

Smart sector Integration in the EnR network

Assessment of implementation status, opportunities, challenges and priorities

EnR Full meeting 18th February 2021 Frank Klinckenberg & Jacques Kimman



## **Smart Sector Integration** & the EnR network

#### Smart Sector Integration is:

- Essential for reaching climate neutrality in an effective way
- Enabling the Renovation Wave and Just Transition
- Crucial for the European Green Deal
- Multi-directional, top-down and bottom up, with vertical integration ((local) governments, producers and consumers) and horizontal integration (between sectors)
- Becoming a priority for most countries and agencies



## **Smart Sector Integration** & the EnR network

#### **Smart Sector Integration** is:

- Only at energy agencies the sectoral policy instruments and the cross-sectoral knowledge and networks come together
- EnR agencies are all tasked with facilitating integrated energy systems, pre-selecting business cases e.g. for the EIB
- Agencies are learning valuable lessons about smart sector integration



# Assessment of implementation status, opportunities, challenges and priorities

- Task force to provide more insights into EnR member activities
- Analysis based on information by members:
  - Homework
  - Interviews
  - Task force discussions
  - Thinking group meeting
- Report to present overview of common opportunities, challenges, priorities
- Suggestions for follow-up activities



## Smart Sector Integration in EnR countries

#### Countries:

- Have made smart sector integration a core part of sustainable energy plans / climate strategies
- Build on past experience with district heating, waste heat use, renewable energy integration, electrification
- Link smart sector integration to urban development and industrial areas
- Connect transport with urban and renewable energy
- Integrate economic and energy developments



## **Opportunities & Challenges** for Smart sector Integration

#### Eight opportunities & challenges identified

#### 1. New business models

**Opportunity**: expand commercial potential of energy transition **Challenge**: little experience with business models across sectoral borders and rewarding societal benefits

#### 2. Regulatory restrictions and sandboxes

**Opportunity**: test new regulatory systems

**Challenge**: redefining regulations needed to serve public goals and safeguarding interests of all parties



## **Opportunities & Challenges** for Smart sector Integration

#### Eight opportunities & challenges identified

3. The role of energy communities

**Opportunity**: provide a structure for new forms of organisation **Challenge**: structures underdeveloped, little experience with business risks and communities need facilitation to absorb lessons and find effective forms of organisation

4. Problem owner and conveyor of parties

**Opportunity**: Opportunities for many parties

**Challenge**: No automatic mandate, no coordination, no natural source of funding for initiatives



## **Opportunities & Challenges** for Smart sector Integration

#### Eight opportunities & challenges identified

5. Blending public and private investments

Opportunity: Increased effectiveness, new possibilities

**Challenge**: Non-aligned rules for different types of investment, no mechanism for allocating benefits and losses

6. The role of (heat) networks

**Opportunity**: New collaborations, new forms of energy and financial optimisation

**Challenge**: Lack of regulatory framework, poor fit with normal regulations for utilities



## **Opportunities & Challenges** for Smart sector Integration

#### Eight opportunities & challenges identified

7. Diversification of energy carriers and e-fuels

**Opportunity**: New opportunities exchange, store and use renewable energy

Challenge: Technology and business models being developed

8. Social justice in energy transition

**Opportunity**: Shifting boundaries between public and private investments, creating new ways to include all parts of society **Challenge**: No policy or business framework for rebalancing

investments



## Conclusions: Priorities for continued development

- 1. Researching and piloting new business models
  - Risk & benefit allocation
  - Boundaries public private
  - Crossing sectoral boundaries
  - Legal and regulatory barriers
- 2. Key role of local energy exchange networks
  - · Which networks where, for which sectors?
  - Public and private interests in exchange networks
  - Financing: who, when, for how long?
  - Regulatory regimes?
  - Role of networks for an affordable transition?



## Conclusions: Priorities for continued development

- 3. Developing the framework for energy communities
  - Need for communities in various sectors?
  - Ways to organise and regulate?
  - Role in inclusiveness and affordability of energy transition?
- Finding new ways to assure affordability of decarbonised integrated energy systems
  - Assessing current participation, full spectrum of parties?
  - Investment needs and capacities?
  - Costs and benefits over time?
  - Shifting boundaries benefiting or hindering an affordable transition?



#### Recommendations

- Continue with the EnR Task Force on Smart Sector Integration
- Regularly update country Factsheets on SSI, (plus reassess opportunities and challenges)
- Share Final Report with European and national policy makers and brief them on EnRs shared experiences with Smart Sector Integration



#### Recommendations

**Organise** a series of **workshops** on the following priorities:

- New business
- Local energy exchange networks
- Energy communities
- Affordability of decarbonised, integrated energy systems

- Regulatory sandboxes
- Financing methods for smart sector integration
- Stakeholder engagement and coalition building
- The role of new energy fuels



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Thank you for your attention