ECOEMPOWER

ECOsystems EMPOWERing at regional and local scale supporting energy communities

July 2026

D6.4 RESULTS OF ECOEMPOWER PILOT SITES AND RECOMMENDATIONS – FINAL VERSION

The project ECOEMPOWER - ECOsystems EMPOWERing at regional and local scale supporting energy communities receives funding from the European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA) under Grant Agreement n°101120775.

Co-funded by the European Union

TECHNICAL REFERENCES

Project Acronym	**ECOEMPOWER**
Project Title	ECOsystems EMPOWERing at regional and local scale supporting energy communities
Funding Programme	LIFE 2027
Call	LIFE-2022-CET
Topic	LIFE-2022-CET-ENERCOM
Project Coordinator	Cinzia Morisco (FBK), cmorisco@fbk.eu
Project Start Date	September 1st, 2023
Project End Date	August 31st, 2026
Project Duration	36 months
Project ID	101120775

Deliverable No.	D6.4 – Results of ECOEMPOWER pilot sites and recommendations – Final version
Dissemination Level	PU - Public
Work Package	WP6 – Testing the project support mechanisms in pilot sites
Task	T6.4 – Analysis of test results of pilot sites and their implications for the ECOEMPOWER support mechanisms adoption, future OSS design and required regulatory frameworks
Lead Beneficiary	Fondazione Bruno Kessler (IT)
Author(s)	Gionata Luca (FBK), gluca@fbk.eu
Contributing Beneficiaries	FBK, AURA-EE, UBE, UNITN, BAUM, ACV, eza!, PAT, EAZK, ROCG
Reviewer(s)	(UNITN, AURA-EE)
Due Date of Deliverable	June 30th 2026
Actual Submission Date	August 31st 2026

REVISION AND HISTORY CHART

Version	Date	Editors	Comment
0.1	22.07.2026	Gionata Luca (FBK)	Draft ToC sent to the reviewers
0.2	23.07.2026	Reviewers (UNITN, AURA-EE)	Review and approval of the Table of Contents
0.3	23.07.2026	Gionata Luca (FBK)	Draft of Chapters 1 and 2
0.4	08/08/2026	Gionata Luca (FBK)	Final draft of D6.4
0.5	14/08/2026	Gionata Luca (FBK)	Translation of D6.4 RECs parts in local languages
0.6	14/08/2026	Gionata Luca (FBK)	Version sent to reviewers
0.7	18/08/2026	Reviewers	Input provided
1	26/08/2026	Gionata Luca (FBK)	Final version ready

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

D6.4 presents the final assessment of the ECOEMPOWER pilot activities and of the five regional One Stop Shops (OSSs). It closes the evaluation sequence established in D6.1, D6.2 and D6.3 by comparing the initial conditions, the interim situation (Month 28) and the last validated 2026 reporting round. The assessment covers fifteen official pilot sites in Trentino, France, Allgäu, the Zlín Region and Central Greece, while also documenting additional initiatives supported through the regional service structures and the expected five-year legacy of the project.

The five Regional Ecosystems started from very different conditions and therefore did not converge to a single implementation model. ACV already operated a mature citizen-energy network; Trentino and the Zlín Region could build on established public energy-support structures; Allgäu combined long-standing cooperatives with new energy-sharing pathways; and Central Greece started with three early-stage initiatives. D6.4 interprets results in this context rather than ranking the regions through a single synthetic score.

A central methodological distinction is maintained between direct pilot-site results, triggered impacts, future commitments and five-year projections. Direct results are those evidenced within the official pilots by the reporting cut-off. Triggered impacts are outcomes that ECOEMPOWER helped set in motion, either inside a pilot or beyond the formal pilot boundary. Letters of intent and confirmation documents provide evidence of continuation and readiness but do not, by themselves, prove legal establishment or operation. Five-year values remain projections and are never added to achieved results.

Renewable-generation and avoided-emission results are reported at Regional Ecosystem level because the final source datasets combine annual run-rates, additional project-period increments and partial-year reporting blocks. A single harmonised project-level achieved total is therefore not calculated. Primary and final energy savings cannot be reconstructed consistently across the five ecosystems and are therefore not aggregated. Fifteen out of fifteen official pilot pathways are treated as achieved supported/implementation initiatives under the final D6.4 interpretation.

The evidence of additional impacts activated through the regional support mechanisms is substantial. In Trentino, the GREENLAND and CERSARCA Technical Assistance Reports document 3.76 GWh/year of renewable generation and 802.74 tCO2eq/year of avoided emissions outside the direct pilot total. In Allgäu, the Eppishausen development represents an in-pilot triggered pathway of 18 GWh/year once commissioned. In the Zlín Region, 0.314 GWh/year, 137.0924 tCO2eq/year and 0.54 M€ of investment are explicitly associated with Active Customer groups outside the pilots. In France, ACV reports 56 communities with at least one commissioned plant compared with 41 at project start, together with broader network-level energy, investment, training and participation evidence. Central Greece is characterised mainly by a documented continuation pipeline through the three pilot letters of intent.

The OSS assessment is based directly on the five dedicated regional evaluation workbooks. In the final reporting period, PAT reports 10 physical OSS users and 1,584 virtual users; ACV reports 616 physical users and 2,500 known virtual users; eza! reports approximately 35 physical users and 559 virtual users; EAZK reports 100 physical users and describes virtual use as at least one user per day; and ROCG reports no physical OSS but 189 virtual visitors for March-June 2026. These figures are deliberately not aggregated because the regional files use different definitions, reference periods and counting conventions. The workbooks also document how the service offer evolved in each region, from information and orientation toward technical, legal, financial, project-development, networking and digital-support functions.

The cross-cutting analysis shows that the value of an OSS is not determined by a single institutional form. The strongest models combine a trusted host organisation with technical, legal, financial, organisational and engagement competences; maintain continuity through permitting, financing and implementation; and remain able to support the locally workable national model for energy sharing. Data readiness, transparent investment tracking and clearer separation between EC members, trainees, OSS users, staff capacity and new employment remain recurring monitoring needs.

The five-year outlook confirms that a significant share of ECOEMPOWER's expected impact lies beyond the formal LIFE implementation window, as it should be. Realisation of these projections depends on continued OSS activity, financing, grid access, permitting, legal establishment and sustained stakeholder participation. The final recommendations therefore focus on institutional continuity, modular service delivery, disciplined source-based monitoring and a light post-project follow-up framework capable of distinguishing achieved, triggered and projected impacts without double counting.

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1 Introduction

Work Package 6 tests the capacity of the ECOEMPOWER support mechanisms to facilitate the emergence, development and consolidation of energy community initiatives under real-life conditions. The evaluation covers fifteen pilot sites distributed across five Regional Ecosystems and the corresponding regional One Stop Shops (OSSs). The support mechanisms assessed in WP6 combine technical, organisational, social, financial, regulatory and digital components developed across the project and delivered through regionally adapted OSS models.

D6.4 is the final evaluation report of this process. It consolidates the evidence collected during the project, assesses the status reached by the pilot sites and the OSSs, and interprets the results against the evaluation framework established at the beginning of WP6. The report therefore closes the sequence initiated with the definition of the quantitative and qualitative assessment criteria in D6.1, followed by the baseline assessment in D6.2 and the intermediate monitoring results reported at Month 28 in D6.3.

In addition to the results of the fifteen pilot sites, the report considers wider outcomes enabled through the regional OSSs, initiatives that remain in preparation at the end of the reporting period, and the expected evolution of the project impacts during the five years following project completion. These different types of result are kept separate throughout the analysis to avoid presenting future commitments or broader ecosystem effects as if they were already achieved within the pilot sites.

1.1 Objectives and scope of the deliverable

The main objective of D6.4 is to provide a final, evidence-based assessment of the results generated through the implementation and testing of the ECOEMPOWER support mechanisms. The deliverable combines quantitative KPI monitoring with a qualitative assessment of the evolution of the pilot initiatives, the maturity of the Energy Communities (ECs), the performance of the OSSs and the conditions affecting implementation in the five Regional Ecosystems.

More specifically, the deliverable pursues the following objectives:

- to assess the final implementation status of the fifteen pilot sites and document their evolution from the baseline and from the intermediate situation reported in D6.3;
- to quantify the final project KPIs and evaluate the level of achievement of the end-of-project targets, while clearly identifying measured, calculated and estimated values;
- to evaluate the operation and added value of the five regional OSSs, including the services developed or strengthened, their users, the support provided to the pilot sites and their expected continuation after ECOEMPOWER;
- to document additional impacts triggered or enabled through ECOEMPOWER, including both impacts expected to materialise after project completion within the official pilot sites and broader impacts generated through OSS support to initiatives beyond the pilot boundaries;
- to describe the pipeline of future Energy Communities and energy-sharing initiatives for which preparatory work was carried out during ECOEMPOWER, distinguishing formal commitments and letters of intent from legally established or operational initiatives;
- to present the partner estimates for the main project KPIs five years after project completion and identify the assumptions and uncertainties underlying these projections;

- to derive regional and cross-cutting recommendations for the establishment, operation, sustainability and replication of OSSs and Energy Communities.

The geographical scope includes the five Regional Ecosystems coordinated by PAT, ACV, eza!, EAZK and ROCG and the three pilot sites associated with each ecosystem. The analytical scope follows the categories established in D6.1: social, energy, economic, environmental performance and OSS evaluation. In continuity with D6.1 and D6.2, the quantitative energy and environmental assessment concerns electricity and electricity-sharing configurations. Other energy vectors are discussed only when they are relevant to the context of a pilot or to a future development pathway, and they are not included in the aggregated LIFE KPIs unless their treatment is explicitly documented.

The time perspective combines four reference points. The baseline generally refers to 2023, except for the Zlín Regional Ecosystem, whose baseline was established for 2024 following the project amendment due to the partner change in the consortium. The intermediate reference is Month 28, corresponding to December 2025 and reported in D6.3. The final evaluation uses the last validated data collection round available for 2026; the regional KPI workbooks primarily report data for the first half of 2026 and are complemented by supporting evidence produced during the final project period. Finally, a separate five-year outlook presents the impacts expected after five years after project completion. Since the reference period is not identical for every indicator, the relevant year, annualisation method and data status are identified in the regional sections and detailed annexes.

The term ‘final’ therefore refers to the final project evaluation round rather than to the assumption that every supported initiative is fully operational. Several pilots were established from an initial emerging or pre-development phase and may still be completing legal, administrative, financial or technical steps. Their progress is recognised through the maturity and implementation assessment, while only realised and sufficiently evidenced outcomes are reported as direct pilot-site results.

1.2 Relation with D6.1, D6.2 and D6.3

D6.4 is designed as the concluding element of a single evaluation chain. It does not replace the previous WP6 deliverables; instead, it uses them as successive reference points and preserves their methodological role. The relationship among the four deliverables is summarised below.

Table 1 - Continuity of the WP6 evaluation process

Deliverable	Main role	Reference point	Use in D6.4
D6.1	Defines the final set of quantitative and qualitative KPIs, their categories, units, sources and calculation methods.	Evaluation framework established at project start.	Provides the KPI codes, definitions and assessment dimensions used for the final evaluation.
D6.2	Defines the initial conditions of the pilot sites and the pre-existing or planned OSS services; describes EC status, governance and maturity.	Baseline year 2023; 2024 for the Zlín Regional Ecosystem.	Provides the starting point for longitudinal comparison and the initial maturity/status of each pilot and OSS.
D6.3	Reports preliminary results and implementation trends and describes the monitoring process.	Month 28 – December 2025.	Provides the intermediate reference used to identify progress, delays and changes during the final project phase.

Deliverable	Main role	Reference point	Use in D6.4
D6.4	Consolidates the final project evidence, evaluates pilot sites and OSSs, analyses triggered impacts and formulates final recommendations.	Final 2026 reporting round and five-year outlook.	Provides the final assessment of achieved, triggered and expected impacts and the implications for future OSS design and replication.

The KPI nomenclature and broad definitions introduced in D6.1 are maintained for the project-performance and EC-related indicators. The OSS assessment is handled separately through the dedicated regional OSS evaluation spreadsheets used by the five Regional Ecosystems.

D6.2 established the baseline through harmonised templates covering the Regional Ecosystem context, technical and non-technical data, the services initially offered by the OSSs, and the legal, operational and governance status of each pilot initiative. It also introduced four development phases — emerging, pre-development, development and operational — which are retained in D6.4 to describe the direction and extent of progress even where full quantitative monitoring is not yet possible.

D6.3 applied the framework to the first evaluation round and presented the intermediate status at Month 28. D6.4 updates those results with the final 2026 information and extends the analysis in three directions that were not yet mature in D6.3: the full evaluation of the OSSs, the documented triggered impacts within and beyond the pilot sites, and the five-year post-project outlook.

Where the final data collection reveals changes in pilot configuration, geographical boundary, legal model, calculation inputs or data availability, these changes are described rather than retrospectively modifying the submitted baseline or intermediate deliverables. Comparisons are made on consistent boundaries wherever possible. Methodological refinements required for the final assessment are stated in Chapter 2 and the calculation annexes, so that the continuity and traceability of the WP6 evaluation remain transparent.

1.3 Relation with other ECOEMPOWER activities

The final evaluation is closely connected with the activities carried out in the other ECOEMPOWER Work Packages. WP6 provides the common evaluation framework, while the evidence interpreted in this deliverable is generated through the interaction of the technical tools, engagement activities, policy and business-model work and OSS services developed across the project.

WP2 – ICT platform and digital tools. WP2 contributes monitoring, simulation and data-management tools that support the technical characterisation of the pilot sites and, where available, the collection and interpretation of energy data. The final assessment considers the extent to which these tools have supported the pilot activities and the regional service offer, while recognising that metering integration and data accessibility differ across national and local contexts.

WP3 – Social engagement and capacity building. WP3 activities contribute evidence on stakeholder engagement, training, communication, participation and the development of local skills. These inputs support the social KPIs and the qualitative analysis of core-team engagement, community readiness and the ability of local actors to continue the initiatives after the project.

WP4 – Policy, governance and business models. WP4 provides the regulatory, governance and economic context required to interpret the differences among the Regional Ecosystems. Its outputs support the assessment of legal and organisational choices, financing barriers, public–private cooperation, business-model development and the transferability of the tested approaches.

WP5 – Design and operation of the One Stop Shops. WP5 establishes or strengthens the five regional OSSs and develops the services through which the ECOEMPOWER support mechanisms reach pilot sites and other local initiatives. D6.4 evaluates the use, operation and contribution of these OSSs and feeds the final lessons back into recommendations for future OSS design and sustainability.

The regional partners are central to this process because they combine the role of data providers, local evaluators and operators of the support mechanisms. The iterative exchange between FBK as WP6 leader and the Regional Ecosystems has been used to verify the interpretation of the data, clarify country-specific configurations and ensure that the final conclusions reflect the actual implementation pathways. The results of D6.4 therefore support not only the closure of WP6, but also the project-wide assessment of replication potential, policy implications and the long-term legacy of the ECOEMPOWER OSS network.

1.4 Structure of the deliverable

The remainder of the deliverable is organised as follows:

- Chapter 2 describes the final evaluation methodology, including the monitoring framework, data sources, classification of results, validation process, calculation assumptions and limitations.
- Chapter 3 presents the final results of each Regional Ecosystem. A common structure is used for the five regions, covering the final status of the pilot sites, final KPI results, triggered impacts and additional initiatives, OSS evaluation, the five-year outlook and regional barriers, enabling factors and recommendations.
- Chapter 4 provides the cross-cutting analysis. It compares the evolution from the baseline and Month 28, evaluates overall KPI achievement, compares the OSS models, consolidates triggered impacts and the future EC pipeline, and analyses the expected five-year impacts and replicability conditions.
- Chapter 5 translates the evidence into cross-cutting recommendations for the establishment and operation of OSSs, for Energy Communities and regional stakeholders, and for post-project monitoring, before presenting the final conclusions.
- Section in local languages contains the local translation of the overview for each of the five regional ecosystems, so that they are available to local stakeholders.
- The annexes contain the complete KPI datasets, detailed OSS evaluation results, Technical Assistance Reports and triggered-impact evidence, letters of intent and confirmation documents, and five-year projections with supporting calculations. The original supporting reports and letters used for the final assessment are reproduced in the relevant annexes.

2 Final evaluation methodology

The final evaluation methodology builds directly on the framework defined in D6.1 and applied in D6.2 and D6.3. It combines longitudinal KPI monitoring with qualitative assessment and documentary evidence. Compared with the intermediate evaluation, the methodology is extended to distinguish different levels of result, evaluate the final performance of the OSSs, document triggered impacts within and beyond the pilot sites and present the five-year outlook without mixing projections with achieved results.

The approach is designed to support comparability across the five Regional Ecosystems while respecting their substantial differences in legal framework, maturity, geographical scale, organisational model and availability of metered data. For this reason, the final evaluation uses common definitions and aggregation rules but does not assume that all pilot sites must follow an identical pathway or produce the same type of evidence.

2.1 Monitoring and evaluation framework

The monitoring and evaluation framework is structured around three nested levels of analysis. At pilot-site level, it assesses implementation progress, quantitative performance and EC maturity, including in-pilot impacts that have been concretely triggered but will materialise after the cut-off. At Regional Ecosystem level, it examines the combined performance of the three pilots, the operation of the regional OSS and additional initiatives supported beyond the pilots. At project level, it aggregates comparable results, identifies cross-cutting trends and assesses the implications for the future adoption of ECOEMPOWER support mechanisms.

Five complementary principles guide the final assessment:

Longitudinal comparison. Results are compared with the baseline established in D6.2 and with the Month 28 situation reported in D6.3. This makes it possible to distinguish changes occurring during the project from pre-existing conditions and to identify the progress achieved during the final implementation phase.

Multi-dimensional evaluation. Energy, environmental, economic and social indicators are interpreted together with EC maturity and OSS performance. This avoids reducing project success to installed capacity or energy generation alone and recognises the importance of governance, skills, engagement and service capacity.

Implementation and maturity assessment. The evaluation records whether an initiative is legally established, operational, supported by functioning assets and able to collect relevant data. Progress through the emerging, pre-development, development and operational phases is assessed even when full quantitative outcomes are not yet available.

Contribution-based assessment of OSS impacts. The report evaluates how the services delivered or strengthened through ECOEMPOWER contributed to the observed outcomes. It does not assume exclusive causality where investments and decisions also depended on municipalities, cooperatives, companies, citizens, national incentives or other programmes.

Separation of time horizons. Direct pilot-site results, triggered impacts, future initiatives and five-year projections are analysed separately. This preserves transparency regarding what has already occurred, what has been enabled by the project and what remains dependent on future decisions and implementation.

Table 2 - Dimensions of the final evaluation

Evaluation dimension	Main evaluation questions	Main indicators and evidence
Energy and environmental performance	What renewable electricity generation, energy-demand change and GHG reduction can be evidenced? How do the results compare with the original targets?	EN and ENV KPIs, metering, technical data, verified calculations and documented estimates.
Economic performance	What sustainable-energy investment was mobilised or prepared? What types of public and private commitment supported implementation?	ECO KPIs where available, investment records, project budgets and financial-model information.
Social impact and capacity building	How many initiatives, citizens, trained actors and jobs were supported, and how did participation and local capacity evolve?	SOC KPIs where available, membership records, training and event records, surveys and partner reporting.
EC quality and maturity	Did the pilot progress legally, organisationally and operationally? Are governance, core-team engagement and management arrangements adequate for continuation?	Legal and operational status, development phase, EC KPIs, governance information and qualitative partner assessment.
OSS evaluation	Which services are offered, how is the OSS used, what skills/capacity support it, and what value does it create for pilot and non-pilot initiatives?	Dedicated regional OSS evaluation spreadsheets/questionnaires, service-use data under the source definitions, qualitative feedback, staff/capacity information and supporting Technical Assistance Reports.
Legacy and replication	Which impacts have been triggered within or beyond the pilots, which initiatives are in the future pipeline and what is expected five years after the project?	Triggered KPI evidence, letters of intent, confirmation documents, five-year estimates and regional sustainability plans.

The four development phases introduced in D6.2 are used as an interpretative framework rather than as a rigid scoring system. In the emerging phase, the emphasis is on awareness, information and the formation of an interested group. In the pre-development phase, motivations, feasibility, legal options, energy balances and funding opportunities are assessed. In the development phase, the initiative advances through business-model definition, technical design, capacity building and stakeholder mobilisation. In the operational phase, assets and organisational arrangements are functioning and the focus shifts to monitoring, growth, optimisation and regulatory compliance.

The final maturity assessment also considers engagement of a core team and management capacity. These aspects are essential when interpreting pilots that have established a legal entity or prepared technical investments but have not yet completed registration, commissioning or energy-sharing activation. Conversely, an initiative with pre-existing assets is not automatically considered mature if governance, participation or service arrangements remain weak.

2.2 Data sources and collection process

The final evaluation draws on a combination of quantitative datasets, qualitative information and supporting documents. The use of multiple sources is necessary because the five Regional Ecosystems differ considerably in

their monitoring infrastructure and because several relevant outcomes concern organisational development, service delivery and future commitments rather than directly metered energy flows.

The principal data sources are:

- the five regional KPI workbooks (data collection templates), which contain the original end-of-project and five-year targets, yearly or periodic updates for the pilot sites, final 2026 information, triggered KPI fields and partner projections for the post-project period;
- D6.2 and its underlying baseline templates, used to reconstruct the initial quantitative values, the pre-existing OSS offer and the initial legal, operational and governance status of the pilots;
- D6.3 and the Month 28 data collection, used as the intermediate reference for assessing the progress achieved during the final project period;
- metering information, technical parameters, administrative records, financial data and qualitative descriptions supplied by the Regional Ecosystems and pilot stakeholders;
- final OSS evaluation information, consisting of the rows, questions, units and numerical or qualitative answers contained in the dedicated regional OSS evaluation spreadsheets;
- Technical Assistance Reports documenting the services delivered by an OSS and the additional outcomes attributed by the regional partner to those services, mainly for initiatives beyond the formal pilot sites;
- pilot-specific calculations, regional KPI workbooks and supporting documents documenting triggered impacts expected to materialise after project completion within the official pilot sites;
- letters of intent and confirmation documents demonstrating preparatory work, stakeholder commitment and the intention to continue the establishment, formalisation or further development of an EC or energy-sharing initiative after the reporting cut-off;
- supporting calculations and assumptions for specific cases where the KPI value was derived rather than directly measured, including dedicated calculations for individual regional initiatives.

Table 3 - Role of the main evidence sources

Source	Primary purpose	Typical data status	Location in D6.4
Regional KPI workbooks	Final KPI values, time series, targets, triggered fields and five-year projections.	Measured, calculated, estimated or projected, as identified by partners.	Chapters 3–4 and Annex A/E.
Baseline and intermediate deliverables	Reference values and previous implementation status.	Validated submitted project evidence.	Chapters 1–4.
Dedicated OSS evaluation workbooks and local OSS records	Final OSS questionnaire rows, service use, users under the regional definitions, skills/capacity and qualitative feedback.	Partner-reported or locally recorded evidence, interpreted under the definition used in the dedicated regional file.	Sections 3.x.4, Section 4.3 and Annex B.
Technical Assistance Reports	Documented OSS support and mainly beyond-pilot triggered impacts.	Partner-validated contribution evidence.	Sections 3.x.3, 4.4 and Annex C.

Source	Primary purpose	Typical data status	Location in D6.4
Letters of intent / confirmations	Evidence of commitment and advanced progress towards the EC creation.	Commitment or readiness evidence	Sections 3.x.3, 4.4 and Annex D.
Supporting calculations	Transparent derivation of values not directly metered.	Calculated or estimated values with stated assumptions.	Relevant regional sections and Annex E.
Pilot-specific triggered evidence	Triggered impacts expected to materialise after project completion within an official pilot site.	Partner-reported or calculated values supported by pilot-specific technical documentation.	Sections 3.x.3, 4.4 and Annex C/E.

The data collection process remained collaborative and iterative. Regional partners updated the shared workbooks and supplied qualitative explanations and supporting documents. FBK reviewed the inputs for completeness, checked consistency with the submitted D6.2 and D6.3 values, and raised clarification requests through WP6 coordination meetings and bilateral exchanges. Where necessary, values were recalculated from the underlying technical inputs or reclassified to reflect their actual implementation status. The regional partners retained responsibility for validating the local data and the interpretation of the country-specific context.

Source documents used to substantiate triggered impacts and future commitments are identified directly in the regional sections and annexes. For each material result, D6.4 records the Regional Ecosystem, pilot or initiative, reference period, source type and the role assigned to the evidence. This allows the reader to move from the consolidated result to the underlying supporting document without creating a separate evidence-register annex.

The final regional workbooks generally contain separate data blocks for 2023, 2024, 2025 and the first half of 2026. They also contain end-of-project targets and estimates for five years after project completion. The 2026 values are therefore interpreted according to their stated period. A partial-year measurement is not automatically extrapolated to a full year. When a partner supplies an annualised estimate, the value is labelled as estimated and the calculation basis is documented.

2.3 Classification of results

A central methodological requirement of D6.4 is to distinguish the status and time horizon of the reported outcomes. The same initiative can generate different types of evidence, for example, an installed asset, a broader investment enabled by an OSS, a letter confirming future cooperation and a five-year projection. These elements are complementary but are not equivalent and are not automatically added together.

Table 4 - Classification and treatment of reported results

Result category	Definition	Minimum supporting basis	Treatment in totals
Direct pilot-site results	Results realised within the fifteen official pilot sites by the final reporting cut-off, including completed organisational steps, operational services, implemented assets and quantified KPI outcomes.	Metered or administrative data, verified calculations, or explicit partner confirmation of implementation.	Included in direct pilot and project achievement totals.

Result category	Definition	Minimum supporting basis	Treatment in totals
Triggered impacts	Outcomes that were initiated, enabled or substantially advanced through ECOEMPOWER activities but were not fully realised by the final reporting cut-off. Triggered impacts may occur either within the official pilot sites, where a concrete project or implementation pathway is expected to generate results after project completion, or beyond the pilot sites, where OSS support has enabled additional initiatives or broader regional effects.	Regional KPI workbook, Technical Assistance Report, dedicated calculation or other supporting documentation demonstrating the implementation pathway and the contribution of ECOEMPOWER.	Reported separately from final achieved results. In-pilot and beyond-pilot triggered impacts remain distinguishable and are combined only where boundaries and timing are clearly defined.
Future initiatives and commitments	Future establishment, formalisation or scale-up pathways not fully completed by the reporting cut-off, for which ECOEMPOWER-supported preparatory work and stakeholder intention are documented.	Signed letter of intent, confirmation letter or equivalent formal commitment.	These are presented as direct outcomes in the near future, given that the letter of intent sets out the intention to establish an energy community with those characteristics.
Five-year expected impacts	Partner projections of the results expected during the five years following project completion, based on planned assets, continued OSS activity and future EC development.	Regional projection with identifiable assumptions and implementation pathway.	Reported in a separate outlook; never combined with end-of-project achieved totals.

Triggered KPIs are further distinguished into two sub-categories. In-pilot triggered KPIs refer to results associated with one of the fifteen official pilot sites that were concretely set in motion during ECOEMPOWER but are expected to materialise after the reporting cut-off. Beyond-pilot triggered KPIs refer to additional impacts generated through OSS support to initiatives outside the official pilot sites and are mainly documented through Technical Assistance Reports prepared by the regional ecosystems. This distinction ensures that the term “triggered” reflects the implementation status and causal pathway of the result rather than its geographical location alone.

The result category is distinct from the data type. Within any category, a value may be measured, calculated, estimated or projected. D6.1 already recognised real metered data, calculated data, technical data, estimated data and collected data from surveys, interviews or workshops. D6.4 retains this distinction and uses the following status labels in the datasets and supporting annexes where relevant:

- Measured or official: obtained from metering, administrative records, formal registries or documented financial information;
- Calculated: derived from verified input values using the method defined in D6.1 or a calculation specifically documented in Annex E;
- Partner-reported and supported: supplied by a regional partner and accompanied by documentary or qualitative evidence;

- Estimated: based on plant size, expected yield, standard factors or another stated assumption because a full measurement is not yet available;
- Projected or committed: referring to the five-year outlook or to a future initiative supported by an intent/confirmation document;
- Not available or not applicable: used where the data were not collected, the indicator does not fit the local configuration or a valid comparison cannot be made.

The term 'triggered' is used as a contribution concept, not as proof that ECOEMPOWER was the sole cause of an outcome. Energy-community development normally depends on several actors, funding sources, regulatory decisions and pre-existing regional structures. The final narrative therefore explains the service pathway through which the OSS contributed and, where possible, distinguishes the change occurring during the project from the total stock of initiatives or assets existing at the end of the period.

2.4 Data validation, calculation assumptions and limitations

The final dataset was subject to consistency, plausibility and evidence checks. These checks are essential because the regional files combine different types of indicator, time period and implementation status, and because not all pilot sites had reached an operational stage with complete metering by the end of the reporting period.

Validation and harmonisation. The values reported in the regional workbooks were compared with the baseline and Month 28 datasets, with the qualitative descriptions of the pilot sites and with the supporting documents collected during the final reporting round. Apparent inconsistencies, changes in terminology, formula errors or unclear boundaries were discussed with the relevant partner. The values used in the main report are the final validated values; unresolved items are identified as data limitations rather than silently corrected or inferred.

Reference periods and annualisation. Energy generation, energy-demand and GHG indicators are annual flow indicators expressed per year, whereas investments are cumulative over the relevant project period and indicators such as members, users, operational sites and staff are counts or stocks at a stated date. Data from the first half of 2026 are retained as partial-year actuals unless a documented annual estimate is supplied. Annualised and estimated results are clearly labelled so that they are not interpreted as full-year measurements.

Baseline comparability. The baseline year is 2023 for RE1, RE2, RE3 and RE5 and 2024 for RE4 following the amendment that introduced the Zlín Regional Ecosystem. Comparisons are performed only where the baseline and final values refer to a sufficiently consistent organisational and technical boundary. Changes in pilot location, legal configuration, participants or asset scope are described in the relevant regional section. Where a reliable like-for-like comparison is not possible, the indicator is reported as not available or is interpreted qualitatively.

Treatment of zero and missing values. A numerical zero is used only when the indicator is applicable and the validated result is genuinely zero. A dash, blank cell or unavailable value in the partner files is not automatically converted into zero. 'Not available' indicates that the necessary input was not collected or validated, while 'not applicable' indicates that the indicator does not meaningfully describe the configuration concerned.

Primary and final energy savings (EN1 and EN2). D6.1 defines EN1 as the difference between baseline and post-project primary energy demand and EN2 as the difference between baseline and post-project electricity demand from the grid. D6.3 temporarily set negative savings to zero in the preliminary assessment because several EC pathways were expected to increase electricity demand through expanded participation or electrification. For D6.4, the underlying demand values are retained and the D6.1 calculation is applied whenever the baseline and

final boundaries are comparable. A negative value is reported transparently as an increase in demand and is not automatically interpreted as a failure of the project. Where the boundary has changed to such an extent that the subtraction is not meaningful, the result is reported as not available and the demand evolution is discussed qualitatively. This refinement does not modify the figures already submitted in D6.3; it provides a more transparent final interpretation.

Renewable generation and GHG reduction (EN3 and ENV1). Renewable electricity generation is based on metered annual production where this is available. For newly commissioned or planned assets without a complete year of operation, generation may be estimated from installed capacity and an explicitly stated yield assumption. GHG reductions are calculated from the documented renewable generation and, where applicable, final energy savings, using the country-specific electricity emission factor adopted for the relevant calculation. If a factor different from that originally listed in D6.1 is used because a more recent official value is available, its source and reference year must be stated and applied consistently to the corresponding dataset. The annexes preserve the inputs required to reproduce the calculation.

Investments and economic indicators. ECO1 records capital investment in sustainable energy assets during the project period and is expressed in million euros. Annual operating expenditure, ordinary staff cost or expected future investment is not included in ECO1 unless it represents a documented capital commitment within the reporting boundary. Investment pipelines and future expenditure are reported separately. Where public and private contributions are available, they are used to interpret financing structures and the leverage effect, but missing components are not inferred.

Social and implementation indicators. In accordance with D6.1, SOC1 counts distinct citizen-led energy-community or energy-sharing initiatives supported and/or created through the OSS. Each initiative is counted once, regardless of the number of municipalities, assets, connection points or signatories involved. To avoid equating support with implementation, the final assessment also reports the maturity of each initiative as supported/emerging, legally established or operational. A signed letter of intent or confirmation document may demonstrate that an identifiable initiative received support and belongs to the future pipeline, but it does not by itself demonstrate legal establishment, operation, renewable generation, investment or membership. SOC2 refers to unique natural persons who joined an EC as members or participants; legal entities, municipalities, households, connection points and wider communication reach are reported separately when relevant. SOC3 distinguishes people who received training or demonstrably increased their skills from general event attendance, with unique persons preferred over attendance instances. For SOC4, the employment effect defined in D6.1 is calculated, where the necessary ECO2 value is available, using the project assumption of seven jobs per million euro of energy-sector investment. Evidenced direct new jobs are reported separately from this calculated effect. The time of pre-existing staff allocated to an OSS or to electricity-sharing management is treated as OSS operational capacity and not as employment created.

OSS evaluation. The final assessment of each One Stop Shop is based exclusively on the dedicated regional OSS evaluation Excel file. D6.4 does not introduce additional OSS indicators, labels or scoring dimensions. Each row is retained under the wording, unit or answer scale used by the Regional Ecosystem, and numerical values such as users, contacts, visits or other quantities are reported only under the definition given in the source workbook. Cross-regional analysis is therefore descriptive and groups rows conceptually only when their underlying meaning is genuinely comparable.

Aggregation and double counting. Pilot-site values are aggregated at Regional Ecosystem and project level only when their boundaries do not overlap. Triggered impacts are checked against the pilot results before they are

added to a broader regional total. Stock indicators are distinguished from net changes: for example, the total number of operational initiatives at the end of the project is not automatically equivalent to the number newly created during ECOEMPOWER. Similarly, members of pilot sites included in a regional network total are not counted twice.

Evidence quality and attribution. The source and status of each material result are stated in the regional text, tables and supporting annexes. Metered and official administrative data provide the strongest quantitative basis, followed by calculations based on verified inputs and partner-reported values supported by documentary evidence. Estimates, letters of intent and five-year projections are retained because they are relevant to project legacy, but their different evidential status is made explicit. Technical Assistance Reports support a reasoned contribution claim; they do not establish that ECOEMPOWER alone caused the full reported outcome.

The final assessment is subject to several limitations. The national regulatory frameworks and permitted energy-sharing models evolved at different speeds, resulting in substantially different implementation timelines. Several pilots did not have a complete year of operation or access to all consumption and sharing data. Some initiatives changed configuration during the project in response to regulation, technical feasibility or stakeholder decisions. The OSS models also differ in scale: some are newly institutionalised regional services, while others build on mature networks with a large pre-existing user base. These differences limit direct ranking and require contextual interpretation.

The five-year figures are prospective and depend on continued OSS operation, successful financing, permitting, grid access, legal establishment of future communities and sustained stakeholder engagement. They are therefore presented as an outlook based on partner assumptions. The regional sections identify the most relevant dependencies and risks, while Annex E provides the available supporting calculations.

Finally, D6.4 is a public deliverable. Supporting documents are included only where their publication is compatible with data-protection, confidentiality and ownership requirements. Personal data, signatures or commercially sensitive information may be redacted or represented through an evidence reference. The absence of a full document from the public annex does not invalidate the corresponding evidence, provided that it has been reviewed and registered through the project validation process.

3 Final results of the Regional Ecosystems

This chapter applies the common methodology defined in Chapter 2 to the five Regional Ecosystems. The common quantitative cut-off is 30 June 2026. For each region, direct pilot-site results are presented first, followed by triggered impacts, additional OSS-supported initiatives, the OSS assessment and the five-year outlook. Because the regional workbooks combine annual-flow indicators, partial-period values and cumulative or stock indicators, the reference period and data status are stated where this affects interpretation. Direct, triggered, pipeline and projected results are not automatically added together.

Unless otherwise stated, the regional assessments in this chapter draw on the corresponding KPI collection workbook, the submitted baseline and Month 28 deliverables, and the supporting material provided by each Regional Ecosystem. The detailed KPI datasets, OSS evidence, Technical Assistance Reports, letters of intent, confirmation documents and supporting calculations are catalogued in Annexes A-F.

3.1 Regional Ecosystem #1: Autonomous Province of Trento, Italy

3.1.1 Regional Ecosystem and pilot sites final status

Regional Ecosystem #1 covers the Autonomous Province of Trento and is supported through OSS Trentino, coordinated by the Provincial energy structures. At baseline, Trentino already had an active institutional ecosystem around community energy, with APRIE providing information, technical studies, light orientation and coordination activities, but no dedicated One Stop Shop covering the full ECOEMPOWER service concept. During the project, this support evolved into an identifiable multi-disciplinary pathway combining technical, legal, organisational and engagement assistance for the three pilots and for additional initiatives across the province.

