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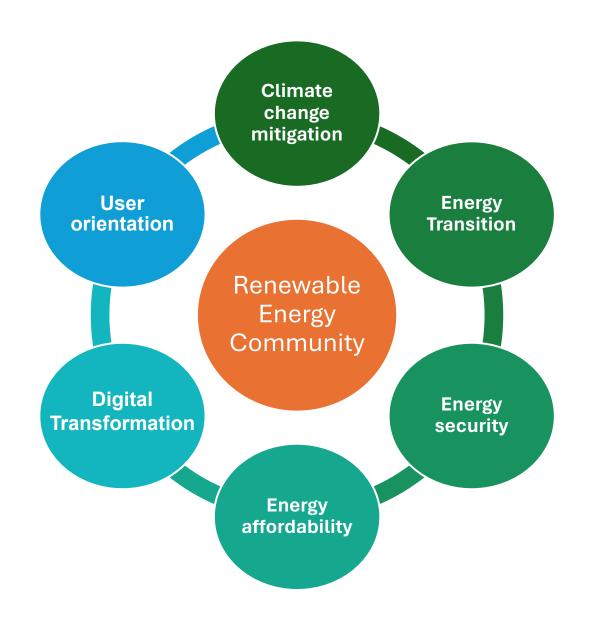


Exploring Pathways for Progressing Renewable Energy Communities in Poland: Insights from Comprehensive Interviews

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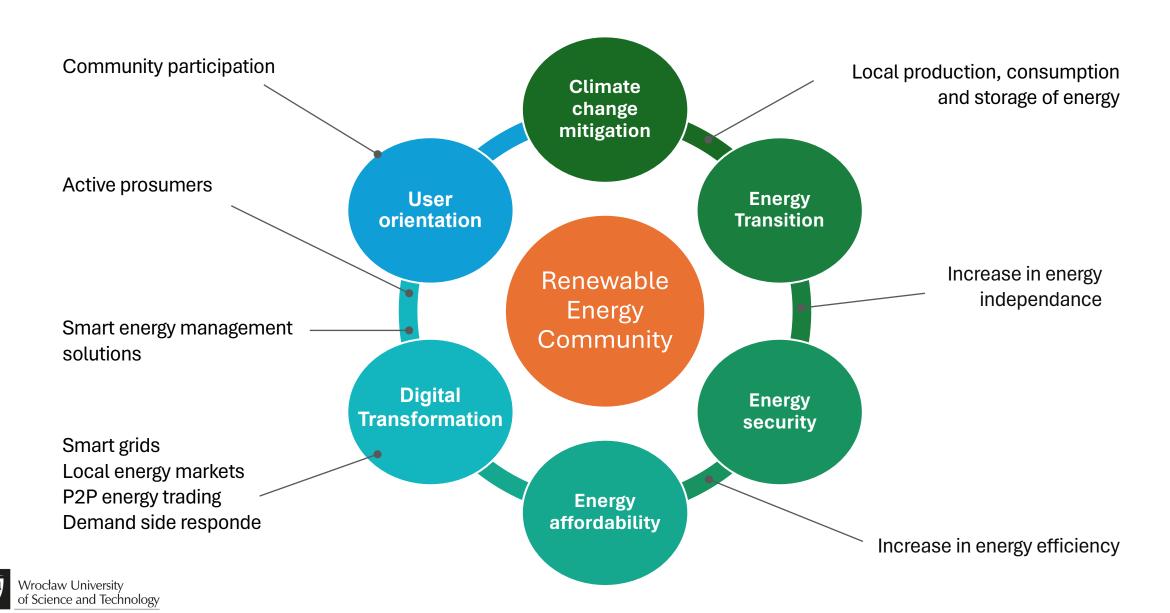
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REC's triggers

