Europe's strong commitment to enhancing renewable energy infrastructure and aligning with broader climate and energy security goals (source: IEA).

Opportunities for DSOs

- The installation of smart meters, with some countries currently engaged in deploying their second generation, will allow DSOs to understand what is happening on the grid. The use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) to make predictions and analyses will be necessary for planning LV networks according to their needs.

Challenges for DSOs

- To ensure proper operation of the network, DSOs need, among others, to enhance monitoring of LV networks.
- The variability of energy flows makes it necessary to monitor information on transformers in secondary substations as well as the loadings of all LV feeders.
- The presence of new actors, services, and modes of access in the grid, such as local flexibility markets, flexible connections, and energy communities, will require DSOs to integrate them into their planning, operation, and maintenance processes. This will also necessitate technological and operational integration.

Innovation & Research

- Share experiences from **EU/national projects**.
- Directly **participate in EU-funded projects** and R&I initiatives focused on strategic topics.

ECLIPSE, BeFlexible and U2Demo projects



Integrating energy communities into distribution grids

Since the *Clean energy for all Europeans Package*, several policy provision were introduced to support the uptake of energy communities and enable consumer participation in the energy system by generating, sharing electricity and providing flexibility services to the network.



Enable customer empowerment and engage new actors as flexibility providers.



Enhance the resilience of the power system and local load balancing.



Optimise connection processes and network investment.

Set up

- Agree on **clear roles and responsibilities**.
- Introduce frameworks for **harmonised energy-sharing agreements**.
- Manage new connection requests, especially in areas with **limited grid capacity**.

DSO regulation

- Implement national regulatory frameworks that support **DSOs as facilitators**.
- Ensure **cost-reflective network tariffs** and recovery of infrastructure costs (e.g., for IT systems) in **regulated tariffs**.

Operation

- **Streamline communication and information exchange** (contractual agreements, metering and billing data, ...).
- Incentivise **grid-friendly behaviour** and fair **remuneration of flexibility services**.

DSO as facilitators of active customer participation in the power system

As neutral market facilitators, DSOs are driving several initiatives to enable the development of energy communities and the active participation of customers in the energy transition:



U2DEMO at ENLIT 2024: Showcasing Open-Source Solutions for Energy Democratization

1. Ghent, Belgium

In partnership with the University of Ghent and working closely with local DSO Fluvius, the City of Ghent will support a flexibility pilot for the upcoming 'all-electric' neighbourhood of Mariakerke.



Interreg North Sea Co-funded by the European Union

E.DSO **E-REDES**

SUCCESS CASE

Digital Relationship with Collective Self-Consumption Management Entities

A DIGITAL PLATFORM SUPPORTING CONTRACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL MANAGEMENT OF COLLECTIVE SELF-CONSUMPTION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY COMMUNITIES

DRAFT

BeFlexible at EUSEW 2024 | Understanding Customer Roles in Power Systems



- **Coordinated energy planning** among DSOs, local authorities and communities.
- Energy-saving **consumer applications**.
- **Novel regulatory proposals and business models** opening flexibility services to new market players.
- **Digitalisation** of contractual and communication processes.
- **Peer-to-peer** customer-centric solutions.

...

Thank you for your attention!



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Join us on February 6th for the 1st
E.DSO FutureGrid Innovation Summit!



SINTEF

Energy community scenarios

Developed by the Norwegian FINE project led by SINTEF Energy Research
Presented by Magnus Askeland