The three pilots followed different implementation pathways. Their final assessment therefore separates the existence of a supported initiative (SOC1) from legal establishment and from full operational energy sharing.

Table 5 - Final status and evolution of the RE1 pilot sites

Pilot site	Evolution from baseline and Month 28	Final status used in D6.4
RE1.1 Val di Fassa	The initiative originated around the Ladin School and local preschool. By Month 28, a legal entity had been established and an 80 kW PV plant on a church roof was operational; GSE registration for full REC activation was still pending. D6.3 reported 10 members.	The final PAT workbook continues to report 10 members and 0.08 GWh/year of renewable generation. No later evidence in the final package demonstrates completion of the GSE activation step by the cut-off. The pilot is therefore treated as legally established and implementation-ready, with an operating RES asset but without fully evidenced energy-sharing operation.
RE1.2 Levico Terme	The municipality moved from an emerging REC concept toward a more pragmatic remote self-consumption configuration with exchange through the grid. At Month 28, a PV system of approximately 70 kW was in the design/planning pathway and no EC members were reported.	The final workbook counts one supported initiative, reports 0 members and an annual renewable-generation value of 0.07 GWh/year. No legal REC formation is evidenced at the cut-off. The pilot is treated as a supported pre-development/development pathway rather than an operational REC.

Pilot site	Evolution from baseline and Month 28	Final status used in D6.4
RE1.3 Valle dei Laghi	A cooperative legal entity was created and cooperation between municipalities, citizens, enterprises and the cooperative sector was consolidated. At Month 28, 50 members were reported and a first portfolio of PV assets was under development.	The final workbook reports 70 members and 0.02 GWh/year of renewable generation. The legal and organisational structure is consolidated, while the available evidence does not demonstrate that the full planned asset pipeline was operational by the cut-off. The pilot is treated as being in the development phase.

The final SOC1 value for RE1 is therefore three distinct supported pilot initiatives. This result should not be interpreted as three fully operational RECs: maturity differs substantially across the pilots. A letter of intent signed by the Municipality of Levico Terme on 9 July 2026, after the common quantitative cut-off, confirms the intention to continue towards a formal REC and acknowledges the preparatory support received through ECOEMPOWER. In accordance with Chapter 2, the letter strengthens the post-project pipeline evidence but does not change the achieved status at 30 June 2026.

3.1.2 Final KPI results

Table 6 reports the direct results of the three official RE1 pilot sites. Triggered impacts outside the direct pilot results are deliberately excluded here and are discussed in Section 3.1.3. The final 2026 values refer to the status reported in the dedicated first-half-2026 block unless otherwise specified.

Table 6 - RE1 direct pilot-site KPI results

KPI	D6.3 Month 28	Final direct results	End-of-project target	D6.4 interpretation / data status
EN1 – Primary energy savings	0 GWh/year	N/A	0.27 GWh/year	The workbook provides underlying primary-energy demand (247.566 GWh/year), not a validated saving. No like-for-like final subtraction is demonstrated.
EN2 – Final energy savings	0 GWh/year	N/A	0.15 GWh/year	The workbook provides underlying final/grid demand (102.3 GWh/year), not a validated saving. The D6.1 calculation is therefore not forced.
EN3 – Renewable energy generation	0.35 GWh/year	**0.35** GWh/year	1.60 GWh/year	Final partner-reported annual values.
ENV1 – GHG emissions reduction	74.725 tCO2eq/year	**74.725** tCO2eq/year	372 tCO2eq/year	Calculated/reported consistently with the final pilot generation values.
ECO1 – Investments in sustainable energy	0.50 M€	**0.50** M€	2.64 M€	The blank 1H2026 cells are not interpreted as zero. No additional cumulative pilot CAPEX is inferred.

KPI	D6.3 Month 28	Final direct results	End-of-project target	D6.4 interpretation / data status
SOC1 – Supported initiatives	2	**3**	3	Target reached for the number of distinct supported pilot initiatives; legal and operational maturity is reported separately in Table 5.
SOC3 – People trained	26	**35** (20 Fassa; 15 Levico; 0 Valle dei Laghi)	15	Final workbook value exceeds the target.
SOC4 – Employment	0 FTE	**0** FTE	18 FTE	No direct new jobs are evidenced within the three pilots. Triggered employment is reported separately.
SOC2 – Citizens taking part in ECs	60	**80** (10 Fassa; 0 Levico; 70 Valle dei Laghi)	1,500	Final identifiable pilot members/participants correspond to about 5% of the original end target.

Values from different reporting periods are combined only when the source explicitly identifies them as non-overlapping additional increments or as cumulative components of the same KPI. Stock indicators and annual run-rate indicators are not added across reporting rounds unless the regional partner explicitly confirms that the later value represents an additional increment. Where this cannot be established, the reporting periods are presented separately.

EN1 and EN2 remain N/A at final stage because the partner workbook contains underlying demand values rather than validated savings.

3.1.3 Triggered impacts and additional initiatives supported by the OSS

The final RE1 evidence demonstrates that the contribution of OSS Trentino extended beyond the direct results of the three pilots. In accordance with the source hierarchy defined in Chapter 2, the two Technical Assistance Reports supplied for GREENLAND and CERSARCA are used as the controlling documentary evidence for beyond-pilot triggered impacts. These results are reported separately from the 0.35 GWh/year direct pilot result.

Table 7 - Documented RE1 beyond-pilot triggered impacts

Initiative	Main OSS support documented	EN3	ENV1	SOC2	SOC4	ECO1
GREENLAND	Legal framework/statutes; technical feasibility and production-site identification; financial modelling/incentives; stakeholder engagement.	0.24 GWh/year	51.24 tCO2eq/year	266	2 FTE	

Initiative	Main OSS support documented	EN3	ENV1	SOC2	SOC4	ECO1
CERSARCA	Legal, technical, financial and stakeholder support, including technical assistance for the hydro power plant.	3.52 GWh/year	751.5 tCO2eq/year	150	–	
Other initiatives						1,5M€
Documented subtotal	Two distinct additional OSS-supported initiatives.	3.76 GWh/year	802.74 tCO2eq/year	416	2 FTE	1,5M€

The GREENLAND report explicitly states that the initiative operates in the same geographical area as one pilot but uses a different configuration; it is therefore treated as a distinct OSS-supported initiative rather than as the direct pilot result. The CERSARCA report documents a second additional initiative. The regional workbook reports slightly higher triggered energy and emission figures (3.772 GWh/year and 805.322 tCO2eq/year). These small differences are not silently reconciled: the Technical Assistance Reports control the evidence-based subtotal above, while the workbook figures remain traceable in Annex A.

The PAT workbook also contains a triggered investment value of 1.5 M€ and a triggered training value of 50 people. The 1.5 M€ value is retained as a partner-reported estimate. Similarly, the reported training value is not added to the documentary subtotal unless it is linked to a dedicated supporting source.

The triggered evidence is significant because it shows an OSS contribution extending from preparatory advice to initiatives associated with tangible renewable generation, GHG reduction, participation and direct employment. It also confirms that the regional legacy cannot be assessed only through the three formal pilots.

3.1.4 OSS evaluation

The dedicated PAT OSS evaluation workbook shows a clear transition from an informal support function in 2024 to a formally reported physical and virtual OSS in 2025-2026. The physical OSS was recorded as present but not formally instituted in both 2024 semesters; from January-June 2025 onward it is reported simply as present. Physical users were not counted in 2024, then 10 users were reported in January-June 2025, 15 in July-December 2025 and 10 in January-June 2026.

Use of the virtual OSS expanded much more strongly: the workbook reports 500 users in January-June 2024, 550 in July-December 2024, 1,545 in January-June 2025, 1,547 in July-December 2025 and 1,584 in January-June 2026. The service offer also broadened over time from general information to technical and legal tools, technical support, financial simulations, networking, lists of RECs and, in the final period, a list of PV plants financed by PAT. These values are reported under the definitions used in the PAT workbook and are not added to pilot participation figures.

Table 8 - RE1 final OSS evaluation snapshot

Evaluation row	Physical OSS - Jan-Jun 2026	Virtual OSS - Jan-Jun 2026
Is there an OSS?	YES	YES
Number of users	10	1584
Services	Information around RECs mainly for citizens, enterprises, municipalities and RECs.	Overview/information, information tools, technical support, financial simulations, networking, lists of RECs and list of PV plants financed by PAT.
Additional services / functionalities requested	Possibility to book an appointment virtual or in person.	Reviewing the lists of RECs page and uploading the data of PVs financed by PAT.

3.1.5 Five-year outlook

The PAT workbook also provides a separate projection for the situation five years after project completion. These figures are prospective and are not added to the final 2026 results. Where the workbook total omits the triggered component through an evident formula issue, D6.4 shows the pilot and triggered projections separately and provides the arithmetic combined value for transparency.

Table 9 - RE1 five-year KPI outlook

KPI	Official-pilot projection	Triggered projection	Five-year interpretation
EN1 / EN2	N/A	N/A	The workbook repeats underlying demand values rather than coherent savings projections; no saving is inferred.
EN3 – Renewable energy generation	0.32 GWh/year	4.03 GWh/year	Potential combined annual run-rate: 4.35 GWh/year.
ENV1 – GHG emissions reduction	68.32 tCO2eq/year	860.405 tCO2eq/year	Potential combined annual run-rate: 928.725 tCO2eq/year.
ECO1 – Investments in sustainable energy	0.70 M€	2.00 M€	Projected cumulative investment over the five post-project years: 2.70 M€.
SOC1 – Supported initiatives	3	1	Workbook projection corresponds to 4 supported initiatives at Year+5.
SOC3 – People trained	230	200	Projected cumulative training reach: 430 people; uniqueness remains an assumption of the partner projection.
SOC4 – Employment	0 FTE	3 FTE	Projected employment effect: 3 FTE, subject to the D6.1 employment definition and future investment realisation.
SOC2 – Citizens taking part in ECs	300	600	Projected Year+5 stock: 900 members/participants.

The outlook indicates that most of the projected energy and environmental scale-up is associated with the broader triggered pipeline rather than with the three original pilots alone. The Levico Terme letter of intent

provides qualitative evidence that the pilot pipeline is also expected to continue after the reporting cut-off, but the letter itself is not used to generate any of the numerical five-year projections.

3.1.6 Barriers, enabling factors and recommendations

The final RE1 assessment confirms the barriers identified at Month 28 while also showing how an integrated OSS can reduce their practical impact. The most relevant lessons concern the transition from project preparation to formal activation, the need to select the most appropriate national configuration for each local authority, and the importance of designing the monitoring and evidence chain from the beginning.

- Administrative activation remains a critical bottleneck. The Val di Fassa experience shows that an installed RES asset and an established legal entity do not automatically result in a fully operative REC. OSS support should therefore include a structured activation pathway covering registration, required documentation, interfaces with national bodies and follow-up until the first operational data become available.
- Different local objectives require different legal and organisational pathways. The Levico Terme case demonstrates the value of comparing a formal REC with remote self-consumption and other nationally permitted sharing configurations instead of treating the REC model as the only acceptable endpoint. The OSS should maintain modular guidance that starts from the user objective and identifies the most suitable configuration.
- Monitoring readiness should be addressed before implementation. Clear definition of the initiative perimeter, participating PODs, metering access, reference period and responsibility for data provision is essential to avoid late uncertainty in EN1/EN2, generation, emissions and membership indicators.
- Post-project continuity is important for converting the existing pipeline into realised impacts. The GREENLAND and CERSARCA evidences show that technical, legal, financial and stakeholder services can support initiatives beyond the pilots. Maintaining this integrated capacity, together with source-based monitoring that distinguishes direct, triggered and projected outcomes, will strengthen both regional replication and future impact assessment.

Overall, RE1 demonstrates a transition from a mainly informational and facilitation-based starting point toward a more structured regional support function. The strongest results are visible in supported initiative development, capacity building and the broader project pipeline, while full operationalisation and robust metered KPI data remain dependent on administrative activation and asset implementation timelines.

3.2 Regional Ecosystem #2: Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes and Grand Est, France

3.2.1 Regional Ecosystem and pilot sites final status

Regional Ecosystem #2 covers Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes and Grand Est and is supported through the One Stop Shop model operated by the Association des Centrales Villageoises (ACV). Unlike Regional Ecosystems where the OSS was created from an emerging institutional setting, RE2 started from a mature citizen-energy network. At baseline, ACV coordinated 68 local energy companies, more than 475 rooftop photovoltaic plants representing about 10 MWp and 12.0 GWh/year of renewable electricity generation, and more than 7,000 shareholders. The service offer already included legal, business-model, technical, communication and training tools. ECOEMPOWER therefore acted primarily as a strengthening and replication mechanism for an established OSS rather than as the creation of a new service from zero.

The three official pilots were already operational Centrales Villageoises at baseline. The final assessment consequently focuses on the development achieved during the project period - new renewable projects, collective self-consumption, membership growth, financing and organisational consolidation - while separating these project-period changes from the substantial legacy stock that existed before ECOEMPOWER.

Table 10 - Final status and evolution of the RE2 pilot sites

Pilot site	Evolution from baseline and Month 28	Final status used in D6.4
RE2.1 Eau et Soleil du Lac	Operational at baseline, with 0.023 GWh/year of renewable generation and 41 members. By Month 28, the OSS had supported amendments to the statutes, the first collective self-consumption pathway, internal organisation and two new PV projects. D6.3 reported 0.117 GWh/year of generation, EUR 0.15 M of investment and substantial training activity.	The final ACV workbook reports 0.28 GWh/year of renewable generation and 85 members in the first-half-2026 reporting block. The initiative remains operational and shows clear expansion of its generation and membership base relative to baseline. No additional direct pilot CAPEX is reported in the 1H2026 block.
RE2.2 VercorSoleiL	Operational at baseline, managing 29 PV plants (469 kWp), about 0.511 GWh/year of production and 137 members. During ECOEMPOWER the OSS supported its first collective self-consumption operation, fundraising/bank requirements, communication tools and continued project development. D6.3 also documented a new PV project and employment support.	The final workbook reports 0.40 GWh/year, 166 members and 0.4 FTE. The community remains fully operational and continues to develop projects. The lower annual generation value compared with baseline and Month 28 is treated as a reporting-period/production variation and not as a loss of operational maturity.
RE2.3 Centrales Villageoises de Vezouze-en-Piémont	Operational at baseline, with 10 PV plants (410 kWp), about 0.446 GWh/year of annual production and 67 members. The OSS supported the first collective self-consumption project, sales contracts, identification of a balance manager, fundraising documentation, educational panels and preparation of further ground-mounted PV development.	The final workbook reports 0.30 GWh/year and 111 members. The community remains operational, while the project period is characterised by diversification toward collective self-consumption and a substantial increase in participation. The annual generation value is lower than the baseline stock value and is therefore interpreted with the same reporting-period caveat as for VercorSoleiL.

All three RE2 pilots are therefore classified as operational at the final cut-off. This is an important difference from ecosystems where SOC1 mainly reflects the emergence or legal establishment of new initiatives. For RE2, the

principal ECOEMPOWER contribution is the strengthening, diversification and scaling of already established citizen-energy companies. The final SOC1 value of three confirms the continued operation of the three official pilots, but it should not be interpreted as three communities newly created by the project.

3.2.2 Final KPI results

Table 11 reports the direct results of the three official RE2 pilot sites. Wider ACV-network results are deliberately excluded from the direct-pilot column and are discussed in Section 3.2.3. The values in the final column of the ACV workbook are contained in a block labelled "1st half 2026"; for annual-flow indicators, the workbook nevertheless expresses the values in GWh/year or tCO2eq/year. Because no separate metering-period metadata are provided, D6.4 treats them as the partner-reported annual values available at the final data collection round and retains an explicit reference-period caveat.

Table 11 - RE2 direct pilot-site KPI results

KPI	D6.3 Month 28	Final direct results	End-of-project target	D6.4 interpretation / data status
EN1 – Primary energy savings	0 GWh/year	N/A	0.14 GWh/year	The final workbook provides underlying primary-energy demand of 6.17 GWh/year (1.03; 3.45; 1.69), not a validated saving on a like-for-like boundary. The D6.1 subtraction is therefore not forced.
EN2 – Final energy savings	0 GWh/year	N/A	0.08 GWh/year	The final workbook provides underlying final/grid demand of 3.63 GWh/year (0.61; 2.03; 0.99), not a validated saving. A comparable baseline/final subtraction is not demonstrated.
EN3 – Renewable energy generation	1.029 GWh/year	**0.98** GWh/year (0.28 Eau et Soleil; 0.40 VercorSoleiL; 0.30 Vezouze)	11.81 GWh/year	Final partner-reported annual values in the 1H2026 block; approximately 8.3% of the original end target. The final value is lower than the Month 28 figure because the two values represent successive annual reporting snapshots rather than cumulative project-period generation. D6.4 therefore retains the latest partner-reported annual value as the final direct result and does not add the two reporting rounds.
ENV1 – GHG emissions reduction	52.67 tCO2eq/year	**40.95** tCO2eq/year (5.1; 20.5; 15.35)	608 tCO2eq/year	Final partner-reported annual avoidance values; approximately 6.7% of target. The same treatment and reference-period caveat as for EN3 applies.

KPI	D6.3 Month 28	Final direct results	End-of-project target	D6.4 interpretation / data status
ECO1 – Investments in sustainable energy	0.17 M€	**0.891** M€ documented post-baseline across the three pilots (0.398 M€ in 2024 + 0.493 M€ in 2025); no additional direct pilot CAPEX in 1H2026	15.41 M€	D6.4 derives a cumulative post-baseline pilot value from the annual partner entries. The 2023 baseline asset stock and wider-network investment are excluded.
SOC1 – Supported / implementation initiatives	3	**3** operational pilot initiatives	3	Target reached. All three pilots were already operational at baseline; the final result therefore confirms continued implementation rather than three newly created ECs.
SOC3 – People trained	230	**230**	15	The final workbook contains annual training entries (160 across pilots in 2024 and 70 in 2025) but no final cumulative unique-person total.
SOC4 – Employment	0.8 FTE	**0.4** FTE (VercorSoleiL)	108 FTE	The final workbook reports 0.4 FTE in VercorSoleiL as the latest direct-pilot employment value. The previously reported 0.8 FTE at Month 28 is retained as the submitted intermediate snapshot and is not added to the final value, since the source does not demonstrate that the two figures represent distinct additional jobs created in non-overlapping periods.
SOC2 – Citizens taking part in ECs	62	**362** final members (85; 166; 111); baseline stock 245, corresponding to a net increase of 117	800	The final workbook uses a membership-stock basis. The D6.3 value was reported on a different project-period basis and is not directly comparable. Final stock corresponds to about 45% of the original target.

Values from different reporting periods are combined only when the source explicitly identifies them as non-overlapping additional increments or as cumulative components of the same KPI. Stock indicators and annual run-rate indicators are not added across reporting rounds unless the regional partner explicitly confirms that the later value represents an additional increment. Where this cannot be established, the reporting periods are presented separately.

The direct-pilot results show two complementary trends. First, the three communities remain operational and the final membership stock is substantially higher than the 2023 baseline: 362 members compared with 245, a net increase of 117. Second, energy-generation and GHG indicators remain far below the very ambitious end-of-project reference values. This reflects the fact that much of the planned scale-up in RE2 concerns the wider Centrales Villageoises network and longer project-development cycles rather than only the three selected pilots.

The economic indicator also requires a different reading from the preliminary D6.3 snapshot. The final workbook contains explicit annual investment entries for 2024 and 2025. Excluding the 2023 baseline stock and the "Other ECs supported by ECOEMPOWER" column, these entries document EUR 0.891 M of post-baseline investment across the three pilots, while no additional direct-pilot CAPEX is reported in the first half of 2026. This value is therefore used as the most transparent cumulative pilot investment that can be reconstructed from the available file.

3.2.3 Triggered impacts and additional initiatives supported by the OSS

The main triggered impact of RE2 is observed at network level. ACV is itself the coordinating structure of a mature multi-regional network, so the same organisations that benefit from the strengthened OSS are also part of the stock from which the three official pilots were selected. This makes double-counting control essential: final network values cannot simply be added to the three pilot values.

The Technical Assistance Report dated 28 May 2026 documents the strengthened ACV service pathway - company creation, technical and administrative guidance, lease support, financial modelling, collective self-consumption tools, networking, PV-operation training and citizen-engagement support - and associates it with broad network outcomes. The report and the final regional workbook do not always use the same reference period. For energy, emissions, investment and training, the Technical Assistance Report reports broader 2025/network values, whereas the 1H2026 workbook contains a different "Other ECs supported by ECOEMPOWER" snapshot. D6.4 therefore presents both sources transparently and does not manufacture a single combined triggered total where the period or overlap cannot be reconciled from the available evidence.

Table 12 - RE2 network-level triggered and OSS-supported evidence

KPI / evidence	Technical Assistance Report	Final workbook – "Other ECs" 1H2026	D6.4 treatment
EN3 – Renewable generation	15.479 GWh/year	7.52 GWh/year	Network-level flow evidence with different reference periods. D6.2 reported 12.0 GWh/year for the network in 2023, so the TAR is consistent with an increase in network generation, but neither figure is added to the 0.98 GWh/year pilot total because the network includes pre-existing assets and likely includes the pilots.
ENV1 – GHG reduction	792 tCO2eq/year	384.7984 tCO2eq/year	Reported as broader network contribution evidence; no arithmetic addition to the direct pilots because period, emission-factor basis and overlap are not sufficiently documented.
ECO1 – Sustainable-energy investment	2.94 M€	0.94 M€	Reported as network-level investment evidence. The TAR value is associated with the 2025 service period; the workbook gives a different final snapshot. Both remain separate from the reconstructed direct-pilot cumulative CAPEX.

KPI / evidence	Technical Assistance Report	Final workbook – "Other ECs" 1H2026	D6.4 treatment
SOC1 – Operational initiatives	56 communities with at least one commissioned plant; 41 at project start; more than 70 ECs in the network	56	Stock indicator is consistent across sources. D6.4 reports 41 baseline operational sites, 56 final operational sites and a net increase of +15. The three pilots are not added to 56.
SOC3 – People trained	Around 200 participants in 16 trainings during 2025; includes pilot members and local administrations	72	The figures refer to different reporting scopes/periods and uniqueness is not documented. The 200-person TAR figure is retained as documented 2025 training reach, not added to the pilot SOC3 value.
SOC4 – Employment	3.8 FTE in four non-pilot Centrales Villageoises members (3 full-time plus one part-time)	3.8 FTE	The report explicitly states that these employees are in addition to the pilot sites. D6.4 therefore presents 3.8 FTE as beyond-pilot triggered employment, while noting that the evidence is partner-reported.
SOC2 – Citizens / members	8,138 participants/shareholders in the network	8,138	Final network stock; not additive to the 362 pilot members. Baseline reported 6560 members, so there is a net increase of 1,578 people.

As regards the final values of the triggered KPIs, those in the technical assistance report differ from those in the final workbook for the reference period under consideration. For this reason, the triggered KPIs that relate to different reference periods and are unrelated to one another (ECO1, SOC3) will be added together; the others will not be added together as they are cumulative.

The most robust triggered change is therefore the expansion of the operational network from 41 to 56 Centrales Villageoises with at least one commissioned plant, corresponding to +15 operational sites during the project period. This is a net-change result and is methodologically preferable to presenting the final stock of 56 as if all sites had been created by ECOEMPOWER. The final network membership stock of 8,138 and the documented 3.8 FTE in non-pilot member organisations provide additional evidence that the strengthened support model has effects beyond the three formal pilots.

For renewable generation, emissions and investment, the broader figures remain valuable evidence of ecosystem scale but are not used to calculate a combined "RE2 total" because the underlying stock includes pre-existing assets and the source package does not establish a clean exclusion of the official pilots. This treatment follows the common D6.4 rule that triggered impacts demonstrate contribution rather than exclusive causality.

3.2.4 OSS evaluation

The ACV workbook confirms a continuously operational physical and virtual OSS across all five reporting semesters. Physical OSS users increased from 576 in January-June 2024 to 592 in July-December 2024 and 616 in January-June 2025, remaining at 616 in both subsequent periods. ACV notes that this figure corresponds to an average of approximately eight people involved per energy community using the OSS.

For the virtual OSS, the workbook reports 2,200 users in January-June 2024, 1,600 in July-December 2024, 1,900 in January-June 2025, 1,700 in July-December 2025 and 2,500 in January-June 2026. The accompanying comment specifies that these are "known users" from Google Analytics; other totals of around 50,000 users were considered overestimated and are therefore not used. The workbook describes a mature service offer including

a member hotline, specialised partnerships, in-person training and annual gatherings for the physical OSS, and a large toolkit, IT services, webinars, shared databases and a monthly newsletter for the virtual OSS.

Table 13 - RE2 final OSS evaluation snapshot

Evaluation row	Physical OSS - Jan-Jun 2026	Virtual OSS - Jan-Jun 2026
Is there an OSS?	yes	YES
Number of users	616 (comment: average of 8 people involved / energy community using the OSS)	2500 known users from Google Analytics; other totals around 50,000 considered overestimated in the workbook comment
Services	No new service description entered in Jan-Jun 2026. Core offer described in the workbook: member hotline, specialist partnerships, in-person trainings and annual gathering.	No new service description entered in Jan-Jun 2026. Core offer described in the workbook: ~200-document toolkit, IT services, webinars, shared databases and monthly newsletter.
Additional services / functionalities requested	Partnership with a balance manager.	Redesign of databases.

3.2.5 Five-year outlook

The ACV workbook includes a separate projection for the five years following project completion. As required by Chapter 2, the values are treated as prospective and are not mixed with the final achieved or triggered evidence. For RE2, the projected scale-up is again concentrated in the wider network rather than only in the three pilots.

Table 14 - RE2 five-year KPI outlook

KPI	Official-pilot projection	Triggered projection	Five-year interpretation
EN1 / EN2	N/A	N/A	The workbook does not provide a reliable like-for-like future savings calculation; raw demand projections are not converted into savings.
EN3 – Renewable energy generation	6.43 GWh/year	28.57 GWh/year	Projected annual run-rates. A simple arithmetic sum would be 35 GWh/year, but D6.4 keeps the two scopes separate because future network/pilot overlap is not demonstrated.
ENV1 – GHG emissions reduction	329.023 tCO2eq/year	1,461.927 tCO2eq/year	Projected annual avoided emissions. The implied arithmetic total is 1,790.95 tCO2eq/year
ECO1 – Sustainable-energy investment	5.1 M€	13 M€	Projected cumulative investment over the five post-project years. The arithmetic potential is 18.1 M€
SOC1 – Supported / operational initiatives	3 pilot initiatives	65 other ECs supported	The 65 value is retained as a partner projection for the wider network. It is not automatically interpreted as 65 newly created operational ECs or added to the three pilots without a future stock/net-change definition.
SOC3 – People trained	100	400	Network-level cumulative training projection; uniqueness and repeat participation remain assumptions to be verified in post-project monitoring.

KPI	Official-pilot projection	Triggered projection	Five-year interpretation
SOC4 – Employment	1 FTE	7 FTE	Potential 8 FTE if these represent new jobs and the scopes are non-overlapping. The projection remains conditional on investment realisation and the D6.1 employment definition.
SOC2 – Citizens taking part in ECs	750 members	14,400 wider-network participants/members	Large projected participation scale. The final figure will be the difference from the baseline (approximately 7,840 people).

The five-year outlook is consistent with the structural character of RE2: the three pilots function as demonstrators within a much larger replication network. The projected energy, investment and participation impacts depend on ACV continuing to provide integrated technical, legal, financial and engagement support and on local companies successfully moving projects from preparation to commissioning. The projections should therefore be interpreted as a scale-up pathway supported by an existing delivery infrastructure, not as guaranteed future LIFE results.

3.2.6 Barriers, enabling factors and recommendations

The final RE2 evidence confirms the barriers already identified at Month 28, while the mature ACV network provides concrete examples of how an OSS can reduce them. The following lessons are specific to a citizen-led network in which local companies are already operational but continuously develop new assets and collective self-consumption configurations.

- Collective self-consumption requires specialised regulatory and contractual support. The pilot experience shows recurring needs around contracts with consumers, balance management, corporate statutes and interaction with distribution-system actors. The OSS should maintain up-to-date standard documents, practical guidance and partnerships with notaries, DSOs and other specialised actors rather than limiting support to generic information.
- Bankability and fundraising remain a central bottleneck even for established communities. Financial modelling tools, bank-ready documentation, advice on shareholder financing and grant identification should remain core OSS services. Standardised simulators are particularly valuable when they are combined with bilateral support for project-specific assumptions.
- Volunteer-led organisations need organisational and communication capacity as they scale. Internal task distribution, citizen-engagement methods, educational panels and communication templates are not secondary activities: they directly support membership growth, governance continuity and the ability to move from volunteer-only structures toward paid local employment where appropriate.
- A mature network benefits strongly from peer learning and reusable tools. Workshops, webinars and feedback exchange allow solutions developed in one local company to be replicated across many territories. The ACV model therefore supports an OSS design based on modular, reusable services combined with a strong community of practice.
- Impact monitoring must distinguish legacy stock from project-period change. RE2 has a large pre-existing network, which creates a particular risk of attributing all final generation, members or operational sites to ECOEMPOWER. Future monitoring should maintain a yearly source log separating baseline stock, new projects commissioned during the period, official pilots, other network members,

unique trainees and members, and the precise reference period of annual-flow KPIs.

Overall, RE2 demonstrates the value of strengthening an already mature intermediary rather than creating a parallel support structure. The clearest contribution of ECOEMPOWER is visible in the enrichment of ACV services, the continued development of the three pilots and the wider replication pathway across the Centrales Villageoises network. For future programmes, the same model is most transferable where a trusted coordinating organisation already exists and can combine standardised tools with local, case-specific accompaniment.

3.3 Regional Ecosystem #3: Allgäu, Germany

3.3.1 Regional Ecosystem and pilot sites final status

Regional Ecosystem #3 covers the Allgäu area in Germany and is coordinated by eza!, in cooperation with B.A.U.M. and regional energy actors. At baseline, Allgäu already had a strong cooperative and municipal energy tradition, but the dedicated ECOEMPOWER One Stop Shop for energy communities was still being designed and had no recorded users. The original D6.2 pilot perimeter comprised Elektrizitätswerke Hindelang eG, Elektrizitätswerke Reutte and Dorfenergie eG Eppishausen.

RE3 combines three markedly different situations: a long-established cooperative with a substantial legacy renewable portfolio; a cooperative/local partnership preparing a major new ground-mounted PV investment whose main effects will occur after the project; and an emerging Füssen/Reutte-area energy-sharing initiative that completed modelling and stakeholder-preparation work but had not created an energy-sharing cooperative by project end. This makes the distinction between current pilot performance, project-enabled future impacts and pre-existing cooperative activity especially important.

Table 15 - Final status and evolution of the RE3 pilot sites

Pilot site	Evolution from baseline and Month 28	Final status used in D6.4
RE3.1 Elektrizitätswerke Hindelang eG	A long-established cooperative with hydro and rooftop PV assets. D6.3 described three hydropower plants producing about 4.8 GWh/year and four rooftop PV systems producing about 0.16 GWh/year. Additional RES opportunities were explored during ECOEMPOWER but did not materialise because of economic conditions, scarce suitable sites and alpine technical constraints.	Operational, mature cooperative. The final workbook reports 330 members and 4.660876 GWh/year in the final 2026 reporting block. These values primarily describe the performance of an existing asset base and are not presented as generation newly created by ECOEMPOWER. The project contribution is mainly strategic support, opportunity scouting and readiness for future energy sharing.
RE3.2 Eppishausen and Kirchheim	This scope continues the Eppishausen/Dorfenergie pathway described in D6.2-D6.3. D6.3 reported four rooftop PV plants and a formal decision to co-develop a 16.6 MW ground-mounted PV project, with a 12% cooperative share and construction expected to extend beyond the project period.	Operational/supported cooperative pathway with a major in-pilot investment pipeline. The final workbook reports 138 members. No direct renewable generation is entered in the H1 2026 block for this pilot, while 18 GWh/year is explicitly recorded as a triggered future impact. D6.4 therefore keeps the new large-scale PV effect outside the direct final result.
RE3.3 Füssen	The final pilot scope replaces/extends the earlier Reutte framing. Private and local actors were brought together to assess energy sharing, including data-based modelling, bilateral outreach and networking. The calculation refers to three existing PV systems within the Füssen pilot scope. Their estimated generation and associated avoided emissions are retained as direct pilot-site performance, while they are not presented as renewable assets newly installed as a result of ECOEMPOWER.	Emerging / pipeline initiative. eza! Confirms that no energy-sharing cooperative had been founded by the end of ECOEMPOWER and links this partly to the timing of the German energy-sharing framework. From estimation made in pilot ~0.142 GWh/year from three existing PV systems; ~45 tCO2eq/year in the local calculation.

3.3.2 Final KPI results

The final eza! workbook contains a dedicated first-half-2026 reporting block together with legacy, annual and future values. In D6.4, the H1 2026 entries are used as the final reporting-round evidence only where their meaning is sufficiently clear. The Month 28 figures are retained as the submitted intermediate reference rather than retroactively recalculated. This is particularly important for RE3 because D6.3 included committed future investments in the achieved totals, whereas D6.4 separates realised results from triggered post-project impacts.

Table 16 - RE3 direct pilot-site KPI results

KPI	End target	Month 28	Final direct results	D6.4 interpretation
EN1 – Primary energy savings	0.95 GWh/year	0 GWh/year	N/A; final underlying primary-energy demand = 1.814 GWh/year	The workbook reports demand rather than a validated saving.
EN2 – Final energy savings	0.50 GWh/year	0 GWh/year	N/A; final underlying final/grid demand = 0.94 GWh/year	As for EN1, the demand values are retained as context but are not converted into a savings result.
EN3 – Renewable energy generation	10.01 GWh/year	17.2 GWh/year[1]	**4.802876** GWh/year	The final direct value combines the Hindelang final reporting value with the Füssen pilot estimate; the large Eppishausen/Kirchheim PV development is reported separately as triggered.
ENV1 – GHG emissions reduction	3,265 tCO2eq/year	5,349.2 tCO2eq/year	**1,712.232436** tCO2eq/year	Partner-reported final-round pilot total. Component values are not fully period-consistent with the corresponding EN3 block, so D6.4 reports the workbook value with a caveat rather than deriving a new total.
ECO1 – Sustainable-energy investment	13 M€	8.6 M€	**0** M€ in the H1 2026 block	The source records 8.6 M€ in the earlier 2025/M28 period and zero in H1 2026. Because the later cells do not establish a cumulative boundary, D6.4 does not interpret zero as a reversal of investment or infer a cumulative final amount.
SOC1 – Supported initiatives	3	2	**3**	Hindelang and Eppishausen are counted once each. Füssen is regarded as a pilot site as it has submitted a letter of intent to establish an energy community.

[1] This value, that was in deliverable D6.3, has been now considered a triggered KPI and it will be found in the related table; here there's no change in numbers only to see the snapshot of Month 28, but the values for KPI EN3, ENV1 and ECO1, are considered triggered in the related Table 17.

KPI	End target	Month 28	Final direct results	D6.4 interpretation
SOC3 – People trained	15	42	**42**	The final-period zero cannot be read as a decrease from 42. D6.4 preserves the Month 28 evidence and avoids creating a cumulative figure by adding reporting periods whose uniqueness is unknown.
SOC4 – Employment	91 FTE	0 FTE	**0** validated new jobs	No final evidence demonstrates new jobs created according to the D6.1 definition. Staff/volunteer effort and future employment expectations are treated separately.
SOC2 – Citizens taking part in ECs	5,200	10	**474** current identifiable pilot participants/members (330 Hindelang; 138 Eppishausen/Kirchheim; 6 Füssen). No additional participants were reported for Füssen in the H1 2026 block.	330 in Hindelang, 138 in Eppishausen, 6 in Fussen. No new citizens in 2026.

Values from different reporting periods are combined only when the source explicitly identifies them as non-overlapping additional increments or as cumulative components of the same KPI. Stock indicators and annual run-rate indicators are not added across reporting rounds unless the regional partner explicitly confirms that the later value represents an additional increment. Where this cannot be established, the reporting periods are presented separately.

The most important methodological change relative to the intermediate report is the treatment of the large Eppishausen/Kirchheim PV project. D6.3 used the then-confirmed development to represent committed progress inside the achieved KPI totals. D6.4 retains that history but reclassifies the future production as triggered, because the new capacity was not yet producing the reported 18 GWh/year by the final reporting cut-off. This yields a more conservative but more traceable final assessment.

