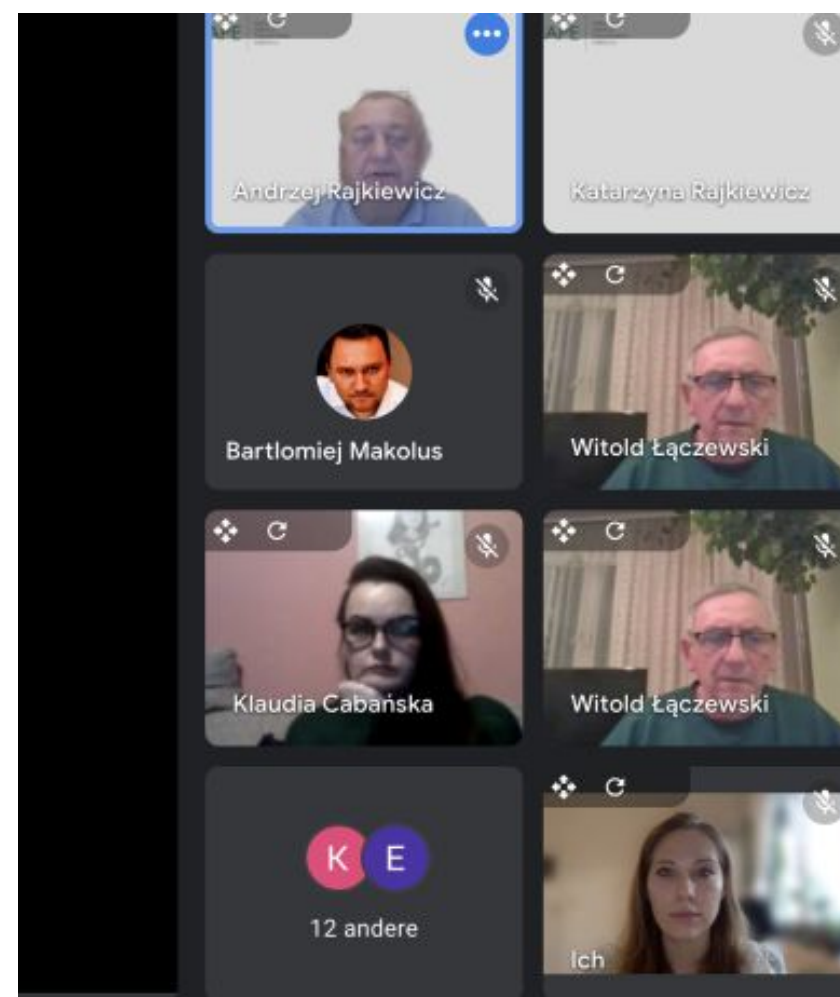


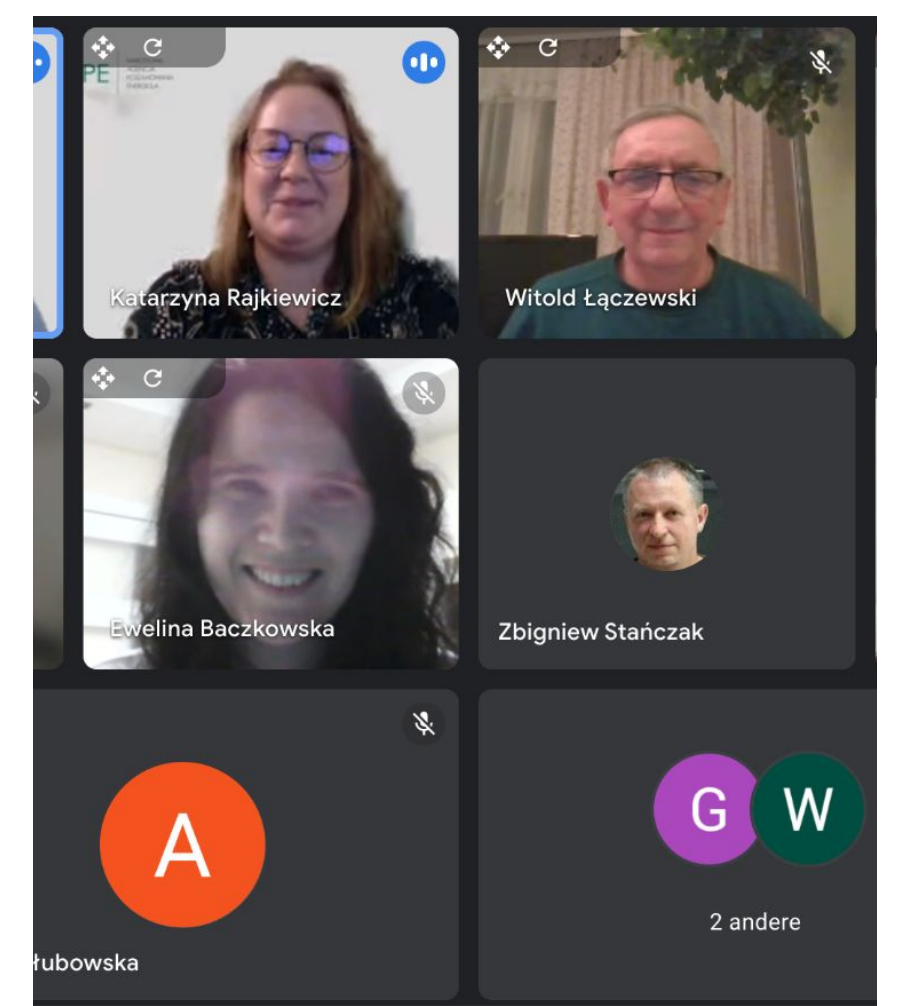
## Szaserow (Poland)

The workshop took place online in February 2022 and the interest in the housing association (HA) "Szaserow" was very high. The main objective of the workshop was to present current situation of HA "Szaserow" from the technical point of view – which buildings can be used for PV and how can those be used to address overall need of the inhabitant through creation of energy community. Half of the participants were already keen to invest in PV panels. Main positive comments focused on the reduction of CO2 emission and on being more ecological and sustainable as energy consumers. The majority of participants was willing to invest 4000 pln in the short term (approximately 800 €). The group was already well informed about RES usage and the questions were mostly technical – payback time, maintenance costs, service life and location of the PV. Participants underlined how the shortening of the payback time to 5 years could increase the overall interest from inhabitants. There were even some suggestions to install small wind turbines in order to generate more energy. In conclusion HA "Szaserow" is ready to work and be engaged in creation of the energy community.