Teknologi for et bedre samfunn



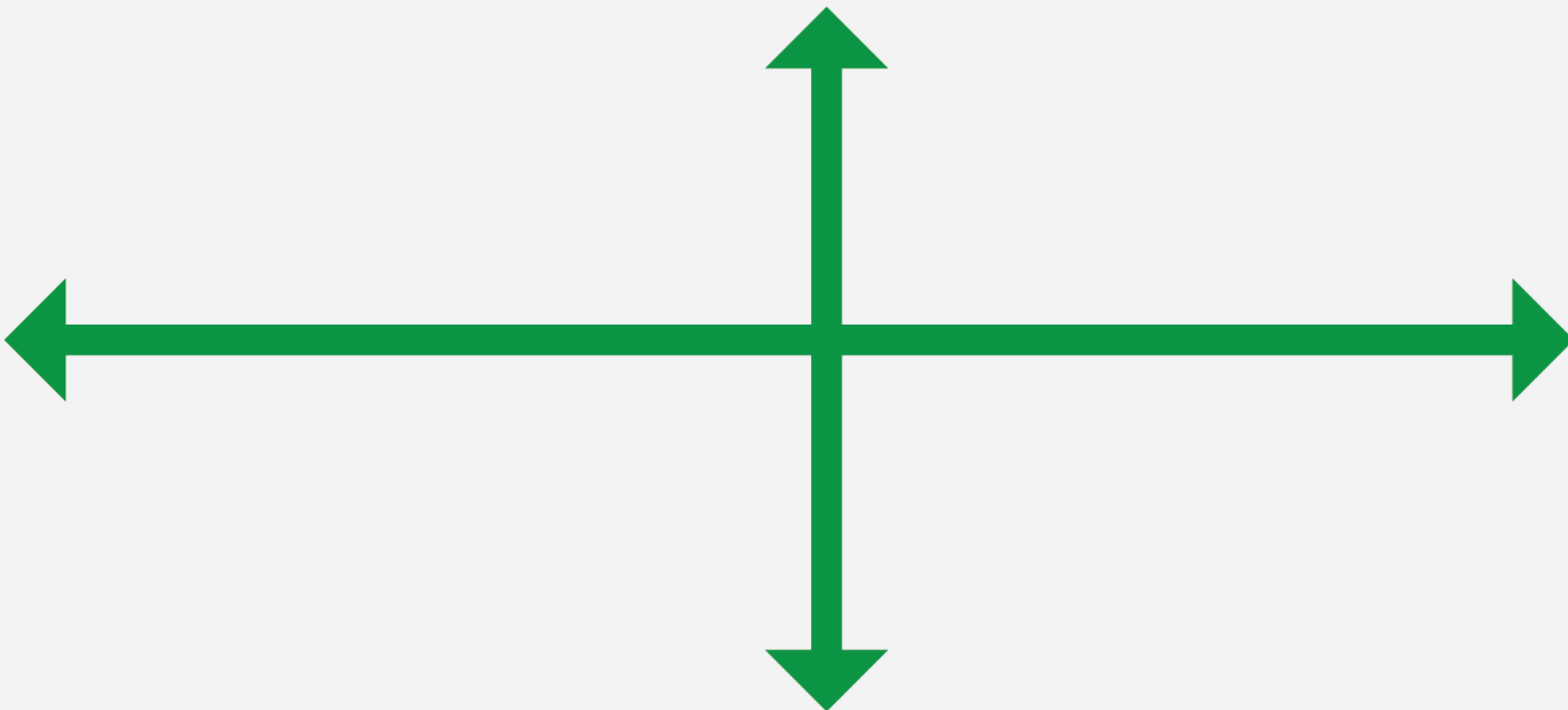
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Top-down / Centralised

