



Talk title: How to make the Energy Communities work: choosing the right model.

Main findings (Slovak Republic)

National Energy Cluster NEK, Bratislava, Slovak Republic

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National Energy Cluster NEK



Dear partners – we are introducing:

- The National Energetical Cluster NEK is an important cluster organization on the field of energy and ecology in Slovakia with a long - standing partnership of important state institutions such as the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic, the Ministry of Investments, Regional Development and Informatization and the Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency.
- The cluster currently has more than 47 members from the ranks of the largest Slovak energetical industry, construction and engineering companies, research institutes and universities, but also dynamic small and medium enterpreuners. Cluster organisation provides employment for more then 8 thousands people within its network and its gross product is valued at more then 350 milion euros.



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Description of the Energy Community EC

While community energy is well - established and functioning concept in several European countries, it appears in Slovak legislation only since 2022 in the form of the concepts of energy community and energy community producing energy from renewable energy sources
In the beginning there potential for implementation was thus at an early and untapped stage, and neither electricity sharing nor cooperation itself was feasible.

What EC needs to be established?

Registration of entities ☐ Preparation and design of projects ☐ Project financing (financing support schemes) ☐ Professional assistance in establishing an entity (administrative and legal services) ☐ Assistance with establishing and registering a sharing/community entity ☐ Representation in relation to third parties (all involved institutions) ☐ Remote operation, support services.



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The Energy Community (SE) and the Energy Association (SME) are legal entities,

based on the production of electricity from renewable energy sources or biomethane and also for the supply of electricity or gas, not carrying out business activities, it is possible to enter them and be a shareholder as a municipality, municipality or SME and operate in a given region or municipality.

Unlike an energy association, members of an energy community can also include large locally located energy generation and distribution undertakings and may also be based on energy distribution.



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Organizers and implementers of legislation in the Slovak Republic

The decisive central professional and administrative legislative authorities in the Slovak Republic, competent in decision-making and management of processes relevant to energy management and environmental care, and especially for Energy Communities and Energy Communities, are, in particular:

- ***Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic***
- ***Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic***
- ***Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency***
- ***Slovak Environment Agency***
- ***Regulatory Office for Network Industries***

with precisely defined competencies and activities in accordance with the Programme Declaration of the Government of the Slovak Republic for the given legislative period.



The current state of development of management and building EC business models in Slovakia:

1. Compatible (with EU legislation) and relatively comprehensive and extensive legislation in the field of energy, environmental studies and the organization of energy operators (energy networks, distribution lines, producers based on conventional and renewable energy sources)
2. Established practice in cities and towns in the operation and accounting of energy consumption with uniform principles.
3. Establishment of energy communities based on 3 principles:
 - they are owned and controlled by consumers - municipalities or SMEs
 - they are open to everyone and participation in them is voluntary and everyone participates in management
 - they focus on environmental and social benefits for their members and not on profits
4. ECs are being built in Slovakia as local, local, regional/national
5. ECs are perceived as non-profit organizations and managed by elected bodies according to the Organization's Statutes and specific conditions



1. CREATING AN APPROPRIATE LEGAL ENVIRONMENT

1. Adopt a legislative rule and fundamentally observe it so that economic and especially energy regulations are not adopted without rigorous analysis and discussion with the professional and affected public and entities
2. Adopt amendments to the currently valid energy laws and regulations regarding the definition of the status and scope of the legitimate interests of self-consumers operating together within one grouping/building or location, regardless of the location of consumption and sales points and without the need to establish energy communities just for this reason
3. To clarify in practice the support for the so-called green energy sources and to determine the appropriate amount of the so-called green bonus for the implementation of RES in energy communities and in industry in general
4. Include an amendment in the Energy Act in the context of the emergence of the right of energy producers within energy communities to flexibly participate and build energy distribution without limiting the size of energy sources.



2. OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE ENERGY COMMUNITY

1. it is necessary to add information about active customers, own production, distribution and consumption in the subject of activities in the registers of entities forming energy communities and communities
2. Create targeted educational and certification training and programs for coordinators within energy communities
3. Provision of energy and financial advisory programs for regions and municipalities set specifically for local conditions, including with the expanded possibility of direct and motivational involvement of citizens in information
4. Development and construction of advisory expert SW tools and computer applications for planning, production implementation and management of energy communities
5. Strictly define and at the same time reduce many restrictions blocking the possibility of connecting energy communities to distribution systems in the country, under clear but transparent rules
6. Create and implement continuous support subsidy programs and calls from EU funds and own state resources with the participation of financing for the operation and support of the development of energy communities in the country
7. To create a purposeful and agreed uniform system of the structure of rates for distribution system services with the aim of objectifying the share of costs of energy communities in these systems depending on their share in energy generation and the load on the distribution system in a given region.



