

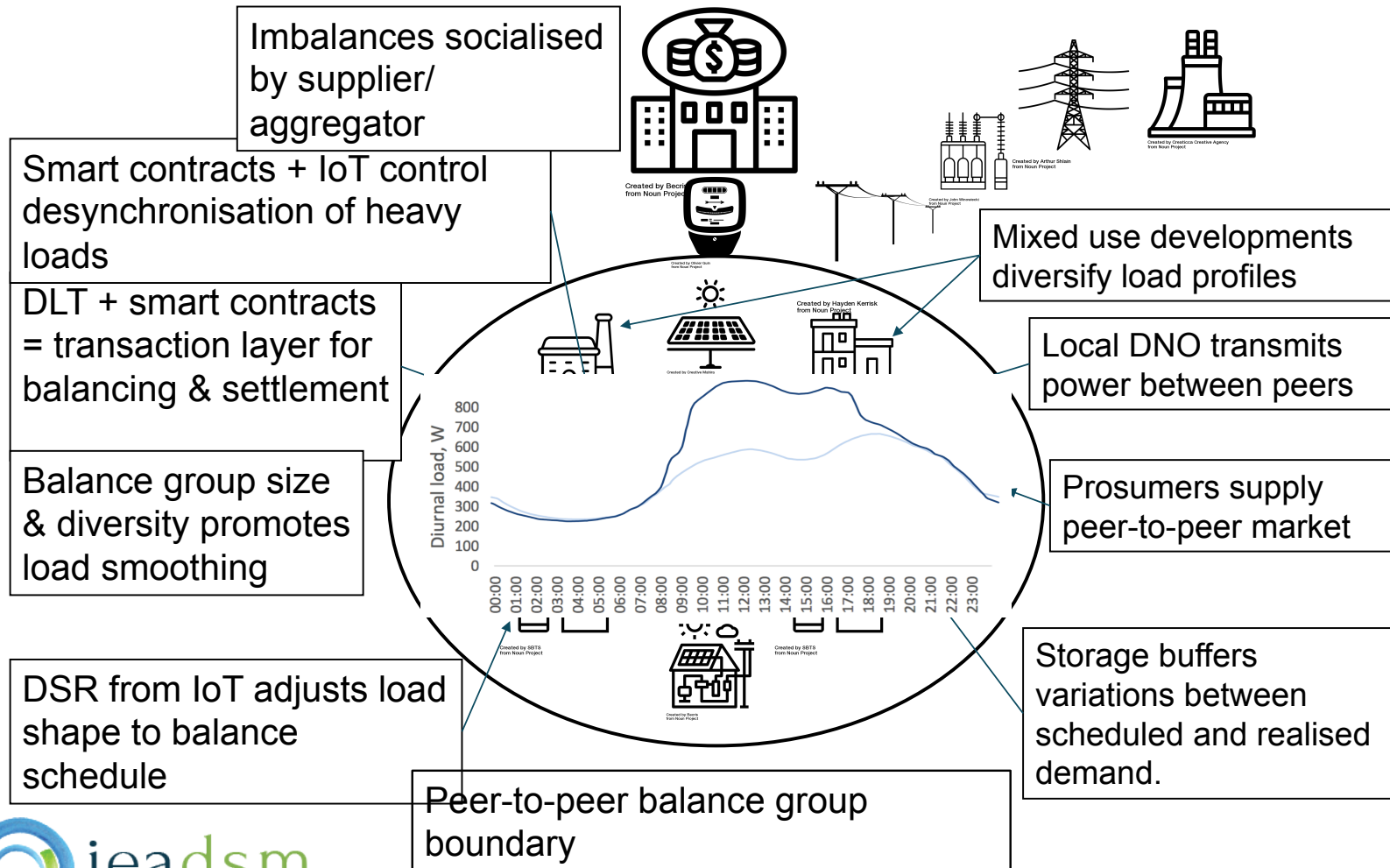


Peer-to-Peer and Community Self-Consumption Observatory

David Shipworth (DSM TCP ExCo advocate)



What?