3.3.3 Triggered impacts and additional initiatives supported by the OSS

The principal quantified triggered impact in RE3 is located inside the official Eppishausen/Kirchheim pilot rather than outside the pilot perimeter. It represents a concrete investment pathway advanced during ECOEMPOWER whose energy effect is expected after project completion. Beyond the pilots, the OSS also supported networking with Bürgerenergie Ostallgäu and neighbouring cooperatives, but the available source package does not assign validated energy, investment or membership KPIs to those wider interactions.

Table 17 - RE3 triggered and pipeline evidence

Evidence / pathway	Scope	Quantified value	D6.4 treatment
Eppishausen ground-mounted PV development	In-pilot triggered impact	- 18 GWh/year renewable generation; - 8 M€ for investment in renewable energy.	Retained as a future annual generation run-rate set in motion during the project; not added to the 4.660876 GWh/year direct result when reporting achieved pilot performance.

Evidence / pathway	Scope	Quantified value	D6.4 treatment
Potential avoided emissions from the 18 GWh/year development	In-pilot calculated triggered impact	5,598 tCO2eq/year	Calculated transparently as 18 GWh/year × 311 tCO2eq/GWh, using the German electricity factor defined in D6.1. It is a potential future effect, not a measured 2026 result.
Regional networking with Bürgerenergie Ostallgäu and neighbouring cooperatives	Beyond-pilot OSS contribution	Qualitative only	Evidence of replication, peer learning and exploration of shared organisational approaches. No non-overlapping numerical KPI is available, therefore no additional total is created.

If the 18 GWh/year triggered generation is shown alongside the final direct value, the potential future annual run-rate represented by these two scopes would be 22.660876 GWh/year. D6.4 does not call this an achieved 2026 total: 18 GWh/year remains contingent on construction, commissioning and operation of the new asset. The same distinction applies to the calculated 5,598 tCO2eq/year of future avoided emissions.

3.3.4 OSS evaluation

The eza! workbook records no physical OSS at the 2023 baseline. A physical OSS is reported from January-June 2025 onward, with approximately 5 users in that semester, approximately 30 in July-December 2025 and approximately 35 in January-June 2026. The number of reported services increased from six in 2025 to seven in the final reporting period, covering information, networking, awareness raising and development support.

The virtual OSS is also reported from January-June 2025 onward. Users increased from 114 in January-June 2025 to 135 in July-December 2025 and 559 in January-June 2026. The online offer consists of general contact information and factsheets developed from the Policy Briefs. The final workbook also records a planned extension toward an Online Learning Academy and an online platform for exchange within the energy-community network, while the physical-service roadmap aims at a total of 15 services by 2028.

Table 18 - RE3 final OSS evaluation snapshot

Evaluation row	Physical OSS - Jan-Jun 2026	Virtual OSS - Jan-Jun 2026
Is there an OSS?	Yes	YES
Number of users	app. 35	559
Services	Informational, network, awareness raising and development; 7 services.	General contact information and factsheets developed from the Policy Briefs.
Additional services / functionalities requested	Plan to implement a total of 15 services by 2028, including online working courses, annual events, a membership network and a mentorship programme.	Online Learning Academy and Online Platform for Energy communities network exchange.

3.3.5 Five-year outlook

The latest eza! workbook includes a small set of partner projections for the post-project period. Because the future columns are incomplete and some economic entries are expressed as annual euro amounts rather than capital investment, D6.4 reports only the projections whose interpretation is sufficiently clear. The values remain prospective and are not combined with final achieved results.

Table 19 - RE3 five-year KPI outlook

KPI	Latest partner projection	D6.4 interpretation
EN1 / EN2	N/A	Future demand values are present, but no reliable like-for-like savings calculation is defined for the changed pilot perimeter.
EN3 – Renewable energy generation	7.4 GWh/year Hindelang + 22.4 GWh/year Eppishausen/Kirchheim = 29.8 GWh/year documented subtotal	A two-pilot annual run-rate projection. No robust Füssen value is entered in the latest five-year block, so 29.8 GWh/year is not presented as a complete three-pilot total.
ENV1 – GHG emissions reduction	~9,267.8 tCO2eq/year calculated for the 29.8 GWh/year subtotal	Calculated using the D6.1 German factor of 311 gCO2eq/kWh.
ECO1 – Sustainable-energy investment	2,2 million euros/year (1.5 million/year Hindelang, 700,000 €/year Eppishausen)	Investments for new RES.
SOC3 – People trained	60 people	Latest entries: 30 Hindelang, 30 Eppishausen/Kirchheim, 0 Füssen.
SOC4 – Employment	22 FTE entered by the partner	20 + 2 + 0 are visible in the future block,
SOC2 – Citizens taking part in ECs	530 participants/members	330 + 200 + 0.

The RE3 outlook is consequently dominated by the conversion of an already identified investment pipeline into operation. Post-project monitoring should focus on the commissioning date and annual production of the Eppishausen project, the evolution of the German energy-sharing framework, and whether the Füssen actor group progresses from modelling and intent to a legally and operationally defined sharing initiative.

3.3.6 Barriers, enabling factors and recommendations

The final RE3 assessment confirms that the limiting factors are not primarily a lack of technical interest, but the combination of location constraints, long investment cycles, cooperative capacity and the timing of the national energy-sharing framework. The following recommendations reflect the three different pilot trajectories.

- Separate legacy performance from project-enabled change in mature cooperatives. Hindelang demonstrates that a high final renewable-generation figure can coexist with limited project-period asset expansion. OSS monitoring should therefore track new capacity, new contracts, new members and new services separately from the pre-existing cooperative stock.
- Treat major investments as staged pipelines rather than prematurely as achieved energy impacts. For Eppishausen, the most meaningful project result is the progression of a large PV development toward implementation. Future programmes should record milestone evidence - decision, financing, permitting, construction, commissioning and first-year production - so that each stage is visible without double counting.
- Make data readiness a core OSS service. The Füssen/Reutte work shows the value of 15-minute demand/generation data and scenario modelling before a legal community is formed. Metering access, data-sharing agreements and simple pre-feasibility models should be available early in the support pathway.
- Support professionalisation and generational renewal in cooperative structures. Volunteer boards can be a strength but also a bottleneck when project complexity increases. OSS services should cover role definition, cooperation with municipalities/utilities, succession and options for shared administrative capacity across neighbouring cooperatives.
- Align OSS timing with regulatory implementation. The eza! confirmation shows that actors can be technically and organisationally prepared before the legal framework becomes practically usable.

Maintaining a post-project follow-up mechanism is essential so that regulatory opening can be converted quickly into operational energy sharing.

Overall, RE3 shows the value of an OSS as an enabling infrastructure for projects whose implementation horizon is longer than the LIFE monitoring period. Its strongest transferable lesson is to measure readiness and verified investment milestones alongside operational energy KPIs, while keeping future production explicitly separated until commissioning occurs.

3.4 Regional Ecosystem #4: Zlín Region, Czech Republic

3.4.1 Regional Ecosystem and pilot sites final status

Regional Ecosystem #4 covers the Zlín Region in the Czech Republic and is coordinated by the Energy Agency of the Zlín Region (EAZK). RE4 entered the WP6 baseline later than the other ecosystems, with 2024 used as the reference year following the project amendment. At baseline, EAZK already provided a mature regional advisory service for public-building refurbishment, subsidies and renewable-energy development - approximately 150, 100 and 200 consultations per year respectively - but it did not yet operate a service specifically structured around energy communities. The three ECOEMPOWER pilots were municipality-led and focused mainly on sharing electricity among public buildings and municipal entities rather than on household-led membership.

The Czech regulatory environment evolved rapidly during the project, particularly through the Energy Data Center (EDC) and the “active customer” mechanism. This created a practical transition route between conventional municipal self-consumption and a formal energy community. The final assessment therefore distinguishes an operational sharing configuration under the active-customer model from a formally constituted REC, and it does not use households, public buildings, connection points or active-customer groups interchangeably as “citizens” or “initiatives”.

Table 20 - Final status and evolution of the RE4 pilot sites

Pilot site	Evolution from baseline and Month 28	Final status used in D6.4
RE4.1 Mikroregion Vlčnov	At baseline, Vlčnov was already operating as an active customer with municipal PV and was exploring a more structured EC. D6.3 documented bilateral support on EC pathways, allocation keys, flexibility and possible citizen participation.	Operational municipal energy sharing under the Czech active-customer model. A signed letter dated 24 July 2026 confirms that the municipality has practical energy-sharing experience built on the ECOEMPOWER groundwork and intends to evaluate a future transition toward a formal REC when justified. The letter is post-cut-off pipeline evidence, not proof of legal REC formation.
RE4.2 Město Slavičín	The pilot builds on municipal PV, battery storage and the BTH Slavičín energy infrastructure. D6.3 focused on identifying sharing zones, flexibility options and a possible EC pathway with municipal leadership and the heating-plant operator.	Supported / emerging sharing pathway. The BTH Slavičín letter dated 27 July 2026 states continued interest in sharing and a future REC but identifies the current methodology for allocating administrative costs between heat and electricity activities as a practical regulatory barrier. No formal REC is inferred from the letter.
RE4.3 Město Zlín	At baseline, Zlín was preparing a municipal EC around Teplo Zlín and partner city entities. D6.3 reported an EC created in 2025 with nine members, preparation of a 722 kW PV project at the Zlín ZOO, and training on a sharing-monitoring tool.	Most advanced RE4 pilot. The final workbook attributes 0.722 GWh/year of renewable generation, 315.2252 tCO2eq/year of avoided emissions and 1.16 M€ of sustainable-energy investment to Zlín (all these three values are reported as H1 2026 additional increases). D6.4 describes it as an advanced/operational municipal sharing configuration while retaining D6.3 as the source for the reported 2025 EC-creation status.

For SOC1, D6.4 counts the three official pilot pathways once each as supported real-life initiatives and reports their maturity separately. The raw final workbook values of 3, 0 and 5 are not summed to eight communities because they mix different counted units. This avoids treating buildings, sharing groups or implementation points as additional EC initiatives.

3.4.2 Final KPI results

The final 2026 data show that RE4 moved from organisational preparation toward measurable municipal renewable-energy deployment, with the largest quantified change concentrated in Zlín. At the same time, some social and energy-saving cells remain unsuitable for direct KPI reporting. The final workbook explicitly labels the EN1 and EN2 entries as consumptions, and its participant comment states that the proposed SOC2 proxy was still uncertain. D6.4 therefore reports these indicators as unavailable rather than manufacturing a positive result from incompatible data.

Table 21 - RE4 direct pilot-site KPI results

KPI	End target	Month 28	Final direct results	D6.4 interpretation
EN1 – Primary energy savings	0.142272 GWh/year	0 GWh/year	N/A; final underlying primary-energy demand = 27.8397 GWh/year	The workbook explicitly identifies the values as consumption. Baseline/final boundaries are not sufficiently comparable for a valid D6.1 savings calculation.
EN2 – Final energy savings	0.07488 GWh/year	0 GWh/year	N/A; final underlying final-energy demand = 13.257 GWh/year	No like-for-like grid-demand saving is demonstrated. Demand remains contextual information only.
EN3 – Renewable energy generation	0.66 GWh/year	0.149 GWh/year	**0.871** GWh/year	Final direct pilot value, entirely reported for Zlín in the 2026 block. This exceeds the original end target, but the comparison should be read considering the later 2024 baseline and rapid asset deployment.
ENV1 – GHG emissions reduction	288.156 tCO2eq/year	65.0534 tCO2eq/year	**380.2786** tCO2eq/year	Final direct value reported for Zlín and consistent with the Czech factor used in the workbook.
ECO1 – Sustainable-energy investment	1.05 M€	0.15 M€	**1.31** M€	Final direct pilot investment reported for Zlín. Triggered investments outside the pilots are reported separately.
SOC1 – Supported initiatives	3	1	**3** distinct pilot pathways	Vlčnov, Slavičín and Zlín are counted once each; their legal/operational maturity differs and is shown in Table 20. Raw workbook site/group counts are not summed as ECs.
SOC3 – People trained	15	3	**3**	A separate 13 trained energy managers are evidenced at OSS level and are reported under triggered/capacity-building results rather than assigned artificially to individual pilots.

KPI	End target	Month 28	Final direct results	D6.4 interpretation
SOC4 – Employment	7.35 FTE	2.5 FTE	**0** validated new jobs; 0.45 FTE of agency staff time allocated to the three pilots	The 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.15 FTE entries describe existing staff effort, not employment created according to D6.1.
SOC2 – Citizens taking part in ECs	780	0	**12**	D6.4 therefore reports 12 as final value.

Values from different reporting periods are combined only when the source explicitly identifies them as non-overlapping additional increments or as cumulative components of the same KPI. Stock indicators and annual run-rate indicators are not added across reporting rounds unless the regional partner explicitly confirms that the later value represents an additional increment. Where this cannot be established, the reporting periods are presented separately.

The direct final result is thus strongest for EN3, ENV1 and ECO1. These indicators show that the municipal pathway can move quickly once an investable PV project and an operational sharing arrangement are in place. By contrast, citizen participation is not a meaningful short-term success measure for a public-building configuration unless the indicator boundary is adapted or households are explicitly brought into the initiative.

3.4.3 Triggered impacts and additional initiatives supported by the OSS

RE4 provides the clearest quantified beyond-pilot triggered evidence among the three ecosystems covered in this part of Chapter 3. The EAZK Technical Assistance Report explicitly states that the additional PV systems belong to active-customer groups outside the three official pilots. This allows the final direct and triggered energy, emissions and investment values to be shown together without the overlap concern that applies in some other regions.

Table 22 - RE4 beyond-pilot triggered and OSS-supported results

KPI / evidence	Direct pilots	Beyond-pilot triggered	Combined interpretation
EN3 – Renewable energy generation	0.871 GWh/year	0.314 GWh/year	1.185 GWh/year potential current annual scope. The triggered PV systems are explicitly reported as active-customer assets outside the pilots.
ENV1 – GHG emissions reduction	380.2786 tCO2eq/year	137.0924 tCO2eq/year	517.371 tCO2eq/year on the same non-overlapping boundary used for EN3.
ECO1 – Sustainable-energy investment	1.31 M€	0.54 M€	1.85 M€ documented across the direct pilots and the separately identified outside-pilot PV portfolio.
Active-customer sharing groups	3 official pilot pathways	41 Active Customer groups supported outside the pilots	Reported as 41 additional sharing groups, not automatically converted into 41 SOC1 citizen-led ECs because the governance and counted unit differ from the D6.1 initiative definition.
SOC3 – Skills	3	13 energy managers trained	The Technical Assistance Report links the 13 specialised trainees to strengthening the agency/OSS capacity. They are kept as capacity-building evidence rather than allocated to pilots.

KPI / evidence	Direct pilots	Beyond-pilot triggered	Combined interpretation
SOC4 / staff capacity	0 validated new jobs; 0.45 FTE pilot staff allocation	1.8 FTE agency staff time for sharing groups beyond pilots	The 1.8 FTE is explicitly existing staff capacity dedicated to preparation, administration and operation of sharing groups; it is not counted as new employment.

The EAZK evidence is particularly useful because it documents a regional multiplier effect: the ECOEMPOWER service concept was not limited to the three formal pilots, but was applied to a wider portfolio of active-customer groups. The 41 groups should nevertheless remain a separate implementation/output indicator until their baseline stock, governance type and one-to-one correspondence with the D6.1 SOC1 definition are fully documented.

3.4.4 OSS evaluation

The EAZK workbook reports both a physical and a virtual OSS throughout the full monitoring period. For the physical OSS, use was described as "at least one per day" from January-June 2024 through July-December 2025; the final January-June 2026 entry reports 100 users. The service offer evolved from general energy and grant advice toward comprehensive project support, from the first consultation and project proposal through financing options, funding applications, project completion and implementation.

The virtual OSS is likewise reported as present throughout, with use described as "at least one per day" in every period. In the final phase it served as a first point of contact for information, downloadable project documents and tools, and telephone advice or scheduling of in-person meetings. The final workbook also highlights the intention to reach more municipalities through additional staff capacity and trained/certified energy managers, and proposes a survey to better understand who uses the online section and which materials are most useful.

Table 23 - RE4 final OSS evaluation snapshot

Evaluation row	Physical OSS - Jan-Jun 2026	Virtual OSS - Jan-Jun 2026
Is there an OSS?	yes	yes
Number of users	100	at least one per day
Services	Comprehensive support from initial consultation and project proposals through financing, funding applications, project completion and implementation.	First point of contact for information, downloadable documents/tools, phone advice and scheduling of in-person meetings.
Additional services / functionalities requested	Encourage all municipalities to contact the agency on sharing issues; new staff and training/certification of energy managers expand regional coverage.	Create a survey to identify who visits the online OSS section and which materials are most useful.

3.4.5 Five-year outlook

The final EAZK workbook provides a five-year projection for energy, emissions and investment, together with indicative future participation and organisational values. D6.4 retains the technically interpretable projections but applies the same caution used for the final social KPIs: connection points, municipal entities and population-based proxies are not automatically converted into citizens or new jobs.

Table 24 - RE4 five-year KPI outlook

KPI	Partner projection	Triggered projection	D6.4 interpretation
EN1 / EN2	N/A	N/A	The future workbook rows do not provide a validated savings calculation on a consistent baseline/final boundary.
EN3 – Renewable energy generation	2.7 GWh/year	5.4 GWh/year	Latest pilot projection: 2.5 GWh/year for Zlín + 0.2 GWh/year for Slavičín + 0 for Vlčnov. The five-year KPI sheet additionally foresees 5.4 GWh/year from triggered initiatives outside the three pilots. Since the Technical Assistance Report explicitly places the triggered PV systems outside the pilot perimeter, the two values can be added for an indicative five-year regional outlook.
ENV1 – GHG emissions reduction	1,178.82 tCO2eq/year	2,356 tCO2eq/year	Pilot projection = 1,091.5 tCO_2eq/year for Zlín + 87.32 tCO_2eq/year for Slavičín. The 2,356 tCO_2eq/year triggered value is the five-year planning estimate reported in the KPI sheet and is kept as a projection rather than recalculated from the final-period emission factor.
ECO1 – Sustainable-energy investment	4.32 M€	8.64 M€	Pilot projection = 4.0 M€ for Zlín + 0.32 M€ for Slavičín. An additional 8.64 M€ triggered investment is included in the five-year KPI planning rows. As with EN3, current triggered investment is explicitly outside the pilot perimeter, so aggregation is conceptually acceptable provided all figures are treated as projections.
SOC1 – Future EC pathway	3	82	Project-level five-year estimate: approximately 82 Active Customer groups/configurations in the wider RE4 portfolio, corresponding to the 41 groups already documented plus approximately 41 additional configurations expected over the post-project period. This is a projected stock, not 82 new ECs.
SOC2 – Participation	Indicative 1,000-person total appears in the future cells	Indicative 2,000 persons	The latest regional future cells imply about 1,000 participants on the pilot side, while the five-year KPI planning estimates a further increase of this number to 2,000 triggered participants.

KPI	Partner projection	Triggered projection	D6.4 interpretation
SOC3 – People with increased skills	15 people	30 people	The five-year KPI planning rows foresee 15 people associated with the three pilot pathways and 30 through wider triggered capacity-building activity. The combined value can be shown as a planning estimate, provided it is not interpreted as a verified unique-person count.
SOC4 – Employment / capacity	8 FTE equivalent staff allocation	16 FTE planning estimate	The latest pilot-site cells correspond to staff effort rather than job creation, due to the particular configuration in Czech Republic.

The five-year RE4 pathway depends less on creating a completely new institutional structure and more on scaling municipal electricity sharing, completing planned PV investments and deciding when the active-customer model should evolve into a formal EC. The Vlčnov and Slavičín confirmations show that this transition should be driven by local benefit and regulatory practicality rather than by legal form as an end.

3.4.6 Barriers, enabling factors and recommendations

RE4 illustrates how a municipality-led pathway can produce rapid technical results while still raising important questions about participation, accounting and the appropriate legal model. The main final lessons are the following.

- Use the active-customer model as a legitimate transitional or final configuration where it solves the local problem efficiently. Vlčnov shows that practical energy sharing can develop before a formal REC is justified. The OSS should compare available national models and recommend the one that best matches the participating assets and organisations.
- Treat allocation keys, EDC registration and monitoring as core operational services. Municipal sharing is not only a legal-design exercise; it requires quarter-hour data, workable allocation rules and staff able to adjust and verify them. The OSS should maintain simple tools, training and documented operating procedures.
- Address sector-accounting and cost-allocation rules early. The Slavičín case shows that a technically attractive sharing model can be blocked by the accounting treatment of administrative costs across heat and electricity activities. Regulatory screening should therefore occur before significant organisational effort is invested.
- Keep public-building participation separate from citizen participation in KPI design. A municipality can generate substantial energy and environmental impact without involving households immediately. Future monitoring should report municipal entities/PODs and natural-person members as distinct indicators rather than using population-based proxies.
- Build EC support into the permanent regional agency. EAZK's existing consultation infrastructure, trained energy managers and wider portfolio of active-customer groups provide a strong basis for long-term service sustainability and for transferring lessons from the pilots to other municipalities.

Overall, RE4 demonstrates that a regional energy agency can scale an OSS efficiently by adding specialised sharing and governance services to an existing municipal-energy advisory structure. Its most transferable contribution is

the combination of technical project development with practical electricity-sharing operations, while maintaining flexibility over whether the final legal form is an active-customer group or a formal REC.

3.5 Regional Ecosystem #5: Central Greece, Greece

3.5.1 Regional Ecosystem and pilot sites final status

Regional Ecosystem #5 covers Central Greece and is coordinated by the Region of Central Greece (ROCG). At baseline, the three pilots - Domokos, Kamena Vourla and Amfikleia - were all emerging initiatives with pending legal status and no operational energy community. The baseline also reported that no dedicated regional EC One Stop Shop was yet established, although the region had a wider history of energy-community activity and the project planned a combined physical and virtual support function. The ECOEMPOWER pilots therefore started from a much earlier maturity level than the established cooperatives in RE2 and RE3.

By Month 28, the pilots had moved beyond pure concept development: Domokos and Amfikleia reported initial renewable assets, all three had undertaken engagement and capacity-building work, and local actors were progressively defining governance and implementation pathways. The final source package adds three signed letters of intent that explicitly acknowledge technical and strategic support from the ECOEMPOWER OSS. These documents are important evidence of readiness and continuation, but each letter also states that it does not itself constitute legal formation of an Energy Community.

Table 25 - Final status and evolution of the RE5 pilot sites

Pilot site	Evolution from baseline and Month 28	Final status used in D6.4
RE5.1 Domokos	Baseline: planned municipal REC with PV and virtual sharing, but no legal/operational EC. D6.3 reported a 90 kWp PV installation plus storage in the project context, 0.126 GWh/year of generation, 30.2 tCO2/year avoided emissions and continuing citizen/municipal mobilisation.	Supported / emerging initiative with reported renewable-asset activity, but no legal REC evidenced at the quantitative cut-off. A letter signed on 9 July 2026 confirms the municipality's intention to proceed toward formal establishment and recognises ECOEMPOWER OSS support; it is treated as post-cut-off pipeline evidence.
RE5.2 Kamena Vourla	Baseline: planned 0.5 MW PV-based community and virtual net metering; no operational EC. D6.3 continued to report no established EC, with work focused on municipal, school, SME and technical-service collaboration.	Supported / emerging initiative. The 25 June 2026 letter expresses commitment to establish a REC and confirms feasibility/organisational support from ECOEMPOWER, while explicitly stating that the letter is not legal formation. The pilot is therefore not classified as a legally established EC at project end.
RE5.3 Amfikleia	Baseline: a planned community centred on a 500 kW biogas concept and agricultural stakeholders. During implementation, D6.3 reported two PV installations (100 kWp) and growing municipal/citizen involvement rather than the full baseline biogas concept.	Supported / emerging initiative with reported PV activity and a continuing community pathway. A letter signed on 9 July 2026 by Smiling Machines Energy IKE confirms intent to establish a REC and acknowledges ECOEMPOWER support, but does not evidence legal formation at the cut-off.

Accordingly, D6.4 counts three distinct official pilot initiatives for SOC1, but none is presented as a legally established or fully operational REC at 30 June 2026 on the basis of the available evidence. This distinction is essential because the final workbook contains site-count values that sum to five, while the signed documents demonstrate continuation of the three identifiable pilot initiatives rather than five separately constituted communities.

3.5.2 Final KPI results

The ROCG workbook reports a dedicated first-half-2026 block. For energy generation and avoided emissions, D6.4 retains these values as the final reporting-round evidence but does not assume that they are directly comparable with the Month 28 annual figures unless the reference period is explicitly aligned. For investment,

the H1 2026 value is treated as a period-specific entry rather than a cumulative final CAPEX total, because the source also reports 0.89 M€ for 2025 and the boundary between the two periods is not documented as cumulative.

Table 26 - RE5 direct pilot-site KPI results

KPI	End target	Month 28	Final direct results	D6.4 interpretation
EN1 – Primary energy savings	0.07 GWh/year	0 GWh/year	N/A; H1 underlying primary-energy demand = 4.09 GWh	No reliable baseline demand existed for the emerging pilots. The final demand values cannot be converted into savings on a like-for-like basis.
EN2 – Final energy savings	0.03 GWh/year	0 GWh/year	N/A; H1 underlying final/grid demand = 3.18 GWh	Same treatment as EN1: contextual demand only.
EN3 – Renewable energy generation	7.2 GWh/year	0.216 GWh/year	**1.65** GWh in the final H1 2026 block	0.70 Domokos + 0.50 Kamena Vourla + 0.45 Amfikleia. The source does not fully clarify whether the values are half-year actuals or annualised potentials, so D6.4 labels the period rather than calculating a percentage trend.
ENV1 – GHG emissions reduction	3,467 tCO2eq/year	57.3 tCO2eq/year	**533** tCO2eq in the final H1 2026 block	152 + 173 + 208 tCO2eq. Retained as partner-reported final-round evidence with the same period caveat as EN3.
ECO1 – Sustainable-energy investment	4.6 M€	0.6 M€	**0.97** M€	
SOC1 – Supported initiatives	3	0	**3** official supported pilot initiatives	Domokos, Kamena Vourla and Amfikleia are counted once each.
SOC3 – People trained	15	6	**16** people in the final 2026 round	8 Domokos + 4 Kamena Vourla + 4 Amfikleia.
SOC4 – Employment	32 FTE	7 FTE	**13** FTE reported as pilot support effort; 0 validated new jobs	The final source does not demonstrate that the 5 + 4 + 4 FTE represent jobs created rather than staff effort.
SOC2 – Citizens taking part in ECs	350	11	**53** involved participants/promoters	22 + 14 + 17 persons are reported. Because the communities are still under formation, these are described as people involved in the initiatives rather than formal EC members.

Values from different reporting periods are combined only when the source explicitly identifies them as non-overlapping additional increments or as cumulative components of the same KPI. Stock indicators and annual run-rate indicators are not added across reporting rounds unless the regional partner explicitly confirms that the later value represents an additional increment. Where this cannot be established, the reporting periods are presented separately.

The final evidence shows a clear increase in implementation activity compared with the Month 28 snapshot, but the legal maturity of the communities remains behind the technical and engagement activity. This is not

contradictory: renewable assets, training and local mobilisation can progress before the new legal entity is created. D6.4 therefore evaluates technical results and community maturity on separate dimensions.

3.5.3 Triggered impacts and additional initiatives supported by the OSS

No separate quantified beyond-pilot Technical Assistance Report or non-overlapping triggered KPI dataset for ROCG was identified in the final source package used for this chapter. D6.3 likewise reported no additional initiatives outside the three pilot sites during the intermediate period. The most robust final triggered evidence is therefore the continuation pipeline within the three official pilots, documented through the signed letters of intent. In accordance with the common methodology, these letters demonstrate readiness and support but are not converted into achieved generation, investment, membership or legal-establishment KPIs.

Table 27 - RE5 in-pilot pipeline and post-project commitment evidence

Pilot / evidence	Date	Evidence of continuation	D6.4 treatment
Kamena Vourla letter of intent	25 June 2026	Commitment to take legal and administrative steps toward a REC; feasibility and organisational planning supported through the ECOEMPOWER OSS.	Within the common quantitative cut-off, but explicitly not legal formation. Strengthens SOC1 maturity/readiness only; no extra achieved EC or energy KPI is created.
Domokos letter of intent	9 July 2026	Municipality confirms serious intention to establish a REC and recognises ECOEMPOWER technical/strategic support.	Post-cut-off pipeline evidence. Used for the five-year/continuation narrative, not to change the achieved status at 30 June 2026.
Amfikleia letter of intent	9 July 2026	Smiling Machines Energy IKE confirms serious intention to establish a REC and recognises ECOEMPOWER support.	Post-cut-off pipeline evidence. No legal establishment or future numerical impact is inferred from the letter alone.
Beyond-pilot initiatives	N/A	No quantified additional ROCG initiative with non-overlapping KPI evidence identified in the available final package.	No beyond-pilot triggered total is reported. This is preferable to extrapolating from the wider Central Greece EC stock or from unverified project pipeline assumptions.

The letters are nevertheless a meaningful outcome of the OSS process: all three pilot trajectories have an identifiable group willing to continue the legal and administrative work after the project. For a regional ecosystem that began with no established pilot EC, this represents a transition from concept-stage interest to documented commitment. The actual energy-community KPI should be updated only when legal constitution and, subsequently, operational sharing can be independently evidenced.

No Technical Assistance Report was produced for ROCG because the final regional reporting did not include triggered KPIs beyond the three official pilots. The RE5 post-project evidence is therefore represented by the pilot continuation letters and the five-year projections, not by a separate triggered-KPI assistance report.

3.5.4 OSS evaluation

The ROCG workbook shows a different development path. No physical OSS is reported in any monitoring period from January-June 2024 to January-June 2026, and the associated physical-user and physical-service rows are therefore left blank in the source file. The virtual OSS, by contrast, was not present in 2024 and is reported as operational from March 2025.

Virtual use grew from 17 visitors in January-June 2025 to 39 in July-December 2025 and 189 visitors for March-June 2026. The service offer evolved from two early awareness/information pages (AWAR-1 and AWAR-2) to

four deployed informational, legal and technical services (AWAR-1, AWAR-2, DEV-2 and POLICY-1) plus six additional services developed and pending deployment (CAPA-1, DEV-1, NETWORK-1, NETWORK-2, DEV-3 and AGGREG-2).

Table 28 - RE5 final OSS evaluation snapshot

Evaluation row	Physical OSS - Jan-Jun 2026	Virtual OSS - Jan-Jun 2026
Is there an OSS?	NO	Yes
Number of users	— (no value entered)	Number of visitors (Mar-June): 189
Services	— (no value entered)	4 deployed services: AWAR-1, AWAR-2, DEV-2, POLICY-1; 6 developed services pending deployment: CAPA-1, DEV-1, NETWORK-1, NETWORK-2, DEV-3, AGGREG-2.
Additional services / functionalities requested	— (no value entered)	No

3.5.5 Five-year outlook

ROCG provided a separate set of five-year values for the three pilots. These figures are interpreted as partner projections conditional on legal formalisation, asset development and continued stakeholder participation. They are kept entirely separate from the final H1 2026 results and from the letters of intent.

Table 29 - RE5 five-year KPI outlook

KPI	Partner projection	D6.4 interpretation
EN1 / EN2	N/A	Future demand values exist, but no reliable baseline/final saving can be calculated for pilots that lacked a robust baseline demand boundary.
EN3 – Renewable energy generation	6.5 GWh/year	2.5 Domokos + 2.0 Kamena Vourla + 2.0 Amfikleia. Future annual generation potential, contingent on the implementation pathway.
ENV1 – GHG emissions reduction	2,100 tCO2eq/year	600 + 700 + 800 tCO2eq/year as partner projections. Not combined with current H1 values.
ECO1 – Sustainable-energy investment	4.5 M€	1.2 + 1.5 + 1.8 M€ projected across the three pilots. Treated as future cumulative investment expectation, not current committed CAPEX unless later evidence confirms commitments.
SOC1 – Implementation-site potential	8 future sites	
SOC3 – People trained	50 people	20 Domokos + 15 Kamena Vourla + 15 Amfikleia. Treated as a cumulative future capacity-building projection, with uniqueness to be verified.
SOC4 – Employment	16 FTE	6 + 5 + 5. Because the current FTE definition is unresolved, this remains an unvalidated future employment/staffing projection rather than a confirmed jobs-created KPI.
SOC2 – Participation	180 people	60 + 50 + 70 projected participants. These should become formal EC-member counts only after legal constitution and a unique-person membership register exist.

The RE5 outlook is ambitious but coherent with the current maturity pathway: the expected scale-up requires all three initiatives to convert documented intent into legal entities and then into operating asset/sharing configurations. The most useful post-project checkpoints are therefore not only annual generation and

investment, but also legal registration, governance approval, membership records, asset commissioning and first operational sharing data.

3.5.6 Barriers, enabling factors and recommendations

RE5 demonstrates the specific needs of ecosystems where the community organisation itself is still being built. The final evidence points to the following priorities for future OSS design and post-project support.

- Maintain support through legal constitution, not only through feasibility. The letters of intent show that the three groups are ready to continue, but the critical next step is formal establishment. The OSS should provide a checklist for legal form, statutes, governance responsibilities, registrations and the transition from founding group to operating entity.
- Keep technical asset progress separate from EC maturity. PV or storage can be installed before a community becomes legally operational. Monitoring should therefore report asset commissioning, ownership, sharing eligibility and community legal status as separate fields instead of assuming that one automatically proves the other.
- Use participant registers from the beginning. The reported 53 people demonstrate mobilisation, but they are not yet formal EC members. A simple unique-person register with role, consent and membership date would improve SOC2/SOC3 traceability and avoid mixing trainees, promoters and members.
- Clarify cumulative investment and reporting periods. H1 values should be labelled as period expenditure or cumulative CAPEX at source. This would prevent apparent decreases between reporting rounds and allow ECO1 to be assessed consistently.
- Exploit the signed post-project commitments as a continuation mechanism. ROCG should schedule follow-up milestones for each pilot after the LIFE project - legal constitution, financing, permitting, asset commissioning and operational sharing - so that the current intent can be converted into measurable impacts and the five-year projections can be updated with evidence.

Overall, RE5 shows meaningful progress from a baseline of three non-established initiatives to three documented continuation pathways with growing technical and social activity. The final result should therefore be judged not by overstating legal or operational maturity, but by the extent to which the regional OSS has reduced the distance between early-stage interest and an implementable, evidence-backed roadmap for community formation.

4 Cross-cutting final analysis

4.1 Evolution from baseline to Month 28 and final results

A cross-regional comparison is meaningful only if the very different starting points are kept in view. The five Regional Ecosystems did not enter ECOEMPOWER with the same type of community, the same regulatory options or the same institutional capacity. RE2 already relied on a mature citizen-energy network; parts of RE3 were built around long-established cooperatives; RE1 and RE4 had strong public-energy institutions but needed a more explicit community-energy service pathway; and RE5 started with three initiatives that were still largely at concept and pre-development stage. The baseline year also differs, with 2024 used for RE4 following the project amendment.

For this reason, the final assessment does not rank the regions by a single KPI. It looks instead at the direction of travel from the baseline, the position reached by Month 28, and what was actually evidenced in the final reporting round. Table 30 summarises that evolution at Regional Ecosystem level.

Table 30 - Cross-regional evolution from baseline to final status

Regional Ecosystem	Starting point	Evolution during ECOEMPOWER	Final position used in D6.4
RE1 – Trentino	Active provincial energy-support ecosystem, but no dedicated ECOEMPOWER OSS; pilots at mixed maturity.	Three distinct pilot pathways received technical, legal, organisational and engagement support. Val di Fassa and Valle dei Laghi progressed in legal/organisational terms, while Levico moved toward a pragmatic remote self-consumption pathway.	Three supported pilot initiatives with different maturity levels; important additional impact documented through GREENLAND and CERSARCA.
RE2 – France	Mature ACV network, three operational pilot companies and a broad pre-existing OSS/service portfolio.	The pilots continued to develop assets, collective self-consumption, financing and participation. The wider network also expanded its operational project stock.	All three pilots remain operational. At network level, communities with at least one commissioned plant increased from 41 to 56, while the OSS service offer was further strengthened.
RE3 – Allgäu	Strong cooperative tradition; dedicated EC-OSS still being structured. Pilot perimeter changed during implementation.	A mature cooperative remained operational, a major PV investment progressed toward implementation, and a new Füssen/Reutte sharing group completed modelling and stakeholder-preparation work.	Three supported pilot initiatives, with different maturity levels; Füssen remains at emerging/pipeline maturity. The 18 GWh/year Eppishausen/Kirchheim development is treated as an in-pilot triggered impact rather than achieved generation.
RE4 – Zlín Region	2024 baseline. Existing regional energy agency, but no dedicated EC/sharing service. Municipal pilots focused on public assets.	The Czech active-customer framework opened a practical route to electricity sharing. Zlín advanced technically; Vlčnov gained operating sharing experience; Slavičín remained constrained by sector-accounting rules.	Three distinct pilot pathways, with different legal models and maturity. Beyond-pilot support extended to 41 Active Customer groups.
RE5 – Central Greece	Three planned community initiatives, no legally established or operational REC at baseline.	Feasibility, organisational planning, engagement and early asset activity advanced. By the final phase, all three pilots had a documented continuation pathway.	Three supported emerging initiatives. Letters of intent confirm continuation, but no legal REC formation is inferred at the project cut-off.

