



Énergie citoyenne et financement participatif en France et en Allemagne

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❑ Community energy, « citizen » energy, participative projects : a diversity of participatory models but **no clear definition in both Germany and France**

❑ **Germany :**

- broad definition : includes individual owners (citizens), community energy projects and farmers, participative investment funds and minority shares
- strict definition : only individual owners and community energy projects (with majority ownership)

❑ **France :**

- « citizen energy projects »: collective community projects with local ownership (citizens and/or local authorities) but does not include projects owned by individual citizens / households
- RES crowdfunding: financial participation in RES projects, mostly with limited duration (<5 years) and no shared ownership

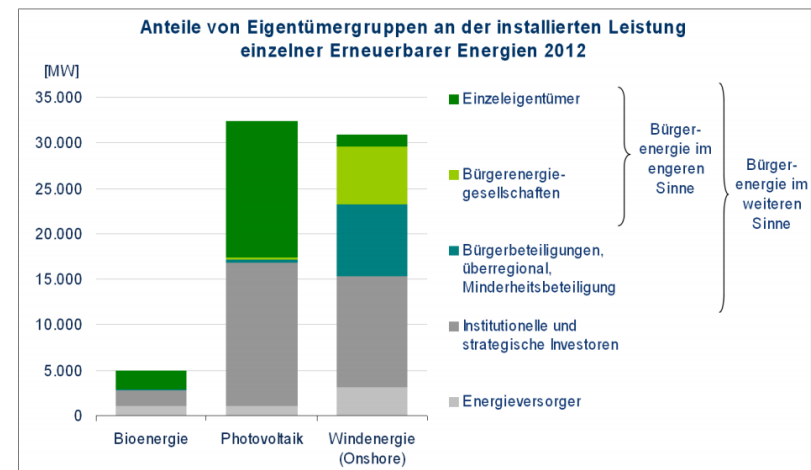
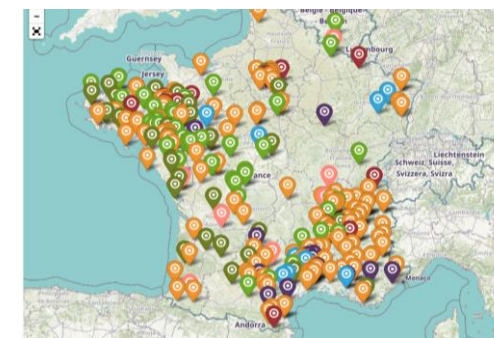
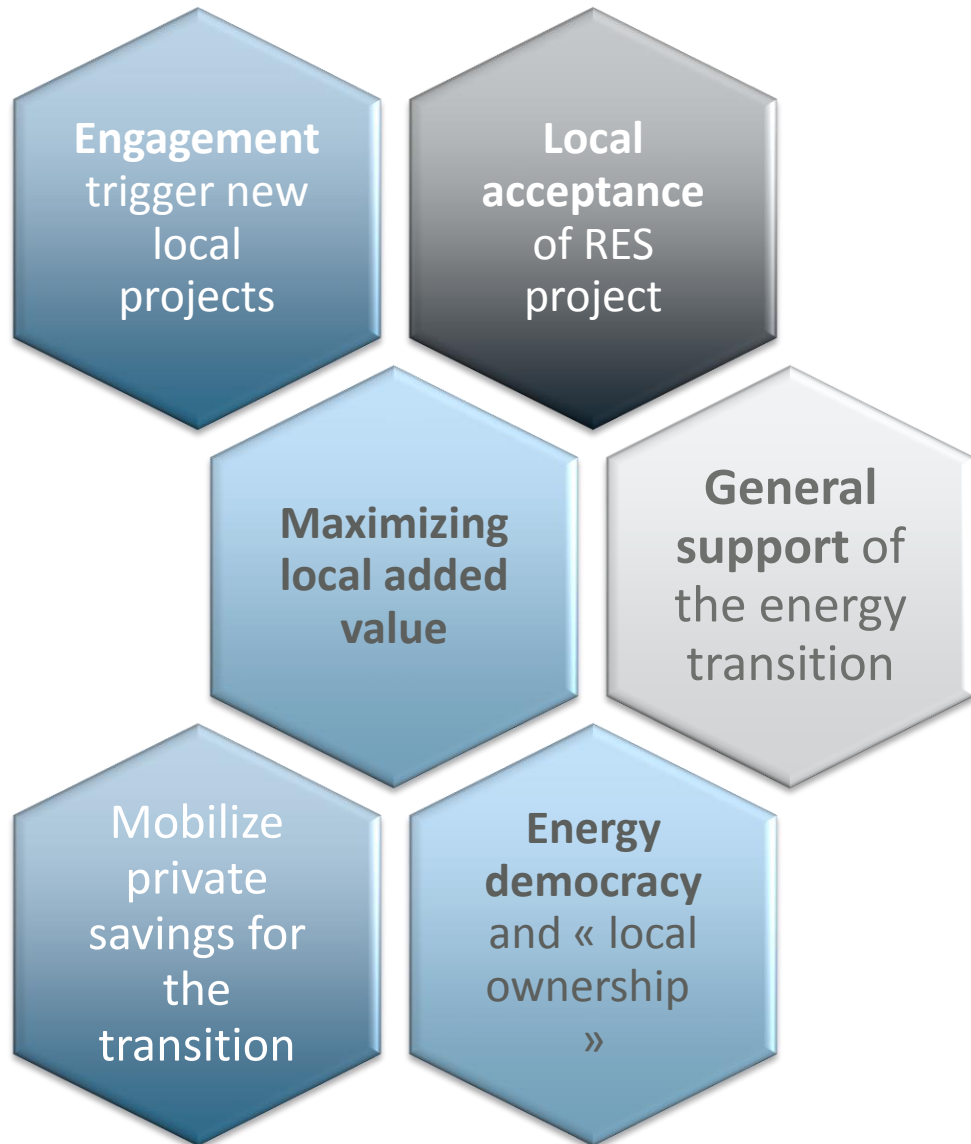