3. SOCIALIZATION AND SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF THE ENERGY COMMUNITY

1. Central authorities regularly communicate and evaluate the state and development of the functioning of energy communities and communities and subsequently include these in national energy and environmental plans and documents
2. In cooperation with the MH SR, MIRRI SR and SIEA, regularly organize international thematic workshops on individual supporting professional topics of the functioning of energy communities based on RES in practice and the exchange of experience and good application solutions
3. Ensure that ÚRSO (Office for the Regulation of Network Industries) as a competent body of the state administration develops and regularly updates and evaluates the state of the existing potential and obstacles for the functioning of RES with implications for the dynamization of the work and management of energy communities
4. Create within the network of energy communities a joint working body (commission, permanent conference, council of stakeholders, etc.) with decisive central authorities - ministries (MH SR, MIRRI, etc.) for regular consultation and exchange of experience, as well as preparation of programs and regulations for the future
5. To prepare, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic and SIEA (Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency), an educational and training program for managers and advisors of energy communities, with the possibility of their subsequent internal certification (e.g. internal attestation and certificate issued by SIEA)
6. Provision of basic energy consultancy at the level of municipalities and higher territorial units with extended scope for citizens and SMEs
7. Create a unified advisory system for managing risks and overcoming consumer conflicts in cooperation with regional authorities, SIEA and energy communities

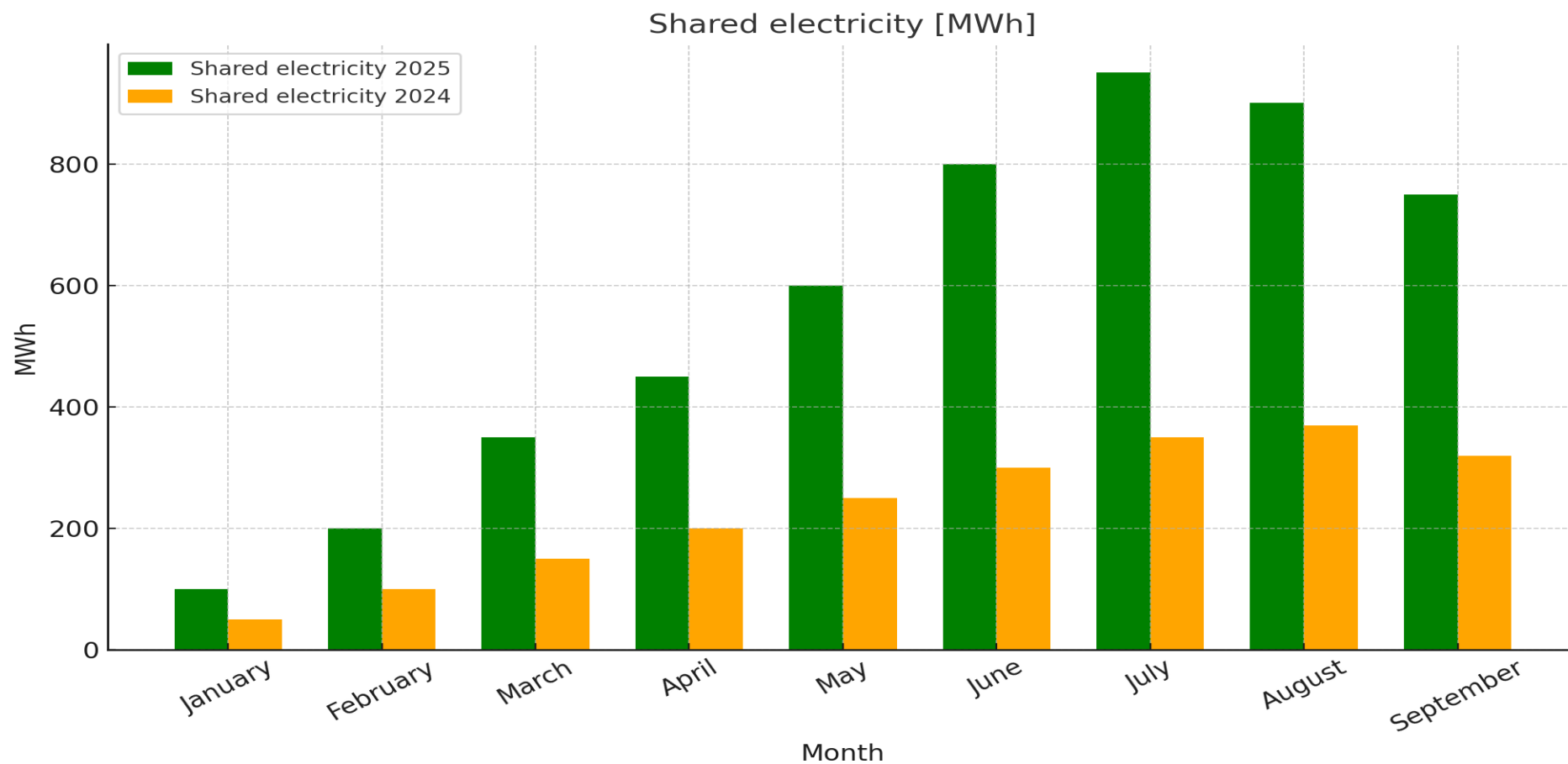


Statistics of Sharing and the Status of Community Energy Entities as of 10 September 2025