Three broad trajectories emerge. First, mature communities and networks mainly used ECOEMPOWER to consolidate, professionalise and expand activities rather than to establish a new legal entity. This is most visible in RE2 and in the established cooperative components of RE3. Second, public institutions in RE1 and RE4 used the project to turn existing energy-advisory capacity into a more complete community-energy and electricity-

sharing service. Third, the early-stage initiatives in RE5, and to some extent the Füssen pathway in RE3, show a slower but still tangible progression from interest and feasibility work toward a defined post-project roadmap.

The comparison with Month 28 also needs care. Several final numerical values are lower than the intermediate figures, but the change is often methodological rather than physical. The clearest example is RE3, where the expected production of the large Eppishausen/Kirchheim PV development had contributed to the intermediate picture but is separated as triggered impact in D6.4 because it was not yet operating at the final cut-off. Similar period and validation effects occur in RE1 and RE2. RE4, by contrast, records a clear increase associate with the Zlín investment, while the RE5 final block is explicitly retained as a first-half-2026 reporting round. The final assessment therefore gives more weight to traceability and implementation status than to a mechanically continuous time series.

4.2 Overall achievement of ECOEMPOWER KPIs

The project targets were defined before the five regional pathways had fully evolved. Some can still be assessed directly at project level; others cannot be aggregated without mixing annual flows, partial-year values, pre-existing stocks, future assets or different definitions of participation. D6.4 therefore reports a project-wide quantitative total only where the underlying boundary is sufficiently consistent. Where it is not, the final evidence is presented as a range of regional results rather than forced into a single percentage.

Table 31 - Overall achievement of the main ECOEMPOWER KPIs

KPI	Project target	Final direct evidence	Cross-project assessment
EN1 – Primary energy savings	1.572 GWh/year	No robust project-level final value. All five regional assessments retain underlying demand only or report N/A where baseline and final boundaries are not comparable.	Target achievement cannot be demonstrated with sufficient methodological consistency. The underlying demand evolution remains useful contextual information but is not converted into artificial savings.
EN2 – Final energy savings	0.835 GWh/year	No robust project-level final value for the same reason as EN1.	The KPI proved poorly aligned with several community-energy pathways, where electrification, new participants or changing boundaries can increase grid demand. D6.4 therefore prioritises transparent demand reporting over a misleading savings total.
EN3 – Renewable energy generation	31.28 GWh/year	Renewable-generation and avoided-emission results are reported at Regional Ecosystem level because the final source datasets combine annual run-rates, additional project-period increments and partial-year reporting blocks. A single harmonised project-level achieved total is therefore not calculated.	The direct end target is not evidenced by the final achieved dataset. At the same time, substantial additional generation is already in a triggered or wider-network pathway, notably 18 GWh/year in RE3, 3.76 GWh/year in RE1 and 0.314 GWh/year beyond the RE4 pilots. RE2 also reports 15.479 GWh/year at network level.
ENV1 – GHG emissions reduction	8,000.156 tCO2eq/year	As above for EN3.	Triggered and wider-network evidence materially increases the decarbonisation pathway.
ECO1 – Sustainable-energy investment	36.70 M€	RE2 documents 0.891 M€ of post-baseline pilot investment and RE4 1.31 M€; RE1 retains a latest documented pilot value of 0.50 M€, while RE3 and RE5 use period-based entries.	Investment mobilisation is clearly evidenced.
SOC1 – Supported initiatives	15	All fifteen official pilot initiatives received support through the	Their maturity at project end nevertheless differs substantially:

KPI	Project target	Final direct evidence	Cross-project assessment
		ECOEMPOWER regional mechanisms and are therefore counted under SOC1.	some correspond to established and operational organisations, while others, including Füssen and the three Central Greece pilots, remain emerging or pipeline initiatives and are not counted as legally established Energy Communities.
SOC2 – Citizens taking part in ECs	8,630	No robust project-level total. Direct regional values mix current membership stocks and cases with no valid citizen count.	Participation is substantial, especially in mature cooperative networks, but the KPI cannot be attributed or aggregated consistently across all regions. Unique natural-person membership should be the common post-project definition.
SOC3 – Actors with increased skills	75	Training and capacity-building activity is evidenced in every ecosystem, and several regional results already exceed their individual targets	The qualitative conclusion is positive: capacity building clearly exceeded the minimum ambition in several regions.
SOC4 – Employment	256.35 FTE	Only 0.4 direct pilot FTE in RE2 and 5.8 beyond-pilot FTE in RE1/RE2 are explicitly documented as employment.	The original target is not met under the strict D6.1 jobs-created definition. The exercise also shows that future KPI design should separate new employment from existing staff capacity dedicated to an OSS or sharing scheme.

Taken together, the KPI picture is mixed rather than contradictory. The direct energy and investment targets were ambitious relative to the time needed for permitting, financing, construction and legal implementation, and several important projects will only materialise after the LIFE monitoring window. By contrast, the organisational objective of establishing functioning regional support mechanisms is clearly visible, and the social/capacity-building evidence is broader than a simple pilot-only reading would suggest.

This is also why D6.4 keeps direct, triggered and projected results apart. Combining them would make the headline numbers larger, but it would weaken the final evaluation. The more useful conclusion is that the project generated a smaller set of directly measurable end-of-project impacts together with a much larger implementation pipeline whose realisation depends on the continuation of the regional OSSs.

4.3 Comparative evaluation of the One Stop Shops

The five OSSs converged toward a common support purpose but not toward a single organisational or delivery model. The dedicated regional OSS evaluation workbooks make these differences visible without requiring a synthetic scoring system. The final reporting round shows both mature high-volume services and newer OSS structures that only became operational during ECOEMPOWER.

Table 32 - Final OSS evaluation results across the five Regional Ecosystems

RE	Physical OSS - final period	Virtual OSS - final period	Final use evidence in the dedicated workbook	Service-development evidence
RE1 - PAT	YES; 10 physical users	YES; 1,584 virtual users	Physical use: 10 users in Jan-Jun 2026. Virtual use rose from 500 in Jan-Jun 2024 to 1,584 in Jan-Jun 2026.	Final offer includes information, technical support, financial simulations, networking, REC lists and PAT-financed PV information.
RE2 - ACV	YES; 616 users	YES; 2,500 known users	Physical users stabilised at 616 from Jan-Jun 2025.	Mature physical and digital support:

RE	Physical OSS - final period	Virtual OSS - final period	Final use evidence in the dedicated workbook	Service-development evidence
			Virtual final value is 2,500 known users from Google Analytics; ACV explicitly rejects much larger totals as overestimated.	hotline/partnerships/training plus toolkit, IT services, webinars, databases and newsletter.
RE3 - eza!	YES; app. 35 users	YES; 559 users	Physical OSS appears from Jan-Jun 2025 (app. 5 -> app. 30 -> app. 35). Virtual users increase 114 -> 135 -> 559.	Seven physical services in the final period; virtual factsheets/contact information; roadmap toward 15 services by 2028 and online learning/network exchange.
RE4 - EAZK	YES; 100 users	YES; at least one per day	Physical use was reported as at least one per day through 2025 and 100 users in Jan-Jun 2026. Virtual use remains reported as at least one per day.	Comprehensive project-development support and a virtual first-contact point; staffing/training increases capacity to serve municipalities.
RE5 - ROCG	NO	YES; 189 visitors (Mar-Jun 2026)	No physical OSS. Virtual OSS starts in March 2025: 17 visitors -> 39 -> 189 in Mar-Jun 2026.	Four services deployed and six additional services developed pending deployment in the final period.

The figures above are intentionally not summed. The source workbooks use different definitions and periods: ACV reports known users from Google Analytics, ROCG reports visitors for March-June 2026, EAZK uses a daily-frequency description for virtual use, and eza! labels some physical-user figures as approximate. These are valid regional evaluation results, but they are not a single comparable project-wide user metric.

What is comparable is the direction of development. PAT shows rapid growth of digital use and a progressively broader service offer; ACV maintains a large and mature physical/digital network; eza! builds both channels from a zero/no-OSS baseline; EAZK integrates EC and energy-sharing advice into an established regional agency; and ROCG creates a virtual support channel where no dedicated OSS existed at baseline.

4.4 Triggered impacts and future Energy Community pipeline

Triggered impact is where the regional diversity becomes most visible. The final evidence confirms that a triggered KPI is not defined by geography alone. It can describe a project inside an official pilot whose implementation extends beyond the reporting cut-off, or an additional initiative outside the pilot perimeter that progressed because the OSS provided technical, legal, financial or organisational support. The distinction introduced in Chapter 2 is therefore borne out by the actual cases.

Table 33 - Triggered impacts and future Energy Community pipeline across the Regional Ecosystems

RE	Type of triggered / pipeline evidence	Main quantified evidence	Treatment in the final assessment
RE1	Beyond-pilot triggered impacts documented for GREENLAND and CERSARCA.	3.76 GWh/year renewable generation; 802.74 tCO2eq/year; 416 participants; 2 FTE documented in GREENLAND.	Reported separately from the three official pilots. GREENLAND is geographically close to one pilot but uses a distinct configuration, so it is

RE	Type of triggered / pipeline evidence	Main quantified evidence	Treatment in the final assessment
			treated as a separate initiative supported by the local OSS.
RE2	Wider-network OSS impact in an already mature ACV ecosystem.	56 communities with at least one commissioned plant versus 41 at project start; 15.479 GWh/year, 792 tCO2eq/year, 2.94 M€, 8,138 members/shareholders and 3.8 FTE reported at network level.	Not added to the pilot totals because the network contains pre-existing activity and likely includes the three pilots. The robust change indicator is the increase from 41 to 56 operational sites, alongside the documented service pathway.
RE3	In-pilot triggered investment plus an emerging sharing pipeline.	18 GWh/year future generation from Eppishausen/Kirchheim; about 5,598 tCO2eq/year potential avoided emissions. Füssen/Reutte has modelling and stakeholder-readiness evidence but no quantified new generation attributable to the sharing initiative.	The 18 GWh/year remains a triggered future run-rate until commissioning.
RE4	Beyond-pilot active-customer portfolio supported by EAZK.	0.314 GWh/year, 137.0924 tCO2eq/year and 0.54 M€ outside the pilots; 41 Active Customer groups; 13 energy managers trained; 1.8 FTE of agency staff capacity.	The energy, emissions and investment values can be combined with the pilot scope because the report explicitly places them outside the pilots.
RE5	In-pilot continuation pipeline rather than a quantified beyond-pilot triggered dataset.	Three letters of intent/commitment for Kamena Vourla, Domokos and Amfikleia.	Used as readiness and continuation evidence only.

The German case is especially useful for interpreting the term correctly: the 18 GWh/year result belongs to an official pilot, yet it is triggered rather than direct because the project was concretely set in motion during ECOEMPOWER and the production will occur later. RE1 and RE4 show the other side of the same concept, where the OSS generated measurable effects beyond the three formal pilots. RE2 is different again: the OSS operates inside a large pre-existing network, so contribution can be documented but a clean pilot-plus-triggered sum would overstate attribution.

This wider view matters for the legacy of ECOEMPOWER. A pilot-only assessment captures what could be measured by June 2026, but not the full reach of the support mechanisms. At the same time, the evidence does not support one grand triggered total for the project. The boundaries, implementation dates and degree of overlap are simply too different. The final report therefore treats the triggered portfolio as a set of evidenced regional pathways and reserves arithmetic aggregation for the cases where non-overlap is explicit.

4.5 Five-year expected impacts

The five-year figures describe what the regional partners expect to take place thanks to the OSSs activity and the identified projects continue through financing, permitting, legal establishment and commissioning. They are not an extension of the final achieved totals.

Table 34 - Five-year outlook by Regional Ecosystem

RE	Renewable-generation outlook	Investment / participation outlook	Main dependency
RE1	4.35 GWh/year potential combined run-rate (0.32 pilot + 4.03 triggered projection).	2.70 M€ projected investment; 900 projected members/participants; 430 projected trainees.	Continuation of the additional initiative pipeline and conversion of current organisational progress into commissioned assets.
RE2	6.43 GWh/year for the three pilots and 28.57 GWh/year for the wider network; scopes remain separate because future overlap is not defined.	5.1 M€ pilot investment plus 13 M€ wider-network projection; 750 pilot members and 14,400 projected wider-network stock (= +6,262 compared with the current 8,138 stock).	Continued ACV service capacity, bankability of local projects, collective self-consumption deployment and sustained citizen-company participation.
RE3	29.8 GWh/year documented subtotal for Hindelang and Eppishausen/Kirchheim; no robust Füssen value in the latest five-year block.	530 projected members/participants; future ECO1 not validated because monetary entries are not clearly cumulative CAPEX.	Commissioning of the large PV development and practical implementation of the German energy-sharing framework.
RE4	2.7 GWh/year projected from the pilot portfolio (+ 5.4 GWh/year triggered).	4.32 M€ projected cumulative investment (+ 8.64 M€ triggered).	Completion of the municipal PV pipeline will bring the described results.
RE5	6.5 GWh/year across the three pilots.	4.5 M€ projected investment; 180 projected participants and 50 trainees.	Legal constitution of the communities, financing and implementation of the planned generation assets, supported by a durable regional OSS.

The scale-up pattern is not uniform. RE2 and RE3 have the largest energy potential because they build on mature cooperative structures and larger investment pipelines. RE1 has a relatively modest direct-pilot projection but a much larger triggered component. RE4 is centred on municipal assets and practical sharing arrangements, while RE5 first needs to convert formal intent into durable legal and organisational structures before the projected energy scale can be realised.

The common dependency is institutional rather than purely technical. Post-project values is based on the continues support provided by the OSSs that will continue to update legal guidance, maintain financial and technical support, convene stakeholders and follow projects through the slow parts of implementation.

4.6 Cross-cutting barriers, lessons learned and replicability

Despite the different regional contexts, the same practical obstacles recur. Their importance varies from one ecosystem to another, but together they explain why energy-community development rarely follows the neat sequence assumed at proposal stage. They also point to a replicable OSS model that is modular rather than identical in every region.

Table 35 – Cross-cutting barriers, lessons learned and implications for replication

Cross-cutting issue	Evidence across the Regional Ecosystems	Implication for future OSS design and replication
Regulatory timing and model fit	German energy sharing became practically relevant only late in the project; Czech pilots could use the active-customer model; Italian pilots had to navigate GSE and national configuration rules; Greek pilots still face legal-constitution steps.	OSSs should be legally model-neutral and able to compare REC, collective self-consumption, active-customer and other national options. Regulatory monitoring is an ongoing service, not a one-off start-up task.
Data access and metering	EN1 and EN2 could not be robustly reconstructed in several regions; RE3 and RE4 show the importance of granular demand/generation data and workable sharing/allocation rules.	Data readiness should be an early service module: metering inventory, access permissions, common time resolution, participant identifiers and a reproducible baseline should be established before advanced optimisation or KPI claims.

Cross-cutting issue	Evidence across the Regional Ecosystems	Implication for future OSS design and replication
Finance and investment lead time	RE2 repeatedly required bankability and fundraising support; RE3 illustrates multi-year development of a large PV project; RE1 and RE5 also depend on financing and incentives to convert feasibility work into assets.	Financial modelling, grant/loan screening and milestone-based investment tracking should be core OSS functions. Monitoring should distinguish project decision, committed CAPEX, expenditure and commissioned asset.
Governance and organisational capacity	Volunteer-led cooperatives in RE2/RE3 need professionalisation and succession support; municipal pathways in RE4/RE5 need clear internal responsibilities; RE1 combines public, cooperative and community actors.	Governance support should be tailored to the host structure. Useful services include role definition, statutes/contracts, decision procedures, conflict management, administrative capacity and options for shared professional staff.
Participation and legal maturity are not the same thing	Large member stocks exist in mature French/German cooperatives, while RE5 has involved promoters without formal membership and RE4 often works through municipal entities rather than households.	Monitoring should keep natural-person members, organisations, connection points, event participants and trained actors separate. Legal establishment, operational sharing and participation should be reported as distinct dimensions.
Evidence quality and KPI consistency	Across the final workbooks, some cells represent stocks, others annual flows or half-year values; FTE sometimes means jobs and sometimes staff effort; network totals can overlap with pilots.	For every KPI and supporting result, retain boundary, period, data type, source, cumulative/annual flag and pilot/triggered status in the monitoring dataset. Traceability should be provided through the source documents and annexes rather than a separate evidence-register annex.
Institutional continuity	The strongest continuation prospects are found where the OSS is embedded in an established organisation such as ACV, EAZK, eza! or provincial structures. RE5 shows the need to anchor the service beyond the project while the initiatives are still maturing.	Replication should begin by identifying a durable host institution. Project funding can build or strengthen the service, but the operating model should make sense after the grant, including ownership of client follow-up, tools, data and post-project monitoring.

The most transferable result is therefore not a single organisational blueprint. What can be replicated is the service sequence: first contact and awareness, pre-feasibility and data readiness, regulatory and organisational design, financial structuring, stakeholder mobilisation, implementation support and finally operational monitoring. A mature network such as ACV can deliver this sequence through reusable tools and peer exchange; a regional agency such as EAZK can integrate it into municipal energy services; a public authority such as PAT or ROCG can convene local actors and route specialist support; and an energy agency such as eza! can combine modelling with cooperative and investment expertise.

A second lesson concerns timing. For several pilots, the project ended before the most important physical result could be measured. Treating those cases as simple failures would ignore the verified investment and organisational work already completed; treating the future production as achieved would be equally misleading. The direct/triggered/pipeline distinction used in D6.4 provides a more useful way to monitor long-cycle community-energy projects and should be retained in post-project reporting.

Finally, the comparison confirms that the quality of the supporting institution often matters more than the legal label attached to the community. The strongest cases combine a trusted intermediary, access to technical and financial expertise, a workable national sharing mechanism and enough organisational capacity to keep the initiative moving between formal milestones. Where one of these elements is missing, the OSS has a clear role in closing the gap or in identifying that the project is not yet ready to proceed.

The findings of this chapter form the evidence base for the cross-cutting recommendations in Chapter 5, where the lessons are translated into practical guidance for OSS design, Energy Communities, regional stakeholders and post-project monitoring.

5 Cross-cutting recommendations and conclusions

5.1 Recommendations for the establishment and operation of One Stop Shops

The experience of the five Regional Ecosystems does not point to one institutional template for an OSS. The regional models are too different for that. What can be transferred is a common service logic: a recognisable entry point, access to several competences, continuity through the slow implementation steps, and enough institutional stability to remain useful after the project ends.

The recommendations below are therefore framed as design principles rather than as requirements for a particular organisational form. They can be applied to a public energy agency, an association of citizen-energy companies, a cooperative-support structure or another trusted regional intermediary.

Table 36 - Recommendations for the establishment and operation of One Stop Shops

Recommendation	Why it matters	Practical implementation
Anchor the OSS in a durable host institution	The strongest continuation prospects occur where the service is embedded in an organisation that already has a mandate, staff, local credibility and a stable relationship with municipalities or communities.	Define the host, responsibilities, minimum staff time and post-project budget before the end of the funded action. A project-only helpdesk should have a clear transfer plan to a permanent organisation.
Offer one entry point, but not one generic service	Energy-community projects typically need legal, technical, financial, governance and engagement support at different moments. Fragmented referrals slow the process and make it difficult for promoters to understand who owns the next step.	Use a simple intake and triage process, then connect the initiative to specialist support. The client should still experience one coordinated pathway even when several organisations provide the underlying expertise.
Remain neutral about the legal and market model	The most appropriate solution is not always a formal REC. The Czech active-customer model and the Italian remote self-consumption pathway show that other national mechanisms can solve the immediate local need.	Compare the available national configurations at the beginning of the process and revisit the choice when regulation changes. The OSS should support the locally workable model rather than steering every initiative toward the same legal label.
Treat data readiness as an early service	Several final KPI difficulties originated before monitoring started: missing baselines, changing boundaries, different time resolutions and unclear participant definitions. The same weaknesses can also undermine technical design and financial modelling.	At first contact, create a minimum data pack covering meters, assets, ownership, participant identifiers, historic demand/generation, access rights and the intended sharing boundary. Keep the data structure stable as the project develops.
Follow projects beyond feasibility	The largest implementation gaps appear between a positive feasibility study and actual commissioning: financing, permits, contracts, grid procedures, procurement and registration take time.	Use milestone-based case management and keep the same project record open through legal establishment, investment decision, construction, commissioning and first operational monitoring.

Recommendation	Why it matters	Practical implementation
Make finance and investment tracking a core function	Bankability and access to grants or loans repeatedly affected the pilot pathways. The final KPI review also showed the need to distinguish expected investment, committed CAPEX and expenditure actually incurred.	Maintain a simple investment ledger with project value, funding source, decision date, committed amount, paid CAPEX and pipeline amount. Link financial advice to realistic implementation milestones.
Invest in governance and internal capacity	Volunteer-led cooperatives and municipal projects both need clear roles, decision rules and people able to manage the administrative workload. Technical progress alone is not enough to keep an initiative stable.	Include governance design, statutes/contracts, role allocation, succession planning and targeted training in the standard service offer. Distinguish new employment from existing staff time dedicated to the OSS or to energy-sharing administration.
Use digital channels to complement, not replace, trusted support	Remote tools can improve reach and efficiency, while complex legal, financial and organisational decisions often still require direct discussion. The five regions show different but complementary mixes of physical and virtual support.	Provide reusable digital guidance, templates and calculators, but maintain access to a person who can interpret the result and coordinate specialist follow-up.
Measure OSS use exactly as defined in the dedicated regional evaluation file	The regional OSSs use different but legitimate categories for users, contacts, visits, organisations, training participants and feedback. Re-labelling them into a synthetic common indicator can distort the underlying evidence.	Maintain the dedicated OSS evaluation rows as the primary record. Where a future common minimum dataset is introduced, add it prospectively without overwriting the historical regional definitions. Record at least the source definition, period and whether the figure represents unique users, interactions, visits or organisations.
Plan the OSS business model beyond the grant	Triggered and five-year impacts depend on support continuing after ECOEMPOWER. Without a durable operating model, promising pipelines risk stopping between preparation and implementation.	Define which services remain publicly funded, which can be financed through membership or project-development budgets, and which require external specialists. Maintain peer exchange among regional OSSs after the project.

A useful consequence of this approach is that the OSS can remain comparable across regions without becoming standardised in the wrong way. The common element is the quality and continuity of the support pathway; the host organisation, staffing model and legal instruments can remain regional.

The final experience also suggests that the OSS should keep an explicit distinction between advisory activity and measurable implementation. A high number of consultations is valuable, but it should not be used as a substitute for tracking whether an initiative reached a decision, a legal step, an investment commitment, commissioning or operational energy sharing.

5.2 Recommendations for Energy Communities and regional stakeholders

The pilot results also provide a set of practical recommendations for the communities, municipalities, cooperatives, companies and other regional actors that use the OSS. They concern project preparation as much as technology choice. In several cases, the decisive step was not installing an additional asset but clarifying who

participates, which legal configuration is viable, who carries the investment and how the initiative will be managed once the project is operational.

Regional authorities have a particular role because they can reduce transaction costs for multiple initiatives at once: by clarifying procedures, standardising documents, helping local actors access data and finance, and maintaining a stable support function.

Table 37 - Recommendations for Energy Communities and regional stakeholders

Recommendation	Application
Start from the local objective, not from the legal label	Define whether the priority is reducing municipal bills, sharing existing PV, developing new generation, mobilising citizens, financing assets or combining these goals. The legal and market configuration should follow the problem to be solved.
Fix the project boundary early	Identify participating meters, assets, owners, municipalities, natural-person members and legal entities. A stable boundary improves feasibility studies, investment planning and later KPI comparison.
Separate community maturity from asset maturity	A PV plant may be operating before the EC is legally established, while a legal entity may exist before registration or sharing begins. Track legal status, asset status and operational sharing as three different milestones.
Build a minimum evidence file from the beginning	Keep dated records of membership, training, investment decisions, invoices/commitments, installed capacity, annual generation and key administrative steps. This reduces reporting effort and makes later claims auditable.
Develop the project through explicit milestones	Use a roadmap covering feasibility, model selection, governance, legal establishment, financing, permits/grid procedures, procurement, commissioning and operational monitoring. The roadmap should identify an owner and target date for each step.
Treat governance as infrastructure	Define decision rights, management responsibility, cost allocation, conflict handling and succession before operational complexity grows. Municipal and cooperative initiatives need different governance arrangements but the same clarity.
Use staged financing and maintain a pipeline view	Separate projects that are only being explored from those with a financing decision, committed CAPEX or construction underway. This helps the OSS and regional authorities focus support where it can unlock the next step.
Keep participation records precise	Distinguish EC members from promoters, workshop participants, trained actors, households, organisations and connection points. Where possible use unique-person counts for LIFE social KPIs.
Exploit peer learning and regional replication	Mature cooperatives, municipalities and energy agencies can shorten the learning curve for new initiatives by sharing contracts, governance models, procurement experience and operational lessons. Replication should reuse experience, not copy a project without adapting it.

Recommendation	Application
Plan for operation before commissioning	Identify who will manage billing/sharing data, regulatory compliance, member communication, maintenance, performance review and future expansion. Operational responsibilities should not be left until the asset is already built.

For emerging initiatives, the immediate objective after ECOEMPOWER should be to preserve momentum. A signed intention or a completed feasibility study is valuable only if it is followed by a concrete next decision. For mature communities, the priority is different: professionalisation, portfolio management, collective self-consumption, member growth and succession become more important than legal creation.

Regional stakeholders should therefore avoid evaluating every initiative against the same maturity milestone. A pathway that is appropriate for a long-established cooperative is not appropriate for a municipality that has only recently obtained a workable national sharing mechanism.

5.3 Post-project monitoring

Post-project monitoring is necessary because a material part of the ECOEMPOWER legacy is still in implementation. The five-year values provided by the Regional Ecosystems should therefore be treated as a monitoring hypothesis rather than as a one-off forecast. A light annual update would allow the consortium or the regional OSSs to record which assumptions actually materialised and which barriers remained.

The proposed approach keeps the final D6.4 dataset as the reference point and follows the same four result categories used in this deliverable: direct pilot legacy, in-pilot triggered impacts, beyond-pilot triggered impacts, and future pipeline. Five-year projections are updated separately and only become achieved results when implementation can be evidenced.

Table 38 - Recommended post-project monitoring framework

Monitoring element	Recommended approach
Monitoring frequency	Light annual update for five years after project completion, with a fuller review in Year 5. Update earlier when a major milestone such as legal establishment, investment commitment or commissioning occurs.
Unit of monitoring	One stable identifier for each official pilot and each additional triggered initiative. Network-level stocks should have a separate identifier and should not be merged with pilot totals unless overlap is explicitly resolved.
Implementation milestones	Legal entity established; national registration/eligibility completed; financing decision; permit/grid process completed; CAPEX committed; construction started; asset commissioned; energy sharing operational; first complete year of monitoring available.
Energy and environmental data	Annual renewable generation, electricity demand/import where available, shared/self-consumed energy where relevant, installed RES/storage capacity and the emission factor used. Keep measured and estimated values separate.

Monitoring element	Recommended approach
Economic data	Committed CAPEX, paid/commissioned CAPEX, public/private financing where documented, and investment pipeline. Do not mix annual OPEX or revenue with ECO1.
Social data	Unique natural-person EC members/participants, trained actors, workshop attendance as a separate field, and evidenced new jobs/FTE. Keep organisations, households and connection points separate from citizens.
OSS data	Keep the dedicated regional OSS evaluation rows and definitions as the primary record. Where possible, also record a small common metadata layer: period, service/channel, whether the figure is unique users or interactions, initiatives supported, staff capacity and the method/sample used for feedback.
Data-status fields	For every KPI: reference period, geographical/organisational boundary, measured/calculated/estimated/projected status, cumulative versus annual flag, source/evidence ID and pilot/triggered classification.
Aggregation rule	Aggregate only non-overlapping values with compatible periods and definitions. Present stocks and net changes separately. Do not add five-year projections to achieved or triggered results.
Responsibility	Each regional OSS maintains its local records; one designated legacy coordinator periodically checks definitions and consolidates the cross-regional view. The supporting source file and reference period should be recorded at the same time as each KPI update.

The first post-project update should concentrate on the milestones that are already visible in the final evidence: commissioning of the large German triggered development, formalisation or operational activation of the Italian and Greek pathways, continuation of the Czech active-customer portfolio, and the development of the French network. These are the points where current projections can become observable results.

EN1 and EN2 deserve special treatment in any follow-up. They should only be calculated when the same participant and demand boundary can be reconstructed before and after the intervention. Where electrification or membership expansion changes the boundary, the more informative indicators are absolute grid demand, renewable generation, shared energy and self-consumption rather than a forced savings figure.

A modest but disciplined monitoring system would be more useful than a large template that regions complete differently. The evidence from WP6 shows that period, boundary and data-status information are as important as the numerical value itself.

5.4 Conclusions

D6.4 closes the WP6 evaluation by combining the baseline, the Month 28 monitoring, the final regional datasets and the supporting evidence produced during the last project phase. The main conclusion is not that all fifteen pilots converged to the same end state. They did not, and given the differences in national regulation, market arrangements and maturity at project start, such convergence would not have been realistic.

The clearest project-wide organisational result is the establishment or strengthening of five regional support functions capable of accompanying community-energy and energy-sharing initiatives. The dedicated OSS workbooks now provide a concrete final picture of service use: PAT records 10 physical and 1,584 virtual users; ACV 616 physical and 2,500 known virtual users; eza! approximately 35 physical and 559 virtual users; EAZK 100 physical users and at least one virtual user per day; and ROCG, which did not establish a physical OSS, records 189 virtual visitors from March to June 2026. These numbers should not be summed because they do not share a common counting definition, but together they show that the OSS functions were not only designed: they were actually used under five different regional delivery models.

The direct KPI assessment is more mixed. Several original energy and investment targets were not demonstrated within the final reporting boundary, and primary and final energy savings could not be aggregated reliably. This reflects implementation lead times as well as differences in data availability, boundary definition and reporting periods. D6.4 therefore leaves uncertainty visible rather than compensating for lower direct results by adding unrelated stocks, partially overlapping network values or future projections.

At the same time, ECOEMPOWER has created a meaningful set of triggered impacts. Some are already measurable outside the formal pilots, as in Trentino and the Zlín Region; others are embedded in a mature regional network, as in France; and others are concrete investment or organisational pathways expected to materialise later, as in Allgäu. The letters from Central Greece, Trentino and the Czech pilots provide a further type of legacy: identifiable initiatives that intend to continue the legal, administrative or organisational work after the project even where full legal or operational completion lies beyond the cut-off.

This distinction is central to interpreting the project fairly. A support project for energy communities should be assessed both on what became operational during the funding period and on whether it left behind credible projects, competent local intermediaries, tested support services and a traceable pipeline. The direct, triggered, commitment and five-year categories used in D6.4 make that legacy visible without presenting future effects as already achieved.

For future replication, the most transferable ECOEMPOWER output is therefore the OSS service pathway rather than one community design or one institutional template. A durable host institution, model-neutral regulatory guidance, early data preparation, realistic financial support, governance assistance, milestone-based case management and disciplined source-based monitoring form a common backbone that can be adapted to different national frameworks.

The five-year outlook provides the practical agenda for follow-up. The project impact will expand substantially beyond the final direct results reported here thanks to the work of OSSs that will keep on sustaining potential and established energy communities. Maintaining that continuity, while updating the dedicated regional OSS evaluation records and the core KPI datasets with clear definitions and reference periods, is the main condition for converting ECOEMPOWER's final project legacy into long-term regional impact.

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List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
ACV	Association des Centrales Villageoises
AURA-EE	Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Énergie Environnement
B.A.U.M.	B.A.U.M. Consult GmbH
CAPEX	Capital expenditure
CC BY 4.0	Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International
CINEA	European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency
DSO	Distribution System Operator
EC	Energy Community
EAZK	Energy Agency of the Zlín Region
EDC	Electricity Data Centre / Czech electricity-sharing data centre
eza!	Energie- und Umweltzentrum Allgäu
FBK	Fondazione Bruno Kessler
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GSE	Gestore dei Servizi Energetici
H1	First half of the year
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LIFE	EU Programme for Environment and Climate Action

Abbreviation	Definition
M28	Month 28 of the ECOEMPOWER project
OSS	One Stop Shop
PAT	Autonomous Province of Trento
POD	Point of Delivery
PV	Photovoltaic
RE	Regional Ecosystem
REC	Renewable Energy Community
RES	Renewable Energy Source
ROCG	Region of Central Greece
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
WP	Work Package

SECTION IN LOCAL LANGUAGES: Translations in the languages of regional ecosystems of OSS and pilots overview

Ecosistema regionale #1 (RE1): Provincia Autonoma di Trento (ITALIA)

Stato finale dell'ecosistema regionale e dei siti pilota

L'Ecosistema regionale n. 1 comprende i tre percorsi pilota della Val di Fassa, di Levico Terme e della Valle dei Laghi. Nel corso di ECOEMPOWER i tre casi hanno seguito traiettorie differenti, coerenti con la rapida evoluzione del quadro italiano sulle configurazioni di autoconsumo diffuso e sulle Comunità Energetiche Rinnovabili. L'OSS provinciale ha fornito accompagnamento tecnico, normativo, organizzativo, finanziario e di coinvolgimento degli stakeholder, collegando comuni, cooperative, soggetti tecnici e potenziali membri.

In Val di Fassa il percorso ha portato alla costituzione del soggetto giuridico e alla disponibilità di un impianto fotovoltaico da circa 80 kW; il file finale continua a riportare 10 membri e 0,08 GWh/anno di generazione, mentre non è disponibile un'evidenza conclusiva dell'attivazione completa della condivisione presso il GSE entro il cut-off. Levico Terme è evoluta verso una configurazione di autoconsumo a distanza con scambio attraverso la rete: il percorso è supportato e tecnicamente sviluppato, ma non risulta costituita una CER entro il periodo di valutazione. In Valle dei Laghi la struttura cooperativa e il coinvolgimento locale sono consolidati; il dato finale riporta 70 membri e 0,02 GWh/anno, con una pipeline impiantistica ancora in sviluppo.

Table 39 - Stato finale ed evoluzione dei siti pilota RE1

Sito pilota	Evoluzione dal baseline e dal Mese 28	Stato finale utilizzato nel D6.4
RE1.1 Val di Fassa	L'iniziativa è nata attorno alla Scuola Ladina e alla scuola dell'infanzia locale. Entro il Mese 28 era stata costituita un'entità giuridica ed era operativo un impianto fotovoltaico da 80 kW sul tetto di una chiesa; la registrazione al GSE necessaria per la piena attivazione della CER era ancora in corso. Il D6.3 riportava 10 membri.	Il file Excel finale PAT continua a riportare 10 membri e 0.08 GWh/year di generazione rinnovabile. Nessuna evidenza successiva disponibile nel pacchetto finale dimostra il completamento della fase di attivazione presso il GSE entro il data di riferimento finale. Il pilota è quindi considerato legalmente costituito e pronto all'implementazione, con un asset RES operativo ma senza un funzionamento della condivisione energetica pienamente dimostrato.
RE1.2 Levico Terme	Il Comune è passato da un concetto emergente di CER a una configurazione più pragmatica di autoconsumo a distanza con scambio attraverso la rete. Al Mese 28, un impianto FV di circa 70 kW era in fase di progettazione/pianificazione e non risultavano membri della comunità energetica.	Il file Excel finale conta un'iniziativa supportata, riporta 0 membri e un valore annuo di generazione rinnovabile pari a 0.07 GWh/year. Alla data di data di riferimento finale non è documentata la costituzione legale di una CER. Il pilota è quindi trattato come percorso supportato in fase di pre-sviluppo/sviluppo, non come CER operativa.

Sito pilota	Evoluzione dal baseline e dal Mese 28	Stato finale utilizzato nel D6.4
RE1.3 Valle dei Laghi	È stata costituita un ' entità giuridica cooperativa ed è stata consolidata la collaborazione tra Comuni, cittadini, imprese e settore cooperativo. Al Mese 28 erano riportati 50 membri e un primo portafoglio di impianti FV era in fase di sviluppo.	Il file Excel finale riporta 70 membri e 0.02 GWh/year di generazione rinnovabile. La struttura giuridica e organizzativa è consolidata, mentre le evidenze disponibili non dimostrano che l'intero portafoglio di asset pianificato fosse operativo entro il data di riferimento finale. Il pilota è pertanto considerato in fase di sviluppo.