## Beli Bartoka (Poland)

Beli Bartoka is a residential building with 128 apartments housing 1500 residents, 4 commercial premises and 150 square meters of underground garages. The building gets frequently modernized with the goal of reducing the overall energy consumption. The results that emerged from the workshop relates to the administrative barriers that strongly deter the emergence of LCEs in Poland, the regulatory limitations at the national and regional level and the fact that the data collection is often interrupted due to external factors not dependent on end-users or building managers.

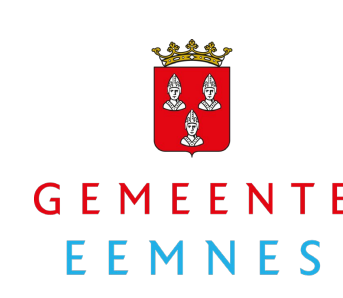


## Firenze (Italy)

In April 2022 a workshop was organised on site, on a communal premise where the local citizens regularly meet. Next to the residents, representatives of the municipality as well as of the DSO were invited to join. The scenarios revolved around the new legislation for renewable energy communities in Italy, which subsidies PV installations in a REC as well as economic incentives for collectively self-consumed energy. The evaluation results have shown that a larger EC that would include a bigger part of the neighbourhood complies more with the objectives of all stakeholders than the smaller one currently under consideration. It was also clear that a scenario in which no energy is exchanged and people only consume their self-produced energy, scores worse on almost all selected objectives than an EC scenario.



## Consortium



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