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SELECTED SLOVAK ASPECTS AND SPECIFICS OF BUILDING A NETWORK OF ENERGY COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF COOPERATION IN THE DANUBE REGION

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Abstract
The paper deals with the current development and specifics of the establishment, legislative and operational basis and the actual building of Slovak energy communities and their regional and local operation within the framework of the cross-border cooperation project Interreg Programme Danube Region. It presents the tools for designing and managing energy communities in a changing energy and environmental environment based on renewable energy sources.

Keywords: *energy community, innovation, energy efficiency, operability, energy management tools*

1. BASELINE DATA ON TASK PEREFORMANCE

1.1 Energy communities in the context of today

Energy communities are citizen-led initiatives that allow them to take control of local energy production and consumption. They help decentralize those energy systems where the grid is owned by local residents with solar and wind farms set up in fields or solar panels installed on rooftops. By doing so, the local residents consume clean and renewable energy that they produce at home, and each household becomes an actor in the energy sector. Citizens actively participate in the decision-making process and participate in management within the local community, as these projects stimulate local employment. In this way, energy communities organize collective and citizen-led energy events that help pave the way for the transition to clean energy and at the same time bring citizens to the fore. They also contribute to increasing public acceptance of renewable energy projects and spark the interest for private investments in the clean energy transition.

The concept of energy communities also offers a solution to energy poverty, one of the biggest problems of our time. In 2018, around 34 million Europeans were unable to keep their homes warm enough. According to a pan-European survey from 2019, 6.9% of EU residents could not afford to heat their home sufficiently. Especially in local areas, energy poverty is a serious problem that can be solved by using the flexibility that energy communities offer to the electricity grid through demand response and energy storage, while improving their energy efficiency and reducing energy bills.

1.2 Communities producing energy from renewable sources

According to Directive 2018/2001 (Slovak republic) on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, a community producing energy from renewable sources is a legal entity,

a) which, in accordance with pertinent national law, is based on open and voluntary participation, is independent and effectively controlled by shareholders or members located in the vicinity of renewable energy projects owned and developed by said legal entity;

b) whose shareholders or members are natural persons, SMEs or local authorities, including municipalities;

c) whose main purpose is to provide environmental, economic or social community benefits for its shareholders or members or for the local areas in which it operates, rather than financial gain. According to the recital, Member States are to ensure that communities producing energy from renewable sources can participate in available support schemes under the same conditions as large participants.

To this end, Member States should be allowed to take measures such as providing information, providing technical and financial support, reducing administrative requirements, incorporating community-oriented selection criteria, creating targeted bidding rounds for communities producing energy from renewable sources or rewarding communities producing energy. from renewable sources through direct support if they meet the requirements for small installations. Providing guidance to applicants during the administrative granting and permitting process through the administrative contact point is intended to reduce complexity for project proponents and increase efficiency and transparency for, among others, self-consumers of renewable energy and renewable energy communities. Such advice shall be provided at an appropriate level of management, taking into account the particularities of the Member States. The single points of contact should guide the applicant and facilitate the entire administrative procedure so that the applicant does not have to contact other administrative authorities during the process of issuing permits if he does not wish to do so.

The specific characteristics of local renewable energy communities in terms of size, ownership structure and number of projects may impair their competitiveness against large entities, namely competitors with larger projects or portfolios. Therefore, Member States should be able to choose any form of entity for communities producing energy from renewable sources, as long as the entity can, when acting in its own name, exercise rights and be subject to obligations. In order to prevent abuse and ensure broad participation, renewable energy communities should be able to maintain independence from individual members and other traditional market actors who participate in the community as members or shareholders, or who cooperate through other means such as investment . Participation in renewable energy projects should be open to all potential local members based on objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria.

Allowing renewable energy communities to operate in the energy system and facilitating their integration into the market is part of measures to compensate for the disadvantages related to the specific characteristics of local renewable energy communities in terms of their size, ownership structure and number of projects. Communities producing energy from renewable sources should be able to exchange with each other the energy produced by the equipment they own.