Risultati finali degli indicatori

Per EN1 ed EN2 il file finale fornisce valori di domanda energetica, ma non una coppia baseline/finale sufficientemente omogenea per ricostruire un risparmio secondo la metodologia iniziale; i due indicatori sono quindi riportati come non disponibili nel confronto finale. La generazione rinnovabile diretta dei tre piloti è pari a 0,35 GWh/anno e la riduzione di emissioni associata è 74.725 tCO2eq/anno. L'ultimo valore di investimento pilota documentato è 0,50 M€.

- SOC1: 3 iniziative pilota supportate, conteggiate una volta ciascuna; lo stato legale e operativo è valutato separatamente.
- SOC3: 35 persone nel blocco finale di formazione (20 Val di Fassa e 15 Levico); i periodi non vengono sommati quando non è possibile escludere doppie partecipazioni.
- SOC2: 80 membri/partecipanti identificabili nei piloti finali (10 Val di Fassa e 70 Valle dei Laghi).
- SOC4: nessun nuovo posto di lavoro diretto validato nei tre piloti; eventuale capacità di personale nelle iniziative aggiuntive è tenuta separata.

Table 40 - Risultati KPI diretti dei siti pilota RE1

KPI	D6.3 Mese 28	Risultato finale diretto dei piloti	Target di fine progetto	Interpretazione D6.4 / stato del dato
EN1 – Risparmio di energia primaria	0 GWh/year	N/A	0.27 GWh/year	Il file Excel fornisce la domanda di energia primaria sottostante (247.566 GWh/year), non un risparmio validato. Non è dimostrata una sottrazione finale su base omogenea.
EN2 – Risparmio di energia finale	0 GWh/year	N/A	0.15 GWh/year	Il file Excel fornisce la domanda finale/da rete sottostante (102.3 GWh/year), non un risparmio validato. Il calcolo del D6.1 non viene quindi forzato.
EN3 – Generazione di energia rinnovabile	0.35 GWh/year	0.35 GWh/year	1.60 GWh/year	Valori annuali finali riportati dal partner; circa l'11% del target di fine progetto.

KPI	D6.3 Mese 28	Risultato finale diretto dei piloti	Target di fine progetto	Interpretazione D6.4 / stato del dato
ENV1 – Riduzione delle emissioni GHG	74.725 tCO2eq/year	74.725 tCO2eq/year	372 tCO2eq/year	Valore calcolato/riportato in modo coerente con i valori finali di generazione dei piloti; circa il 10% del target finale.
ECO1 – Investimenti in energia sostenibile	0.50 M€	0.50 M€ è l'ultimo valore documentato per i piloti (2025); le celle dei piloti per 1H2026 sono vuote	2.64 M€	Le celle vuote di 1H2026 non sono interpretate come zero. Non viene inferito ulteriore CAPEX cumulativo dei piloti.
SOC1 – Iniziative supportate	2	3	3	Target raggiunto per il numero di iniziative pilota distinte supportate; la maturità legale e operativa è riportata separatamente nella Tabella 5.
SOC3 – Persone formate	26	35 (20 Fassa; 15 Levico; 0 Valle dei Laghi)	15	Il valore finale del file Excel supera il target. I diversi periodi non vengono sommati perché non è dimostrata l'unicità delle persone tra i cicli di rendicontazione.
SOC4 – Occupazione	0 FTE	0 FTE diretti nei piloti	18 FTE	Non sono documentati nuovi posti di lavoro diretti nei tre piloti. L'occupazione attivata (triggered) è riportata separatamente.
SOC2 – Cittadini partecipanti alle CER	60	80 (10 Fassa; 0 Levico; 70 Valle dei Laghi)	1,500	I membri/partecipanti finali identificabili dei piloti corrispondono a circa il 5% del target finale originario.

Impatti attivati e ulteriori iniziative supportate dall'OSS

I Technical Assistance Report di GREENLAND e CERSARCA mostrano un effetto dell'OSS oltre i tre piloti ufficiali.

GREENLAND documenta 0,24 GWh/anno di produzione rinnovabile, 51,24 tCO2eq/anno di emissioni evitate, 266 partecipanti e 2 FTE; CERSARCA documenta 3,52 GWh/anno, 751,5 tCO2eq/anno e 150 partecipanti. Il subtotale energetico delle due iniziative è quindi 3,76 GWh/anno e 802,74 tCO2eq/anno, mantenuto separato dai risultati diretti dei piloti e soggetto alle cautele sui confini e sulle sovrapposizioni indicate nel testo inglese.

La lettera di Levico Terme del 9 luglio 2026 conferma la volontà di proseguire il percorso legale e amministrativo e riconosce il supporto ricevuto. La lettera è utilizzata come prova di continuità e readiness, non come prova di costituzione giuridica della comunità.

Table 41 - Impatti attivati documentati oltre i piloti RE1

Iniziativa	Principale supporto OSS documentato	EN3	ENV1	SOC2	SOC4	ECO1
GREENLAND	Quadro giuridico/statuti; fattibilità tecnica e identificazione dei siti di produzione; modellazione finanziaria/incentivi; coinvolgimento degli stakeholder.	0.24 GWh/year	51.24 tCO2eq/year	266	2 FTE	
CERSARCA	Supporto giuridico, tecnico, finanziario e agli stakeholder, inclusa l'assistenza tecnica per l'impianto idroelettrico.	3.52 GWh/year	751.5 tCO2eq/year	150	–	
Altre iniziative						1.5 M€
Subtotale documentato	Due iniziative aggiuntive distinte supportate dall'OSS.	3.76 GWh/year	802.74 tCO2eq/year	416	2 FTE	1.5 M€

Valutazione dell'OSS

Il file Excel dedicato PAT mostra il passaggio da una funzione di supporto ancora non formalmente istituita nel 2024 a un OSS fisico e virtuale pienamente riportato nel 2025-2026. Gli utenti dell'OSS fisico non erano conteggiati nel 2024; risultano poi 10 nel primo semestre 2025, 15 nel secondo semestre 2025 e 10 nel primo semestre 2026.

L'uso dell'OSS virtuale cresce da 500 utenti nel primo semestre 2024 a 550 nel secondo semestre 2024, 1.545 nel primo semestre 2025, 1.547 nel secondo semestre 2025 e 1.584 nel primo semestre 2026. Anche i servizi si ampliano progressivamente, fino a includere supporto tecnico, simulazioni finanziarie, networking, elenchi delle CER e l'elenco degli impianti FV finanziati dalla PAT.

Table 42 - Valutazione finale dell'OSS RE1

Riga di valutazione	OSS fisico - gen-giu 2026	OSS virtuale - gen-giu 2026
Presenza dell'OSS	SÌ	SÌ
Numero di utenti	10	1584
Servizi	Informazioni sulle CER rivolte principalmente a cittadini, imprese, Comuni e CER.	Panoramica/informazioni, strumenti informativi, supporto tecnico, simulazioni finanziarie, networking, elenchi delle CER ed elenco degli impianti FV finanziati dalla PAT.

Riga di valutazione	OSS fisico - gen-giu 2026	OSS virtuale - gen-giu 2026
Ulteriori servizi / funzionalità richiesti	Possibilità di prenotare un appuntamento virtuale o in presenza.	Revisione della pagina con gli elenchi delle CER e caricamento dei dati degli impianti FV finanziati dalla PAT.

Prospettiva a cinque anni

La proiezione a cinque anni indica un potenziale run-rate combinato di 4,35 GWh/anno di generazione rinnovabile e 928,725 tCO2eq/anno di riduzione delle emissioni, con 2,70 M€ di investimenti prospettici. La componente sociale riporta fino a 900 membri/partecipanti e 430 persone formate. Questi valori restano prospettici e dipendono dalla continuità dell'OSS, dalla realizzazione degli impianti, dalle autorizzazioni e dalla piena attivazione delle configurazioni di condivisione.

Table 43 - Prospettiva quinquennale dei KPI RE1

KPI	Proiezione dei piloti ufficiali	Proiezione degli impatti attivati (triggered)	Interpretazione a cinque anni
EN1 / EN2	N/A	N/A	Il file Excel ripete valori di domanda sottostante anziché proiezioni coerenti di risparmio; non viene quindi inferito alcun risparmio.
EN3 – Generazione di energia rinnovabile	0.32 GWh/year	4.03 GWh/year	Potenziale valore annuo combinato a regime: 4.35 GWh/year.
ENV1 – Riduzione delle emissioni GHG	68.32 tCO2eq/year	860.405 tCO2eq/year	Potenziale valore annuo combinato a regime: 928.725 tCO2eq/year.
ECO1 – Investimenti in energia sostenibile	0.70 M€	2.00 M€	Investimento cumulativo previsto nei cinque anni successivi al progetto: 2.70 M€.
SOC1 – Iniziative supportate	3	1	La proiezione del file Excel corrisponde a 4 iniziative supportate al quinto anno; non implica quattro CER operative ed è mantenuta separata dall'attuale conteggio documentale.
SOC3 – Persone formate	230	200	Portata formativa cumulativa prevista: 430 persone; l'unicità delle persone resta un'ipotesi della proiezione del partner.
SOC4 – Occupazione	0 FTE	3 FTE	Effetto occupazionale previsto: 3 FTE, subordinato alla definizione di occupazione del D6.1 e all'effettiva realizzazione degli investimenti futuri.
SOC2 – Cittadini partecipanti alle CER	300	600	Stock previsto al quinto anno: 900 membri/partecipanti.

Barriere, fattori abilitanti e raccomandazioni

Le principali barriere sono state l'evoluzione normativa, la complessità amministrativa per i comuni, l'accesso ai dati e la difficoltà di passare dalla fattibilità alla realizzazione degli investimenti. I principali fattori abilitanti sono il ruolo istituzionale della PAT, la presenza del sistema cooperativo e la possibilità di combinare competenze tecniche e amministrative. Per il post-progetto è raccomandato mantenere un unico punto di accesso regionale, seguire i progetti per milestone fino alla messa in esercizio e aggiornare separatamente risultati diretti, impatti attivati e proiezioni.

- L'attivazione amministrativa resta un collo di bottiglia critico. L'esperienza della Val di Fassa mostra che la disponibilità di un impianto RES e la costituzione di un soggetto giuridico non comportano automaticamente una CER pienamente operativa. Il supporto dell'OSS dovrebbe quindi includere un percorso strutturato fino all'attivazione: registrazione, documentazione richiesta, interfaccia con gli organismi nazionali e follow-up fino alla disponibilità dei primi dati operativi.
- Obiettivi locali differenti richiedono percorsi giuridici e organizzativi differenti. Il caso di Levico Terme conferma il valore di confrontare una CER formale con l'autoconsumo a distanza e con le altre configurazioni di condivisione ammesse a livello nazionale, invece di considerare la CER come unico punto di arrivo. L'OSS dovrebbe mantenere una guida modulare che parta dall'obiettivo dell'utente e individui la configurazione più adatta.
- La predisposizione al monitoraggio deve essere affrontata prima dell'implementazione. La definizione chiara del perimetro dell'iniziativa, dei POD partecipanti, dell'accesso ai dati di misura, del periodo di riferimento e delle responsabilità per la fornitura dei dati è essenziale per evitare incertezze tardive su EN1/EN2, produzione, emissioni e partecipazione.
- La continuità post-progetto è fondamentale per trasformare la pipeline esistente in impatti reali. Le evidenze GREENLAND e CERSARCA mostrano che servizi tecnici, legali, finanziari e di coinvolgimento possono sostenere iniziative anche oltre i piloti. Mantenere questa capacità integrata, insieme a un monitoraggio basato sulle fonti che distingua risultati diretti, impatti attivati e proiezioni, rafforzerà la replicazione regionale e la valutazione futura degli impatti.

Écosystème régional n°2 (RE2) : Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes et Grand Est (FRANCE)

Statut final de l'écosystème régional et des sites pilotes

Le RE2 s'appuie sur le réseau des Centrales Villageoises et sur l'Association des Centrales Villageoises (ACV), qui jouait déjà avant ECOEMPOWER le rôle d'intermédiaire structuré pour les projets citoyens d'énergie. Les trois pilotes - Eau et Soleil du Lac, VercorSoleiL et Vezouze-en-Piémont - sont des initiatives opérationnelles inscrites dans un réseau plus large. ECOEMPOWER a donc principalement renforcé, systématisé et élargi des services existants plutôt que de créer un guichet unique à partir de zéro.

Les trois pilotes restent opérationnels. Le stock final de membres indiqué dans le fichier régional est de 362 personnes (85, 166 et 111), contre 245 au niveau de référence, soit une augmentation nette de 117 membres sur cette base. Les trajectoires techniques sont différentes selon les sites, mais toutes bénéficient de l'appui juridique, financier, technique, organisationnel et de communication fourni par ACV.

Table 44 - Statut final et évolution des sites pilotes RE2

Site pilote	Évolution depuis la situation de référence et le Mois 28	Statut final retenu dans le D6.4
RE2.1 Eau et Soleil du Lac	Opérationnelle dès la situation de référence, avec 0.023 GWh/year de production renouvelable et 41 membres. Au Mois 28, le guichet unique avait soutenu des modifications statutaires, le premier projet d'autoconsommation collective, l'organisation interne et deux nouveaux projets photovoltaïques. Le D6.3 indiquait 0.117 GWh/year de production, 0.15 M€ d'investissement et une activité de formation importante.	Le classeur Excel final d'ACV indique 0.28 GWh/year de production renouvelable et 85 membres dans le bloc de reporting du premier semestre 2026. L'initiative reste opérationnelle et présente une nette augmentation de sa production et de sa base de membres par rapport à la situation de référence. Aucun CAPEX direct supplémentaire du pilote n'est indiqué dans le bloc 1H2026.
RE2.2 VercorSoleiL	Opérationnelle dès la situation de référence, avec 29 installations PV (469 kWp), environ 0.511 GWh/year de production et 137 membres. Pendant ECOEMPOWER, le guichet unique a soutenu la première opération d'autoconsommation collective, les besoins de financement/bancaires, les outils de communication et la poursuite du développement de projets. Le D6.3 documentait également un nouveau projet PV et un soutien à l'emploi.	Le classeur Excel final indique 0.40 GWh/year, 166 membres et 0.4 FTE. La communauté reste pleinement opérationnelle et continue de développer des projets. La baisse de la production annuelle par rapport à la situation de référence et au Mois 28 est interprétée comme une variation liée à la période de reporting/à la production et non comme une perte de maturité opérationnelle.

Site pilote	Évolution depuis la situation de référence et le Mois 28	Statut final retenu dans le D6.4
RE2.3 Centrales Villageoises de Vezouze-en-Piémont	Opérationnelle dès la situation de référence, avec 10 installations PV (410 kWp), environ 0.446 GWh/year de production annuelle et 67 membres. Le guichet unique a soutenu le premier projet d'autoconsommation collective, les contrats de vente, l'identification d'un responsable d'équilibre, la documentation pour la levée de fonds, les panneaux pédagogiques et la préparation de nouveaux projets photovoltaïques au sol.	Le classeur Excel final indique 0.30 GWh/year et 111 membres. La communauté reste opérationnelle, tandis que la période du projet se caractérise par une diversification vers l'autoconsommation collective et une augmentation importante de la participation. La valeur de production annuelle est inférieure à la valeur de stock de la situation de référence et est donc interprétée avec la même réserve liée à la période de reporting que pour VercorSoleiL.

Résultats finaux des indicateurs

Pour EN1 et EN2, les données finales décrivent principalement la demande énergétique et ne permettent pas de reconstruire un gain comparable sur une frontière identique. EN3 atteint 0,98 GWh/an pour les trois pilotes (0,28; 0,40; 0,30) et ENV1 40,95 tCO2eq/an. Le CAPEX post-baseline directement documenté dans les pilotes est de 0,891 M€, reconstruit à partir des entrées annuelles 2024 et 2025.

- SOC1 : 3 initiatives pilotes opérationnelles, déjà existantes au niveau de référence; le résultat final confirme leur continuité plutôt que la création de trois nouvelles communautés.
- SOC3 : 230 reste la dernière valeur consolidée disponible pour les personnes formées dans les pilotes; les valeurs annuelles ultérieures ne sont pas additionnées en l'absence d'un registre de personnes uniques.
- SOC4 : 0,4 ETP est reporté dans le bloc direct des pilotes; les emplois documentés hors pilotes sont traités comme impact déclenché du réseau.
- SOC2 : 362 membres finaux dans les trois pilotes.

Table 45 - Résultats KPI directs des sites pilotes RE2

KPI	D6.3 Mois 28	Résultat final direct des pilotes	Objectif de fin de projet	Interprétation D6.4 / statut des données
EN1 – Économies d'énergie primaire	0 GWh/year	N/A	0.14 GWh/year	Le classeur Excel final fournit une demande d'énergie primaire sous-jacente de 6.17 GWh/year (1.03; 3.45; 1.69), et non une économie validée sur un périmètre comparable. La soustraction définie dans le D6.1 n'est donc pas forcée.

KPI	D6.3 Mois 28	Résultat final direct des pilotes	Objectif de fin de projet	Interprétation D6.4 / statut des données
EN2 – Économies d'énergie finale	0 GWh/year	N/A	0.08 GWh/year	Le classeur Excel final fournit une demande finale/du réseau sous-jacente de 3.63 GWh/year (0.61; 2.03; 0.99), et non une économie validée. Une soustraction comparable entre situation de référence et situation finale n'est pas démontrée.
EN3 – Production d'énergie renouvelable	1.029 GWh/year	0.98 GWh/year (0.28 Eau et Soleil; 0.40 VercorSoleiL; 0.30 Vezouze)	11.81 GWh/year	Valeurs annuelles finales déclarées par le partenaire dans le bloc 1H2026; environ 8.3% de l'objectif initial de fin de projet. La baisse par rapport à la valeur du Mois 28 n'est pas interprétée comme un recul du projet en l'absence d'une base de comptage annuelle cohérente.
ENV1 – Réduction des émissions de GES	52.67 tCO2eq/year	40.95 tCO2eq/year (5.1; 20.5; 15.35)	608 tCO2eq/year	Valeurs annuelles finales d'émissions évitées déclarées par le partenaire; environ 6.7% de l'objectif. La même limite liée à la période de référence que pour EN3 s'applique.
ECO1 – Investissements dans l'énergie durable	0.17 M€	0.891 M€ documentés après la situation de référence pour les trois pilotes (0.398 M€ en 2024 + 0.493 M€ en 2025); aucun CAPEX direct supplémentaire dans 1H2026	15.41 M€	Le D6.4 reconstruit une valeur cumulée post-référence pour les pilotes à partir des entrées annuelles du partenaire. Le stock d'actifs de référence 2023 et les investissements du réseau élargi sont exclus.
SOC1 – Initiatives soutenues / mises en œuvre	3	3 initiatives pilotes opérationnelles	3	Objectif atteint. Les trois pilotes étaient déjà opérationnels à la situation de référence; le résultat final confirme donc la continuité de leur mise en œuvre plutôt que la création de trois nouvelles communautés.
SOC3 – Personnes formées	230	230 reste le dernier chiffre consolidé disponible pour les pilotes; aucun total actualisé de personnes uniques n'est fourni pour 1H2026	15	Le classeur Excel final contient des valeurs annuelles de formation (160 pour les pilotes en 2024 et 70 en 2025) mais aucun total cumulatif final de personnes uniques. Ces valeurs annuelles ne sont pas additionnées car une participation répétée ne peut être exclue.

KPI	D6.3 Mois 28	Résultat final direct des pilotes	Objectif de fin de projet	Interprétation D6.4 / statut des données
SOC4 – Emploi	0.8 FTE	0.4 FTE (VercorSoleiL)	108 FTE	Le classeur Excel final indique 0.4 FTE dans le bloc direct des pilotes. L'emploi plus large hors pilotes déclaré par ACV est traité séparément comme impact déclenché.
SOC2 – Citoyens participant aux communautés énergétiques	62	362 membres finaux (85; 166; 111); stock de référence 245, soit une augmentation nette de 117	800	Le classeur Excel final repose sur un stock de membres. La valeur du D6.3 a été rapportée sur une base de période de projet différente et n'est pas directement comparable. Le stock final correspond à environ 45% de l'objectif initial.

Impacts déclenchés et initiatives supplémentaires soutenues par le guichet unique

Le Technical Assistance Report d'ACV documente l'échelle du réseau au-delà des trois pilotes. Cinquante-six Centrales Villageoises avaient mis en service au moins une installation, contre 41 au début du projet, soit une augmentation nette de 15 sites opérationnels sur cette définition. Le rapport indique également 15,479 GWh/an de production renouvelable, 792 tCO2eq/an d'émissions évitées, 2,94 M€ d'investissements, environ 200 participants à 16 formations en 2025, 3,8 ETP dans quatre structures non pilotes et 8 138 participants/actionnaires dans le réseau.

Ces valeurs de réseau ne sont pas ajoutées mécaniquement aux résultats des trois pilotes, car elles incluent des actifs et des membres préexistants et la frontière avec les pilotes n'est pas entièrement dissociée. D6.4 privilégie donc le changement de stock clairement démontré - 41 à 56 sites équipés - et présente les autres grandeurs comme preuves d'impact à l'échelle de l'écosystème.

Table 46 - Impacts déclenchés et éléments soutenus par le guichet unique au niveau du réseau RE2

KPI / élément de preuve	Technical Assistance Report	Classeur final – « Other ECs » 1H2026	Traitement dans le D6.4
EN3 – Production renouvelable	15.479 GWh/year	7.52 GWh/year	Éléments de preuve au niveau du réseau avec des périodes de référence différentes. Le D6.2 indiquait 12.0 GWh/year pour le réseau en 2023; le TAR est donc cohérent avec une augmentation de la production du réseau. Toutefois, aucune des deux valeurs n'est ajoutée aux 0.98 GWh/year des pilotes car le réseau comprend des actifs préexistants et probablement les pilotes eux-mêmes.
ENV1 – Réduction des émissions de GES	792 tCO2eq/year	384.7984 tCO2eq/year	Présenté comme preuve de contribution à l'échelle du réseau; aucune addition arithmétique aux pilotes directs, car la période, le facteur d'émission et le chevauchement ne sont pas suffisamment documentés.

KPI / élément de preuve	Technical Assistance Report	Classeur final – « Other ECs » 1H2026	Traitement dans le D6.4
ECO1 – Investissements dans l'énergie durable	2.94 M€	0.94 M€	Présenté comme preuve d'investissement au niveau du réseau. La valeur du TAR est associée à la période de service 2025; le classeur Excel fournit un instantané final différent. Les deux restent séparés du CAPEX cumulatif reconstruit pour les pilotes directs.
SOC1 – Initiatives opérationnelles	56 communautés avec au moins une installation mise en service; 41 au début du projet; plus de 70 communautés dans le réseau	56	L'indicateur de stock est cohérent entre les sources. Le D6.4 rapporte 41 sites opérationnels à la situation de référence, 56 sites opérationnels à la fin et une augmentation nette de +15. Les trois pilotes ne sont pas ajoutés aux 56.
SOC3 – Personnes formées	Environ 200 participants à 16 formations en 2025; inclut des membres des pilotes et des administrations locales	72	Les chiffres concernent des périmètres/périodes de reporting différents et l'unicité des personnes n'est pas documentée. La valeur de 200 personnes du TAR est conservée comme portée de formation documentée pour 2025 et n'est pas ajoutée au SOC3 des pilotes.
SOC4 – Emploi	3.8 FTE dans quatre membres des Centrales Villageoises hors pilotes (3 temps plein + un temps partiel)	3.8 FTE	Le rapport précise explicitement que ces emplois sont en dehors des sites pilotes. Le D6.4 présente donc 3.8 FTE comme emploi déclenché hors pilotes, tout en indiquant qu'il s'agit d'une donnée déclarée par le partenaire.
SOC2 – Citoyens / membres	8,138 participants/actionnaires dans le réseau	8,138	Stock final du réseau; il n'est pas additionné aux 362 membres des pilotes. Le D6.2 indiquait plus de 7,000 actionnaires à la situation de référence; les données finales montrent donc une croissance, mais aucun changement net exact n'est calculé à partir d'une valeur de référence approximative.

Évaluation du guichet unique

Le fichier ACV confirme le fonctionnement continu des guichets unique physique et virtuel pendant les cinq semestres de suivi. Les utilisateurs du guichet physique passent de 576 au premier semestre 2024 à 592 au second semestre, puis à 616 au premier semestre 2025, valeur maintenue ensuite jusqu'au premier semestre 2026. ACV précise que cette valeur correspond en moyenne à environ huit personnes impliquées par communauté énergétique utilisant le guichet.

Pour le guichet virtuel, le fichier indique successivement 2 200, 1 600, 1 900, 1 700 et 2 500 utilisateurs. Le commentaire associé précise qu'il s'agit des « known users » de Google Analytics; d'autres totaux proches de 50 000 étaient considérés comme surestimés et ne sont pas utilisés.

Table 47 - Évaluation finale du guichet unique RE2

Ligne d'évaluation	Guichet unique physique - janv.-juin 2026	Guichet unique virtuel - janv.-juin 2026
Présence d'un guichet unique	oui	OUI
Nombre d'utilisateurs	616 (commentaire : moyenne de 8 personnes impliquées / communauté énergétique utilisant le guichet unique)	2500 utilisateurs connus via Google Analytics; d'autres totaux d'environ 50,000 sont considérés comme surestimés dans le commentaire du classeur Excel
Services	Aucune nouvelle description de service saisie pour janv.-juin 2026. Offre principale décrite dans le classeur Excel : hotline pour les membres, partenariats spécialisés, formations en présentiel et rencontre annuelle.	Aucune nouvelle description de service saisie pour janv.-juin 2026. Offre principale décrite dans le classeur Excel : boîte à outils d'environ 200 documents, services informatiques, webinaires, bases de données partagées et newsletter mensuelle.
Services / fonctionnalités supplémentaires demandés	Partenariat avec un responsable d'équilibre.	Refonte de nos bases de données.

Perspective à cinq ans

La projection à cinq ans distingue les pilotes du réseau élargi: 6,43 GWh/an de production renouvelable pour les pilotes et 28,57 GWh/an pour le réseau plus large; 329,023 tCO2eq/an et 1 461,927 tCO2eq/an de réduction d'émissions respectivement; 5,1 M€ d'investissement prospectif dans les pilotes et 13 M€ dans le réseau. Les projections sociales indiquent 750 membres dans les pilotes, 14 400 participants/membres dans le réseau plus large et 500 personnes formées à cette échelle. Les deux périmètres restent séparés faute de démonstration d'absence de chevauchement futur.

Table 48 - Perspective à cinq ans des KPI RE2

KPI	Projection des pilotes officiels	Projection réseau élargi / impacts déclenchés	Interprétation à cinq ans
EN1 / EN2	N/A	N/A	Le classeur Excel ne fournit pas de calcul futur fiable et comparable des économies; les projections brutes de demande ne sont pas converties en économies.
EN3 – Production d'énergie renouvelable	6.43 GWh/year	28.57 GWh/year	Débits annuels projetés. Une somme arithmétique simple donnerait 35 GWh/year, mais le D6.4 maintient les deux périmètres séparés car le chevauchement futur réseau/pilotes n'est pas démontré.
ENV1 – Réduction des émissions de GES	329.023 tCO2eq/year	1,461.927 tCO2eq/year	Émissions évitées annuelles projetées. Le total arithmétique implicite serait d'environ 1,790.95 tCO2eq/year si les périmètres et facteurs étaient totalement compatibles; il est présenté uniquement comme interprétation combinée maximale et non comme résultat garanti.

KPI	Projection des pilotes officiels	Projection réseau élargi / impacts déclenchés	Interprétation à cinq ans
ECO1 – Investissements dans l'énergie durable	5.1 M€	13 M€	Investissement cumulatif prévu sur les cinq années post-projet. Le potentiel arithmétique est de 18.1 M€ si les périmètres ne se chevauchent pas et si les investissements sont réalisés.
SOC1 – Initiatives soutenues / opérationnelles	3 initiatives pilotes	65 autres communautés soutenues	La valeur 65 est conservée comme projection du partenaire pour le réseau élargi. Elle n'est pas automatiquement interprétée comme 65 nouvelles communautés opérationnelles ni ajoutée aux trois pilotes sans définition future du stock et du changement net.
SOC3 – Personnes formées	Aucune projection consolidée pour les pilotes	500 personnes	Projection cumulative de formation au niveau du réseau; l'unicité des personnes et les participations répétées restent des hypothèses à vérifier dans le suivi post-projet.
SOC4 – Emploi	1 FTE	7 FTE	Potentiel de 8 FTE si ces valeurs représentent de nouveaux emplois et si les périmètres ne se chevauchent pas. La projection reste conditionnée à la réalisation des investissements et à la définition de l'emploi du D6.1.
SOC2 – Citoyens participant aux communautés énergétiques	750 membres	14,400 participants/membres du réseau élargi	Échelle de participation projetée importante. Les deux valeurs sont présentées côte à côte car le périmètre futur des « autres communautés » et le chevauchement des personnes uniques ne sont pas suffisamment définis pour établir un stock combiné robuste.

Freins, facteurs favorables et recommandations

Le cas français montre qu'un intermédiaire mature peut accélérer la réplication à condition de conserver des outils juridiques et financiers à jour, de soutenir la bancabilité des projets et d'accompagner la professionnalisation des structures bénévoles. La principale exigence de suivi est de distinguer le stock historique du changement intervenu pendant ECOEMPOWER. Il est recommandé de continuer à combiner outils standardisés, accompagnement bilatéral et apprentissage entre pairs, avec un suivi annuel explicite des nouveaux projets, des membres uniques et des investissements effectivement engagés.

- L'autoconsommation collective exige un accompagnement réglementaire et contractuel spécialisé. Les pilotes font apparaître des besoins récurrents concernant les contrats avec les consommateurs, l'équilibrage, les statuts des sociétés et les relations avec les gestionnaires de réseau. Le guichet unique doit maintenir des documents types à jour, des guides pratiques et des partenariats avec notaires, gestionnaires de réseau et autres acteurs spécialisés, plutôt que de se limiter à une information générale.
- La bancabilité et la mobilisation des financements restent un verrou central, y compris pour des communautés déjà établies. Les outils de modélisation financière, la préparation de dossiers bancables, l'accompagnement au financement par les actionnaires et l'identification des aides doivent rester au cœur des services. Les simulateurs standardisés sont particulièrement utiles lorsqu'ils sont associés à un accompagnement bilatéral sur les hypothèses propres à chaque projet.
- Les organisations largement fondées sur le bénévolat ont besoin de renforcer leurs capacités organisationnelles et de communication à mesure qu'elles grandissent. Répartition des tâches, méthodes de mobilisation citoyenne, supports pédagogiques et modèles de communication contribuent directement à l'augmentation du nombre de membres, à la continuité de la gouvernance et, lorsque cela est pertinent, au passage vers de l'emploi local rémunéré.
- Un réseau mature tire un bénéfice important de l'apprentissage entre pairs et des outils réutilisables. Ateliers, webinaires et retours d'expérience permettent de reproduire dans de nombreux territoires des solutions développées par une société locale. Le modèle ACV plaide donc pour un guichet unique fondé sur des services modulaires et réutilisables, associés à une communauté de pratique solide.
- Le suivi des impacts doit distinguer le stock historique des évolutions intervenues pendant le projet. RE2 dispose d'un réseau préexistant important ; il existe donc un risque d'attribuer à ECOEMPOWER l'ensemble de la production, des membres ou des sites opérationnels observés en fin de projet. Le suivi futur devrait conserver chaque année la trace du stock de référence, des nouveaux projets mis en service, des pilotes officiels, des autres membres du réseau, des personnes formées et membres uniques, ainsi que de la période de référence exacte des indicateurs annuels.

Regionales Ökosystem Nr. 3 (RE3): Allgäu (DEUTSCHLAND)

Endstatus des regionalen Ökosystems und der Pilotstandorte

Das regionale Ökosystem Allgäu wird von eza! in Zusammenarbeit mit B.A.U.M. und weiteren regionalen Akteuren unterstützt. Im Vergleich zu D6.2 hat sich der operative Pilotumfang weiterentwickelt: Im finalen D6.4 werden Elektrizitätswerke Hindelang eG, Eppishausen und Kirchheim sowie Altlandkreis Füssen betrachtet. Diese Änderung wird transparent dokumentiert; wo sich organisatorische oder geografische Grenzen verändert haben, wird kein künstlicher Eins-zu-eins-Vergleich erzwungen.

Hindelang repräsentiert eine langjährig etablierte Genossenschaft mit bestehendem erneuerbarem Anlagenbestand. Eppishausen/Kirchheim steht für einen großen neuen Investitionspfad mit wesentlichen Wirkungen nach Projektende. Im Raum Füssen wurde ein künftiger Energy-Sharing-Pfad durch Modellierung, bilaterale Gespräche und Vernetzung vorbereitet; zum maßgeblichen Zeitpunkt war jedoch noch keine Energy-Sharing-Genossenschaft gegründet.

Table 49 - Endstatus und Entwicklung der RE3-Pilotstandorte

Pilotstandort	Entwicklung gegenüber Baseline und Monat 28	In D6.4 verwendeter Endstatus
RE3.1 Elektrizitätswerke Hindelang eG	Eine seit Langem bestehende Genossenschaft mit Wasserkraft- und Dach-PV-Anlagen. D6.3 beschrieb drei Wasserkraftwerke mit einer Produktion von rund 4.8 GWh/year sowie vier Dach-PV-Anlagen mit rund 0.16 GWh/year. Während ECOEMPOWER wurden zusätzliche RES-Potenziale geprüft, konnten jedoch aufgrund wirtschaftlicher Bedingungen, begrenzter geeigneter Standorte und technischer Einschränkungen im Alpenraum nicht umgesetzt werden.	Operative, etablierte Genossenschaft. Der finale Excel-Datei meldet 330 Mitglieder und 4.660876 GWh/year im finalen Berichtsblock 2026. Diese Werte beschreiben überwiegend die Leistung eines bestehenden Anlagenbestands und werden nicht als durch ECOEMPOWER neu geschaffene Erzeugung dargestellt. Der Projektbeitrag liegt vor allem in strategischer Unterstützung, der Identifizierung von Chancen und der Vorbereitung auf zukünftiges Energy Sharing.
RE3.2 Eppishausen und Kirchheim	Dieser Umfang führt den in D6.2-D6.3 beschriebenen Eppishausen-/Dorfenergie-Pfad fort. D6.3 berichtete über vier Dach-PV-Anlagen und einen formellen Beschluss zur gemeinsamen Entwicklung eines 16.6-MW-Freiflächen-PV-Projekts mit einem Genossenschaftsanteil von 12%; die Bauphase sollte über den Projektzeitraum hinausreichen.	Operativer/unterstützter Genossenschaftspfad mit einer großen Investitionspipeline innerhalb des Piloten. Der finale Excel-Datei meldet 138 Mitglieder. Für diesen Piloten ist im H1-2026-Block keine direkte erneuerbare Erzeugung eingetragen, während 18 GWh/year ausdrücklich als zukünftiger triggered Impact ausgewiesen werden. D6.4 hält den Effekt der neuen großen PV-Anlage daher außerhalb des direkten Endergebnisses.
RE3.3 Altlandkreis Füssen	Der finale Pilotumfang ersetzt/erweitert die frühere Reutte-Abgrenzung. Private und lokale Akteure wurden zusammengebracht, um Energy Sharing zu prüfen, einschließlich datenbasierter Modellierung, bilateraler Ansprache und Vernetzung. Eine separate Berechnung untersuchte die Jahresproduktion von drei bestehenden PV-Anlagen; diese Anlagen werden jedoch nicht als neue ECOEMPOWER-Assets behandelt.	Entstehende Initiative / Projektpipeline. Die eza!-Bestätigung vom 19. Mai 2026 erklärt, dass bis zum Ende von ECOEMPOWER keine Energy-Sharing-Genossenschaft gegründet worden war, und führt dies teilweise auf den Zeitpunkt des deutschen Energy-Sharing-Rahmens zurück. Der Pilot wird daher nicht als rechtlich gegründete oder operative Energiegemeinschaft gezählt.

Endgültige KPI-Ergebnisse

EN1 und EN2 werden nicht als Einsparungen ausgewiesen, da die finalen Dateien Nachfragegrößen enthalten und sich die Pilotgrenzen gegenüber der Baseline verändert haben. Die direkte erneuerbare Stromerzeugung im finalen 2026-Block beträgt 4.802876 GWh/Jahr; die im Workbook ausgewiesene THG-Minderung beträgt

1,712.232436 tCO2eq/Jahr. Für ECO1 wird kein kumulierter finaler CAPEX-Wert ausgewiesen, weil frühere Investitionseinträge und der H1-2026-Block keine einheitliche kumulative Grenze bilden.