Why?

- Draft EU Renewable Energy Directive (2016/0382(COD))
 - At the European level, community self-consumption is a right now being enshrined in European law. Article 21 states:
 - *“Member States shall ensure that renewable self-consumers...are entitled to...generate renewable energy, including for their own consumption, store and sell their excess production of renewable electricity, including through...peer-to-peer trading arrangements...”*
 - Agreement reached on 14 June. Awaiting formal approval by European Parliament and Council.
 - Ref:
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CONSIL:ST_10308_2018_INIT&from=EN
- Bloomberg reports China is planning for peer-to-peer trading within regions.
- Australia and New Zealand are deploying large scale trials
- USA has many transactive grid trials varying by state

Who & Where:

Expressions of interest to participate

• Research Organisations

- **UK:** UKR&I EnergyRev Consortium (funding outcome pending)
- **US:** SLAC Lab at Stanford University (US DOE National Laboratory); Purdue University Research Centre in Economics
- **Germany:** European School of Management and Technology – Berlin
- **Colombia:** Universidad EIA – Envisado; Externado University of Colombia, Bogotá
- **Australia:** Monash University; UNSW; Victoria University
- **Israel:** Interdisciplinary Center (IDC) Herzliya
- **Italy:** European University Institute
- **France:** Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne; Université Bretagne Sud

Expressions of interest in participating

- **DSM ExCo Member countries**
 - Australia; Ireland; Netherlands; Sweden; Switzerland; UK and USA
- **Organisations**
 - World Economic Forum; Energy Web Foundation



What?:

- **Aim and objectives:**

- Establish a pre-competitive framework and global community for collaborative working with government, regulators, industry and consumers
- Elicit policy makers' evidence needs for regulatory change
- Study the relationship between the design of CSC & P2P market structures and energy policy outcomes.
- Identify factors leading to uptake of CSC & P2P models in different contexts and construct a 'Readiness Index' feeding into the IEA & CEM
- Bring new countries and companies into the DSM TCP
- Produce outputs for the IEA Global Exchange Platform



When?

- **Preparatory Phase: 2018-10 to 2019-04**
 - Obs. Prep. Phase Mtg - 2018-Q4
 - DSM ExCo - 2019-04
- **Working Phase: 2019-04 to 2022-04**
 - 2019
 - CSC Obs Kickoff Mtg - 2019-05
 - DSM ExCo - 2019-10; CSC Obs Mtg - 2019-11
 - 2020
 - DSM ExCo - 2020-04; CSC Obs Mtg - 2020-05
 - DSM ExCo - 2020-10; CSC Obs Mtg - 2020-10
 - 2021
 - DSM ExCo - 2021-04; CSC Obs Mtg - 2021-05
 - DSM ExCo - 2021-10; CSC Obs Mtg - 2021-11
 - 2022
 - DSM ExCo - 2022-04; CSC Obs Mtg - 2022-04
- **Reporting Phase: 2022-04 to 2022-10**
 - DSM ExCo - 2022-10 Final report.

How?

- **Theory:**
 - Theory-driven systematic review (Pawson & Tilley 1997) plus Expert elicitation (O'Hagan 1998) generates:
 - Defining criteria of CSC & P2P projects
 - Develop case-study screening criteria
 - Develop common case-study analysis framework.
 - Understanding of varying 'policy epistemologies' (Cooper 2018)
- **Data:**
 - Global case-study selection and analysis
 - Selection of cases against screening criteria
 - Application of common analysis framework
- **Analysis:**
 - Qualitative Comparative Analysis (Ragin 2014)
 - Identification of comparative importance of common contextual factors in policy, regulatory, technical or social environments.
- **Outputs:**
 - Country level reports
 - Common success factors reports by context
 - Policy and regulation; Technical environment; Social environment
 - CSC and P2P 'readiness index' (Parasuraman 2000)
- **Detailed workplan to be developed in Preparatory Phase.**

Any Questions?