1.3 Benefits of energy community and associations

In practice, it may look like, for example, that active customers will not be dependent only on consuming electricity themselves, or storing it in their own storage facilities or selling it to the network. Associated with sharing are wider possibilities in the area of community energy, in which it will be common practice to share surpluses between members, for example neighbors or sharing to local production factories. The actual operating model of the energy community or community will already depend on the mutual agreement of the members and their needs.

A great advantage of the Slovak legislation is that, as regards the energy community or the community producing energy from RES, activities such as electricity production in a facility

with an installed capacity of up to 1 MW, the storage of electricity in an electricity storage facility with an installed capacity of up to 1 MW, the aggregation or supply electricity, and the production or supply of biomethane for its members are not considered business in the energy sector, and a "simple" notification to the Regulatory Office for Network Industries (in slovak „Úrad prer reguláciu sieťových odvetví“- ÚRSO) is sufficient for their implementation.

2. CONTENT AND SOLUTION OF SELECTED PROJECT ISSUES

2.1 Communities producing energy from renewable sources

The partners carried out extensive theoretical research and mapping of the development and current situation in their countries and organized their workshops to exchange knowledge. They mainly investigated management methods with a focus on technical details, ownership structures, financing mechanisms, revenue models, production, distribution and division of tasks, energy storage and consumption, equipment and business models designed and applied in current practice. Participating partners and their data serve as case studies for in-depth analysis during in-house research and workshops. In terms of content, PPs are focused on the functioning and building of energy communities based on renewable energy sources. Individual national documents containing experience, recommendations, proposals and possible solutions for the future were processed and already functional best practices for overcoming problems, risks and obstacles related to regulatory frameworks, legislative starting points, possible financial obstacles and acceptance of given EC energy communities in the given country were described.

The fulfillment of the A.T.1.2 task was ensured by experienced domestic experts of the given country (Slovakia, Hungary, Czech Republic, Burgerland – Austria, Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia, Romania, Germany) and provided their best and most important information for the fulfillment of the task based on their capacities and geographical location as well as related domestic specifics.

2.2 Methodology of processing the topic and tasks

The guarantor of tasks – National Energy Cluster NEK chose the following approach for processing the task:

1. Detailed analysis of the starting points, the expected goal and the possibility of unifying the collected data and the opinions of individual partners in the task
2. Prepared a consultation table (Annex to this report) with markings
"Appendix to Table: Overview of business models and management of EC energy communities" which assigned 10 questions and a final summarization with additional data and recommended information and publication sources to be developed for individual partners.
3. The partners uniformly filled in their fields in the table and answered the defined question for the reasons of ensuring the possible compatibility of the obtained data and expressions for mutual comparison and subsequent evaluation of the task.
4. Realization of domestic national workshops, respectively consultations on the topic with partners.
5. Elaboration of the Catalog of the best operating models of RECs based on specifying the management and organizational structure recommended for energy communities throughout the scope of the NRGCOM project with recommendations for domestic countries, but also for the entire EC network in the European Union.

3. ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL DATA AND INPUTS FROM THE COUNTRIES OF THE PROJECT PARTNERS

Respondenti úlohy – partneri na projekte k týmto úlohám spracovali odpovede a informácie na tieto údaje v tabuľke:

Respondents of the task - project partners processed the answers and information for these tasks in the following table.

Table 1 Overview of the main issues investigated for energy communities in the Danube region (created by the team of autors)