- SOC1: 2 erreichte unterstützte Initiativen (Hindelang sowie Eppishausen/Kirchheim) plus 1 Pipeline-Fall im Raum Füssen.
- SOC3: 42 Personen waren bis Monat 28 dokumentiert; ein späterer kumulierter eindeutiger Endwert ist nicht harmonisiert.
- SOC2: 474 aktuelle Mitglieder/Teilnehmende in den beiden belastbar quantifizierten Strukturen; der Wert umfasst überwiegend bestehenden Mitgliederbestand und wird nicht als 468 neue Personen interpretiert.
- SOC4: keine validierten neuen Arbeitsplätze nach der im Deliverable verwendeten Definition.

Table 50 - Direkte KPI-Ergebnisse der RE3-Pilotstandorte

KPI	Endziel	Monat 28	Direktes Endergebnis 2026	Interpretation im D6.4
EN1 – Primärenergieeinsparungen	0.95 GWh/year	0 GWh/year	N/A; zugrunde liegender finaler Primärenergiebedarf = 1.814 GWh/year	Die Excel-Datei berichtet Nachfrage statt einer validierten Einsparung. Der Pilotumfang hat sich geändert, und Baseline- und Endgrenzen sind für die D6.1-Subtraktion nicht ausreichend vergleichbar.
EN2 – Endenergieeinsparungen	0.50 GWh/year	0 GWh/year	N/A; zugrunde liegender finaler End-/Netzenergiebedarf = 0.94 GWh/year	Wie bei EN1 werden die Nachfragewerte als Kontext beibehalten, aber ohne vergleichbare Abgrenzung nicht in ein Einsparergebnis umgerechnet.
EN3 – Erzeugung erneuerbarer Energie	10.01 GWh/year	17.2 GWh/year	4.802876 GWh/year	Der direkte Endwert stammt aus Hindelang im H1-2026-Block. Der niedrigere Wert gegenüber M28 bedeutet keinen Verlust an Projektwirkung: Die große PV-Entwicklung in Eppishausen wird nun korrekt als zukünftige ausgelöste Wirkung getrennt und nicht in den direkten Gesamtwert einbezogen.
ENV1 – Verringerung der THG-Emissionen	3,265 tCO2eq/year	5,349.2 tCO2eq/year	1,712.232436 tCO2eq/year	Vom Partner gemeldeter Gesamtwert der Piloten für die finale Berichtsperiode. Die Komponentenwerte sind zeitlich nicht vollständig konsistent mit dem entsprechenden EN3-Block; D6.4 berichtet daher den Wert der Excel-Datei mit einem Hinweis, statt einen neuen Gesamtwert abzuleiten.

KPI	Endziel	Monat 28	Direktes Endergebnis 2026	Interpretation im D6.4
ECO1 – Investitionen in nachhaltige Energie	13 M€	8.6 M€	0 M€ im H1-2026-Block; kumulativer finaler CAPEX N/A	Die Quelle weist 8.6 M€ im früheren 2025/M28-Zeitraum und null im H1-2026-Block aus. Da die späteren Zellen keine kumulative Abgrenzung darstellen, interpretiert D6.4 die Null weder als Rückgang der Investitionen noch wird ein kumulativer Endbetrag abgeleitet.
SOC1 – Unterstützte Initiativen	3	2	3	Hindelang und Eppishausen/Kirchheim werden jeweils einmal gezählt. Füssen bleibt in der Pipeline, da bis zum Projektende keine Energy-Sharing-Genossenschaft gegründet wurde.
SOC3 – Geschulte Personen	15	42	0 neue Teilnehmende im H1-2026-Block; kumulativer Endstand nicht harmonisiert	Die Null der finalen Periode kann nicht als Rückgang gegenüber 42 gelesen werden. D6.4 bewahrt den Nachweis aus Monat 28 und vermeidet einen kumulativen Wert durch Addition von Berichtsperioden, deren Personen nicht eindeutig als einzigartig nachgewiesen sind.
SOC4 – Beschäftigung	91 FTE	0 FTE	0 validierte neue Arbeitsplätze	Es liegen keine finalen Nachweise für neue Arbeitsplätze gemäß der D6.1-Definition vor. Personal-/Freiwilligenaufwand und zukünftige Beschäftigungserwartungen werden getrennt behandelt.
SOC2 – Bürgerinnen und Bürger in Energiegemeinschaften	5,200	10	474 aktuelle Mitglieder/Teilnehmende	330 in Hindelang und 138 in Eppishausen/Kirchheim. Dies ist in erster Linie ein aktueller Mitgliederbestand der Genossenschaften, einschließlich bereits bestehender Mitglieder, und wird nicht als 468 neue durch ECOEMPOWER verursachte Teilnehmende dargestellt.

Ausgelöste Wirkungen und zusätzliche durch das OSS unterstützte Initiativen

Der wichtigste ausgelöste Effekt ist die geplante Freiflächen-PV-Entwicklung Eppishausen/Kirchheim mit 18 GWh/Jahr zukünftiger Erzeugung. Auf Basis des im Projekt verwendeten deutschen Stromfaktors entspricht dies rechnerisch rund 5.598 tCO2eq/Jahr potenziell vermiedenen Emissionen. Diese Werte werden als in-pilot triggered impact ausgewiesen und nicht als bereits 2026 erzielte Produktion.

Für Füssen weist die lokale Berechnung rund 0,142 GWh/Jahr aus drei bereits bestehenden PV-Anlagen aus. Da diese Anlagen vor dem entstehenden Energy-Sharing-Vorhaben bestanden und die Bestätigung vom 19. Mai 2026 festhält, dass noch keine Sharing-Genossenschaft gegründet war, dienen diese Werte ausschließlich als Modellierungs- und Machbarkeitskontext. Regionale Vernetzung und Peer Learning werden qualitativ als zusätzliche OSS-Wirkung erfasst.

Table 51 - Ausgelöste Wirkungen und Pipeline-Nachweise in RE3

Nachweis / Entwicklungspfad	Umfang	Quantifizierter Wert	Behandlung in D6.4
Freiflächen-PV-Entwicklung Eppishausen/Kirchheim	Ausgelöste Wirkung innerhalb des Piloten	- 18 GWh/year erneuerbare Erzeugung - 8 Mio. € für Investitionen in erneuerbare Energien.	Als zukünftiger jährlicher Erzeugungswert beibehalten, der während des Projekts konkret angestoßen wurde; bei der Darstellung der bereits erreichten Pilotleistung nicht zu den 4.660876 GWh/year des direkten Ergebnisses addiert.
Potentiell vermiedene Emissionen aus der 18-GWh/year-Entwicklung	Berechnete ausgelöste Wirkung innerhalb des Piloten	5,598 tCO2eq/year	Transparent berechnet als 18 GWh/year × 311 tCO2eq/GWh unter Verwendung des in D6.1 definierten deutschen Stromfaktors. Es handelt sich um einen potenziellen zukünftigen Effekt, nicht um ein gemessenes Ergebnis für 2026.
Machbarkeitsberechnung Altlandkreis Füssen	In-pilot Readiness / kontextuelle Schätzung	~0.142 GWh/year aus drei bestehenden PV-Anlagen; ~45 tCO2eq/year in der lokalen Berechnung	Nur als Modellierungskontext verwendet. Die Anlagen bestanden bereits vor der entstehenden Energy-Sharing-Initiative und die eza!-Bestätigung stellt fest, dass keine Sharing-Genossenschaft gegründet wurde; daher werden diese Werte weder als direkte noch als triggered ECOEMPOWER-Erzeugung gezählt.
Regionale Vernetzung mit Bürgerenergie Ostallgäu und benachbarten Genossenschaften	OSS-Beitrag außerhalb der Piloten	Nur qualitativ	Nachweis für Replikation, Peer Learning und die Prüfung gemeinsamer organisatorischer Ansätze. Es liegt kein nicht überlappender numerischer KPI vor; daher wird kein zusätzlicher Gesamtwert gebildet.

Bewertung des One Stop Shops

Die eza!-Datei weist für die Baseline 2023 noch keinen physischen OSS aus. Ab Januar-Juni 2025 wird ein physischer OSS gemeldet: mit etwa 5 Nutzern im ersten Halbjahr 2025, etwa 30 im zweiten Halbjahr 2025 und etwa 35 im ersten Halbjahr 2026. Die Zahl der ausgewiesenen Dienste steigt von sechs auf sieben.

Der virtuelle OSS wird ebenfalls ab Januar-Juni 2025 gemeldet. Die Nutzerzahlen steigen von 114 über 135 auf 559 im ersten Halbjahr 2026. Das Online-Angebot umfasst allgemeine Kontaktinformationen und Factsheets aus den Policy Briefs; als nächste Schritte werden eine Online Learning Academy und eine Austauschplattform für das Energie-Community-Netzwerk genannt.

Table 52 - Finale Bewertung des RE3 One Stop Shops

Bewertungszeile	Physischer OSS - Jan.-Jun. 2026	Virtueller OSS - Jan.-Jun. 2026
Gibt es einen OSS?	Ja	JA
Anzahl der Nutzer	ca. 35	559
Dienstleistungen	Information, Vernetzung, Sensibilisierung und Entwicklung; 7 Dienstleistungen.	Allgemeine Kontaktinformationen und Factsheets, die auf den Policy Briefs basieren.
Zusätzlich gewünschte Dienstleistungen / Funktionen	Plan, bis 2028 insgesamt 15 Dienstleistungen umzusetzen, darunter Online-Arbeitskurse, jährliche Veranstaltungen, ein Mitgliedernetzwerk und ein Mentoring-Programm.	Online Learning Academy und Online-Plattform für den Austausch im Netzwerk der Energiegemeinschaften.

Fünf-Jahres-Ausblick

Für den dokumentierten Teilumfang Hindelang plus Eppishausen/Kirchheim ergibt der Fünf-Jahres-Ausblick 29,8 GWh/Jahr erneuerbare Erzeugung und rechnerisch rund 9.267,8 tCO2eq/Jahr vermiedene Emissionen. Ein belastbarer kumulierter ECO1-Wert wird nicht ausgewiesen, weil einzelne monetäre Angaben als jährliche Größen und nicht als CAPEX vorliegen. Sozial werden 530 Mitglieder/Teilnehmende und 60 geschulte Personen genannt; 22 FTE bleiben unvalidiert, solange nicht belegt ist, dass es sich um neu geschaffene Arbeitsplätze handelt.

Table 53 - Fünf-Jahres-Ausblick der KPIs in RE3

KPI	Neueste Partnerprojektion	Interpretation im D6.4
EN1 / EN2	N/A	Zukünftige Nachfragewerte sind vorhanden, es ist jedoch keine verlässliche vergleichbare Einsparberechnung für den geänderten Pilotumfang definiert.
EN3 – Erzeugung erneuerbarer Energie	7.4 GWh/year Hindelang + 22.4 GWh/year Eppishausen/Kirchheim = 29.8 GWh/year dokumentierte Zwischensumme	Jährliche Projektion für zwei Piloten. Im neuesten Fünf-Jahres-Block ist kein belastbarer Füssen-Wert eingetragen; daher werden 29.8 GWh/year nicht als vollständiger Gesamtwert aller drei Piloten dargestellt.
ENV1 – Verringerung der THG-Emissionen	~9,267.8 tCO2eq/year berechnet für die Zwischensumme von 29.8 GWh/year	Berechnet mit dem deutschen D6.1-Faktor von 311 gCO2eq/kWh. Es handelt sich um eine abgeleitete Projektion und nicht um einen vom Partner gemeldeten Emissionsgesamtwert.
ECO1 – Investitionen in nachhaltige Energie	N/A	Die zukünftigen Zellen enthalten „1.5 million/year“ und „700,000 €/year“. Ohne Bestätigung, dass es sich um kumulative CAPEX-Verpflichtungen handelt, erfüllen sie die ECO1-Definition nicht und werden ausgeschlossen.
SOC3 – Geschulte Personen	60 Personen	Neueste Einträge: 30 Hindelang, 30 Eppishausen/Kirchheim, 0 Füssen. Als Partnerprojektion behandelt; die Einzigartigkeit der Personen sollte künftig überprüft werden.
SOC4 – Beschäftigung	22 FTE vom Partner eingetragen	Im Zukunftsblock sind 20 + 2 + 0 sichtbar; die Quelle weist jedoch nicht nach, dass es sich um neue Arbeitsplätze gemäß D6.1 handelt. Daher nur als nicht validierte Beschäftigungsprojektion berichtet.

KPI	Neueste Partnerprojektion	Interpretation im D6.4
SOC2 – Bürgerinnen und Bürger in Energiegemeinschaften	530 Teilnehmende/Mitglieder	330 + 200 + 0. Am besten als zukünftiger Mitglieder-/Teilnehmendenbestand der beiden etablierten Genossenschaftspfade zu interpretieren und nicht als 530 neue, ECOEMPOWER zurechenbare Mitglieder.

Barrieren, Erfolgsfaktoren und Empfehlungen

Die zentrale Barriere war das regulatorische Timing des Energy Sharing in Deutschland, kombiniert mit langen Investitions- und Genehmigungszyklen. Erfolgsfaktoren sind die vorhandene Energieagentur- und Genossenschaftslandschaft sowie die Möglichkeit, technische und organisatorische Vorbereitung parallel voranzutreiben. Empfohlen wird, Projekte über das Förderende hinaus entlang klarer Meilensteine weiterzuverfolgen, die großen triggered investments separat von direkt erzielten Werten zu monitoren und die spezifischen Nutzungsgrößen des OSS unverändert aus der regionalen Evaluationsdatei fortzuschreiben.

- Bei reifen Genossenschaften müssen Bestandsleistung und projektbedingte Veränderung getrennt werden. Hindelang zeigt, dass ein hoher Wert der erneuerbaren Erzeugung am Projektende mit nur begrenztem Zubau während der Projektlaufzeit einhergehen kann. Das OSS-Monitoring sollte deshalb neue Leistung, neue Verträge, neue Mitglieder und neue Dienstleistungen getrennt vom bereits vorhandenen Genossenschaftsbestand erfassen.
- Große Investitionen sollten als gestufte Pipeline und nicht vorzeitig als bereits realisierte Energieauswirkung behandelt werden. Für Eppishausen/Kirchheim liegt das wesentliche Projektergebnis im Fortschritt eines großen PV-Vorhabens in Richtung Umsetzung. Künftige Programme sollten Meilensteine wie Beschluss, Finanzierung, Genehmigung, Bau, Inbetriebnahme und erstes Produktionsjahr dokumentieren, damit jeder Schritt sichtbar bleibt, ohne doppelt gezählt zu werden.
- Datenbereitschaft sollte ein Kerndienst des OSS sein. Die Arbeiten in Füssen/Reutte zeigen den Wert von Viertelstundenwerten für Verbrauch und Erzeugung sowie von Szenariomodellen, bevor eine rechtliche Gemeinschaft gegründet wird. Messdatenzugang, Vereinbarungen zur Datenweitergabe und einfache Vorprüfungsmodelle sollten früh im Unterstützungsprozess verfügbar sein.
- Die Professionalisierung und der Generationenwechsel in genossenschaftlichen Strukturen sollten unterstützt werden. Ehrenamtliche Vorstände sind eine Stärke, können aber bei zunehmender Projektkomplexität zum Engpass werden. OSS-Dienstleistungen sollten daher Rollenklärung, Zusammenarbeit mit Kommunen und Versorgern, Nachfolgeplanung und Möglichkeiten gemeinsam genutzter Verwaltungskapazitäten benachbarter Genossenschaften abdecken.
- Das Timing des OSS muss mit der regulatorischen Umsetzung abgestimmt werden. Die eza!-Bestätigung zeigt, dass Akteure technisch und organisatorisch vorbereitet sein können, bevor der Rechtsrahmen praktisch nutzbar ist. Ein Follow-up-Mechanismus nach Projektende ist wesentlich, damit regulatorische Öffnungen rasch in operative Energieteilung umgesetzt werden können.

Regionální ekosystém č. 4 (RE4): Zlínský kraj (ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA)

Konečný stav regionálního ekosystému a pilotních lokalit

Regionální ekosystém č. 4 vychází z existující role Energetické agentury Zlínského kraje (EAZK). Tři pilotní cesty - Mikroregion Vlčnov, město Slavičín a město Zlín - se během projektu rozvíjely v prostředí rychle se měnících českých pravidel pro sdílení elektřiny. Prakticky významným výsledkem bylo využití modelu aktivního zákazníka, který umožnil postupovat i tam, kde formální energetické společenství nebylo v daném okamžiku nejvhodnější nebo nejrychlejší variantou.

D6.4 proto odděluje technickou a provozní připravenost od právního označení jednotlivých iniciativ. Vlčnov a Slavičín mají doloženou pokračující cestu a zkušenost se sdílením/posuzováním modelu aktivního zákazníka; Zlín vykazuje největší část přímých finálních energetických a investičních výsledků.

Table 54 - Konečný stav a vývoj pilotních lokalit RE4

Pilotní lokalita	Vývoj od výchozího stavu a Měsíce 28	Konečný stav použitý v D6.4
RE4.1 Mikroregion Vlčnov	Ve výchozím stavu již Vlčnov fungoval jako aktivní zákazník s obecní fotovoltaikou a zvažoval strukturovanější energetické společenství. D6.3 dokumentoval bilaterální podporu při hledání cest k energetickému společenství, nastavení alokačních klíčů, flexibilitě a možné účasti občanů.	Provozní obecní sdílení energie v rámci českého modelu aktivního zákazníka. Podepsaný dopis ze dne 24. července 2026 potvrzuje, že obec má praktické zkušenosti se sdílením energie vybudované na základě práce v ECOEMPOWER a hodlá v budoucnu posoudit přechod k formálnímu REC, pokud to bude odůvodněné. Dopis je dokladem post-cut-off pipeline, nikoli důkazem právního založení REC.
RE4.2 Město Slavičín	Pilot navazuje na obecní fotovoltaiku, bateriové úložiště a energetickou infrastrukturu BTH Slavičín. D6.3 se zaměřoval na určení zón sdílení, možností flexibility a možné cesty k energetickému společenství vedenému městem a provozovatelem teplárny.	Podporovaná / vznikající cesta ke sdílení. Dopis BTH Slavičín ze dne 27. července 2026 potvrzuje pokračující zájem o sdílení a budoucí REC, zároveň však označuje současnou metodiku rozdělování administrativních nákladů mezi teplárenské a elektroenergetické činnosti za praktickou regulatorní překážku. Z dopisu se neodvozuje existence formálního REC.
RE4.3 Město Zlín	Ve výchozím stavu Zlín připravoval obecní energetické společenství kolem Teplo Zlín a partnerských městských organizací. D6.3 uváděl energetické společenství vytvořené v roce 2025 s devíti členy, přípravu projektu FV o výkonu 722 kW v Zoo Zlín a školení k nástroji pro monitoring sdílení.	Nejpokročilejší pilot RE4. Finální soubor Excel připisuje Zlínu 0.722 GWh/year výroby z obnovitelných zdrojů, 315.2252 tCO2eq/year zabráněných emisí a 1.16 M€ investic do udržitelné energetiky. D6.4 jej popisuje jako pokročilou/provozní obecní konfiguraci sdílení, přičemž D6.3 zůstává zdrojem pro uváděný stav vytvoření energetického společenství v roce 2025.

Konečné výsledky ukazatelů

EN1 a EN2 nejsou uváděny jako úspory, protože pracovní sešit označuje hodnoty jako spotřebu a hranice baseline/final nejsou dostatečně srovnatelné. Přímá výroba z OZE dosahuje 0.871 GWh/rok a odpovídající snížení emisí 380.2786 tCO2eq/rok. Přímé investice v pilotním rozsahu činí 1.31 mil. EUR.

- SOC1: 3 odlišné pilotní cesty - Vlčnov, Slavičín a Zlín - započtené každá pouze jednou; jejich právní a provozní zralost se liší.
- SOC3: v závěrečném H1 bloku nebyli vykázáni noví školení účastníci přímo v pilotech; 13 energetických manažerů je doloženo na úrovni OSS a uvádí se samostatně.
- SOC4: 0 validovaných nových pracovních míst; 0,45 FTE představuje alokaci stávajícího času zaměstnanců na

piloty.

- SOC2: hodnota 12 v pracovním sešitu není použita jako počet občanů, protože samotný zdroj zpochybňuje jednotku a zřejmě pracuje s proxy typu připojovací body/subjekty.

Table 55 - Přímé výsledky KPI pilotních lokalit RE4

KPI	Konečný cíl	Měsíc 28	Přímý konečný výsledek 2026	Interpretace v D6.4
EN1 – Úspory primární energie	0.142272 GWh/year	0 GWh/year	N/A; konečná podkladová spotřeba primární energie = 27.8397 GWh/year	Sešit výslovně označuje hodnoty jako spotřebu. Výchozí a konečné hranice nejsou dostatečně srovnatelné pro platný výpočet úspor podle D6.1.
EN2 – Úspory konečné energie	0.07488 GWh/year	0 GWh/year	N/A; konečná podkladová spotřeba konečné energie = 13.257 GWh/year	Není prokázána srovnatelná úspora odběru ze sítě. Spotřeba proto zůstává pouze kontextovou informací.
EN3 – Výroba energie z obnovitelných zdrojů	0.66 GWh/year	0.149 GWh/year	**0.871** GWh/year	Konečný přímý výsledek pilotů, v bloku 2026 celý vykázaný pro Zlín. Hodnota překračuje původní konečný cíl, ale srovnání je třeba číst s ohledem na pozdější výchozí rok 2024 a rychlé nasazení aktiv.
ENV1 – Snížení emisí skleníkových plynů	288.156 tCO2eq/year	65.0534 tCO2eq/year	**380.2786** tCO2eq/year	Konečný přímý výsledek vykázaný pro Zlín a konzistentní s českým emisním faktorem použitým v souboru Excel.
ECO1 – Investice do udržitelné energetiky	1.05 M€	0.15 M€	**1.31** M€	Konečná přímá investice pilotu vykázaná pro Zlín. Vyvolané investice mimo piloty jsou uvedeny samostatně.
SOC1 – Podporované iniciativy	3	1	**3** distinct pilot pathways	Vlčnov, Slavičín a Zlín jsou započítány každý jednou; jejich právní/provozní vyspělost se liší a je uvedena v Tabulce 20. Surové počty lokalit/skupin ze souboru Excel nejsou sčítány jako energetická společenství.
SOC3 – Vyškolené osoby	15	3	**3**	Samostatně je na úrovni OSS doloženo 13 vyškolených energetických manažerů; ti jsou uvedeni jako výsledek vyvolaný projektem / budování kapacit a nejsou uměle přiřazováni jednotlivým pilotům.
SOC4 – Zaměstnanost	7.35 FTE	2.5 FTE	**0** validated new jobs; 0.45 FTE of agency staff time allocated to the three pilots	Hodnoty 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.15 FTE popisují práci stávajících pracovníků, nikoli nově vytvořenou zaměstnanost podle D6.1.

KPI	Konečný cíl	Měsíc 28	Přímý konečný výsledek 2026	Interpretace v D6.4
SOC2 – Občané zapojení do energetických společenství	780	0	**12**	Zdroj výslovně zpochybňuje, zda mají být použity přípojné body, populace nebo poměry sdílené energie. D6.4 proto neuvádí hodnotu 12 jako počet občanů.

Vyvolané dopady a další iniciativy podporované OSS

Technická zpráva EAZK uvádí mimo tři oficiální piloty 0,314 GWh/rok výroby z OZE, 137,0924 tCO2eq/rok snížení emisí a 0,54 mil. EUR investic. Protože zpráva výslovně umísťuje tyto FV systémy do skupin aktivních zákazníků mimo piloty, lze je vedle přímého rozsahu zobrazit bez stejného rizika překryvu jako v některých jiných regionech. Kombinovaný současný rozsah tak odpovídá 1.185 GWh/rok, 517.371 tCO2eq/rok a 1.85 mil. EUR.

Zpráva dále uvádí 41 skupin aktivních zákazníků, 13 vyškolených energetických manažerů a 1,8 FTE času stávajících pracovníků agentury pro širší portfolio sdílení. Skupiny nejsou automaticky převáděny na 41 občansky vedených energetických komunit a 1,8 FTE se nepovažuje za nově vytvořená pracovní místa.

Table 56 - Vyvolané dopady a výsledky podporované OSS mimo piloty RE4

KPI / důkaz	Přímé piloty	Vyvolané dopady mimo piloty	Kombinovaná interpretace
EN3 – Výroba energie z obnovitelných zdrojů	0.871 GWh/year	0.314 GWh/year	1.185 GWh/year jako potenciální současný roční rozsah. Vyvolané FV systémy jsou výslovně vykázány jako aktiva aktivních zákazníků mimo piloty.
ENV1 – Snížení emisí skleníkových plynů	380.2786 tCO2eq/year	137.0924 tCO2eq/year	517.371 tCO2eq/year na stejné nepřekrývající se hranici jako u EN3.
ECO1 – Investice do udržitelné energetiky	1.31 M€	0.54 M€	1.85 M€ doložených napříč přímými piloty a samostatně identifikovaným portfoliem FV mimo piloty.
Skupiny sdílení aktivních zákazníků	3 oficiální pilotní programy	41 skupin Active Customer podporovaných mimo piloty	Uváděno jako 41 dodatečných skupin sdílení, nikoli automaticky jako 41 občanských energetických společenství SOC1, protože governance a jednotka započítávání se liší od definice iniciativy v D6.1.
SOC3 – Dovednosti	3	13 vyškolených energetických manažerů	Technical Assistance Report spojuje 13 specializovaných účastníků s posílením kapacity agentury/OSS. Jsou proto ponecháni jako důkaz budování kapacit, nikoli přiřazeni pilotům.
SOC4 / personální kapacita	0 ověřených nových pracovních míst; přidělení personálu pro pilotní program v rozsahu 0,45 FTE	1.8 FTE času pracovníků agentury pro skupiny sdílení mimo piloty	Hodnota 1.8 FTE je výslovně stávající personální kapacita věnovaná přípravě, administraci a provozu skupin sdílení; není započítána jako nová zaměstnanost.

Hodnocení One Stop Shop

Soubor EAZK uvádí fyzický i virtuální OSS po celé sledované období. U fyzického OSS byla návštěvnost od prvního pololetí 2024 do druhého pololetí 2025 popisována jako „alespoň jeden denně“; v prvním pololetí 2026 je

uvedeno 100 uživatelů. Nabídka se rozšířila od obecného energetického a dotačního poradenství k úplné podpoře projektu od úvodní konzultace až po financování, žádosti o dotace, dokončení a realizaci.

Virtuální OSS je rovněž přítomen ve všech obdobích a počet uživatelů je ve zdroji uváděn jako „alespoň jeden denně“. V závěrečné fázi slouží jako první kontaktní místo pro informace, dokumenty a nástroje ke stažení a pro telefonické poradenství nebo sjednání osobní schůzky.

Table 57 - Konečné hodnocení One Stop Shop RE4

Řádek hodnocení	Fyzický OSS - leden-červen 2026	Virtuální OSS - leden-červen 2026
Přítomnost OSS	ano	ano
Počet uživatelů	100	alespoň jeden denně
Služby	Komplexní podpora od první konzultace a návrhu projektu přes financování, žádosti o dotace až po dokončení a realizaci projektu.	První kontaktní místo pro informace, dokumenty/nástroje ke stažení, telefonické poradenství a sjednávání osobních schůzek.
Další požadované služby / funkce	Aktivnější oslovení všech obcí s tématy sdílení; nový personál a školení/certifikace energetických manažerů rozšiřují regionální kapacitu.	Vytvořit průzkum, který zjistí, kdo navštěvuje online sekci OSS a které materiály jsou nejužitečnější.

Výhled na pět let

Pětiletá projekce uvádí 2,7 GWh/rok výroby z OZE, 1 178,82 tCO2eq/rok snížení emisí a 4,32 mil. EUR investic. Indikativní budoucí hodnota 1 000 osob není v D6.4 validována jako SOC2, protože hranice účasti není dostatečně jasná. Budoucí vývoj závisí zejména na pokračování cest ve Zlíně a Slavičíně a na další stabilizaci českého rámce sdílení.

Table 58 - Pětiletý výhled KPI RE4

KPI	Projekce partnera	Prognóza na základě spouštěcích podmínek	Interpretace v D6.4
EN1 / EN2	N/A	N/A	Budoucí řádky souboru Excel neposkytují validovaný výpočet úspor na konzistentní výchozí/konečné hranici.
EN3 – Výroba energie z obnovitelných zdrojů	2.7 GWh/year	5.4 GWh/year	Nejnovější projekce pilotů: 2.5 GWh/year pro Zlín, 0 pro Vlčnov a 0.2 pro Slavičín. Jde o budoucí roční hodnotu v ustáleném provozu, nikoli o již dosažený výsledek.
ENV1 – Snížení emisí skleníkových plynů	1,178.82 tCO2eq/year	2,356 tCO2eq/year	Odpovídající projekce partnera: 1,091.5 t pro Zlín a 87.32 t pro Slavičín.
ECO1 – Investice do udržitelné energetiky	4.32 M€	8.64 M€	Předpokládaná kumulativní investice: 4.0 M€ Zlín + 0.32 M€ Slavičín; pro Vlčnov není v nejnovějším bloku uvedena další částka.

KPI	Projekce partnera	Prognóza na základě spouštěcích podmínek	Interpretace v D6.4
SOC1 – Budoucí cesta k energetickému společenství	Očekává se pokračování dvou pilotních cest, které dosud nejsou formálními energetickými společenstvími	82	Komentář v souboru Excel identifikuje dva pilotní projekty, které ještě nejsou formálními energetickými společenstvími. D6.4 to interpretuje jako pokračující cestu pro Vlčnov a Slavičín, nikoli jako dvě již dosažené komunity.
SOC2 – Účast	V budoucích buňkách se objevuje orientační celková hodnota 1,000 osob	Indicative 2,000 persons	Zdroj zatím nedefinuje účastníky dostatečně konzistentně, aby bylo možné tuto hodnotu považovat za robustní LIFE KPI. Po stanovení hranic domácností/členů by měla být znovu ověřena.
SOC3 – Lidé s vyššími dovednostmi	15 osob	30 osob	Řádky pětiletého plánování KPI předpokládají 15 osob zapojených do tří pilotních programů a 150 osob v rámci širších aktivit zaměřených na budování kapacit. Souhrnný údaj lze uvést jako plánovaný odhad, pokud nebude vykládán jako ověřený počet jednotlivých osob.
SOC4 – Zaměstnanost / kapacita	Budoucí buňky obsahují hodnoty alokace pracovníků	16 FTE planning estimate	Protože současné vykazování FTE popisuje práci agentury, nikoli nově vytvořená pracovní místa, budoucí hodnoty nejsou povýšeny na validovanou prognózu zaměstnanosti SOC4.

Bariéry, podpůrné faktory a doporučení

Nejdůležitějšími bariérami byly rychlé změny pravidel, rozdíl mezi formálním energetickým společenstvím a praktičtějším modelem aktivního zákazníka a potřeba správně oddělit občany, subjekty a připojovací body v monitoringu. Silnou stránkou je institucionální ukotvení EAZK a její zkušenost s obcemi. Doporučuje se zachovat modelově neutrální poradenství, rozvíjet praktickou podporu sdílení a nadále vykazovat použití OSS přesně podle dedikovaného regionálního hodnoticího souboru.

- Model aktivního zákazníka je vhodné používat jako legitimní přechodné nebo i konečné řešení tam, kde účinně řeší místní potřebu. Příklad Vlčnova ukazuje, že praktické sdílení energie se může rozvíjet ještě předtím, než je odůvodněno založení formálního energetického společenství. OSS by měl porovnávat dostupné národní modely a doporučovat ten, který nejlépe odpovídá zapojeným aktivům a organizacím.
- Alokační klíče, registrace v EDC a monitoring je třeba považovat za základní provozní služby. Obecní sdílení není jen otázkou právního návrhu; vyžaduje čtvrthodinová data, funkční pravidla rozdělování a pracovníky schopné tato pravidla upravovat a ověřovat. OSS by měl udržovat jednoduché nástroje, školení a zdokumentované provozní postupy.
- Pravidla sektorového účetnictví a rozdělování nákladů je nutné řešit včas. Příklad Slavičína ukazuje, že technicky atraktivní model sdílení může být zablokován způsobem účtování administrativních nákladů mezi teplárenstvím a elektroenergetikou. Regulační prověření by proto mělo předcházet významnějším organizačním investicím.
- Účast veřejných budov je nutné v návrhu KPI oddělit od účasti občanů. Obec může vytvořit významný energetický a environmentální dopad i bez okamžitého zapojení domácností. Budoucí monitoring by měl samostatně vykazovat obecní subjekty/POD a fyzické osoby namísto používání populačních zástupných ukazatelů.
- Podporu energetických společenství je vhodné trvale začlenit do regionální agentury. Stávající

poradenská infrastruktura EAZK, vyškolení energetičtí manažeři a širší portfolio skupin aktivních zákazníků poskytují silný základ pro dlouhodobou udržitelnost služeb i pro přenos zkušeností z pilotů do dalších obcí.

Περιφερειακό Οικοσύστημα #5 (RE5): Κεντρική Ελλάδα (ΕΛΛΑΔΑ)

Τελική κατάσταση του Περιφερειακού Οικοσυστήματος και των πιλοτικών περιοχών

Το Περιφερειακό Οικοσύστημα της Στερεάς Ελλάδας περιλαμβάνει τις τρεις πιλοτικές διαδρομές του Δομοκού, των Καμένων Βούρλων και της Αμφίκλειας. Στην αρχή του έργου δεν υπήρχε ειδικό One Stop Shop για Ενεργειακές Κοινότητες και οι τρεις πρωτοβουλίες βρίσκονταν σε πρώιμο στάδιο. Κατά την υλοποίηση, η περιφερειακή υποστήριξη επικεντρώθηκε σε μελέτες σκοπιμότητας, οργανωτικό σχεδιασμό, νομικό/διοικητικό οδικό χάρτη, κινητοποίηση ενδιαφερόμενων μερών και ανάπτυξη δεξιοτήτων.

Στο τέλος της περιόδου αξιολόγησης οι τρεις πρωτοβουλίες παραμένουν διακριτές και υποστηριζόμενες, αλλά η νομική τους ωριμότητα δεν είναι ίδια με την τεχνική ή κοινωνική πρόοδο. Οι επιστολές πρόθεσης επιβεβαιώνουν ότι οι τοπικοί φορείς θέλουν να συνεχίσουν τα απαιτούμενα βήματα μετά το έργο, χωρίς όμως να αποτελούν από μόνες τους απόδειξη νομικής σύστασης ή λειτουργικής ενεργειακής κοινότητας.

Table 59 - Τελική κατάσταση και εξέλιξη των πιλοτικών περιοχών RE5

Πιλοτική περιοχή	Εξέλιξη από τη γραμμή βάσης και τον Μήνα 28	Τελική κατάσταση που χρησιμοποιείται στο D6.4
RE5.1 Δομοκός	Γραμμή βάσης: σχεδιαζόμενη δημοτική REC με ΦΒ και εικονικό διαμοιρασμό, χωρίς όμως νομικά συσταθείσα ή λειτουργική Ενεργειακή Κοινότητα. Το D6.3 ανέφερε εγκατάσταση ΦΒ 90 kWp μαζί με αποθήκευση στο πλαίσιο του έργου, παραγωγή 0.126 GWh/year, αποφυγή 30.2 tCO2/year εκπομπών και συνεχιζόμενη κινητοποίηση πολιτών και Δήμου.	Υποστηριζόμενη / αναδυόμενη πρωτοβουλία με καταγεγραμμένη δραστηριότητα σε ανανεώσιμα ενεργειακά στοιχεία, αλλά χωρίς τεκμηριωμένη νομική σύσταση REC κατά το ποσοτική ημερομηνία αναφοράς. Επιστολή που υπογράφηκε στις 9 Ιουλίου 2026 επιβεβαιώνει την πρόθεση του Δήμου να προχωρήσει σε επίσημη σύσταση και αναγνωρίζει την υποστήριξη του OSS του ECOEMPOWER· αντιμετωπίζεται ως στοιχείο pipeline μετά την ημερομηνία αναφοράς.
RE5.2 Καμένα Βούρλα	Γραμμή βάσης: σχεδιαζόμενη κοινότητα βασισμένη σε ΦΒ 0.5 MW και εικονικό net metering· δεν υπήρχε λειτουργική Ενεργειακή Κοινότητα. Το D6.3 συνέχισε να αναφέρει ότι δεν είχε συσταθεί κοινότητα, με τις εργασίες να εστιάζουν στη συνεργασία Δήμου, σχολείων, ΜΜΕ και τεχνικών υπηρεσιών.	Υποστηριζόμενη / αναδυόμενη πρωτοβουλία. Η επιστολή της 25ης Ιουνίου 2026 εκφράζει δέσμευση για σύσταση REC και επιβεβαιώνει υποστήριξη σκοπιμότητας/οργάνωσης από το ECOEMPOWER, ενώ δηλώνει ρητά ότι η επιστολή δεν συνιστά νομική σύσταση. Επομένως ο πιλότος δεν ταξινομείται ως νομικά συσταθείσα Ενεργειακή Κοινότητα στο τέλος του έργου.
RE5.3 Αμφίκλεια	Γραμμή βάσης: σχεδιαζόμενη κοινότητα με επίκεντρο μια ιδέα βιοαερίου 500 kW και γεωργικούς φορείς. Κατά την υλοποίηση, το D6.3 ανέφερε δύο εγκαταστάσεις ΦΒ (100 kWp) και αυξανόμενη συμμετοχή Δήμου/πολιτών αντί της πλήρους αρχικής ιδέας βιοαερίου.	Υποστηριζόμενη / αναδυόμενη πρωτοβουλία με καταγεγραμμένη δραστηριότητα ΦΒ και συνεχιζόμενη πορεία προς κοινότητα. Επιστολή που υπογράφηκε στις 9 Ιουλίου 2026 από τη Smiling Machines Energy ΙΚΕ επιβεβαιώνει την πρόθεση σύστασης REC και αναγνωρίζει την υποστήριξη του ECOEMPOWER, αλλά δεν τεκμηριώνει νομική σύσταση κατά την ημερομηνία αναφοράς.