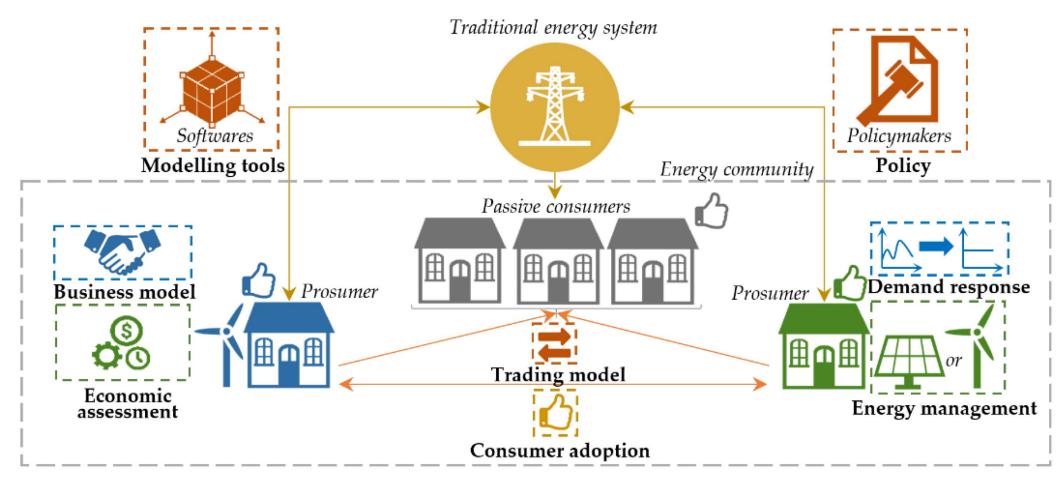




REC concept



REC concept

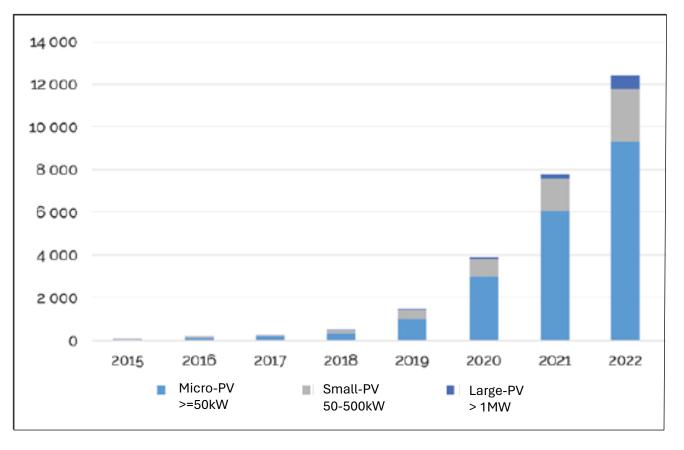


Source: Lazdins, R.; Mutule, A.; Zalostiba, D. PV Energy Communities—Challenges and Barriers from a Consumer Perspective: A Literature Review. Energies 2021, 14, 4873. https://doi.org/10.3390/en14164873



Why Poland?

- Unprecedented growth rate of PV micro-installations
- Regulated electricity prices for households
- Low level of smart metering rollout
- Low social trust



Source: https://portalkomunalny.pl/plus/artykul/rynek-fotowoltaiki-w-polsce-w-2023-r/



Aim and methodology

CHASE Project

Chances and directions for the development of **s**mart **e**nergy communities in Poland based on emprical and simulation research (CHASE)

Aim of this research

Assessing prosumers'
and experts insights into
Renewable Energy
Communitiy
and
incentives and barriers
impacting their
participation

Methodology

- Literature review
- Semi-structured in-depth interviews:
 - 16 with current or prospective prosumers
 - 14 with experts
- Bronfenbrenner's socioecological model
- PESTEL Analysis
- Thematic analysis in MAXQDA Software



Prosumers and potential prosumers - sample description

Gender:

M - male,

F - female,

Education:

H - higher education,

S - secondary education;

Residence:

V - a village;

ST - a small town (< 30,000 inh.)

T - a town (30,000 - 100,000 inh.)

LC - a large city (>100,000 inh.)

House:

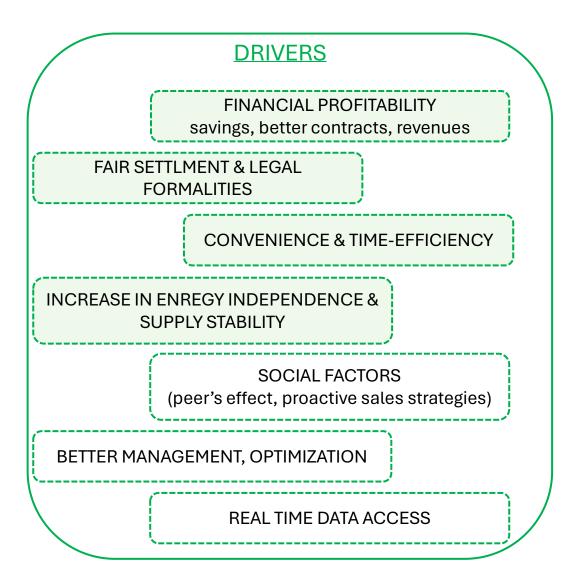
DH - a detached house,

SdH - a semi-detached house

Subgroup	Label	Gender	Age	Education	Occupation	Residence	House
Long	L1	М	56	S	Production Manager	ST	DH
-term Prosumers	L2	F	54	Н	Teacher	V	DH
Prosumers	L3	F	30	Н	Farmer	V	DH
	L4	F	42	S	Medical Services	Т	SdH
	L5	М	58	S	Transport Services	V	DH
Short	S1	М	35	Н	Manager in Mining Industry	ST	DH
-term	S2	М	42	Н	Teacher	Т	DH
Prosumers	S3	М	55	Н	IT Specialist	V	DH
	S4	М	38	Н	Production Manager	ST	SdH
	S5	М	34	Н	Lab Technician	Т	DH
Potential	P1	М	32	S	Catering Activity	Т	SdH
Prosumers	P2	М	33	Н	Physiotherpist	ST	SdH
	P3	М	49	Н	Business Analyst	V	SdH
	P4	М	39	S	IT Specialist	LC	DH
	P5	F	42	S	Clerk	V	DH
	P6	М	40	Н	Logitics	ST	DH



Results - Key drivers to participation in REC for prosumers



"If participating in REC is cheaper than selling excess energy to the grid, it would be appealing" (P2)

"Well thought out, so that one does not benefit more while the other benefit less" (L1) "Clear rules and regulations for the donation and collection of energy" (S3)

"That would be ok, so that this app controls itself" (L5)

"Greater independence of a community, coverage of demand even in case of power system failure" (S5)



Results – Key barriers to participation in REC for prosumers

BARRIERS

NOVELTY & COMPLEXITY OF SOLUTION

Legal UNCERTAINTY

LIMITIED SOCIAL TRUST ineffective communication, mistrust, suspicion, frauds

LACK OF TRUST & ACCESS TO NEW TECHNOLOGIES

ENERGY SECURITY & SUPPLY

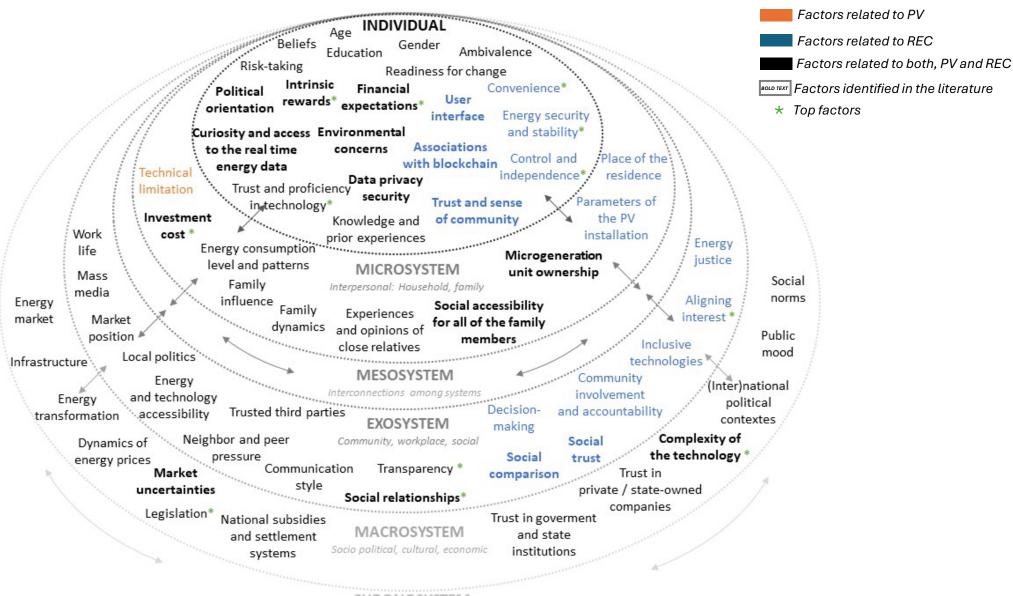
"I feel uncertain because it is something that does not exist at the moment" (S4)

"Regulations should be simple. Our regulations are so complex that we look for holes in the whole thing and look for workarounds to get around the regulation" (P5)

"How to divide this electricity so that it is enough for everyone, and no one has complaints?" (P5)



