

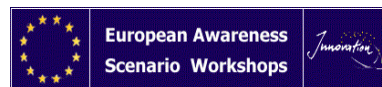


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REPORT

Transfer Workshop in Warsaw, Poland

26th September 2019



This report has been prepared by Rosalind Brown (seecon Ingenieure GmbH)

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1. Transfer Workshop in Warsaw, Poland

The Transfer Workshop presented in this report has been realised within the range of activities planned under Work Package 5 of the WinWind project (Learning laboratories: transfer and validation of best practices), aimed at transferring the best practices and measures, analysed and selected by the project consortium, to targeted Wind Energy Scarce Regions identified (WESRs, as “learning regions”), focusing on community participation and engagement. The transfer workshop was addressed to a wide range of relevant stakeholders in Poland, representing: Public Administrators/Decision Makers; Experts and Technicians; Citizens and Associations. It was organised by Krajowa Agencja Poszanowania Energii S.A. (KAPE) and FU Berlin in co-operation with seecon Ingenieure GmbH.

To realise the Learning laboratories foreseen in the WP5 - aimed at the transfer and validation of best practices - some preparatory actions have been made:

- Selection of the best practise case study (chosen from best practices portfolio) to be transferred to the Wind Energy Scarce Target Regions (WESR, as “learning regions”);
- Creation of transfer teams consisting of stakeholders and market actors from the WESR and mentoring experts from the WinWind consortium and partner countries with implemented best practices;
- Preparation of Transfer Management Plans with the support of the mentoring experts and the country desks of the “learning regions”.

The transfer workshop was held on Thursday, September 26th in the KAPE Office in Warsaw, Poland and comprised two parts. The transfer workshop was a follow on Transfer following on from the Transfer Visit which took place when the Latvian and Polish transfer teams were in Schleswig-Holstein, which included a transfer workshop itself, accompanying site visits to the community wind farm in Neuenkirchen, a dialogue with the manager of a community wind farm in the neighbouring village of Süderdeich (who is also chairman of the foundation “Children of the Wind”) which disburses part of revenues from the wind farm to social projects. Finally, the delegates were given the opportunity to discuss and build a dialogue with mentoring experts from the Ministry of Energy Transition of Schleswig-Holstein and the Chairman of the regional branch of the German Wind Energy Association (who is managing director of the cross-border community wind farm Grenzstrom Vintved in Northern Friesland, which has also been analysed in the WinWind best practice case



study. The Transfer Workshop began with an introduction to the WinWind Project followed by an introduction to the Community Wind Farm in Neuenkirchen as the Best Practise Case Study. The chairman, Reimer Schoof, joined the Transfer Workshop in Poland via Skype as a Mentoring Expert and to aid in the discussion of Community Wind Farms in general.

The first part of the workshop, an introduction to the Schleswig-Holstein regional context and the wind farm itself as well as a more detailed explanation of the land lease model and the revolving fund for wind farms available through the regional government.

The second part was dedicated to the details of the planning process and practical questions of active and passive financial participation of the citizens. The main purpose of the transfer workshop was knowledge transfer and capacity building. However, the workshop included an interactive session with elements of the learning lab approach developed by the Work Package 5 leader (Ecoazioni).

The workshop was attended by Stakeholders from across Poland and the Project Partners from Germany, Latvia, Spain and Poland as well as the mentoring expert, Reimer Schoof the managing director of the community wind farm in Neuenkirchen, via Skype. The workshop began with an introduction from Project Coordinator Rosaria Di Nucci who led a short discussion “Community owner wind farms in Poland – distant future or imminent opportunity” this was followed by an introduction to the Community Wind Farm of Neuenkirchen, further details of which can be found in the Report “1st Transfer Workshop in Germany, Schleswig-Holsten 25th – 26th August 2019”.



2. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Name	Position	Organization	Function
Rosaria di Nucci	Project coordinator	Freie Universität Berlin, Environmental Policy Research Centre	Project Coordinator
Anna Will	Researcher	Freie Universität Berlin, Environmental Policy Research Centre	WinWind Consortium
Michael Krug	Researcher	Freie Universität Berlin, Environmental Policy Research Centre	WinWind Consortium
Rosalind Brown	Expert	Seecon Ingenieure GmbH	WinWind Consortium
Aija Zučika	Project manager	Latvian Environmental Investment Fund	WinWind Consortium
Ivars Kudreņickis	Researcher	Institute of Physical Energetics	WinWind Consortium
Massimo Bastiani	Expert	Ecoazioni	WinWind Consortium
Piotr Nowakowski	Researcher	Krajowa Agencja Poszanowania Energii S.A.	WinWind Consortium
Ryszard Wnuk	Researcher	Krajowa Agencja Poszanowania Energii S.A.	WinWind Consortium
Ewaryst Hille			
Arthur Hinsch	Researcher	ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability	WinWind Consortium
Magdalena Kałęcka	Expert	URE	Expert Delegation Member
Andrzej Koniecko	Expert		Expert Delegation Member
Włodzimierz Ehrenhalt	Expert	Stowarzyszenie Energii Odnawialnej	Expert Delegation Member
Roland Schumann	Expert	Asociación Canaria de Energías Renovables	Expert Delegation Member
Roksana Szymalska	Expert	Ministerstwo Energii	Expert Delegation Member
Aneta Wiczerzak-Krusinska	Expert	Polskie Stowarzyszenie Energetyki Wiatrowej	Expert Delegation Member
Aija Zucika		Latvian Environmental Investment Fund	WinWind Consortium
Tomasz Chmiel	Expert	Ministerstwo Energii	Expert Delegation Member
Reimer Schoof	Managing Director	Bürgerwindpark Neuenkirchen	Mentoring Expert

The attending list signed by the participants can be found in chapter 8 - Appendixes.



