

## PROSUMER HIGHLIGHTS FROM PORTUGAL

### Short facts as of 2019

- 914 MW of total PV installed (i.e. 89 W per capita)
- 49 TWh of annual electricity production (incl. 2.6% from PV)
- 23.5 Eurocents per kWh of total electricity price for a typical household
- There are no energy communities operating yet (not possible before January 2021).

### Best practices which have been identified

- Since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020, it is possible to work also with collective self-consumption. Until then, only singular self-consumption units were allowed. In January 2020, several regulatory documents were published, on inspection and certification rules (named RIC) as well as on technical and quality rules (named RTQ). In March 2020, the Energy Services Regulatory Authority (ERSE), also published the regulation for self-consumption (#266/2020). All relevant legislation and regulation is available in APESF's site <https://www.apesf.pt/index.php/apesf/legislacao-do-sector>.
- Electricity retailers buy the surplus energy at a low price, since the objective is to consume all the produced energy on site.
- In a household building, it is now possible to install collective self-consumption units with 51% of the votes of the property owners.
- The online tool SERUP eases the registration process for PV installations, without paper and little bureaucracy.
- Policy makers and other stakeholders are open to meet with the associations and take part in workshops (including events within the project PV-Prosumers4Grid).

### Important barriers which need to be addressed

- SERUP, the online tool that serves the request for all electric activities (self-consumption or production), has not been duly updated and all the sector is experiencing major operating and market difficulties.
- Building contractors and developers are more open to include renewable energy infrastructures when designing the buildings. Still, this does not apply to all type of buildings, and it is a practice more common for commercial buildings. The motivation is still financial, rather than environmental. There is still no legal or regulatory obligation to integrate renewable generation.
- The processes of marketing surplus energy produced by singular individuals is complicated.
- Metering of the surplus energy produced is complicated and expensive.

### Foreseeable path for overcoming barriers and developing the framework for prosuming

- The recently published legislation and regulation is implementing the EU Clean Energy Package.

Authors and contact information: APESF ([info@apesf.pt](mailto:info@apesf.pt)) & LNEG ([antonio.joyce@lneg.pt](mailto:antonio.joyce@lneg.pt))

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