- **Available sharing methods:**
- **Dynamic** – according to the consumption ratio of individual OOMs
- **Priority-based** – according to a pre-defined order
- **Static** – according to fixed percentage ratios
- **Combined**, multi-step
- **Figures:**
- Number of sharing groups in EDC: **615**
- **Number of EC/ES registered with URSO: 7**
- Number of OOMs involved in sharing: **2807**
- Shared electricity (1.9.2025): **5104 MWh**
- **Graph title:**
- Shared electricity [MWh]
- Legend:
- Green: Shared electricity 2025
- Orange: Shared electricity 2024



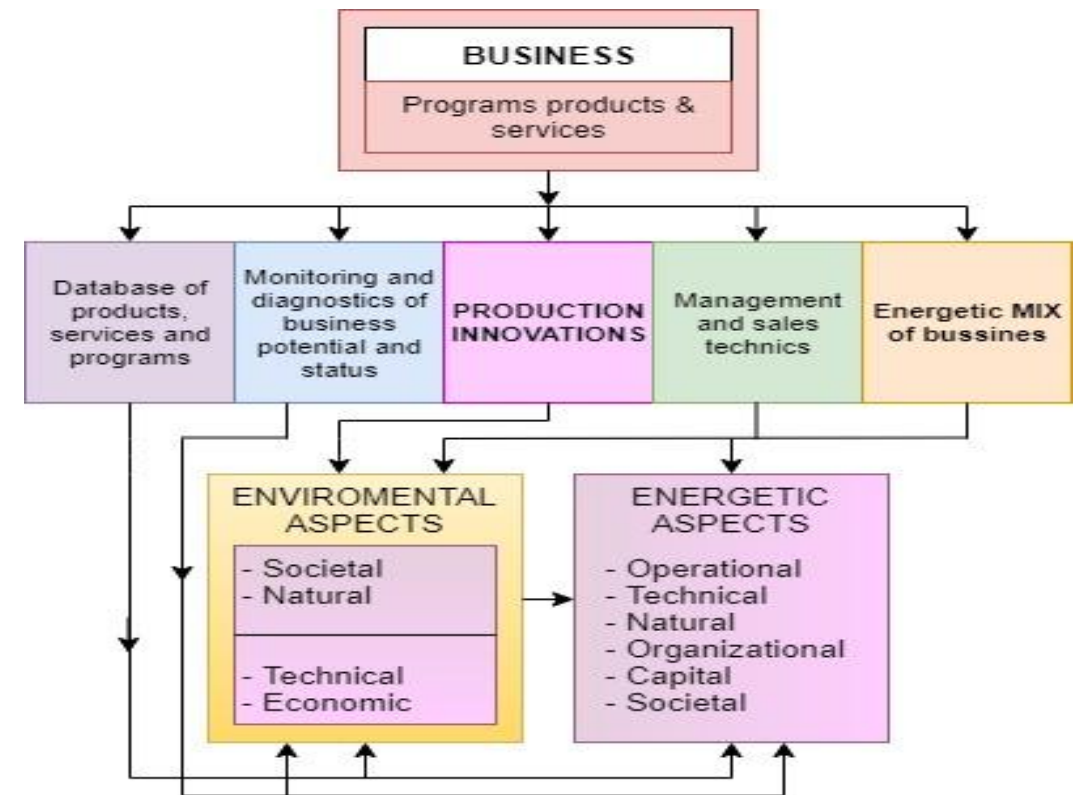
Statistics of Sharing and the Status of Community Energy Entities as of 10 September 2025



Synergy of energy and environmental aspects of RES of industrial enterprises within the EC energy community and their management and organizational potential

This is an important understanding of the functioning of the industrial EC, whose main goal is the production of goods or services connected with the production of energy on the basis of RES and their distribution in the given region with the highest possible economic effect.

Although the need to take energy and environmental aspects into account is a realistically undesirable fact and limitation in production, it is, paradoxically, at the same time a necessary need for the growth of innovation potential and the success of sales on the market - the effect of synergy and interdependence without the possibility of neglecting any of these aspects for the survival of EC.





Conditions for sharing via OKTE – EDC (Energy Data Centrum)

- For a sharing group/community, an **authorized person** acts on behalf of the group, appointed by its members → the **administrator** (KEKS also provides administrator services).
- **Required documents:**
 - Authorization from the members of the sharing group to establish the group,
 - Mandate to act as the authorized person on behalf of the sharing group,
 - Consent to include the production metering point (OM) in the sharing group.
- **Conditions:**
 - Each OOM must be equipped with interval metering (IMS),
 - OOM of the “supply” type must not be in mandatory purchase (feed-in tariff),
 - An OOM can only be assigned to one sharing group at a time,
 - All OOMs must have the same electricity supplier / buyer (valid for 2025).

Legend :OKTE a.s. is Short-term electricity market operator,**OOM** is Collection & Delivery Point



Ladies and gentlemen

**Thank you for Your attention and we look forward
to cooperate with You**

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