3. AGENDA

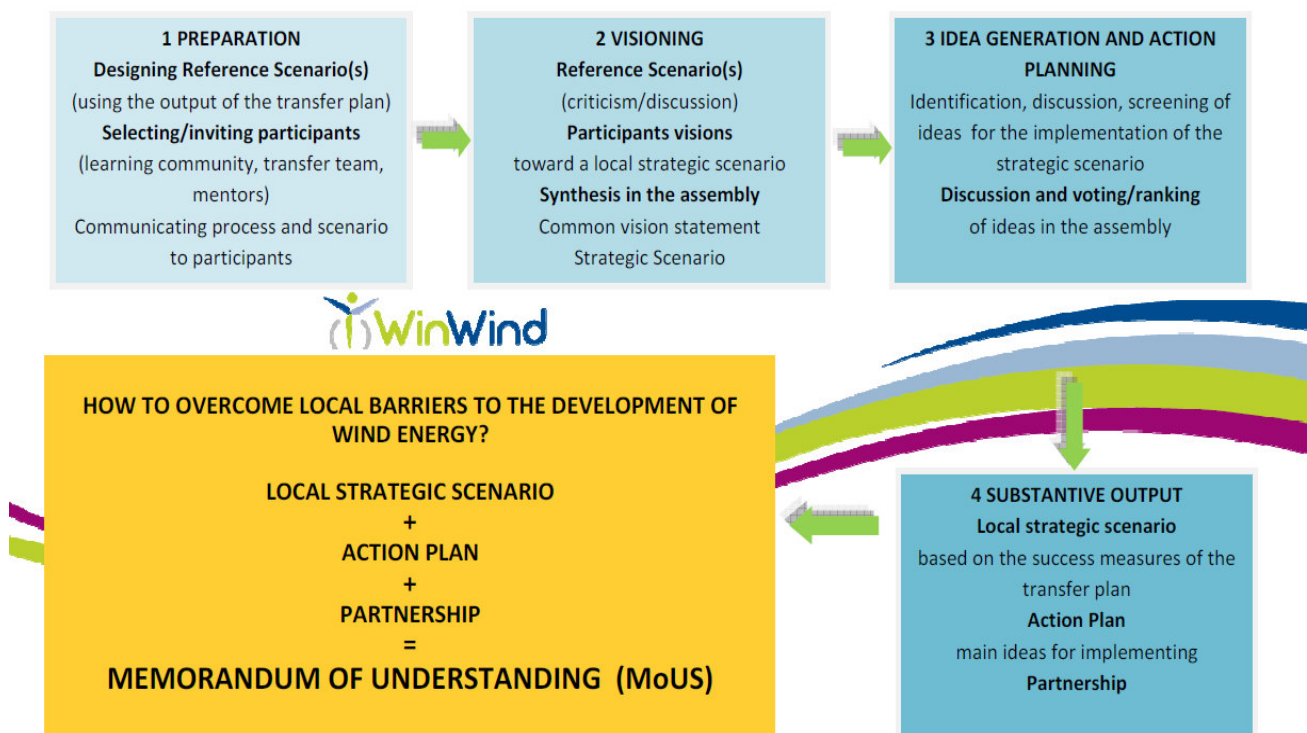
Thursday, 26th September 2019

13:00 – 13:30	Registration, Coffee & Welcome with a Brief Introduction to Polish Stakeholders <i>Ryszard Wnuk, RES Board Advisor, Piotr Nowakowski, Expert, KAPE S.A.</i>
13:30 – 13:45	Best practises and transfer activities as a pillar of the WinWind project. Idea of the Transfer Workshop. <i>Dr. Rosaria di Nucci, Freie Univerität Berlin, WinWind Coordination</i>
13:45 – 15:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the selected best practise case – Introduction to the Community Wind Farm in Neuenkirchen (genesis, basic info, planning) • Presentation of non-profit civic association (Bürgerverein) • Success factors for the development of community owned wind farms • Initiatives which could help in enhancing development of community owned wind farms in Poland • Presentation of community energy revolving fund in Schleswig-Holstein • Q&A <i>Reimer Schoof (managing director of the Community Wind Farm in Neuenkirchen via Skype) Michael Krug, Freie Universität Berlin, WinWind Coordination</i>
15:00- 15:15	Coffee Break
15:15- 17:30	<p>Scenario Workshop and Discussion – Possibilities of transferring German experiences to Polish Communities <i>Piotr Nowakowski (KAPE), Massimo Bastiani (Ecoazioni), Arthur Hinsch (ICLEI)</i></p> <p>Scenario: A proposition of the future scenario for Polish Energy Sector (in the year 2030): Discussion Topic: What do we need to do in order to achieve the goals for 2030 and implement proposed German cases? Goal: to work out measures/ideas which could help in achieving the targets and implementation of proposed cases. The ideas will be built on three main issues: political context, social context, economic and environmental context.</p>



4. Methodological Framework: European Awareness Scenario Workshop (EASW)

In the WinWind project several transfer activities are carried out. These comprise transfer workshops which are organized as “Learning Labs”. The methodological approach chosen for the Learning Labs, is an adaptation of the European Awareness Scenario Workshop method (EASW). The basic structure of an EASW is usually organised around two main activities, **Vision making (Vision Development)** and **Idea generation**. For further information on this idea, please refer to the Report “Transfer Workshop Methodological Report”.