Circuits/Specifications:	**Example/Utility Brief**
1. Legal form of official EC registration and organization in your country Alternatively, in the case of several forms, also indicate the proportional representation in % on the market.	Legal entity, Civic association, Business entity, Non-profit organization, Other (specify what?)
2. Are ECs perceived as non-profit organizations or only as business entities?	2. Are ECs perceived as non-profit organizations or only as business entities?
3. Are the governing bodies of the EC constituted as elected bodies or nominated according to the size and position of participation in the EC?	For example, a share in management regardless of the importance and status of the EC participant - everyone has the same share and voting rights, etc.
4. Describe the known financing mechanisms of EC, the methodology of obtaining income and the way of keeping accounts in your company. Indicate the percentage of the given funding sources.	Subsidies from the state budget, Subsidies from EU funds, Personal income from EC business Regional contributions and subsidies, Other (specify what?) Agenda kept in simple accounting or double accounting?
5. Are ECs obliged as non-profit organizations to submit annual tax returns to the state tax administration? Is it sufficient for the EC to submit only the Annual Report to the relevant register each year?	In particular, state whether there is a separate way of recording and registering tax statements in your country? Also to state whether the book closing is approved by the EC authorities as well as an independent auditor according to the regulations in the country?
6. To what estimated extent do the ECs operating at the same time in your country participate in the domestic energy mix of the country???	Write a justified professional estimate in your country about the share in % and especially with regard to renewable energy sources in the national energy mix. List the official information sources (link...) about the energy mix from binding state documents.
7. Do EK also provide energy distribution, storage and energy production at your place, and in what proportion?	In particular, state whether the EC structure at the given stage of development in your country allows, in addition to energy distribution and customer networking, activities such as storage and the actual production of energy from RES?
8. What internal models of management and distribution of tasks and functions within the EC ensures and to what extent the EC management?	Write and draw a general model/diagram of a typical EC organizational structure in your country. Indicate whether, in addition to founding and registration documents, EC also has separate institutes and organizational or operating regulations for functioning?
9. How can you describe the internal business models (diagram or picture) in the functioning of EK at your place in the framework of communication and energy trading with consumers and customers within the given community in the region or relevant area of operation of EK?	Introduce a exemplary model model of business communication and processing of customer requests in EC and subsequently energy supply with an emphasis mainly on the RES base, but also other energy sources in the given area. State how, in your opinion, EL maps and monitors the needs and expectations of community members and its customers/subscribers in the given area? Give an example of how EK corrects its energy supplies depending on changes in consumption by customers?
10. Indicate what basic theoretical information databases are objectively devoted to EC support and development in your country?	Write possible databases for international monitoring and comparison of current data on EC in your country. Submit an overall overview of currently known and registered ECs in your country (names, place of operation and possibly also estimated importance/position) on the relevant energy market in your country.
Conclusion/Summary List any other models, interesting points and peculiarities of the business functioning of the EC management method in your country.	List sample or case studies and information sources) Publications and links...) and similar interesting things. We also recommend adding interesting home-made visual material or tables with relevant and current statistical data)

4. MODEL OF ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONING OF THE ENERGY COMMUNITY IN SLOVAKIA

4.1 Energy community as organization based on interest association

Categorization of legal form Legislation: Legislation and related legal regulations and internal documents for the establishment and functioning of energy communities are, according to the carried out mapping of the state and possibilities in which we are the partners of the NRGCOM project, dependent both on general regulations on energy communities in the European Union and at the same time on national regulations, which are regulated in various documents (analyzed in detail as part of the project's tasks) on energy, energy-efficient organization, production, distribution and consumption reduction, as well as environmental and social impacts and limitations.

Brief description: An association is a legal form of organization of business and related non-business activities in general as a system of functioning based on contractually involved members of the association based on their registration in the association and acceptance of binding documents (Statutes, Articles of Incorporation, etc.).

The rules of operation are determined by the documents created during the registration of the association and other internal operating documents, always approved by the highest administrative body of the association. In addition, if the association operates in the field of so-called licensed activities such as energy management, it is necessary to obtain special certificates and certificates (differently marked in the given country of jurisdiction) for the operation of such activities.

A sample chart of the organizational structure: The presented organizational chart clearly specifies the individual components and links of the functioning of the bodies and organizational sections of the energy community as an interest association:

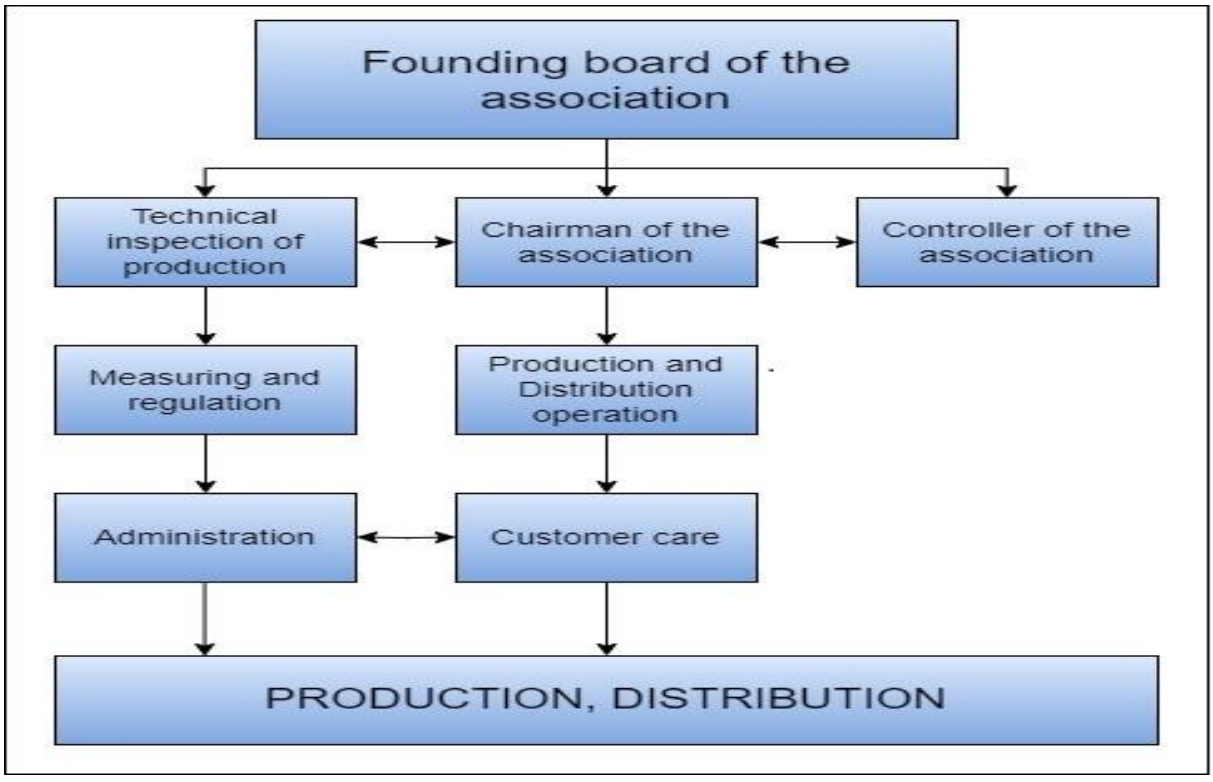

Figure 1 Energy community as organization based on interest association (created by the team of autors)

In other parts, individual bodies and components of the operating model of this type of energy community are described.

Typical elements of operation management: A typical EC organizational structure in the Czech Republic comprises the following components:

- Founders and Participants: Individuals or entities responsible for initiating and participating in the energy community.
- Management Board: Oversees the strategic direction and decision-making process of the energy community, including allocation methods and investment strategies.
- Technical Team: Responsible for managing the technical aspects of energy production, distribution, and storage within the community.
- Financial Team: Handles financial matters, including budgeting, accounting, and securing funding or investment subsidies for community projects.
- Legal and Regulatory Compliance Team: Ensures compliance with relevant laws, regulations, and administrative procedures governing energy community operations.
- Community Officer: Facilitates communication and engagement with community members, stakeholders, and relevant authorities.

EC management and authorities: The scheme of the proposed operating model of the energy community of interest association type is composed of three levels of management, namely the top level represented by the Founding Council of the association, and the executive level, where the competences for the Controller, the President of the association and the technical inspection department, ensuring technical expert supervision of the production itself, are located and energy distribution.

The so-called a series component of the scheme, which consists of the Measurement and Regulation, Administration, Customer Care teams, production technology operations themselves, energy sources (also on the basis of RES) and all these components/levels of management act directly or indirectly on the actual production and Distribution of the energy community on the energy market.

Possibilities of applicationthe model: According to the example of the partner PP6-KSSENA, consumers participate in the self-supply of the community on the basis of a contract in accordance with the rules of the law of obligations, while it is interesting that they function as members of the EC and at the same time are its customers and consumers in the system of so-called self-supply of electricity.

In the second case, the most common form is the energy community, RES community or civil energy community defined as a legal entity, which is also the simplest and most effective form of legal form for community self-supply situations. If a third party is also involved in the project, which owns or operates an electricity production facility in accordance with the regulations, the end customers are generally connected to the community self-supply network based on the contract. This is a very original form of caring for one's own customers and a form of ensuring the stability of the energy community.