Abbildung 7: Anteile an der installierten Leistung einzelner Erneuerbarer Energien (Quelle: trend:research)

[Leuphana / Trend:Research 2013](#)



[Carte Energie Partagée](#)



- Growing expectation on local participation and ownership from citizens and local authorities
- A lot of expected benefits but no clear empirical validation : *in general, and considering potential differences between participatory models*
- Utilitarian vs. normative approach : a means to an end or an objective in itself ?
- Uncertainty : local ownership is an enabling factor but no guarantee for full local acceptance



Emergence of citizen and participative energy projects

Strong role of local energy companies (ca. 900)

Limited role of (remaining) local energy companies

Essential role of citizen mobilization in the uptake of the *Energiewende*

Citizen involvement remains weak in early stages

Community energy projects become a major actor for RES development starting in the early 2000s

First community energy projects realized in the 2010s and remain an innovative market niche

Current developments

Citizen energy : up to 40 % of installed RES capacities (2016)

Citizen energy : 300 mostly smallscale projects (<1 % of total RES capacities)

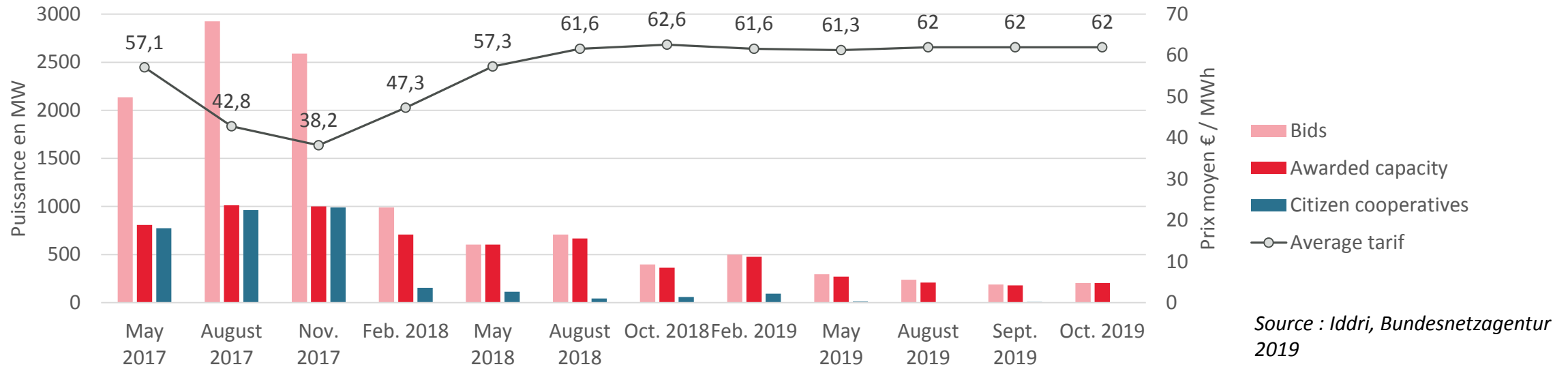
RES « crowdfunding » virtually non existent

