

Basic information	
2013/2128(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure Local and regional consequences of the development of smart grids Subject 3.60.06 Trans-European energy networks 4.70.05 Regional cooperation, cross-border cooperation	Procedure completed

Key players				
European Parliament	Committee responsible		Rapporteur	Appointed
	REGI Regional Development		SCHROEDTER Elisabeth (Verts/ALE)	19/02/2013
			Shadow rapporteur BŘEZINA Jan (PPE) KADENBACH Karin (S&D) NICHOLSON James (ECR)	
	Committee for opinion		Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	ITRE Industry, Research and Energy (Associated committee)		ULVSKOG Marita (S&D)	04/06/2013
European Commission	Commission DG		Commissioner	
	Energy		OETTINGER Günther	

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
04/07/2013	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
04/07/2013	Referral to associated committees announced in Parliament		
18/12/2013	Vote in committee		
10/01/2014	Committee report tabled for plenary	A7-0019/2014	Summary
03/02/2014	Debate in Parliament		
04/02/2014	Decision by Parliament	T7-0065/2014	Summary

04/02/2014	Results of vote in Parliament		
04/02/2014	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2013/2128(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 55
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 165
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	REGI/7/13171

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE523.006	08/11/2013	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE524.656	28/11/2013	
Committee opinion	ITRE	PE516.956	02/12/2013	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A7-0019/2014	10/01/2014	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T7-0065/2014	04/02/2014	Summary

Local and regional consequences of the development of smart grids

2013/2128(INI) - 10/01/2014 - Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading

The Committee on Regional Development adopted the own-initiative report by Elisabeth SCHROEDTER (Greens/EFA, DE) on the local and regional consequences of the development of smart grids.

The Committee on the Industry, Research and Energy, exercising its prerogatives as an associated committee under Parliament's [Rule 50 of the Rules of Procedure](#), also gave an opinion on the report.

New opportunities for the regional economy: Members welcomed a paradigm shift for the regions in the way energy is produced and consumed, moving from an inflexible traditional model, which functions on a 'base load logic', to variable, decentralised and local production, integrating a high share of small-scale renewable energy with flexible and responsive demand and distributed storage. They recognised that in order to preserve sustainable development and to meet the requirements of future demands, **new models of energy production and consumption** based on decentralised and local production should be promoted. They stressed the fact that a **smart grid is essential for such a paradigm shift** and that smart grid implementation should be embedded in a cross-sectoral and comprehensive approach to regional development in order to maximise benefits and market opportunities for the regions as well as to achieve sustainability, growth and innovation.

The report underlined the numerous benefits of smart grids in terms of **lowering greenhouse gas emissions**, ensuring the security of supply to households, giving consumers the ability to adapt their consumption in order to benefit from the lowest prices and at the same time save energy, improving energy efficiency, saving electrical power, etc.

The deployment and operation of smart grids, in particular, offer opportunities to **disadvantaged regions, including outermost, peripheral and island regions**, which can reduce the energy costs that they incur.

Member States and regional and local authorities are called upon to **invest as early as possible in local smart grids** by thoroughly considering boosting investments using the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF), including financial instruments to leverage private investment. The report called for a **flexible approach** at local and regional level to **reduce the barriers** to combining measures for energy production, storage, including across borders, and efficiency.

Stressing that the deployment of smart grids requires a stable, long-term policy framework, Members called on the Commission to propose **ambitious strategies**, policies and targets for 2030 for energy efficiency and renewable energies as well as for greenhouse gas emissions, in order to give future certainty to investors and interconnected industries and to facilitate a smart energy system.

A **more flexible approach in EU regulations and directives** on the internal market is called for to reduce barriers to region-specific solutions in terms of energy production, supply and storage.

Smart energy systems: for smart grids to be successfully implemented, a **strategy for regions and local communities** aimed at 'smart energy systems' should be developed. The report noted the role that smart meters have in enabling two-way communication, allowing for accurate billing for consumers and increasing demand-side participation. It highlighted that every citizen should have direct access to consumption and production data in order to ensure efficient, safe and secure smart grid operations and urged the Commission to take steps to ensure that electrical appliances are capable of operating automatically in conjunction with smart meters by providing consumers with the most favourable tariffs.

Role of citizens: the report emphasised that the success of a smart energy system is often due to local ownership by individual citizens, a cooperative, a local community or a combination of these actors. Such ownerships increase the acceptance of investments in all elements of smart energy systems. The importance of **informing and educating** users to become informed prosumers who are aware of the opportunities offered by these grids, particularly as regards their link to smart meters has been stressed.

The Commission is called upon to **remove the barriers and regulatory and legal challenges to local ownership in existing EU legislation**, in particular in the state aid rules. Member States are invited to support local energy feed-in possibilities and the sharing of local energy, not only bi-directionally between the grid and the end-user but also cross-border and between end-user units.

The report stressed that the implementation of smart energy systems will significantly change the private and public spheres, as electricity provision will be linked to data collection and communicated in real time. It called, therefore, for **transparent procedures at all levels**, involving all actors, including citizens, businesses, industry, local authorities, distribution system operators (DSOs), transmission system operators (TSOs), local and regional data protection officials or ombudsmen and the providers of smart grid technologies.