Bottom-up / Decentralised

Active DSO

Traditional DNO

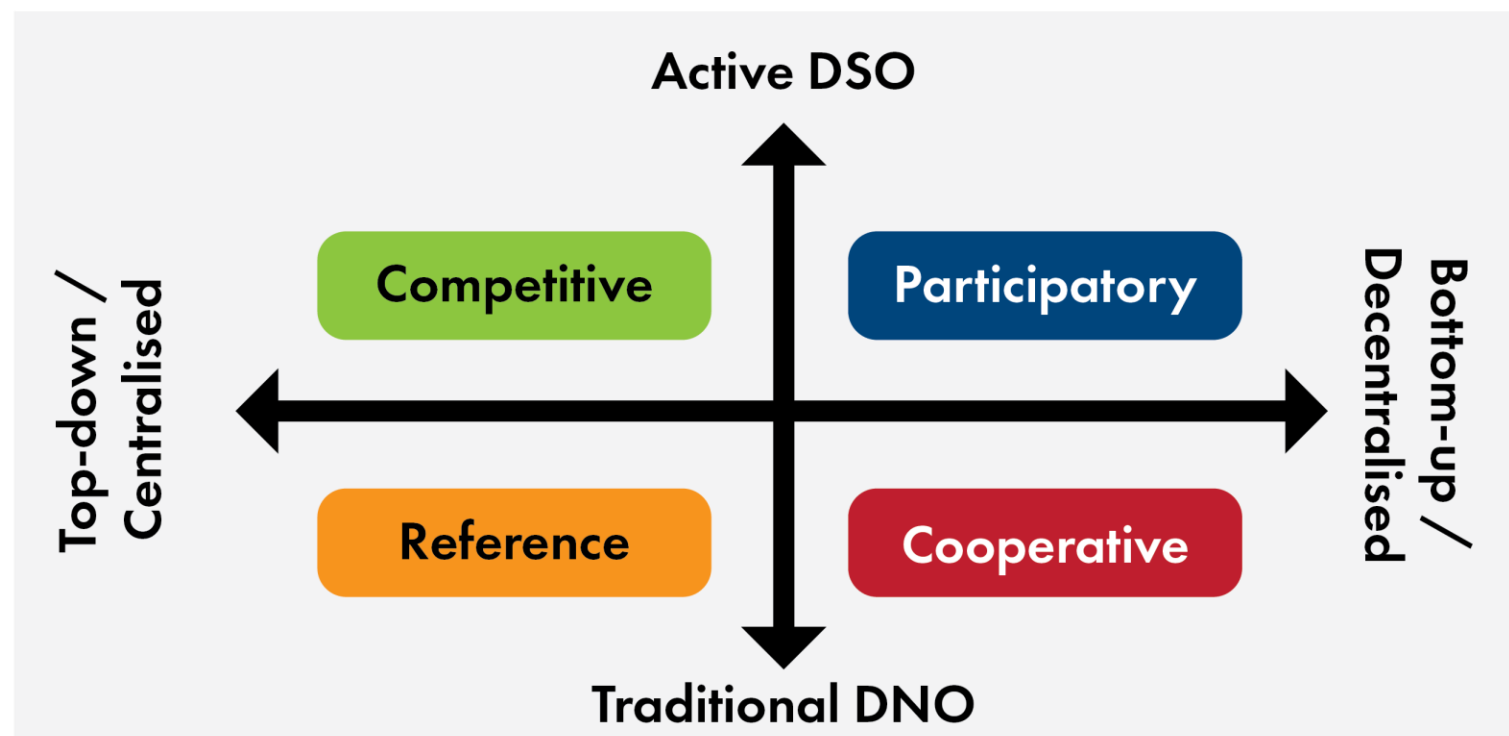




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- DSO actively monitors the grid and procures flexibility
- Regulation favours market-based approach
- Competition between aggregators, ECs and other parties for flexibility provision

- DSO actively monitors the grid, procures flexibility, and incentivises local coordination with a community-level grid tariff and/or connection agreement
- Regulation opens for multiple flexibility incentives (flexibility markets, community-level grid tariffs, connection agreements)
- EC manages assets and local coordination



- Business as usual: no interaction between EC and DNO
- No legal definition of energy communities
- Individual grid tariffs

- Regulation opens for incentives for local coordination with community-level grid tariff and/or connection agreements
- Innovative community-level energy market
- EC manages assets and local coordination



SINTEF

Further information

- Article presenting the Energy Community scenarios is under review in Elsevier Energy Strategy Reviews
- Preprint available:
 - Taxt, Henning and Bjarghov, Sigurd and Askeland, Magnus and Crespo del Granado, Pedro and Morch, Andrei and Degefa, Merkebu Zenefe and Rana, Rubi, Integration of Energy Communities in Distribution Grids: Development Paths for Local Energy Coordination. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=5033224> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.5033224>
- Contact:
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13:00-13:15

Closing remarks

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**THANK YOU ALL
FOR BEING **WITH US!****

Keep following **us on:**



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