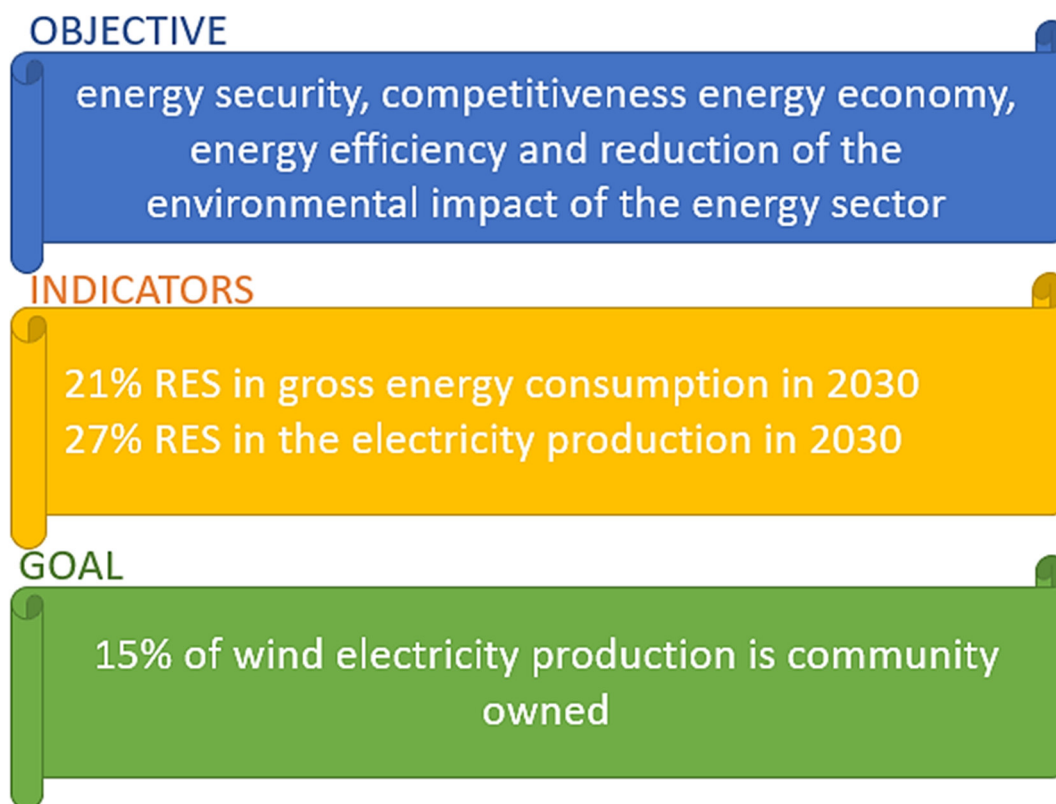


5. Implementing the EASW in Discussion with Key Stakeholders

The primary aim of the Workshop in Warsaw was to provide detailed information about the specific best practise case of the community wind farm in Schleswig-Holstein to the energy experts and stakeholders selected by the Polish Team with an emphasis on the political, policy and planning context of how this Wind Farm came into being. The workshop also aimed at exploring cooperation opportunities for transfers in the future. The workshop included an interactive session with elements



of the learning lab approach developed by the Work package leader (Ecoazioni). The results of the transfer workshop are shown below with the help of the vision boards used in the workshop. The moderator, Piotr Nowakowski (KAPE) presented the discussion scenario to the stakeholders:



1

To begin with the discussion focused on **the consumer and the producer of the electricity**, the need for **financial benefits** was made clear by several delegates and the impact a lack of support schemes has on community wind farms as individuals are worried about taking on the financial risk. There was a more detailed comparison of the German and Polish systems. The Polish system only allows wind turbines to earn when they are in use which a huge barrier to individuals and smaller businesses or communes as they cannot afford the financial risk of not earning due to network failures or an oversupplied electricity grid. There was a clear conclusion that the technology scheme surrounding wind energy in the electricity grid is not as well developed as that in Germany which also increases risk from a financial point.

In Germany, when wind turbines are turned off, it can often be because the grid doesn't have capacity to take the electricity, but wind farms are compensated for this time as they are not responsible for the issue. This is a strong part of the financial support scheme. If the wind is not blowing, it is also possible to buy reserve capacity from the grid to meet supply in the in-between times. The Polish

¹ Ministry of Energy (2019), Energy Policy of Poland until 2040



stakeholders made the point that there need to be mechanisms and some source of payment in general, there is a real problem in defining and securing support for local communities without national and regional regulations in place to support them financially and legally, in the **current state individuals having to take on the risk** and there are cases of bankruptcy and wind farm closures.

There is a need for battery storage, in Poland as there is a lack in power reserves built into the electricity grid. There was a suggestion of **ensuring stability by planning and building microgrids and energy clusters**. It is necessary to link producers with consumers in a better way and this is a legal challenge which needs to be addressed. It would be possible to combine wind turbines with an energy mix on a small scale for local communities to plan and combine the legal and planning costs and address all their energy needs. Currently the Polish Energy Ministry is elaborating on overcoming legal barriers for energy clusters, to identify the barriers and obstacles. There is a research centre for this and dealing with and testing these different financial models including balancing the energy consumer and prosumer. The definition of energy clusters is very flexible so it is only a very flexible agreement between entities and can be very varied, there are good examples of where it works but in many cases the agreement is not good enough to receive funding as the clusters do not meet the formal requirements. To subsidise the clusters, there needs to be **a viable support financial structures based on a viable legal framework**.