Data protection and privacy: the report emphasised the need for **high standards for smart meters in terms of data protection and data privacy**.

More specifically, the report called on the Commission to:

- **reduce the barriers to investment** in smart energy systems, particularly by expanding the exemption within the state aid modernisations (SAM) to allow for public support for all elements of regional and local smart energy systems, including cross-sectoral investments and operations;
- urges for **smart energy systems to be included as a category in the future Commission regulation** declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market and adapting the regulations on other block exemption categories which interact with the development of smart energy systems;
- agree upon a **unified classification system** to determine whether an organisation is to be deemed a transmission operator, a distribution operator or a combined operator;
- assess whether it is necessary to bring forward proposals, in line with the third internal energy market package, for the development and promotion of smart grids (these proposals should be integrated into a streamlined regulatory framework in accordance with the principles laid down by the Commission);
- establish a **transnational network for regions with smart energy systems**.

Local and regional consequences of the development of smart grids

2013/2128(INI) - 04/02/2014 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 571 votes to 87, with 22 abstentions, a resolution on the local and regional consequences of the development of smart grids.

A number of **best practice examples**, such as the Burgenland region, the Energy Valley in the Netherlands, the regenerative model region of Harz in Germany, Hostětín in the Czech Republic, the Orkney Micro Renewables project in Scotland, as well as pilot project cities and communities under the Commission's CONCERTO initiative or the CO-POWER initiative for the efficient use of energy and decentralised energy production show that local communities and citizens can become 'prosumers' (producer-consumer).

In the light of these examples, Parliament made the following recommendations:

New opportunities for the regional economy: Members welcomed a paradigm shift for the regions in the way energy is produced and consumed, moving from an inflexible traditional model, which functions on a 'base load logic', to variable, decentralised and local production, integrating a high share of small-scale renewable energy with flexible and responsive demand and distributed storage. They recognised that in order to preserve sustainable development and to meet the requirements of future demands, **new models of energy production and consumption** based on decentralised and local production should be promoted. They stressed the fact that a **smart grid is essential for such a paradigm shift** and that smart grid implementation should be embedded in a cross-sectoral and comprehensive approach to regional development in order to maximise benefits and market opportunities for the regions as well as to achieve sustainability, growth and innovation.

The resolution underlined the numerous benefits of smart grids in terms of **lowering greenhouse gas emissions**, ensuring the security of supply to households, giving consumers the ability to adapt their consumption in order to benefit from the lowest prices and at the same time save energy, improving energy efficiency, saving electrical power, etc.

The deployment and operation of smart grids, in particular, offer opportunities to **disadvantaged regions, including outermost, peripheral and island regions**, which can reduce the energy costs that they incur.

Member States and regional and local authorities are called upon to **invest as early as possible in local smart grids** by thoroughly considering boosting investments using the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF), including financial instruments to leverage private investment. The resolution called for a **flexible approach** at local and regional level to **reduce the barriers** to combining measures for energy production, storage, including across borders, and efficiency.

Stressing that the deployment of smart grids requires a stable, long-term policy framework, Parliament called on the Commission to propose **ambitious strategies**, policies and targets for 2030 for energy efficiency and renewable energies as well as for greenhouse gas emissions, in order to give future certainty to investors and interconnected industries and to facilitate a smart energy system.

Smart energy systems: for smart grids to be successfully implemented, a **strategy for regions and local communities** aimed at 'smart energy systems' should be developed. Parliament highlighted that every citizen should have direct access to consumption and production data in order to ensure efficient, safe and secure smart grid operations and urged the Commission to take steps to ensure that electrical appliances are capable of operating automatically in conjunction with **smart meters** by providing consumers with the most favourable tariffs.

Role of citizens: Parliament emphasised that the success of a smart energy system is often due to local ownership by individual citizens, a cooperative, a local community or a combination of these actors. The importance of **informing and educating** users to become informed prosumers who are aware of the opportunities offered by these grids, particularly as regards their link to smart meters has been stressed.

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The resolution stressed that the implementation of smart energy systems requires **transparent procedures at all levels**, involving all actors, including citizens, businesses, industry, local authorities, distribution system operators (DSOs), transmission system operators (TSOs), local and regional data protection officials or ombudsmen and the providers of smart grid technologies.

Data protection and privacy: Members emphasised the need for high standards for smart meters in terms of data protection and data privacy.

In order to put in place a framework for successful Smart Energy Systems, Parliament called on the Commission to:

- **reduce the barriers to investment** in smart energy systems, particularly by expanding the exemption within the state aid modernisations (SAM) to allow for public support for all elements of regional and local smart energy systems, including cross-sectoral investments and operations;
- urges for **smart energy systems to be included as a category in the future Commission regulation** declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market and adapting the regulations on other block exemption categories which interact with the development of smart energy systems;
- assess whether it is necessary to bring forward **proposals**, in line with the third internal energy market package, for the development and promotion of smart grids (these proposals should be integrated into a streamlined regulatory framework in accordance with the principles laid down by the Commission);
- establish a **transnational network for regions with smart energy systems**.