

POWER

TO THE QUARTIER

INSIDE ZÜRICH'S LOCAL ELECTRICITY COMMUNITY PUSH



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We are nine months into the Manterlass regulatory framework that took effect on January 1st this year. EWZ targets 250 active LEGs by year end, out of roughly 800 sites already flagged as viable.

Now in Zürich, the focus has shifted from isolated self-consumption to precinct-wide energy trading.



LEG AND WHY ZÜRICH PUSHES IT

A Local Electricity Community (LEG/Lokale Elektrizitätsgemeinschaft) lets producers, consumers, and storage operators inside the same grid, trade solar power directly over the public grid.

Why this replaces the standard ZEV model for many sites:



Volatile Grid Exports:

Exporting raw excess power back to the grid yields poor returns. Especially when summer solar surges push wholesale rates down to 6 Rappen/kWh.



Internal LEG Value:

Buying grid power costs consumers considerably more per kWh than what raw export ever earns. LEG cuts out that gap and applies a 40% grid fee discount on the local portion of consumption.



The Zürich Context:

Zürich's local utility (EWZ) keeps a steadier fixed feed-in rate than networks tied to the volatile national reference price. But trading locally inside a LEG still nets a meaningfully better return than straight export.

BEST-FIT SITES



The sites converting into real LEGs (not just registrations) tend to share a few things:

Apartment blocks with shared/adjacent roofs, where generation reaches multiple metering points inside the same grid area.

Mixed-use developments, where daytime commercial load and evening residential load offset each other without much intervention.



Business parks and campuses, where internal load diversity keeps more generation on-site rather than exported at the floor rate.

THE FEASIBILITY GROUNDWORK

PV & load assessment

The primary question is simple: Can nearby demand actually absorb what a roof generates?

A campus with a canteen and mixed occupancy for eg. This behaves nothing like one that clears out at 6pm.

So model against real load profiles for prospective participants. This usually tells us whether a site justifies LEG structuring or works better as a straight ZEV.



Grid area & connection point checks

LEG membership is bound to a single DSO's grid area. This isn't a matter of intuition, especially near the edges of EWZ's territory.

Confirming every participant sits within the same grid area sounds like a formality but it gets skipped quite often. That's the fastest way to have a registration bounce back.

Smart meter requirements

Settlement runs on 15-min interval data with no exceptions.

And the national smart meter mandate will run through the end of 2027. So coverage still varies for each building depending on when the local DSO cycled through the area.

If participating meters aren't smart-meter capable yet, flag and schedule it early.

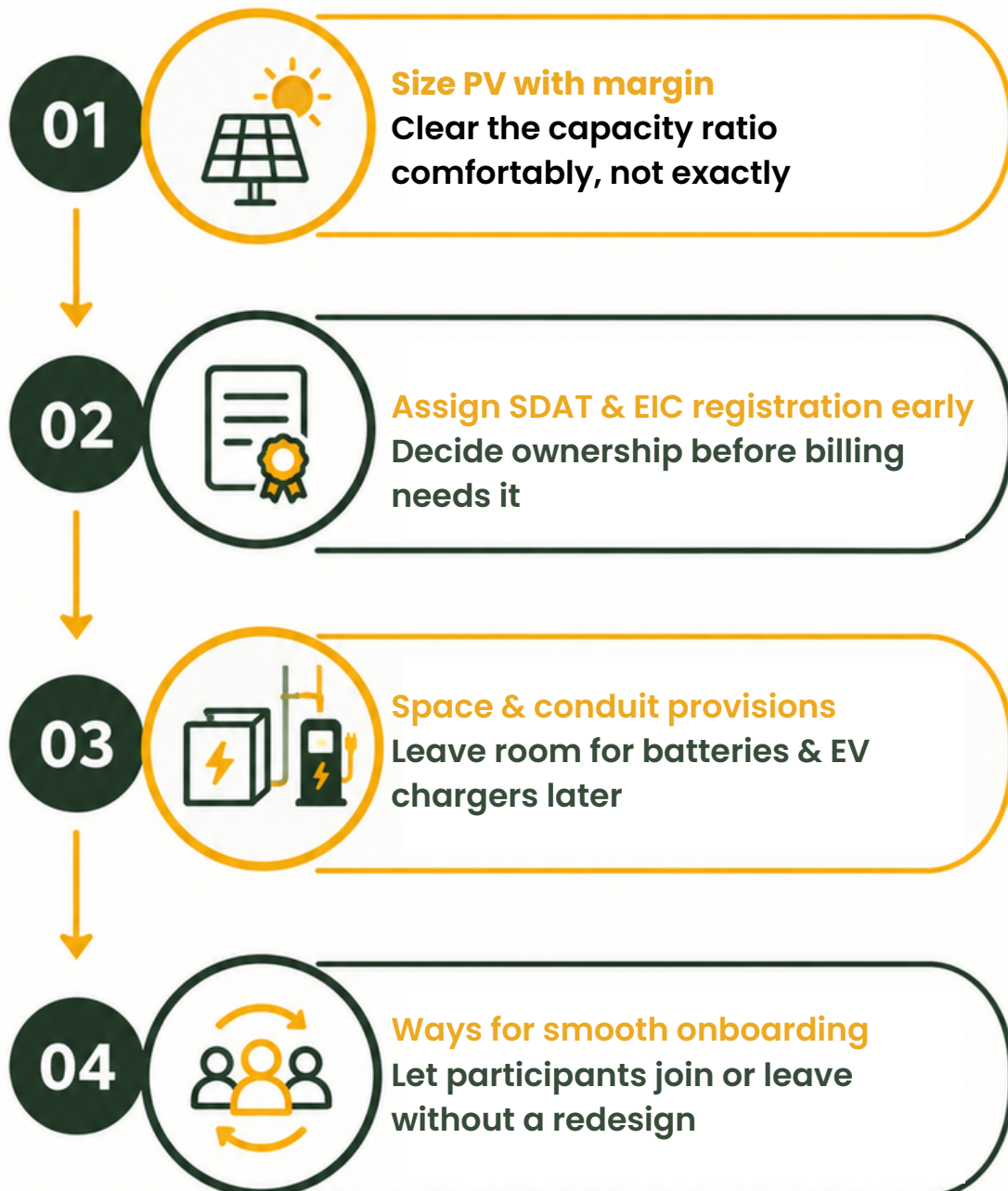
ACTIVE DYNAMIC LOAD MANAGEMENT

Managing local grid constraints and optimizing 15-min settlement windows comes down to three pieces of infrastructure working together.

- **Inverters:** Multi-MPPT string inverters with an open API let you manage output dynamically instead of running to a fixed generation curve.
- **Battery storage:** AC-coupled BESS downstream of the main meter buffers daytime generation peaks and releases them during evening consumption. This actually shifts generation into the window where local demand is higher.
- **EV infrastructure:** Centralized load management systems adjust charging rates in real time based on LEG generation signals. This way, power stays within the local network instead of leaking out at the floor rate.



EARLY DESIGN CHOICES



THE NOTE FOR OWNERS & DEVELOPERS



Zürich actively builds the pipeline and surely isn't waiting for the market to catch up.

That means feasibility work really helps decide who's ready when a site comes up.

If you want a read on whether a specific project or portfolio clears that bar, that's a conversation worth having now rather than later.





FINUSHOTS



Zürich Big Opening:

Rooftop Solar

6 TWh/year

Installing PV on all suitable roofs could generate around 6 TWh of electricity per year



Source: Canton of Zürich

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Ahead of the

LEG Curve



Build for the shift in multi-unit solar



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