Τελικά αποτελέσματα των δεικτών

Για τους EN1 και EN2 δεν υπάρχει αξιόπιστη συγκρίσιμη βάση ώστε να υπολογιστεί εξοικονόμηση. Στο τελικό μπλοκ του πρώτου εξαμήνου 2026 αναφέρονται 1,65 GWh παραγωγής από ΑΠΕ (0,70 Δομοκός, 0,50 Καμένα Βούρλα, 0,45 Αμφίκλεια) και 533 tCO2eq μείωσης εκπομπών. Η πηγή δεν διευκρινίζει πλήρως αν οι ενεργειακές τιμές είναι πραγματικά εξαμηνιαία δεδομένα ή ετησιοποιημένες δυνατότητες, γι᾽ αυτό το D6.4 διατηρεί ρητά

την περίοδο αναφοράς. Για τις επενδύσεις αναφέρονται 0,37 εκατ. EUR στο H1 2026, αλλά δεν τεκμηριώνεται ένα ενιαίο σωρευτικό τελικό CAPEX.

- SOC1: 3 επίσημες υποστηριζόμενες πιλοτικές πρωτοβουλίες, μία για κάθε περιοχή.
- SOC3: 16 άτομα στο τελικό κύμα κατάρτισης (8 Δομοκός, 4 Καμένα Βούρλα, 4 Αμφίκλεια).
- SOC2: 53 εμπλεκόμενοι συμμετέχοντες/προωθητές (22 + 14 + 17), οι οποίοι δεν παρουσιάζονται ως τυπικά μέλη Ενεργειακών Κοινοτήτων όσο οι νομικές οντότητες παραμένουν υπό διαμόρφωση.
- SOC4: τα 13 FTE της πηγής αντιμετωπίζονται ως προσπάθεια υποστήριξης και όχι ως 13 επικυρωμένες νέες θέσεις εργασίας.

Table 60 - Άμεσα αποτελέσματα KPI των πιλοτικών περιοχών RE5

KPI	Τελικός στόχος	Μήνας 28	Τελικό αποτέλεσμα κύκλου αναφοράς 2026	Ερμηνεία D6.4
EN1 – Εξοικονόμηση πρωτογενούς ενέργειας	0.07 GWh/year	0 GWh/year	N/A; υποκείμενη ζήτηση πρωτογενούς ενέργειας H1 = 4.09 GWh	Δεν υπήρχε αξιόπιστη ζήτηση γραμμής βάσης για τους αναδυόμενους πιλότους. Οι τελικές τιμές ζήτησης δεν μπορούν να μετατραπούν σε εξοικονόμηση με συγκρίσιμη βάση.
EN2 – Εξοικονόμηση τελικής ενέργειας	0.03 GWh/year	0 GWh/year	N/A; υποκείμενη τελική/δικτυακή ζήτηση H1 = 3.18 GWh	Ίδια αντιμετώπιση με το EN1: η ζήτηση διατηρείται μόνο ως πληροφορία πλαισίου.
EN3 – Παραγωγή ανανεώσιμης ενέργειας	7.2 GWh/year	0.216 GWh/year	1.65 GWh στο τελικό μπλοκ H1 2026	0.70 Δομοκός + 0.50 Καμένα Βούρλα + 0.45 Αμφίκλεια. Η πηγή δεν διευκρινίζει πλήρως εάν οι τιμές είναι πραγματικές εξαμηνιαίες ή ετησιοποιημένες δυνατότητες, επομένως το D6.4 δηλώνει την περίοδο αντί να υπολογίζει ποσοστιαία τάση.
ENV1 – Μείωση εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου	3,467 tCO2eq/year	57.3 tCO2eq/year	533 tCO2eq στο τελικό μπλοκ H1 2026	152 + 173 + 208 tCO2eq. Διατηρείται ως στοιχείο που αναφέρθηκε από τον εταίρο στον τελικό κύκλο, με την ίδια επιφύλαξη περιόδου όπως στο EN3.
ECO1 – Επενδύσεις σε βιώσιμη ενέργεια	4.6 M€	0.6 M€	0.97 M€	Το αρχείο Excel αναφέρει χωριστά 0.89 M€ για το 2025. Εφόσον δεν τεκμηριώνεται σωρευτικό όριο, το D6.4 δεν αφαιρεί ούτε προσθέτει αυτόματα τις δύο περιόδους.
SOC1 – Υποστηριζόμενες πρωτοβουλίες	3	0	3 επίσημες υποστηριζόμενες πιλοτικές πρωτοβουλίες	Δομοκός, Καμένα Βούρλα και Αμφίκλεια υπολογίζονται από μία φορά. Οι ακατέργαστες τιμές τοποθεσιών του αρχείου Excel (2 + 2 + 1) δεν ερμηνεύονται ως πέντε Ενεργειακές Κοινότητες.

KPI	Τελικός στόχος	Μήνας 28	Τελικό αποτέλεσμα κύκλου αναφοράς 2026	Ερμηνεία D6.4
SOC3 – Άτομα που εκπαιδεύτηκαν	15	6	16 άτομα στον τελικό κύκλο 2026	8 Δομοκός + 4 Καμένα Βούρλα + 4 Αμφίκλεια. Εύλογο ως τελικό αποτέλεσμα περιόδου κατάρτισης· η σωρευτική μοναδικότητα σε προηγούμενους κύκλους δεν τεκμηριώνεται ανεξάρτητα.
SOC4 – Απασχόληση	32 FTE	7 FTE	13 FTE αναφέρθηκαν ως προσπάθεια υποστήριξης των πιλότων· 0 επικυρωμένες νέες θέσεις εργασίας	Η τελική πηγή δεν τεκμηριώνει ότι τα 5 + 4 + 4 FTE αντιστοιχούν σε νέες θέσεις εργασίας και όχι σε χρόνο προσωπικού. Το D6.4 επομένως δεν χρησιμοποιεί το 13 ως επικυρωμένη δημιουργία απασχόλησης.
SOC2 – Πολίτες που συμμετέχουν σε Ενεργειακές Κοινότητες	350	11	53 συμμετέχοντες/προωθητές που εμπλέκονται	Αναφέρονται 22 + 14 + 17 άτομα. Επειδή οι κοινότητες βρίσκονται ακόμη υπό διαμόρφωση, περιγράφονται ως άτομα που εμπλέκονται στις πρωτοβουλίες και όχι ως επίσημα μέλη Ενεργειακών Κοινοτήτων.

Ενεργοποιημένες επιπτώσεις και πρόσθετες πρωτοβουλίες που υποστηρίχθηκαν από το OSS

Η ισχυρότερη τελική απόδειξη ενεργοποιημένης επίπτωσης είναι η συνέχεια των τριών επίσημων πιλοτικών διαδρομών. Η επιστολή για τα Καμένα Βούρλα (25 Ιουνίου 2026) και οι επιστολές για Δομοκό και Αμφίκλεια (9 Ιουλίου 2026) αναγνωρίζουν την υποστήριξη του ECOEMPOWER και εκφράζουν πρόθεση συνέχισης των νομικών και διοικητικών βημάτων. Οι επιστολές χρησιμοποιούνται ως απόδειξη ετοιμότητας και pipeline και δεν μετατρέπονται σε πρόσθετη επιτευχθείσα παραγωγή, επένδυση ή νομικά συσταθείσα κοινότητα.

Table 61 - Τεκμήρια συνέχισης και μετα-έργου δεσμεύσεων για το RE5

Πιλότος / τεκμήριο	Ημερομηνία	Τεκμήριο συνέχισης	Αντιμετώπιση στο D6.4
Επιστολή πρόθεσης Καμένων Βούρλων	25 Ιουνίου 2026	Δέσμευση για λήψη νομικών και διοικητικών μέτρων προς μια REC· η μελέτη σκοπιμότητας και ο οργανωτικός σχεδιασμός υποστηρίχθηκαν μέσω του OSS του ECOEMPOWER.	Εντός του κοινού ποσοτικού cut-off, αλλά ρητά όχι νομική σύσταση. Ενισχύει μόνο την ωριμότητα/ετοιμότητα του SOC1· δεν δημιουργείται επιπλέον επιτευχθείσα Ενεργειακή Κοινότητα ή ενεργειακό KPI.
Επιστολή πρόθεσης Δομοκού	9 Ιουλίου 2026	Ο Δήμος επιβεβαιώνει σοβαρή πρόθεση σύστασης REC και αναγνωρίζει την τεχνική/στρατηγική υποστήριξη του ECOEMPOWER.	Στοιχείο pipeline μετά την ημερομηνία αναφοράς. Χρησιμοποιείται για την πενταετή/συνεχιζόμενη αφήγηση και όχι για αλλαγή της επιτευχθείσας κατάστασης στις 30 Ιουνίου 2026.

Πιλότος / τεκμήριο	Ημερομηνία	Τεκμήριο συνέχισης	Αντιμετώπιση στο D6.4
Επιστολή πρόθεσης Αμφίκλειας	9 Ιουλίου 2026	Η Smiling Machines Energy ΙΚΕ επιβεβαιώνει σοβαρή πρόθεση σύστασης REC και αναγνωρίζει την υποστήριξη του ECOEMPOWER.	Στοιχείο pipeline μετά την ημερομηνία αναφοράς. Από την επιστολή και μόνο δεν συνάγεται νομική σύσταση ούτε μελλοντικός αριθμητικός αντίκτυπος.
Πρωτοβουλίες πέραν των πιλοτικών περιοχών	N/A	Δεν εντοπίστηκε στο διαθέσιμο τελικό πακέτο ποσοτικοποιημένη πρόσθετη πρωτοβουλία ROCG με μη επικαλυπτόμενα τεκμήρια KPI.	Δεν αναφέρεται συνολικό ενεργοποιημένο αποτέλεσμα πέραν των πιλότων. Αυτό προτιμάται από την εξαγωγή εκτιμήσεων από το ευρύτερο απόθεμα Ενεργειακών Κοινοτήτων της Στερεάς Ελλάδας ή από μη επαληθευμένες υποθέσεις για την πορεία συνέχισης.

Δεν εκπονήθηκε Technical Assistance Report για το ROCG, επειδή η τελική περιφερειακή αναφορά δεν περιλάμβανε triggered KPIs πέρα από τα τρία επίσημα πιλοτικά σημεία.

Αξιολόγηση του One Stop Shop

Το αρχείο ROCG δείχνει ότι δεν υπήρχε φυσικό OSS σε καμία περίοδο παρακολούθησης από το πρώτο εξάμηνο 2024 έως το πρώτο εξάμηνο 2026, και επομένως οι αντίστοιχες γραμμές χρηστών και υπηρεσιών παραμένουν κενές. Αντίθετα, το εικονικό OSS δεν υπήρχε το 2024 και αναφέρεται ως ενεργό από τον Μάρτιο 2025.

Οι επισκέπτες του εικονικού OSS αυξάνονται από 17 στο πρώτο εξάμηνο 2025 σε 39 στο δεύτερο εξάμηνο 2025 και 189 για την περίοδο Μαρτίου-Ιουνίου 2026. Η προσφορά εξελίχθηκε από δύο αρχικές σελίδες ενημέρωσης/ευαισθητοποίησης σε τέσσερις ανεπτυγμένες υπηρεσίες και έξι επιπλέον υπηρεσίες που έχουν αναπτυχθεί και αναμένουν ανάπτυξη.

Table 62 - Τελική αξιολόγηση του One Stop Shop RE5

Γραμμή αξιολόγησης	Φυσικό OSS - Ιαν.-Ιουν. 2026	Εικονικό OSS - Ιαν.-Ιουν. 2026
Παρουσία OSS	ΟΧΙ	Ναι
Αριθμός χρηστών	— (δεν έχει καταχωριστεί τιμή)	Αριθμός επισκεπτών (Μάρτιος-Ιούνιος): 189
Υπηρεσίες	— (δεν έχει καταχωριστεί τιμή)	4 υπηρεσίες σε λειτουργία: AWAR-1, AWAR-2, DEV-2, POLICY-1· 6 αναπτυγμένες υπηρεσίες σε αναμονή ανάπτυξης: CAPA-1, DEV-1, NETWORK-1, NETWORK-2, DEV-3, AGGREG-2.
Πρόσθετες επιθυμητές υπηρεσίες / λειτουργίες	— (δεν έχει καταχωριστεί τιμή)	Όχι

Πενταετής προοπτική

Η πενταετής προβολή δίνει 6,5 GWh/έτος παραγωγής από ΑΠΕ, 2.100 tCO2eq/έτος μείωσης εκπομπών και 4,5 εκατ. EUR προβλεπόμενων επενδύσεων. Κοινωνικά αναφέρονται 180 συμμετέχοντες και 50 καταρτισμένα άτομα. Οι μελλοντικές τιμές εξαρτώνται από τη νομική σύσταση, τη χρηματοδότηση, τις άδειες, την υλοποίηση των σχεδιαζόμενων εγκαταστάσεων και τη συνέχιση της περιφερειακής υποστήριξης.

Table 63 - Πενταετής προοπτική KPI για το RE5

KPI	Προβολή εταίρου	Ερμηνεία D6.4
EN1 / EN2	N/A	Υπάρχουν μελλοντικές τιμές ζήτησης, αλλά δεν μπορεί να υπολογιστεί αξιόπιστη εξοικονόμηση γραμμής βάσης/τελικής κατάστασης για πιλότους χωρίς ισχυρό όριο ζήτησης στη γραμμή βάσης.
EN3 – Παραγωγή ανανεώσιμης ενέργειας	6.5 GWh/year	2.5 Δομοκός + 2.0 Καμένα Βούρλα + 2.0 Αμφίκλεια. Μελλοντικό ετήσιο δυναμικό παραγωγής, υπό την προϋπόθεση υλοποίησης της αντίστοιχης πορείας.
ENV1 – Μείωση εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου	2,100 tCO2eq/year	600 + 700 + 800 tCO2eq/year ως προβολές εταίρου. Δεν συνδυάζονται με τις τρέχουσες τιμές H1.
ECO1 – Επενδύσεις σε βιώσιμη ενέργεια	4.5 M€	1.2 + 1.5 + 1.8 M€ προβλεπόμενα για τους τρεις πιλότους. Αντιμετωπίζεται ως μελλοντική σωρευτική προσδοκία επένδυσης και όχι ως τρέχον δεσμευμένο CAPEX, εκτός εάν μεταγενέστερα στοιχεία επιβεβαιώσουν δεσμεύσεις.
SOC1 – Δυναμικό τοποθεσιών υλοποίησης	Το αρχείο Excel καταχωρίζει 8 μελλοντικές τοποθεσίες	Η υποκείμενη μονάδα μέτρησης δεν είναι συνεπής με τον ορισμό του D6.1 για μία διακριτή πρωτοβουλία. Το D6.4 δεν μεταφράζει το «3 + 3 + 2» σε οκτώ μελλοντικές Ενεργειακές Κοινότητες· το ισχυρό τρέχουσα πορεία συνέχισης παραμένει οι τρεις αναγνωρίσιμες πιλοτικές πρωτοβουλίες.
SOC3 – Άτομα που εκπαιδεύτηκαν	50 άτομα	20 Δομοκός + 15 Καμένα Βούρλα + 15 Αμφίκλεια. Αντιμετωπίζεται ως σωρευτική μελλοντική προβολή ανάπτυξης ικανοτήτων, με την μοναδικότητα των ατόμων να πρέπει να επαληθευτεί.
SOC4 – Απασχόληση	16 FTE καταχωρίστηκαν από τον εταίρο	6 + 5 + 5. Επειδή ο τρέχων ορισμός FTE παραμένει μη επιλυμένος, αυτό παραμένει μη επικυρωμένη μελλοντική προβολή απασχόλησης/στελέχωσης και όχι επιβεβαιωμένος KPI δημιουργίας θέσεων εργασίας.
SOC2 – Συμμετοχή	180 άτομα	60 + 50 + 70 προβλεπόμενοι συμμετέχοντες. Θα πρέπει να μετατραπούν σε επίσημους αριθμούς μελών Ενεργειακής Κοινότητας μόνο μετά τη νομική σύσταση και την ύπαρξη μητρώου μοναδικών μελών.

Εμπόδια, παράγοντες διευκόλυνσης και συστάσεις

Τα κύρια εμπόδια είναι η μετάβαση από την αρχική σκοπιμότητα στη νομική και χρηματοδοτική υλοποίηση, η ανάγκη σαφών ορίων δεδομένων και η περιορισμένη αρχική εμπειρία των τοπικών φορέων. Παράγοντες διευκόλυνσης είναι η άμεση συμμετοχή των δήμων/τοπικών φορέων και η ύπαρξη συγκεκριμένων επιστολών συνέχειας. Για την περίοδο μετά το έργο προτείνεται παρακολούθηση ανά ορόσημο - νομική σύσταση, χρηματοδότηση, αδειοδότηση, κατασκευή, έναρξη λειτουργίας και πρώτη πλήρης περίοδος μέτρησης - με σαφή διάκριση μεταξύ χρηστών του OSS, συμμετεχόντων στις πιλοτικές πρωτοβουλίες και τελικών μελών των κοινοτήτων.

- Η υποστήριξη πρέπει να συνεχίζεται έως τη νομική σύσταση και να μην σταματά στη μελέτη σκοπιμότητας. Οι επιστολές πρόθεσης δείχνουν ότι οι τρεις ομάδες είναι έτοιμες να συνεχίσουν, όμως το κρίσιμο επόμενο βήμα είναι η επίσημη σύσταση. Το OSS θα πρέπει να παρέχει κατάλογο ελέγχου για τη νομική μορφή, το καταστατικό, τις αρμοδιότητες διακυβέρνησης, τις απαιτούμενες εγγραφές

και τη μετάβαση από την ιδρυτική ομάδα σε λειτουργικό φορέα.

- Η πρόοδος των τεχνικών έργων πρέπει να παρακολουθείται χωριστά από την ωριμότητα της Ενεργειακής Κοινότητας. Φωτοβολταϊκά ή αποθήκευση μπορούν να εγκατασταθούν πριν η κοινότητα γίνει νομικά και επιχειρησιακά ενεργή. Η παρακολούθηση θα πρέπει συνεπώς να καταγράφει χωριστά τη θέση σε λειτουργία των παγίων, την ιδιοκτησία, την επιλεξιμότητα για διαμοιρασμό και το νομικό καθεστώς της κοινότητας.
- Μητρώα συμμετεχόντων πρέπει να χρησιμοποιούνται από την αρχή. Τα 53 άτομα που αναφέρονται αποδεικνύουν κινητοποίηση, αλλά δεν αποτελούν ακόμη κατ' ανάγκη τυπικά μέλη Ενεργειακής Κοινότητας. Ένα απλό μητρώο μοναδικών προσώπων με ρόλο, συναίνεση και ημερομηνία ένταξης θα βελτίωνε την ιχνηλασιμότητα των SOC2/SOC3 και θα απέτρεπε τη σύγχυση μεταξύ εκπαιδευομένων, προωθητών και μελών.
- Οι σωρευτικές επενδύσεις και οι περίοδοι αναφοράς πρέπει να αποσαφηνίζονται. Οι τιμές του πρώτου εξαμήνου θα πρέπει στην πηγή να χαρακτηρίζονται ρητά ως δαπάνη περιόδου ή ως σωρευτικό CAPEX. Αυτό θα απέτρεπε φαινομενικές μειώσεις μεταξύ γύρων αναφοράς και θα επέτρεπε συνεπή αξιολόγηση του ECO1.

Οι υπογεγραμμένες μετα-έργου δεσμεύσεις πρέπει να αξιοποιηθούν ως μηχανισμός συνέχειας. Η ROCG θα πρέπει να προγραμματίσει διαδοχικά ορόσημα για κάθε πιλοτική περίπτωση μετά το LIFE - νομική σύσταση, χρηματοδότηση, αδειοδότηση, θέση σε λειτουργία των παγίων και επιχειρησιακός διαμοιρασμός - ώστε η σημερινή πρόθεση να μετατραπεί σε μετρήσιμα αποτελέσματα και οι πενταετείς προβολές να επικαιροποιούνται με τεκμήρια.

A. Annex A – Complete final KPI datasets

Annex A consolidates the final KPI values used in Chapters 3 and 4 after applying the harmonisation rules described in Chapter 2. It is therefore an evaluation dataset, not a verbatim reproduction of every raw workbook cell. Where a regional file contains consumption rather than savings, a partial-year value, an overlapping network stock or an unclear cumulative boundary, the status is retained explicitly instead of being silently converted into a project result.

The original regional workbooks remain the underlying data source. The tables below show the values accepted for the final assessment and the main status note required for interpretation.

Table 64 - ANNEX A - A.1 - Consolidated final direct KPI dataset by Regional Ecosystem

KPI	RE1	RE2	RE3	RE4	RE5	Final-status note
EN1 – Primary energy savings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No robust cross-regional saving is reconstructed; underlying demand is retained in regional files.
EN2 – Final energy savings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Same treatment as EN1.
EN3 – Renewable energy generation	0.35 GWh/year	0.98 GWh/year	4.802876 GWh/year	0.871 GWh/year	1.65 GWh (H1 2026 block)	Direct final blocks; RE5 period is not assumed to be a full-year actual.
ENV1 – GHG emissions reduction	74.725 tCO2eq/year	40.95 tCO2eq/year	1,712.232436 tCO2eq/year	380.2786 tCO2eq/year	533 tCO2eq (H1 2026 block)	Regional factors/periods retained; project arithmetic total is not treated as fully harmonised.
ECO1 – Sustainable-energy investment	0.50 M€ latest documented pilot value	0.891 M€ documented post-baseline pilot CAPEX	Cumulative final CAPEX N/A; 8.6 M€ reported earlier	1.31 M€	0.97 M€	Cumulative boundary is only used where source structure supports it.
SOC1 – Supported/implementation initiatives	3	3	3	3	3	One initiative counted once; maturity shown separately.
SOC3 – Actors with increased skills	35 final-round value	230 latest consolidated direct-pilot figure	42 at Month 28; no harmonised later cumulative unique count	3	16 final-round value	Periods are not summed when repeat participation cannot be excluded.

KPI	RE1	RE2	RE3	RE4	RE5	Final-status note
SOC4 – Employment	0 direct pilot FTE	0.4 FTE direct pilot	0 validated new jobs	0 validated new jobs; 0.45 FTE staff allocation	0 validated new jobs	Existing staff effort is not counted as new employment.
SOC2 – Citizens taking part	80	362 final member stock	474 current members/participants	12	53 involved participants/promoters	Natural-person membership/participation preferred; stocks and involved promoters kept distinct.

Table 65 - ANNEX A - A.2 - RE1 final direct pilot KPI details

KPI	Pilot-level / source interpretation	Accepted final result
EN3	0.08 Fassa; 0.07 Levico; 0.02 Valle dei Laghi	0.35 GWh/year
ENV1	Regional final direct calculation	74.725 tCO2eq/year
ECO1	Latest documented pilot value	0.50 M€
SOC1	3 distinct pilot initiatives	3
SOC3	20 Fassa; 15 Levico; 0 Valle dei Laghi	35
SOC4	No direct new jobs evidenced	0 FTE
SOC2	10 Fassa; 0 Levico; 70 Valle dei Laghi	80

Table 66 - ANNEX A - A.3 - RE2 final direct pilot KPI details

KPI	Pilot-level / source interpretation	Accepted final result
EN3	0.28 Eau et Soleil; 0.40 VercorSoleiL; 0.30 Vezouze	0.98 GWh/year
ENV1	5.1; 20.5; 15.35	40.95 tCO2eq/year
ECO1	2024 + 2025 post-baseline pilot entries	0.891 M€ cumulative post-baseline
SOC1	All three official pilots operational	3

KPI	Pilot-level / source interpretation	Accepted final result
SOC3	Latest consolidated direct-pilot figure	230
SOC4	VercorSoleiL	0.4 FTE
SOC2	85; 166; 111 final member stocks	362

Table 67 - ANNEX A - A.4 - RE3 final direct pilot KPI details

KPI	Pilot-level / source interpretation	Accepted final result
EN3	Latest final direct block; large Eppishausen/Kirchheim development excluded as triggered	4.802876 GWh/year
ENV1	Partner-reported final direct block	1,712.232436 tCO2eq/year
ECO1	0 M€ in H1 2026; 8.6 M€ in earlier period	Cumulative final N/A
SOC1	Hindelang + Eppishausen/Kirchheim + Fussen (planning phase)	3
SOC3	42 documented at Month 28; H1 block reports 0 new	No new harmonised cumulative total
SOC4	No final evidence of new jobs under D6.1 definition	0 validated
SOC2	330 Hindelang + 138 Eppishausen/Kirchheim	474 current stock

Table 68 - ANNEX A - A.5 - RE4 final direct pilot KPI details

KPI	Pilot-level / source interpretation	Accepted final result
EN3	Final direct value reported for Zlín	0.871 GWh/year
ENV1	Final direct value reported for Zlín	380.2786 tCO2eq/year
ECO1	Final direct pilot investment	1.31 M€
SOC1	Vlčnov, Slavičín, Zlín	3

KPI	Pilot-level / source interpretation	Accepted final result
SOC3	No new pilot-specific trainees in final H1	3
SOC4	0.1 + 0.2 + 0.15 FTE existing staff effort	0 new jobs
SOC2	Workbook value	12

Table 69 - ANNEX A - A.6 - RE5 final direct pilot KPI details

KPI	Pilot-level / source interpretation	Accepted final result
EN3	0.70 Domokos; 0.50 Kamena Vourla; 0.45 Amfikleia	1.65 GWh in H1 2026 block
ENV1	152; 173; 208	533 tCO2eq in H1 2026 block
ECO1	0.10; 0.12; 0.15 in H1 block	0.37 M€ H1; cumulative final N/A
SOC1	Domokos, Kamena Vourla, Amfikleia	3 supported pathways
SOC3	8; 4; 4	16 final-round value
SOC4	5 + 4 + 4 reported as support effort	0 validated new jobs
SOC2	22; 14; 17 involved participants/promoters	53 involved persons

B. Annex B – Detailed OSS evaluation results

Annex B reproduces the completed Physical OSS and Virtual OSS evaluation sheets supplied by PAT, ACV, eza!, EAZK and ROCG. The wording, reporting periods and answers are retained from the dedicated regional workbooks; no additional numbered OSS indicators are introduced.

The workbooks also contain a common 1-5 reference scale with qualitative descriptions (for example availability of information, clarity of guidance and overall satisfaction). No region-specific selections or completed scores are populated in that reference sheet. D6.4 therefore does not infer satisfaction scores from the scale and reports only the completed Physical OSS and Virtual OSS sheets.

Because the regional files use different units and conventions, the tables below should be read as the original regional monitoring records. Blank cells remain blank; qualitative entries such as "at least one per day" and approximate values such as "app. 35" are not converted into artificial counts.

B.1 RE1 – PAT

Table 70 - ANNEX B - B.1 - RE1 (PAT) Physical OSS evaluation

Physical OSS evaluation	January - June 2024	July-December 2024	January - June 2025	July-December 2025	January - June 2026
	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer
Is there a physical OSS present in this regional ecosystem? (YES/NO)	YES (NOT FORMALLY ISTITUTED)	YES (NOT FORMALLY ISTITUTED)	YES	YES	YES
What is the number of users of the physical OSS? [#]	Not counted	Not counted	10	15	10
What kind of services does this OSS offers, and how many?	Information around RECS mainly for citizen and municipality	Information around RECS mainly for citizen and municipality	Information around RECS mainly for citizen, enterprises and municipality	Information around RECS mainly for citizen, enterprises and municipality and RECs	Information around RECS mainly for citizen, enterprises and municipality and RECs
In the context of the existing OSS, are there any additional services or functionalities you would like to see implemented to meet your expectations?			Specific support by email or in person to find places to instal RES plant	1 to 1 financial simulation for specific selected categories (as public bodies)	Possibility to book an appointment virtual or in person

Table 71 - ANNEX B - B.2 - RE1 (PAT) Virtual OSS evaluation

Virtual OSS evaluation	January - June 2024	July-December 2024	January - June 2025	July-December 2025	January - June 2026
	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer
Is there a virtual OSS in this regional ecosystem? (YES/NO)	YES (NOT FORMALLY ISTITUTED)	YES (NOT FORMALLY ISTITUTED)	YES	YES	YES
What is the number of users of the virtual OSS?	500	550	1545	1547	1584

Virtual OSS evaluation	January - June 2024	July-December 2024	January - June 2025	July-December 2025	January - June 2026
	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer
What kind of services does this OSS offers, and how many?	Overview and information services	Overview and information services, technical and legal tools	Overview and information services, information tools, technical support, financial simulations, networking	Overview and information services, information tools, technical support, financial simulations, networking , Lists of RECs	Overview and information services, information tools, technical support, financial simulations, networking , Lists of RECs, List of PV plant financed by PAT
In the context of the existing OSS, are there any additional services or functionalities you would like to see implemented to meet your expectations?	Reorganizing the Landpage with descriptions and details around REC	Publish a list and a map of existing RECs, contact with stakeholders, link to public tools	Creating a table with all the financial opportunities around RECs in PAT, Italy, EU	Uploading a list of financed PV plan from PAT to industries	Reviewing the lists of RECs page, uploading the data of PVs financed by pat

B.2 RE2 – ACV

Table 72 - ANNEX B - B.3 - RE2 (ACV) Physical OSS evaluation

Physical OSS evaluation	January - June 2024	July-December 2024	January - June 2025	July-December 2025	January - June 2026	Comments
	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	
Is there a physical OSS present in this regional ecosystem? (YES/NO)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	
What is the number of users of the physical OSS? [#]	576	592	616	616	616	Average of 8 people involved / energy community using the OSS
What kind of services does this OSS offers, and how many?	- "hotline" for the members of the ECs who can easily reach the ACV staff by phone - partnerships for usefull services for ECs (ex : acounting, grid connexion, insurances...) - In-person trainings on technical, economical and legal issues (around 10 sessions / year) - annual gathering of the ECs					
In the context of the existing OSS, are there any additional services or functionalities you	Partnership with notary office	Training on citizen involvement	Training course about grounded-PV project	Patnership with technical office	Partnership with a balance manager	

Physical OSS evaluation	January - June 2024	July-December 2024	January - June 2025	July-December 2025	January - June 2026	Comments
	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	
would like to see implemented to meet your expectations?						

Table 73 - ANNEX B - B.4 - RE2 (ACV) Virtual OSS evaluation

Virtual OSS evaluation	January - June 2024	July-December 2024	January - June 2025	July-December 2025	January - June 2026	comment
	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	
Is there a virtual OSS in this regional ecosystem? (YES/NO)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
What is the number of users of the virtual OSS?	2200	1600	1900	1700	2500	considering the data "know user" from Google Analytics. We have other nombers (ex : total users) but it seems over estimated (around 50 000)
What kind of services does this OSS offers, and how many?	- Toolkit with around 200 documents (guidelines, templates, business model simulators, etc.) - IT services for each EC : website, email adress, online storage space (cloud) - frequent webinars (around 10 / year) - Shared databases on companies and facilities, production follow-up file - Monthly newsletter					
In the context of the existing OSS, are there any additional services or functionalities you would like to see implemented to	Tools on company management	Tools on citizen involvement and communication	Redesign of the OSS' website homepage	Redesign of our databases	Redesign of our databases	

Virtual OSS evaluation	January - June 2024	July-December 2024	January - June 2025	July-December 2025	January - June 2026	comment
	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	
meet your expectations?						

B.3 RE3 – eza!

Table 74 - ANNEX B - B.5 - RE3 (eza!) Physical OSS evaluation

Physical OSS evaluation	BASELINE 2023	January - June 2024	July-December 2024	January - June 2025	July-December 2025	January - June 2026
		Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer
Is there a physical OSS present in this regional ecosystem? (YES/NO)	No			Yes	Yes	Yes
What is the number of users of the physical OSS? [#]	0			app.5	app.30	app. 35
What kind of services does this OSS offers, and how many?	None			6	informational, network, awareness raising and developement, 6 services	informational, network, awareness raising and developement, 7 services
In the context of the existing OSS, are there any additional services or functionalities you would like to see implemented to meet your expectations?	Could you share insights on the features and capabilities you believe would add significant value for the users of an OSS in your ecosystem? Information, instructions Technical and legal asstistance Public relations and acceptance building Networking			no	yes, we want to expand to deisgning events to reach new target groups	we are planning to implement a total of 15 services by 2028 that are defined in our roadmap, such as onlina working courses, annual events, a membership network, a mentorship programme

Table 75 - ANNEX B - B.6 - RE3 (eza!) Virtual OSS evaluation

Virtual OSS evaluation	January - June 2024	July-December 2024	January - June 2025	July-December 2025	January - June 2026
	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer
Is there a virtual OSS in this regional ecosystem? (YES/NO)			YES	YES	YES
What is the number of users of the virtual OSS?			114	135	559

What kind of services does this OSS offers, and how many?			General contact information and factsheets developed from the Policy Briefs	General contact information and factsheets developed from the Policy Briefs	General contact information and factsheets developed from the Policy Briefs
In the context of the existing OSS, are there any additional services or functionalities you would like to see implemented to meet your expectations?			No	NO	Online Learning Academy, Online Platform for Energy communities network exchange

B.4 RE4 – EAZK

Table 76 - ANNEX B - B.7 - RE4 (EAZK) Physical OSS evaluation

Physical OSS evaluation	January - June 2024	July-December 2024	January - June 2025	July-December 2025	January - June 2026
	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer
Is there a physical OSS present in this regional ecosystem? (YES/NO)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
What is the number of users of the physical OSS? [#]	at least one per day	at least one per day	at least one per day	at least one per day	100
What kind of services does this OSS offers, and how many?	general advisory about decreasing energy consumption, grants and moving forward to low carbon economy	general advisory about decreasing energy consumption, grants and moving forward to low carbon economy	general advisory about decreasing energy consumption, grants and moving forward to low carbon economy. updated about energy comunities, established OSS for energy communities	We provide comprehensive services, often to clients (mayors) with whom we are in daily contact. This includes everything from initial consultations regarding the potential course of a project, through explanations and proposals, to an overview of financing options, the actual processing of funding applications, project completion, and the implementation phase.	We provide comprehensive services, often to clients (mayors) with whom we are in daily contact. This includes everything from initial consultations regarding the potential course of a project, through explanations and proposals, to an overview of financing options, the actual processing of funding applications, project completion, and the implementation phase.
In the context of the existing OSS, are there any additional services or functionalities you would like to see implemented to meet your expectations?	-	-	continuously upgrading skills staff		Encouragement of all municipalities in the region to contact us if they are interested in addressing sharing issue. Thanks to the hiring of new staff and the training of our agency's current employees—who are becoming certified energy managers—we are now able to reach and assist a larger part of the region.