The specifics are the regulations that regulate the particularity of the establishment and management of energy communities as legal forms in the given country of the partner, for example, they are different:

- Commercial Codes,
- Economic laws,
- Tax and accounting regulations
- Regulations on registration obligations

with a special description of the rules for cooperatives, business companies, non-profit organizations and associations with a civil component of membership.

The form of an energy community based on an interest association of legal entities is governed by the regulations on the establishment of non-profit organizations, contributory organizations according to the economic laws of the given country, and its characteristic feature is that the members of the association participate in its functioning exclusively on the basis of member voting rights, either dependent or independent / equal to the size of the EC member's organization, and according to this, the redistribution of the EC's management share is determined in the founding and administrative documents. According to EU legislation, the association is perceived as a specific form of non-profit organization and does not generate accounting profit, but only the so-called economic growth to support one's own development. For any business procedure in the activity of the association beyond its definition of the

energy community, it is necessary in all countries, in addition to registration, to establish a separate trade certificate/permit and to report such management independently.

5. SUMMARY

The analysis and presented results of tasks and activities contain an overview of the current development of energy communities with regard to the application of renewable energy sources in their local and regional operations.

At the same time, they point to the available organizational structures of the individual partners in the individual countries of the implemented sphere of this NRGCOM project.

The analysis includes an analysis of 10 questions created specifically by the guarantor of the task to ensure an overview of the issue, as well as summarizing and opinions of individual partners on the knowledge being addressed.

The following was found - a brief summary of the essential findings:

1. EC energy communities and EC communities are relatively uniformly based on valid EU legislation, and national legislation is also adapted to this.
2. ECs usually have the legal form of associations, cooperatives, or other non-business, but also business companies.
3. Everywhere, they are always registered as legal entities with related tax and accounting obligations
4. ECs are perceived as non-profit organizations only to the extent that they produce and distribute energy in a given area of activity for the purpose of an economic and environmentally and energetically efficient result, but fundamentally not for the creation of profit, regardless of whether they are cooperatives, commercial companies, corporations or foundations.
5. Energy communities based on the application of renewable energy sources in all monitored partner countries can be said to be legal entities that are:
   - based on open and voluntary participation, independent and effectively controlled by partners or members in the vicinity of renewable energy projects owned and developed by this legal entity;
   - whose partners or members are legal or natural persons other than legal persons performing economic activity and who are not SMEs;
   - whose primary objective is to provide environmental, economic and social benefits to its partners or members or the local areas in which it operates, rather than financial gain.
6. The analysis also provides basic explanations of the technical terms used and a description of the solution methodology according to the task processors.
7. ECs function in practice, depending on how relations between members are regulated in the relevant founding document, regardless of the country of operation, and how the goals of the community are chosen. In general, each member of the EC's highest body has the same weight of vote, which is enshrined in the statutes of the concerned EC or EC.
8. The mission after the establishment and creation of the EC or ES in terms of the internal organizational structure is ensured by other, lower governing elected bodies of the community. Their internal operation, such as the status and weight of the right to vote or a specific way of functioning, are precisely defined by the internal regulations approved by the above-mentioned highest authority, for example the Statutes of the EC.
9. From the analysis, there is a fairly clear consensus that ECs can obtain subsidies and support financing (according to the possibilities, programs and challenges of individual domestic countries), they also have the opportunity to use private and European projects and lead the majority (due to the legal status in the legislation). double-entry bookkeeping and, at certain more significant financial turnover limits, they are also obliged to submit to an accounting audit.
10. The analysis also confirmed the prevailing fact and that. where EK and ES already exist and are involved in energy production and distribution, it is possible to infer only a minimal (a few percent - approx. 1.5 to 2.5%), but already a growing importance and share in the domestic energy mix, especially when influencing the change in energy ratios based on renewable sources.