The main conclusion was that **community owned wind energy clusters are important**, and it was necessary to focus on bringing people together and utilising an energy mix to enhance social acceptance and build community wind farms. The project of WinWind focuses on electricity but the heating market is also important for wind turbines and would be a stable and effective way to enhance uptake using sector coupling. This is the case in Schleswig-Holstein with a high occurrence of sector coupling, and many cases of people using wind electricity to heat homes.

The discussion re-focused on how realistic it is to assume that 15% of wind farms could be community owned, this could mean by a cooperative or limited company, by a municipality and local citizens, it could also be both. A key issue identified in the discussion is that there happened to be a few cases of people investing in community energy projects and then **going bankrupt because a law or political party changed**. It is important to remember that there is support from EU and consumers and prosumers are supported in the **legal framework of EU rights**.

There needs to be a huge **information push to educate the people on how to get involved** without fear, this campaign should be **provided on the local government level with local municipalities**. It is important to find the right people and right leaders and good examples, and municipality mayors who convince people that it is worthwhile to involve themselves financially and invest in community wind energy projects. The delegates agreed that in Poland due to the lack of trust and hostile political situation, it is important to start developing projects on the local level. The investment size is smaller in local business and individuals therefore there is also a high exposure to risk. It's easier when combined with enabling communities to achieve other goals as well such as supplying renewable energy to their own buildings.

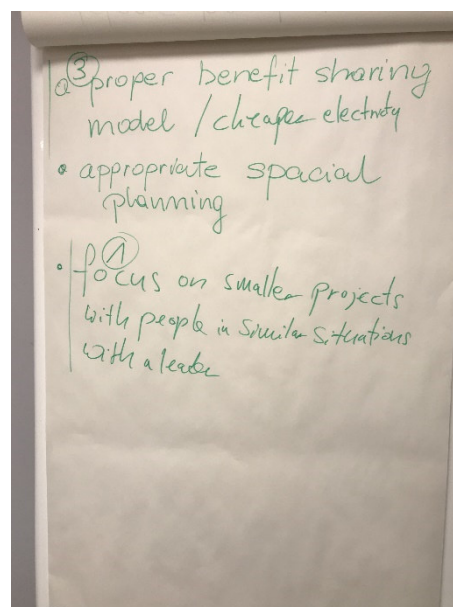
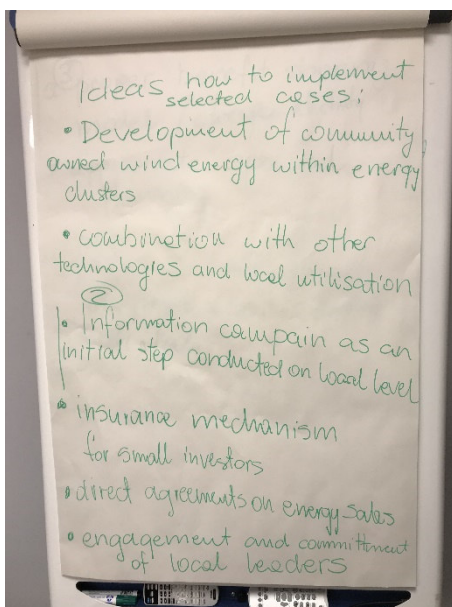


There are new laws being discussed and the political situation could change dramatically to accelerate renewable energy in Poland. The legal and political situation is essential to increasing uptake of renewable energy in general and then too on the scale of community energy. The debate also turned to the technological needs in terms of connection to grid, storage and smart systems. It also turned to social needs and **the idea of an information campaign** and how to convince people who are affected by a wind farm personally to understand the benefits, the need for a smart meter in their house etc. The conclusion was to **simplify the concepts and the process to enhance acceptability and attract people to want to participate.**

A case study was discussed from the Polish National Desk, where a Mayor spent 10 years persuading his constituents to allow him to build a wind farm for the community. It was his idea, he got the financing and spent time convincing people, when asked how he managed to convince people he answered he went to meetings in the villages with 10 to 15 people at a time and eventually, he was able to convince 6000 people. They were given taxes from the wind turbines through the municipality, and the investors paid for land where wind turbine would be and people to cross the land must pay too. Therefore, there are **cases of community wind farms in Poland and success cases for local leaders in establishing trust.**

Ideas for how to reach 15% of wind energy produced is community owned

- Development of community owned wind energy within energy clusters
- Combination with other technologies and local utilisation
- Information campaign as an initial step conducted on local level
- Insurance mechanism for small investors
- Direct agreements on energy sale
- Engagement and commitment of local leaders
- Appropriate special planning
- Focus on smaller projects with similar stakeholders with a trusted leader



To achieve 15% of wind energy being community owned, the following three ideas were identified as the most important:

Information Campaign as an initial step conducted on local level.