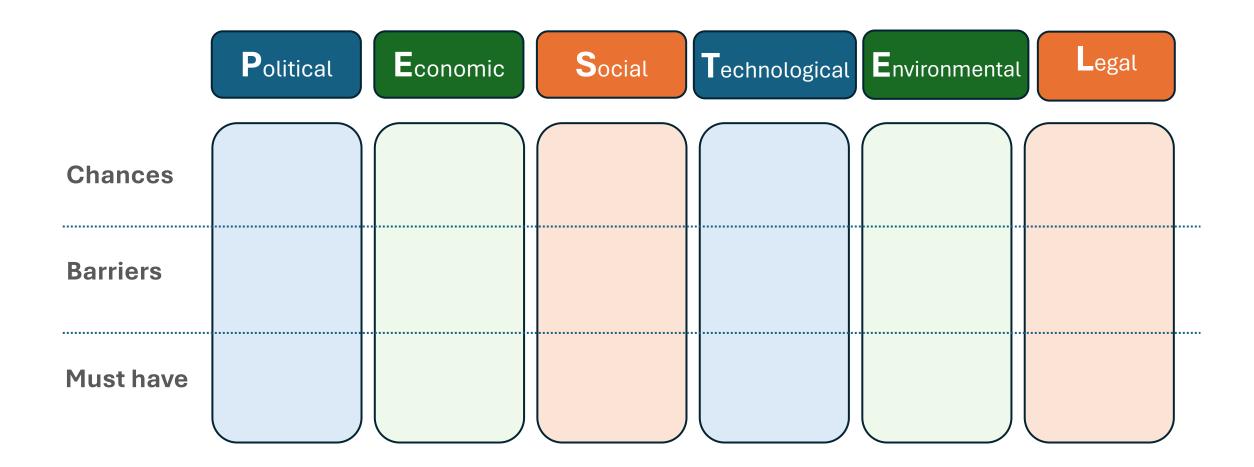
Bronfenbrenner's socio-ecological model



Experts - sample description

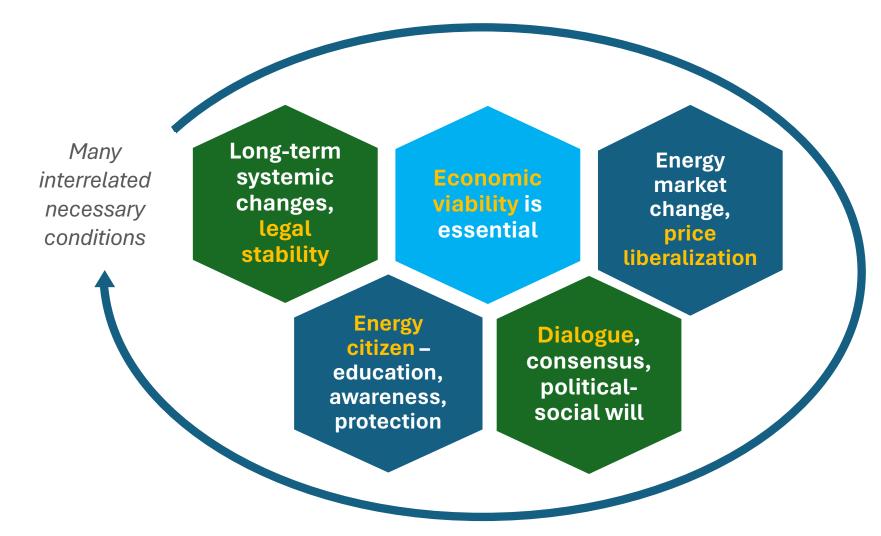
	Policy creation, implementation & examination	Managing a company in the energy sector	Energy cooperatives & clusters	R&D in industry / Academia	IT solutions/ technology innovation	Environmental & climate protection	Social aspects / energy poverty
E1	Х						
E2				X		X	X
E3		Х	X				
E4					X		X
E5				X	X	X	
E6		Х					
E7	Х			X			
E8		Х					
E9		Х			X		
E10		Х			X		
E11			x				Х
E12				X			
E13		Х	Х				
E14	Х	Х					

PESTEL Analysis





PESTEL Analysis



Key takeaways



Operational REC model should be flexible and individually tailored to the characteristics of the REC stakeholders and local conditions



€ Economic viability of REC is essential



Effective REC management is crucial



Need for appropriate communication strategies (i.e. cohort effect, generational differences) and pilot projects

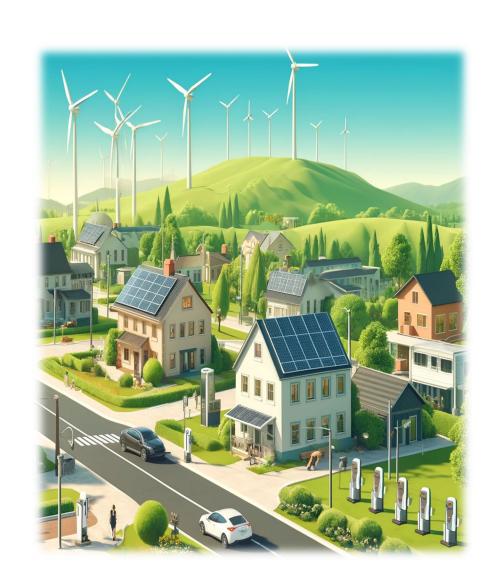


Similarity of drivers & barriers for PV and REC adoption



Prosumers as advocates of REC solutions







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