11. A significant finding from the statements of the project partners is that, although in a minimal current ratio, the emerging and established EC energy communities and EC communities are actively involved mainly in the field of implementation of renewable energy sources in distribution, storage and initial production itself, and the constantly changing and developing legislation in that country gradually makes it possible.
12. From the analysis, the rule can be stated that in practice you can correct your energy supplies depending on changes in consumption, while ES and EC can adjust their energy supplies by adjusting the participation factor or changing the membership status of their association/organization.
The participation factor indicates the percentage of a member's consumption or production in the EC that it contributes to the community. It determines the maximum percentage of generated electricity that can be supplied to the energy community, or the maximum percentage of electricity consumption covered by the energy community. Participation in several energy communities makes it possible to increase the share of excess electricity sold or purchased from energy communities. It is a very suitable innovative factor for managing the energy economy not only of the given community but also of the managed region or locality.
13. Active consumers in several partner countries have the right to act on the market directly or through aggregation, the right to sell electricity from their own production, including on the basis of power purchase agreements, and the right to participate in flexibility and energy efficiency programs. If active customers want to act directly on the electricity markets, i.e. j. sell to other system users or buy from other system users on the basis of an open contract and conclude closed contracts, active customers must be required to join the balancing system, except in the case of exchanges between active customers belonging to the same member of the balancing system and in the case of an open contract with the supplier.
14. In their documents, the partners presented the information and the fact that the existence of a wide range of activities, state and private organizations, funds and associations to support energy communities and the energy policy itself in that partner country within the NRGCOM project, as well as information on the overview of research and professional activities, possibly publications and newly created information databases.
15. The analysis also mentions the advantages of the open organizational form of functioning of the EC, consisting in the fact that, in addition to the members themselves - business entities, municipalities and institutions, all citizens can be involved (independently of investments). Furthermore, the citizens of the municipalities make local and democratic decisions regarding the supply and distribution of energy in the region. This increases the real-life acceptance of renewable energy sources and offers the possibility for citizens to benefit financially from the gains of the energy system.
At the level of municipalities, they benefit from the fact that they can cooperate, share the bureaucratic and administrative burden and transfer knowledge.
It also allows electricity prices to be determined at the municipal level.
It is possible to state responsibly that today the energy market and the industry itself are developing in a sophisticated, generalized, global and especially at a dizzying speed and with considerable turbulence.
This development brings with it an increase in the complexity of problems and the identification of new effects of the functioning of operational and management systems in which managers and project teams find it increasingly difficult to navigate. However, various management tools come to their aid in the fight against this complexity.
Looking at any well-known methodology or management tool, if even the most sophisticated operating model of the organization is analyzed, there are still perceptions and feelings, as if something is missing. The knowledge contained in this analysis not only gives a partial philosophical framework to the previous visions and ideas, but also materializes it into a specific project-oriented and set proposal of a new generation concept of modeling operational organizational systems for energy communities and communities whose key mission is to create an energetically and economically efficient environment of their own activity of members and customers in the given energy community.

As the authors of this analytical work within the framework of the processing of task A.T.1.2 of the NRGCOM project, but especially of our long-term professional research, business and consulting activities in connection with our own comprehensive research, we see prospective areas of scope and development of this topic of operational models of energy communities in the future as:

1. Research of models of organizational systems and structures based on the innovative and inventive capacity of enterprises and organizations, mainly from the SME environment, specifically in the field of designing and applying RES to an appropriate degree in the production and the energy economy of energy communities and the production and distribution of energy within their scope.
2. The creation of inspection and management databases and subsequently also expert systems for the identification and quantification of innovative and product qualities in the energy operating system of enterprises in energy communities.

According to the findings so far, this is a vast area that is still insufficiently and only relatively weakly researched and verified in theory and practice of system concepts with considerable potential especially for the issue of SMEs in connection with RES, in which we see another perspective for research and the design of energetically successful and environmentally friendly solutions and projects for businesses within energy communities.

The authors of this contribution, within the framework of the National Energy Cluster NEK, have long been dealing with the issue of diagnostics, process management and research into methods, tools and management techniques for determining the innovation potential and vitalization of industrial cluster organizations, enterprises and energy communities from the portfolio of SMEs based on renewable energy sources, including as part of the Interreg Programme Danube Region DRP0200163 grant project entitled: "Creating appropriate operational conditions for renewable energy communities in the Danube Region", with the acronym NRGCOM, financed from the ERDF of the European Union and the Ministry of Investments, Regional Development and Informatization of the Slovak Republic.

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