

PROSUMER HIGHLIGHTS FROM SPAIN

Short facts as of 2019

- 8.8 GW of total PV installed (i.e. 190 W per capita)
- 261 TWh of annual electricity production, 37% from renewables (incl. 3.5% from PV)
- 24 Eurocents per kWh of total electricity price for a typical household
- Single-digit number of energy community models in operation (estimation)

Best practices which have been identified

- At the end of 2018, a new Royal Decree was published (15/18), in which the “sun tax” was removed. This fact propelled the development of self-consumption, included new possibilities of retribution of the exceed energy not self-consumed, as well as some simplification in the administrative procedures. It also allowed for the first time the development of collective self-consumption.
- The Royal Decree 244/2019, published some months after the 15/18, gives details on the technical, economical and administrative procedures for all the modalities and types of self-consumption.
- Since then, several documents related with operative and technical procedures related with self-consumption have been updated.
- The development of the capacity of self-consumption installed has grown exponentially due to the new regulatory framework and the dramatic reduction of PV costs.

Important barriers which need to be addressed

- Some administrative stages are still too long, complicated and differ between the regions.
- The law that establishes the rules for the approval (need of majorities, share of votes, etc.) of a decision in a shared property is dated on 1960 and it's not updated with the new legislation of PV self-consumption in Spain.
- The administrative procedures for the grid access are still very heterogeneous and depend on the DSO as well as the region (limited number of DSOs in Spain, very few private DSOs concentrate most of the consumers).
- A national strategy for self-consumption is needed to be developed, including objectives of nominal power to be installed per year.
- It is essential to re-adjust the distribution of charges and taxes on the electricity bill. 75% of the electricity bill is a fix term and it hinders the potential savings due to a self-consumption installation.

Foreseeable path for overcoming barriers and developing the framework for presuming

- Need to remove some administrative steps that are not necessary for a PV unit for self-consumption and to update some old legislation that has affection to the development of self-consumption.
- Need to change the distribution of charges and taxes on the electricity bill.

Authors and contact information: Paula Santos Ortiz, UNEF (dtecnica@unef.es) & Eduardo Román, Tecnalía (eduardo.roman@tecnalia.com)

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