

Citizens/REScoop 1

Chair

Tba

Presentation 1

Governance, local energy initiatives and (co)territorial policies in Rome : considerations regarding urban peripheries

Rome, urban peripheries, local initiatives, energy system

Sarah Lilia Baudry*, Margot Pellegrino**, H el ene Nessi***

*UPEM, Lab'Urba, sarah.lilia.baudry@extra-mail.fr

** UPEM, Lab'Urba, margot.pellegrino@u-pem.fr

*** Paris X Nanterre, LAVUE, nessi.h@gmail.com

This communication is to be put within the scope of « VITE ! : Villes et transitions  nerg tiques : enjeux, leviers, processus et  valuation prospective pluridisciplinaire » Agence Nationale de la Recherche- funded project. The case-study evaluated herein is Rome. The methodology consisted on the analysis of a forty-strong corpus of semi-structured interviews of different energy transition players (public agents, architects, private agents, associations, cooperatives), a reading of grey literature as well as on the study of projects within various city territories.

This article wishes to bring to light the policies designed in Rome and the need for one of the largest European cities in terms of surface area to better articulate social innovation in energetic system, governance and grassroots initiatives for the successful implementation of Energy Transition. In its periphery, the 'lack' of appropriate policies has generated surprising propositions from inhabitants wishing to face these « gaps ». Indeed, the inadequate governance and policies (lack of decentralization, rigid urbanism norm processing, fiscal incentives sometimes ineffective) as well as the introduction of the private market into the energy sector have allowed heterogeneous and various but real responses from civil society, with the (co)cooperation or not of the authorities. By focusing on the case of formerly illegal peripheral Roman zones (notably *toponomi* zones), we aim to underline the issue of energy stakes and their ambivalent aspects in these districts. Ex nihilo zones, sparsely populated, they are poorly linked to the various networks. In addition, urban amenities are weak and the flexibility from authorities limited. However, the self-governance of these zones and the local approach from population to the territory spark unequal but interesting initiatives from an energy point of view (in terms of building, social innovations, in the sectors of solar energy) notably due to the youngest generations that are aware of these issues and changes.

Presentation 2

Stakeholder demands for services with community battery storage in Germany

Keywords: community battery storage, smart storage services, urban energy solutions, stakeholder interviews

Authors: Dr. Swantje Gährs¹, Jan Knoefel²

¹ swantje.gaehrs@ioew.de, +49 30 884 594 59, Institute for ecological economy research (IÖW)

² jan.knoefel@ioew.de, +49 30 884 594 38, Institute for ecological economy research (IÖW)

Aim: The aim of the work is to formulate demands of different stakeholders regarding services with community storage in Germany. These demands can concern legal and regulatory framework as well as organizational structures or social equity. For a community storage, these demands are important since implementing them will always need to meet the expectations and constraints of different stakeholders involved.

Methodology: To get an overview on the demands we choose an approach involving two stages. First, we viewed the German literature on community energy storages as well as publications of political parties and other stakeholders and identified the main regulatory and political issues. Second, we carried out structured interviews in spring 2018 with municipalities, regional politics, energy suppliers, grid operators and storage manufacturers. Using the methods of qualitative content analysis, arguments and relevant aspects for battery storages will be identified. Our research will give an overview of demands of different stakeholders that have to be addressed when implementing a community battery storage, depending on the storage service that should be implemented.

Expected or obtained results: Both, the literature review and the interviews, show that community battery storages are always in competition with other options for storage or flexibility in general. Battery storages have to fulfil multiple services to optimize their utility. Moreover, it is visible that community energy storage in Germany is a complex field that has no clear definition in the German Energy Law. This has been addressed as one of the biggest obstacles in nearly every interview. Based on a first analysis of the interview data, we expect a variety of other issues (e.g. ecological, social or technical) that are important for community battery storages. Therefore, from this work we achieve a clear overview on the important issues for the different stakeholders.

Presentation 3

User expectations and attitudes towards community battery storage in Germany

Keywords: community battery storage, smart storage services, urban energy solutions, user needs, consumer

Authors: Dr. Esther Hoffmann¹, Franziska Mohaupt²

¹ Esther.hoffmann@ioew.de, +49 30 884 594 22, Institute for ecological economy research (IÖW)

² Franziska.mohaupt@ioew.de, +49 30 884 594 18, Institute for ecological economy research (IÖW)

The transition of the energy system in Germany (Energiewende) causes radical changes in energy production and consumption. It includes growing shares of renewables and of consumers producing their own energy. In addition, there is a need for different storage concepts and an increasing number of battery storages are installed in Germany, mainly in private households. Community storages are assumed to provide more flexibility. However, their application is limited and little is known about their acceptance.

We aim at identifying consumers' attitudes, expectations and needs regarding battery storages and potential services provided by storage systems. Our focus is on community battery storages. Our research questions are: What do citizens who own solar power plants expect from battery storages? Under which conditions are they willing to invest in storages and additional services? Under which conditions do they prefer a community solution?

We conduct empirical research applying different methods. In the beginning of 2018, we conducted a survey among inhabitants of two communities with community battery storages. In summer 2018, we will moreover realize an online survey among German citizens who own private or community solar power plants

So far, our results show that consumers are generally open to battery storages and perceive advantages such as an increased rate of self-sufficiency, increased independence from energy suppliers and reduced electricity cost. Moreover, normative motives such as contributing to mitigating climate change are important. The openness towards community storages seems to be related to personal attitudes and living conditions. For instance, people who live in apartments buildings or who already have a community solar power plant are more open towards community storages. Moreover, consumers express a need for additional services such as monitoring, information or energy management. Their interest in additional services however strongly relies on their perception on costs in comparison to potential savings.