The delegates discussed the use of social media and other tools that could be used in Poland to convince communities of the benefits of community wind farms and to create a positive narrative. The conclusion was on a local scale this would be cheaper and best if funded by municipalities for their own target areas.

A proper benefit sharing business model with a clear distribution and cheaper tariffs

This type of approach is essential to change image of wind energy perceived by local communities. In order to achieve that citizens need to feel the benefits directly in form of e.g. lower electricity tariffs.

Focus on smaller projects with similar stakeholders with a trusted leader

Community energy in a sense lives on the cooperation of local stakeholders and it important to get the people to work together, then we need people from local NGOs and Organisations to give credibility to the energy cluster. A smaller scale is better than bigger because trust is low and needs to be rebuilt.

The three steps work to create a network for the community wind farms to establish and reapply learnings in the future.

6. Final Words

The legal, institutional, and economic requirements were discussed and analysed to establish community wind farms and were heard that some of these former projects have gone bankrupt and this has left a burnt ground. So, there is a strong need for a communication campaign to ensure that the right people are talking to the right target groups, with the same backgrounds so people can build trust and understanding with an aim to speak the same language. We heard a case where the Mayor of a village started talking to 6 people at a time about wind energy and got in the end 6000 to agree to build a Wind Farm. Another possibility is to show people directly the success cases, not a rich farmer but a richer community, to show that community wind farms are a way for everyone to benefit. The model of SH was discussed in-depth and this is food for reflection. It was identified that the viable business models are needed, whether the energy clusters are the right container and or the right box for citizen energy. What should be the priority?

It's not possible to directly transfer anything as there are political, economic and technological differences. A distant future or imminent opportunity – it must be decided what kind of scale we want to view this on. It usually depends on the political framework after the election and this cannot be controlled, but this ball rolling has been already started and we hope that we have given an impulse to our stakeholders to multiply this idea forward.



Part of this concept and this approach should be reported on and come to the international conference in Rome and this can be presented to a wider audience and then we have a wider understanding via the Memorandum of Understanding. Mentoring teams and Transfer teams and Stakeholders would sign these to agree to continue the work and develop on the impulse and the ball keeps rolling.

7. Selected photos from the event





8. Appendixes



Transfer Workshop

- COMMUNITY OWNED WIND FARMS IN POLAND – DISTANT FUTURE OR
IMMINENT OPPORTUNITY -

26.09.2019, KAPE, Warsaw

Lp.	Surname	First Name	Institution	Signature
1	Bastiani	Massimo	Ecoazioni	
2	Brown	Rosalind	seecon	
3	Chmiel	Tomasz	ME	Tomasz Chmiel
4	Di Nucci	Maria Rosaria	FUB-FFU	
5	Ehrenhalt	Włodzimierz	SEO	
6	Hille	Ewaryst		
7	Hinsch	Arthur	ICLEI	
8	Katęcka	Magdalena	URE	
9	Koniecko	Andrzej		
10	Krug	Michael	FUB-FFU	
11	Kudernickis	Ivars	IPE	
12	Mizieliński	Robert	KAPE	



Lp.	Surname	First Name	Institution	Signature
13	Nowakowski	Piotr	KAPE	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Schumann	Roland	ACER	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Szymalska	Roksana	ME	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	Szymalski	Wojciech	InE	
17	Venerucci	Virna	ecoazioni	
18	Wieczerek-Krusińska	Aneta	PSEW	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	Will	Anna	FUB-FFU	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	Wnuk	Ryszard	KAPE	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	Zucika	Aija	LEIF	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	Wiskarke	Eva		<i>[Signature]</i>
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