RES crowdfunding quickly growing and representing majority of « participative » RES projects

Uncertainty over future of citizen RES projects in national tendering schemes

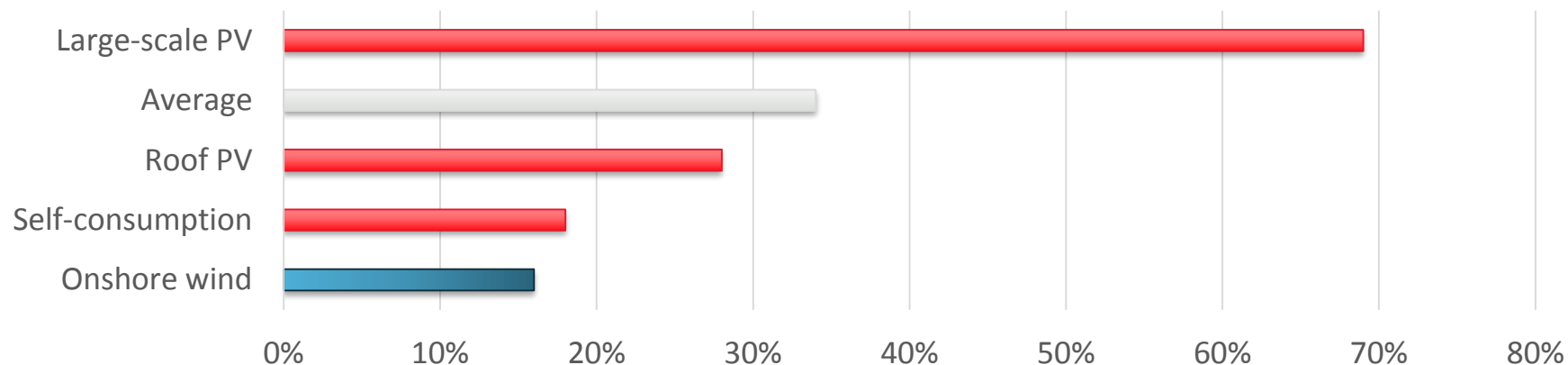
	Preferential conditions for citizen energy cooperatives GERMANY	Participatory bonus in RES tenders FRANCE
General Design	Specifically for onshore wind tenders (2017)	All RES-E tenders since 2016
Target	Projects owned to 50 % by local actors	Projects including local funding from citizens and local authorities
Min. duration of criteria	2 years	3 years
Incentives	Pay-as-clear Smaller financial guarantees <i>(Bidding without environmental permit)</i> <i>(Longer realisation period)</i>	Financial bonus of 1 to 3 € per MWh over whole project duration

Results of onshore wind tenders in Germany 2017-2019



- Artificially high share of « community energy projects » in 2017, due to misuse of the scheme by industrial developers (98 % of awarded projects in 2017)
- Share of community energy projects has strongly decreased after the reform of 2018 (2 % of awarded capacities in 2019)
- The end of citizen energy projects, despite being a « success story » of the Energiewende?**
- Local acceptance is increasingly a challenge ... and might induce a new interest in local participation schemes?

Share of awarded projects in national RES tenders using the participative bonus since 2016-2018



- Overall, 34 % of awarded projects in national RES tenders use the participative bonus
- High discrepancy between RES technologies:** mostly large-scale PV, very low share for onshore wind, despite being the primary target
- Developers mostly use the 3€/MWh option : more attractive despite stricter conditions
- Governmental reform to « link » involvement of local actors in funding and governance of projects has increased complexity without producing actual change in terms of local « ownership » of projects
- Clear need to provide a better differentiation between « crowdfunding » and « locally developed and owned » projects**

- ❑ Growing awareness on the need of a « just » transition and local participation to increase acceptance of individual projects and of the transition in general
- ❑ Despite its initial success and benefits, community energy not yet perceived as a game-changer or « must-have » condition of the transition on the political level

Renewable energy communities in the EU RES Directive :

- clear focus on locally owned and controlled projects
- national implementation and potential impact on support schemes ?
- Level of ambition and long-term objectives ?



Merci pour votre attention

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- Rüdinger (2019) : *Les projets participatifs et citoyens d'énergies renouvelables en France : état des lieux et recommandations.* [IDDRI Study N°03/19](#)
- Energy Cities (2018) : *La réappropriation locale de l'énergie en Europe.* [Etude Energy Cities](#)
- Rüdinger et al. (2018) : *Évaluation de l'état d'avancement de la transition bas-carbone en France.* [IDDRI Study N°12/2018](#)