Table 77 - ANNEX B - B.8 - RE4 (EAZK) Virtual OSS evaluation

Virtual OSS evaluation	January - June 2024	July-December 2024	January - June 2025	July-December 2025	January - June 2026
	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer
Is there a virtual OSS in this regional ecosystem? (YES/NO)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
What is the number of users of the virtual OSS?	at least one per day	at least one per day	at least one per day	at least one per day	at least one per day
What kind of services does this OSS offers, and how many?	general advisory about decreasing energy consumption, grants and moving forward to low carbon economy	general advisory about decreasing energy consumption, grants and moving forward to low carbon economy	general advisory about decreasing energy consumption, grants and moving forward to low carbon economy. updated about energy comunities, established OSS for energy communities	The Virtual OSS serves as the first point of contact where users can obtain information about our services and download documents and tools developed as part of the project. The purpose of the phone call is to schedule an in-person meeting or provide advice on less serious matters.	The Virtual OSS serves as the first point of contact where users can obtain information about our services and download documents and tools developed as part of the project. The purpose of the phone call is to schedule an in-person meeting or provide advice on less serious matters.
In the context of the existing OSS, are there any additional services or functionalities you would like to see implemented to meet your expectations?	-	-	improved web site, more data sheets about communities		Create a survey to help us find out who visits this section of the online OSS and which of the available materials are most useful to them.

B.5 RE5 – ROCG

Table 78 - ANNEX B - B.9 - RE5 (ROCG) Physical OSS evaluation

Physical OSS evaluation	January - June 2024	July-December 2024	January - June 2025	July-December 2025	January - June 2026
	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer
Is there a physical OSS present in this regional ecosystem? (YES/NO)	no	no	NO	NO	NO
What is the number of users of the physical OSS? [#]					
What kind of services does this OSS offers, and how many?					
In the context of the existing OSS, are there any additional services or functionalities you would like to see implemented to meet your expectations?					

Table 79 - ANNEX B - B.10 - RE5 (ROCG) Virtual OSS evaluation

Virtual OSS evaluation	January - June 2024	July-December 2024	January - June 2025	July-December 2025	January - June 2026
	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer	Your answer
Is there a virtual OSS in this regional ecosystem? (YES/NO)	No	No	Yes from March 2025	Yes	Yes
What is the number of users of the virtual OSS?			number of visitors: 17	number of visitors: 39	Number of visitors (Mar-June): 189
What kind of services does this OSS offers, and how many?			early version of awareness and informational pages like AWAR-1, AWAR-2 (2)	early version of awareness and informational pages like AWAR-1, AWAR-2 (2)	Informational, legal and technical materials consolidated in DEPLOYED services: AWAR-1, AWAR-2, DEV-2, POLICY-1 (4) and DEVELOPED services pending deployment: CAPA-1, DEV-1, NETWORK-1, NETWORK-2, DEV-3, AGGREG-2 (6)
In the context of the existing OSS, are there any additional services or functionalities you would like to see implemented to meet your expectations?					No

C. Annex C – Technical Assistance Reports and triggered KPI evidence

Annex C records the Technical Assistance Reports and pilot-specific technical evidence used to classify triggered impacts. The full available Technical Assistance Reports used in D6.4 are reproduced after the summary tables so that the evidence reviewed for the final assessment remains directly accessible within the deliverable.

A Technical Assistance Report supports a contribution claim: it documents the service provided by the OSS and the resulting or enabled KPI. It does not imply that ECOEMPOWER was the sole cause of the entire outcome.

No Technical Assistance Report is included for RE5/ROCG because ROCG reported no triggered KPIs. Its post-project continuation evidence is documented through the pilot letters of intent in Annex D and the five-year projections in Annex E.

Table 80 - ANNEX C - C.1 - Technical Assistance Reports used for beyond-pilot triggered evidence

Evidence ID	Initiative / scope	Document date/status	OSS support documented	KPIs reported	Use in D6.4
C-RE1-01	GREENLAND	25 June 2026	PAT OSS: legal framework/statutes; technical feasibility and production sites; financial modelling/incentives; stakeholder engagement.	EN3 0.24 GWh/year; ENV1 51.24 tCO2eq/year; SOC2 266; SOC4 2 FTE.	Reported separately from direct RE1 pilots. The report states that the REC operates in the same area as one pilot but under a different configuration.
C-RE1-02	CERSARCA	Draft date field; treated as undated	PAT OSS: legal, technical, financial and stakeholder support; technical assistance for the hydro power plant.	EN3 3.52 GWh/year; ENV1 751.5 tCO2eq/year; SOC2 150.	The date field is not used to establish timing because the supplied template contains a bracketed date later than the common cut-off. KPI evidence is retained as partner-provided triggered evidence.
C-RE2-01	ACV network	28 May 2026	Company creation; roof/project studies; leases; financial modelling; collective self-consumption; networking; PV operation; citizen engagement.	EN3 15.479 GWh/year; ENV1 792 tCO2eq/year; ECO1 2.94 M€; 56 commissioned sites; SOC3 ~200; SOC4 3.8 FTE; SOC2 8,138.	Network-level evidence. 56 is a final stock versus 41 at project start; the network overlaps with pre-existing activity and likely the pilots, so figures are not added to the direct pilot total.
C-RE4-01	EAZK Active Customer groups	Undated in supplied report	Legal/regulatory guidance; technical consultation; project identification/preparation; finance/funding; capacity building; stakeholder cooperation; best-practice dissemination.	EN3 0.31 GWh/year; ENV1 137 tCO2eq/year; ECO1 0.54 M€; 41 Active Customer groups; SOC3 13 energy managers; 1.8 FTE staff capacity.	Report explicitly places the PV systems outside the pilots. Energy/emission/investment values can therefore be combined with RE4 direct scope; 41 groups and 1.8 FTE remain separate implementation/staff-capacity indicators.

Table 81 - ANNEX C - C.2 - In-pilot triggered and technical readiness evidence

Evidence ID	Item	Scope	Quantified / technical evidence	D6.4 treatment
C-RE3-01	Eppishausen/Kirchheim ground-mounted PV development	Official RE3 pilot	18 GWh/year future renewable generation; approximately 5,598 tCO2eq/year potential avoided emissions using 311 tCO2eq/GWh.	Classified as in-pilot triggered because the implementation pathway was set in motion during ECOEMPOWER but generation was not fully realised by the cut-off.
C-RE3-02	Füssen KPI calculation	Official RE3 pilot/readiness context	Approximately 0.142 GWh/year from three existing PV systems; local calculation also gives an avoided-emissions estimate.	The PV systems pre-date ECOEMPOWER and are not presented as newly installed project assets; their estimated generation and avoided emissions are nevertheless retained as direct pilot-site performance for the official Füssen pilot.
C-RE3-03	Füssen/Reutte preparation	Official RE3 pilot/readiness context	Modelling tool and first modelling; bilateral stakeholder engagement; networking meetings/workshops.	Used with the confirmation document in Annex D to evidence preparation and pipeline status, not an operational EC.

C.1 GREENLAND - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT

Technical Assistance Report

Date: 25 june 2026

1 1. Background

Following the initial commitment to establish a Renewable Energy Community (REC) according to national laws, the founding group has successfully accessed technical, legal, and financial assistance. This support was provided through the **One-Stop Shop (OSS) on energy communities** established and managed by Provincia Autonoma di Trento in the framework of the **ECOEMPOWER Project.**

2. Scope of Assistance

The OSS provided the following service/s:]

- Legal framework definition and drafting of statutes.
- Technical feasibility studies for identification of production sites.
- Financial modeling and assessment of incentives.
- Stakeholder engagement strategies and community building.

3. Tangible Results (KPIs)

As a direct result of the support received from the ECOEMPOWER One-Stop Shop, the following Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) have be

Name of KPI	Value/Target	How the service impacted to the KPI
3. Renewable Energy Generation in GWh/year	0,24 GWh	The REC operates in the same area as one of the pilot sites, which has opted for a different configuration. However, as it has a significant influence in the area, it is important to take this into account.

Name of KPI	Value/Target	How the service impacted to the KPI
4. GHG emissions in tCO2eq/year 11. Employment FTE	51,24 2	Having new RES power plant contributes to the decarbonization The REC has 2 employees that can be considerate as a result
12. Citizens taking part in energy communities	266	We supported REC participating at some event on site organized by the REC

C.2 CERSARCA - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT

The supplied report contains a bracketed date field that is not used by D6.4 as evidence of timing; the substantive assistance evidence is reproduced as provided.

Technical Assistance Report

Date: [6.9.2026]

1 1. Background

Following the initial commitment to establish a Renewable Energy Community (REC) according to national laws, the founding group has successfully accessed technical, legal, and financial assistance. This support was provided through the **One-Stop Shop (OSS) on energy communities** established and managed by PROVINCIA AUTONOMA DI TRENTO in the framework of the **ECOEMPOWER Project.**

2. Scope of Assistance

The OSS provided the following service/s:

- Legal framework definition and drafting of statutes.
- Technical feasibility studies and identification of production sites.
- Financial modeling and assessment of incentives.
- Stakeholder engagement strategies and community building.

3. Tangible Results (KPIs)

As a direct result of the support received from the ECOEMPOWER One-Stop Shop, the following Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) have be

Name of KPI	Value/Target	How the service impacted to the KPI
3. Renewable Energy Generation in GWh/year	3,52	We gave technical support to the REC to install the Hydro power plant
4. GHG emissions in tCO2eq/year	751.5	Having new RES power plant contributes to the decarbonization

Name of KPI	Value/Target	How the service impacted to the KPI
12. Citizens taking part in energy communities	150	We supported REC participating at some event on site organized by the REC

C.3 ACV - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT

Technical Assistance Report

Date: 28/05/2026

1 1. Background

Following the initial commitment to establish a Renewable Energy Community (REC) according to national laws, the founding group has successfully accessed technical, legal, and financial assistance. This support was provided through the **One-Stop Shop (OSS) on energy communities** established and managed by Association des Centrales Villageoises in the framework of the **ECOEMPOWER Project.**

2. Scope of Assistance

The OSS provided the following service/s:

- Support for company creation
- Guidelines for roof selection, technical studies, administrative process
- Support for leases signing (partnership with notary office)
- Financial modeling assistance (simulator, bilateral advise, collective trainings)
- Support for collective self-consumption projects (trainings, simulators, guidelines, webinars with feedbacks)
- Networking, feedbacks sharing through workshops
- Support for PV plants exploitation (dedicated training)
- Support for citizen engagement (dedicated training, seminars, communication templates, webinars)

3. Tangible Results (KPIs)

As a direct result of the support received from the ECOEMPOWER One-Stop Shop, the following Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) have be

Name of KPI	Value/Target	How the service impacted to the KPI
3. Renewable Energy Generation in GWh/year	15,479	All services set up for ECs reinforced with ECOEMPOWER are dedicated to all ACV members and are the root of their projects. Thanks to these services the members could achieve new projects and contribute to the growth of renewable energy production.
4. GHG emissions in tCO2eq/year	792	Directly linked with KPI3 : same answer
5. Investments in sustainable energy in mEUR	2,94	Same answer as KPI3
8. Implementation sites in Number of real-life sites	56	The OSS set up by ACV and strengthened by ECOEMPOWER allowed the creation of more than 70 energy communities. 56 of them achieved to commission at least one power plant. They were only 41 at the beginning of the project.
9. Skills Number of people trained	200	In 2025 the OSS delivered 16 trainings on various topics (collective self-consumption, ground-based PV, communication, citizen engagement, monitoring of PV plants, economic models).

Name of KPI	Value/Target	How the service impacted to the KPI
		Around 200 people (members of ECs including the pilot sites, but also members of local administrations) participated.
11. Employment FTE	3,8	In 2025 four members of the Centrales Villageoises network (in addition to the pilot sites) had an employee (3 full time + a partial time). The OSS gave them support in order to identify grants and for employee management.
12. Citizens taking part in energy communities	8138	The OSS could give support to its member for their fundraisings in terms of communication and respect of the legal framework (dedicated workshop organized, guidelines, templates of documents...)

C.4 EAZK - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT

Technical Assistance Report

Date: [Insert Date]

1 1. Background

Following the initial commitment to establish a Renewable Energy Community (REC) according to national laws, the founding group has successfully accessed technical, legal, and financial assistance. This support was provided through the **One-Stop Shop (OSS) on energy communities** established and managed by the Energy Agency of the Zlín region in the framework of the **ECOEMPOWER Project.**

2. Scope of Assistance

The OSS provided the following services:

- Initial guidance on establishing Renewable Energy Communities and selecting an appropriate organisational model.
- Legal and regulatory advice on energy community development.
- Technical consultations and preliminary assessment of renewable energy projects.
- Identification of suitable renewable energy solutions and project opportunities.
- Financial and economic advisory, including funding opportunities and available support schemes.
- Support in project preparation and development.
- Capacity building through workshops, seminars, study visits, and individual consultations.
- Facilitation of cooperation between municipalities, citizens, SMEs, and other local stakeholders.
- Dissemination of best practices, practical guidance, and knowledge sharing on energy communities.

3. Tangible Results (KPIs)

As a direct result of the support received from the ECOEMPOWER One-Stop Shop, the following Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) have be

Name of KPI	Value/Target	How the service impacted to the KPI
3. Renewable Energy Generation in GWh/year	0,31	Through technical and financial advisory, project development support, and guidance on Renewable Energy Communities, the OSS facilitated the preparation and implementation of photovoltaic projects, contributing to the additional renewable electricity generation reported under this KPI. Only photovoltaic systems installed as part of active customer groups outside of pilots.
4. GHG emissions in tCO2eq/year	137	KPI is derived from KPI3; therefore, the methodology and justification are the same as for KPI3.
5. Investments in sustainable energy in mEUR	0,54	KPI is derived from KPI3; therefore, the methodology and justification are the same as for KPI3.
8. Implementation sites in Number of real-life sites	41	The number of Active Customer groups – the OSS supported the establishment of Active Customer groups by providing legal, organisational, technical, and financial guidance throughout the preparation process.
9. Skills Number of people trained	13	The reported value reflects the number of people who completed specialised training to become energy managers.

Name of KPI	Value/Target	How the service impacted to the KPI
		Strengthening the internal expertise of the OSS increased its capacity to provide technical, legal, and organisational support to Renewable Energy Communities and Active Customer groups.
11. Employment FTE	1,8	The reported FTE reflects the staff time dedicated to the preparation and implementation of the capacity allocated by the Energy Agency to support electricity sharing across Active Customer groups beyond the pilots, as well as the ongoing operation of Active Customer groups, including the management of electricity sharing and related administrative tasks.

D. Annex D – Letters of intent and supporting confirmation documents

The documents in this annex provide evidence that specific pilot pathways or stakeholder groups intend to continue after the reporting cut-off, or that substantive preparatory work was completed during ECOEMPOWER. They are not treated as proof of legal establishment unless the document itself states that the relevant legal step has occurred.

The original letters of intent and confirmation documents used in D6.4 are reproduced after the summary table in this annex. They are included as supplied so that the reader can verify the wording, date and scope of each commitment; their presence does not change the distinction between intent/readiness and legal or operational completion.

Table 82 - ANNEX D - D.1 - Letters of intent and confirmation evidence

Evidence ID	Pilot / initiative	Date	Signatory / organisation	Substance of evidence	D6.4 treatment
D-RE1-01	Levico Terme	9 July 2026	Comune di Levico Terme / Mayor	Intention to proceed with the future legal/administrative development of the initiative; recognises PAT/ECOEMPOWER OSS support and refers to remote self-consumption with grid exchange and future RES assets.	Post-cut-off pipeline/readiness evidence. The letter explicitly states that it does not itself constitute legal formation.
D-RE3-01	Füssen/Reutte	19 May 2026	Actors interested in an Energy Community; confirmation issued within eza!/B.A.U.M. cooperation	Confirms modelling, bilateral engagement and networking/workshops. States that no energy-sharing cooperative had yet been founded and links the delay mainly to the German Energy Sharing framework becoming possible from 1 June 2026.	Readiness/pipeline evidence; not counted as an operational EC or achieved SOC1.
D-RE4-01	Vlčnov	24 July 2026	Vlčnov municipality	Confirms practical use of the Czech active-customer model and intention to continue evaluating a more structured form, including a formal REC, when appropriate. Recognises EAZK/ECOEMPOWER support.	Post-cut-off continuation evidence. Supports the maturity narrative but does not convert the pilot into a formally established REC.
D-RE4-02	BTH Slavičín	-	BTH Slavičín	Confirms genuine interest in renewable-energy sharing and identifies the regulatory cost-allocation methodology for heat/electricity activities as a constraint. Commits to reassess sharing and a possible formal REC when conditions allow.	Pipeline and regulatory-barrier evidence; no achieved legal formation inferred.

Evidence ID	Pilot / initiative	Date	Signatory / organisation	Substance of evidence	D6.4 treatment
D-RE5-01	Kamena Vourla	25 June 2026	Energy Planning SA	Commitment to take legal and administrative steps toward a REC; feasibility and organisational planning carried out with ECOEMPOWER support.	Within the quantitative cut-off but explicitly not legal formation; used as readiness evidence.
D-RE5-02	Domokos	9 July 2026	Municipality / Mayor of Domokos	Serious intent to establish a REC; recognises technical and strategic support through the ROCG OSS.	Post-cut-off continuation evidence; no achieved legal establishment inferred.
D-RE5-03	Amfikleia	9 July 2026	Smiling Machines Energy IKE	Serious intent to establish a REC; recognises feasibility and organisational support through the ROCG OSS.	Post-cut-off continuation evidence; no achieved legal establishment or numerical future KPI inferred from the letter alone.

D.1 LEVICO TERME - LETTER OF INTENT

Letter of Intent: Establishment of a Renewable Energy Community

Date: **09.07.2026**

This Letter of Intent is formalised by the undersigned individuals and/or entities to express their commitment to the establishment of a Renewable Energy Community (REC) in accordance with applicable national and European regulations.

1. Purpose and Commitment

The Participants hereby declare their shared intention to form a legal entity for the purpose of creating a Renewable Energy Community, according to the national laws. This initiative aims to produce, consume, and share renewable energy, providing environmental, economic, and social benefits to the community members and the local territory.

2. Recognition of Support

The Participants acknowledge and specify that the preliminary phases of this initiative, including feasibility assessments and organizational planning, have been conducted with the technical and strategic support of the ECOEMPOWER Project, through the support of the On Stop Shop on energy communities provided by Provincia Autonoma di Trento. The guidance provided by ECOEMPOWER has been instrumental in the development of this roadmap towards a legal constitution.

3. Timeline and Objectives

The Participants commit to taking the necessary legal and administrative steps to formally constitute the Energy Community in the near future. Key objectives include:.

- Fitting the system of “Autoconsumo a distanza con scambio attraverso la rete” with the local needings
- Identifying and implementing renewable energy generation assets.

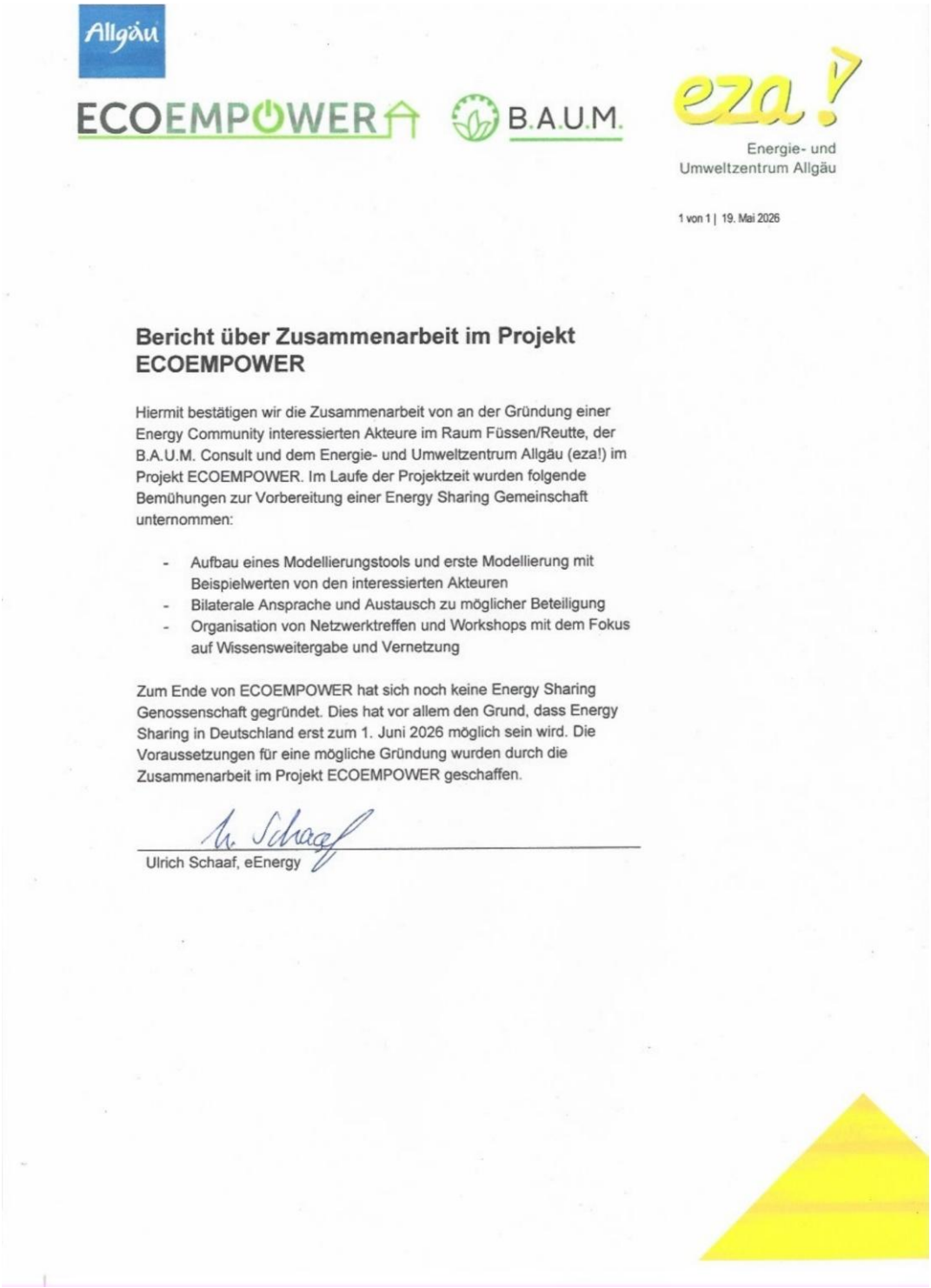
4. Signatories

By signing below, the Participants affirm their serious intent to proceed with the establishment of the Energy Community as outlined above.

Name / Organization	Signature	Date
Comune di Levico Terme Gianni Beretta Sindaco		09.07.2026

Disclaimer: This Letter of Intent represents a commitment to proceed in good faith but does not, in itself, constitute the legal formation of the Energy Community.

D.2 FÜSSEN/REUTTE – LETTER OF INTENT



Allgäu

ECOEMPOWER B.A.U.M.

eza!
Energie- und
Umweltzentrum Allgäu

1 von 1 | 19. Mai 2026

Bericht über Zusammenarbeit im Projekt ECOEMPOWER

Hiermit bestätigen wir die Zusammenarbeit von an der Gründung einer Energy Community interessierten Akteure im Raum Füssen/Reutte, der B.A.U.M. Consult und dem Energie- und Umweltzentrum Allgäu (eza!) im Projekt ECOEMPOWER. Im Laufe der Projektzeit wurden folgende Bemühungen zur Vorbereitung einer Energy Sharing Gemeinschaft unternommen:

- Aufbau eines Modellierungstools und erste Modellierung mit Beispielwerten von den interessierten Akteuren
- Bilaterale Ansprache und Austausch zu möglicher Beteiligung
- Organisation von Netzwerktreffen und Workshops mit dem Fokus auf Wissensweitergabe und Vernetzung

Zum Ende von ECOEMPOWER hat sich noch keine Energy Sharing Genossenschaft gegründet. Dies hat vor allem den Grund, dass Energy Sharing in Deutschland erst zum 1. Juni 2026 möglich sein wird. Die Voraussetzungen für eine mögliche Gründung wurden durch die Zusammenarbeit im Projekt ECOEMPOWER geschaffen.

U. Schaaf

Ulrich Schaaf, eEnergy

D.3 VLČNOV – LETTER OF INTENT

Letter of Intent: Establishment of a Renewable Energy Community

This Let ter of Intent is formalised by the undersigned individuals and/or ent t ès to express their commitment to the establishment of a Renewable Energy Community (REC) in accordance with applicable nat ònal and European regulat òns.

1. Purpose and Commitment

The Part cipants hereby declare their shared intent òn to engage with the possibilit ès of renewable energy sharing, whether through the act ive customer scheme or, in the future, through a formal Renewable Energy Community, according to the nat ònal laws. This init àt ive aims to produce, consume, and share renewable energy, providing environmental, economic, and social benef ts to the community members and the local territory.

2. Recognition of Support

The Part cipants acknowledge and specify that the preliminary phases of this init àt ive, including feasibility assessments and organizat ònal planning, have been conducted with the technical and strategic support of the ECOEMPOWER Project, through the support of the On Stop Shop on energy communit ès provided by the Energy Agency of the Zlín Region. The guidance provided by ECOEMPOWER has been instrumental in the development of this roadmap towards a legal const tut òn.

3. Current Status and Outlook

The Municipality of Vlčnov has already taken init àl steps in renewable energy sharing, currently making use of the "act ive customer" (akt ivní zákazník) model available under Czech legislat òn to share locally produced electricity. This has allowed the Municipality to gain pract cal experience with energy sharing, building on the groundwork established during its cooperat òn with the ECOEMPOWER Project.

Building on this experience, the Municipality intends to keep evaluat ìng the appropriate t ìming and condit òns for a possible transit òn towards a more structured form of cooperat òn, such as a formal Renewable Energy Community, once the scope of part cipants and local needs just fy this step.

4. Signatories

By signing below, the Part cipants af fm their serious intent to proceed with the establishment of the Energy Community as outlined above.

Name / Organization	Signature	Date
Vlčnov municipality	OBEC VLČNOV Vlčnov 124, PSČ 687 61 tel.: 572 675 112, fax 572 675 111 IČ: 291561	24.7.2026

Disclaimer: This Letter of Intent represents a commitment to proceed in good faith but does not, in itself, constitute the legal formation of the Energy Community.

D.4 SLAVIČÍN – LETTER OF INTENT

Letter of Intent: Establishment of a Renewable Energy Community

This Letter of Intent is formalised by the undersigned individuals and/or entities to express their commitment to the establishment of a Renewable Energy Community (REC) in accordance with applicable national and European regulations.

1. Purpose and Commitment

The Participants hereby declare their shared intention to engage with the possibilities of renewable energy sharing, whether through the active customer scheme or, in the future, through a formal Renewable Energy Community, according to the national laws. This initiative aims to produce, consume, and share renewable energy, providing environmental, economic, and social benefits to the community members and the local territory.

2. Recognition of Support

The Participants acknowledge and specify that the preliminary phases of this initiative, including feasibility assessments and organizational planning, have been conducted with the technical and strategic support of the ECOEMPOWER Project, through the support of the On Stop Shop on energy communities provided by the Energy Agency of the Zlín Region. The guidance provided by ECOEMPOWER has been instrumental in the development of this roadmap towards a legal constitution.

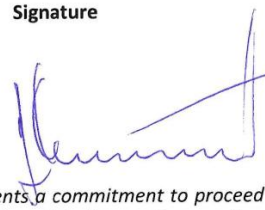
3. Current Status and Outlook

BTH Slavičín has expressed genuine interest in the future development of renewable energy sharing and considers this a relevant direction for its long-term strategy. As an entity operating under combined heat and electricity regulation, BTH Slavičín is subject to the regulatory methodology governing the allocation of shared administrative costs between its heat and electricity segments. Under the current framework, this allocation mechanism does not yet adequately account for renewable energy sharing, which represents a practical constraint on the immediate implementation of a sharing scheme.

BTH Slavičín, drawing on the roadmap and preliminary assessment developed with the support of the ECOEMPOWER Project, will continue to monitor the evolving regulatory environment and will reassess the appropriate steps towards energy sharing — including the establishment of a formal Renewable Energy Community — as soon as the regulatory conditions allow for a viable implementation.

4. Signatories

By signing below, the Participants affirm their serious intent to proceed with the establishment of the Energy Community as outlined above.

Name / Organization	Signature	Date
BTH Slavičín		27.7.2026

Disclaimer: This Letter of Intent represents a commitment to proceed in good faith but does not, in itself, constitute the legal formation of the Energy Community.



D.5 KAMENA VOURLA - LETTER OF INTENT

Letter of Intent: Establishment of a Renewable Energy Community

Date: [25/6/2026]

This Letter of Intent is formalised by the undersigned individuals and/or entities to express their commitment to the establishment of a Renewable Energy Community (REC) in accordance with applicable national and European regulations.

1. Purpose and Commitment

The Participants hereby declare their shared intention to form a legal entity for the purpose of creating a Renewable Energy Community, according to the national laws. This initiative aims to produce, consume, and share renewable energy, providing environmental, economic, and social benefits to the community members and the local territory.

2. Recognition of Support

The Participants acknowledge and specify that the preliminary phases of this initiative, including feasibility assessments and organizational planning, have been conducted with the technical and strategic support of the ECOEMPOWER Project, through the support of the On Stop Shop on energy communities provided by Kamena Vourla. The guidance provided by ECOEMPOWER has been instrumental in the development of this roadmap towards a legal constitution.

3. Timeline and Objectives

The Participants commit to taking the necessary legal and administrative steps to formally constitute the Energy Community in the near future. Key objectives include:

- Defining the legal form of the community (e.g., Association, Cooperative).
- Finalising the community's statutes and internal regulations.
- Identifying and implementing renewable energy generation assets.

4. Signatories

By signing below, the Participants affirm their serious intent to proceed with the establishment of the Energy Community as outlined above.

Name / Organization	Signature	Date
Energy Planning SA	ENERGY PLANNING ΜΟΝΟΠΡΟΣΩΠΗ ΙΚΕ ΗΛΕΚΤΡΙΚΕΣ ΕΓΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΜΠΟΡΙΑ ΣΥΝΑΦΩΝ ΕΙΔΩΝ ΑΙΑΝΤΟΣ 10, ΠΕΡΙΣΤΕΡΙ ΤΚ: 12133 ΤΗΛ.: 2155104655 \ ΑΡ. ΓΕΜΗ: 166554401000 ΑΦΜ: 801935376 \ ΔΟΥ: ΚΕΦΟΔΕ ΑΤΤΙΚΗΣ Email: info@energyplanning.gr	25/6/2026

Disclaimer: This Letter of Intent represents a commitment to proceed in good faith but does not, in itself, constitute the legal formation of the Energy Community.

D.6 DOMOKOS - LETTER OF INTENT

Letter of Intent: Establishment of a Renewable Energy Community

Date: 09/07/2026

This Letter of Intent is formalised by the undersigned individuals and/or entities to express their commitment to the establishment of a Renewable Energy Community (REC) in Domokos in accordance with applicable national and European regulations.

1. Purpose and Commitment

The Participants hereby declare their shared intention to form a legal entity for the purpose of creating a Renewable Energy Community, according to the national laws. This initiative aims to produce, consume, and share renewable energy, providing environmental, economic, and social benefits to the community members and the local territory.

2. Recognition of Support

The Participants acknowledge and specify that the preliminary phases of this initiative, including feasibility assessments and organizational planning, have been conducted with the technical and strategic support of the ECOEMPOWER Project, through the support of the On Stop Shop on energy communities provided by Region of Central Greece. The guidance provided by ECOEMPOWER has been instrumental in the development of this roadmap towards a legal constitution.

3. Timeline and Objectives

The Participants commit to taking the necessary legal and administrative steps to formally constitute the Energy Community in the near future. Key objectives include:

- Defining the legal form of the community (e.g., Association, Cooperative).
- Finalising the community's statutes and internal regulations.
- Identifying and implementing renewable energy generation assets.

4. Signatories

By signing below, the Participants affirm their serious intent to proceed with the establishment of the Energy Community as outlined above.

Name / Organization	Signature	Date
Charalambos Liolios, Mayor of Domokos	CHARALAMPOS LIOLIOS 09/07/2026 11:18	

Disclaimer: This Letter of Intent represents a commitment to proceed in good faith but does not, in itself, constitute the legal formation of the Energy Community.

D.7 AMFIKLEIA - LETTER OF INTENT

Letter of Intent: Establishment of a Renewable Energy Community

Date: [9/7/2026]

This Letter of Intent is formalised by the undersigned individuals and/or entities to express their commitment to the establishment of a Renewable Energy Community (REC) in Amfikleia in accordance with applicable national and European regulations.

1. Purpose and Commitment

The Participants hereby declare their shared intention to form a legal entity for the purpose of creating a Renewable Energy Community, according to the national laws. This initiative aims to produce, consume, and share renewable energy, providing environmental, economic, and social benefits to the community members and the local territory.

2. Recognition of Support

The Participants acknowledge and specify that the preliminary phases of this initiative, including feasibility assessments and organizational planning, have been conducted with the technical and strategic support of the ECOEMPOWER Project, through the support of the One Stop Shop on energy communities provided by Region of Central Greece. The guidance provided by ECOEMPOWER has been instrumental in the development of this roadmap towards a legal constitution.

3. Timeline and Objectives

The Participants commit to taking the necessary legal and administrative steps to formally constitute the Energy Community in the near future. Key objectives include:

- Defining the legal form of the community (e.g., Association, Cooperative).
- Finalising the community's statutes and internal regulations.
- Identifying and implementing renewable energy generation assets.

4. Signatories

By signing below, the Participants affirm their serious intent to proceed with the establishment of the Energy Community as outlined above.

Name / Organization	Signature	Date
Dr. Nikolaos Papanikolaou / Smiling Machines Energy IKE		09/07/2026

Disclaimer: This Letter of Intent represents a commitment to proceed in good faith but does not, in itself, constitute the legal formation of the Energy Community.

E. Annex E – Five-year KPI projections and supporting calculations

The five-year values are partner projections. They indicate the scale of impact that could be reached if the identified project pipelines continue after LIFE funding; they are not guaranteed outcomes and are not added to the final achieved or triggered totals. The tables preserve scope differences where a network projection may overlap with the official pilots.

Where a future value does not meet the D6.1 definition or the underlying counted unit is unclear, D6.4 keeps the projection as contextual evidence rather than converting it into a validated KPI.

Table 83 - ANNEX E - E.1 - Consolidated five-year outlook

RE	EN3 outlook	ENV1 outlook	ECO1 outlook	Social outlook	Boundary / assumption
RE1	4.35 GWh/year potential combined run-rate (0.32 pilot + 4.03 triggered)	928.725 tCO2eq/year potential combined run-rate	2.70 M€ projected	900 projected members/participants; 430 projected trainees	Direct and triggered scopes are identified separately in the regional workbook.
RE2	6.43 GWh/year pilots; 28.57 GWh/year wider network	329.023 tCO2eq/year pilots; 1,461.927 wider network	5.1 M€ pilots; 13 M€ wider network	750 pilot members; 14,400 projected wider-network stock (= +6,262 compared with the current 8,138 stock); 500 wider-network trainees	Pilot and network projections remain separate because future overlap is not defined.
RE3	29.8 GWh/year documented subtotal for Hindelang + Eppishausen/Kirchheim	~9,267.8 tCO2eq/year calculated for same subtotal	N/A under ECO1 definition	530 participants/members; 60 trainees; 22 FTE entered but not validated as new jobs	No robust Füssen EN3 value in latest five-year block; monetary entries expressed per year are excluded from cumulative CAPEX.
RE4	5.4 GWh/year	2,356 tCO2eq/year	8.64 M€	Indicative 2,000-person future value not validated as SOC2	Future pathway relies mainly on Zlín + Slavičín; participation boundary remains unclear.
RE5	6.5 GWh/year	2,100 tCO2eq/year	4.5 M€	180 participants; 50 trainees; 16 FTE entered but not validated as new jobs	Dependent on legal constitution, financing and implementation of planned assets.

Table 84 - ANNEX E - E.2 - Supporting calculation and interpretation rules for five-year values

Rule	Application in D6.4
Annual flow values	EN3 and ENV1 are treated as expected annual run-rates at the fifth post-project year unless the partner source clearly defines another period.
Investment	ECO1 is interpreted as cumulative sustainable-energy CAPEX over the relevant future pathway. Values expressed as annual revenue, OPEX or an unclear "€/year" amount are excluded from validated ECO1.
Emissions	Where D6.4 derives ENV1 from EN3, the calculation uses the country-specific factor already adopted in the project methodology/source set and is labelled calculated rather than partner-reported.
Social indicators	SOC2 and SOC3 projections are retained as partner forecasts but should be verified as unique natural-person stocks/cumulative unique trainees during post-project monitoring.
Employment	Future FTE entries are not promoted to jobs-created KPI unless the regional evidence confirms that they are new jobs rather than existing staff allocation or general project effort.
Initiative counts	Future site/group counts are not automatically treated as distinct Energy Communities. A stable initiative identifier and maturity status are required.
Overlap	Pilot and wider-network projections are kept separate whenever the source does not demonstrate that the two scopes are non-overlapping.