POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS PARA A EFICIÊNCIA ENERGÉTICA E ENERGIAS RENOVÁVEIS EM PORTUGAL

Maria João Rodrigues

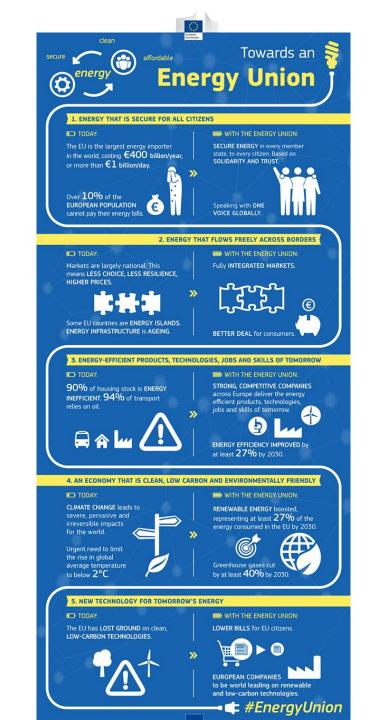




o contexto europeu instrumentos nacionais de planeamento as energias renováveis e o desafio do autoconsumo

o contexto europeu

união energia





TODAY:

Markets are largely national. This means LESS CHOICE, LESS RESILIENCE, HIGHER PRICES.



Some EU countries are ENERGY ISLANDS. ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE is AGEING.

with the energy union:

Fully INTEGRATED MARKETS.





TODAY:

90% of housing stock is ENERGY INEFFICIENT. 94% of transport relies on oil.









WITH THE ENERGY UNION:

STRONG, COMPETITIVE COMPANIES across Europe deliver the energy efficient products, technologies, jobs and skills of tomorrow.





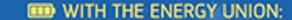
at least 27% by 2030.



TODAY:

CLIMATE CHANGE leads to severe, pervasive and irreversible impacts for the world.

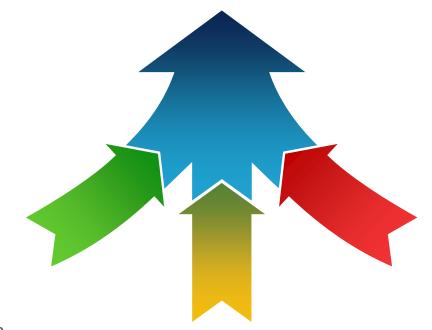
Urgent need to limit the rise in global average temperature to below 2°C.



representing at least 27% of the energy consumed in the EU by 2030.

Greenhouse gases cut by at least 40% by 2030.

REVOLUÇÃO SETOR ELETRICO?



consumo decrescente

eficiência energética

produção renovável local

produção intermitente

produção renovável local e centralizada

desenho mercados

integração geográfica

mercados diários e intradiários

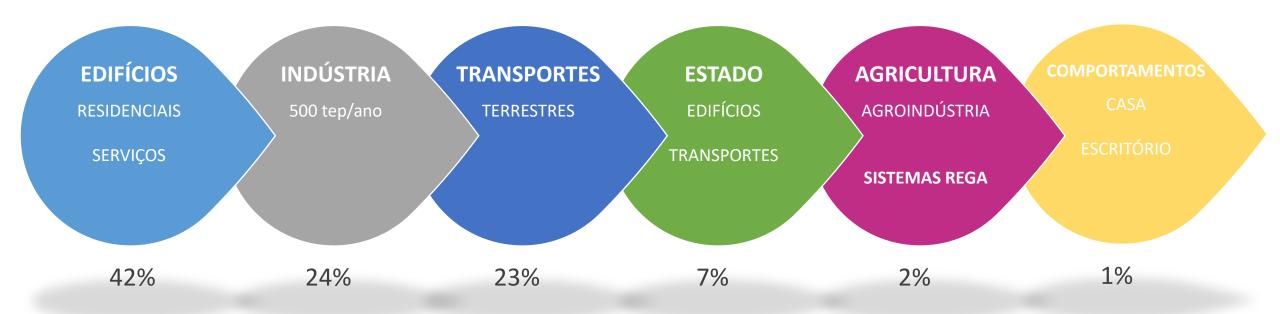
mercados de serviços sistema

instrumentos nacionais de planeamento

PNAEE plano nacional de ação para a eficiência energética

2013-2016

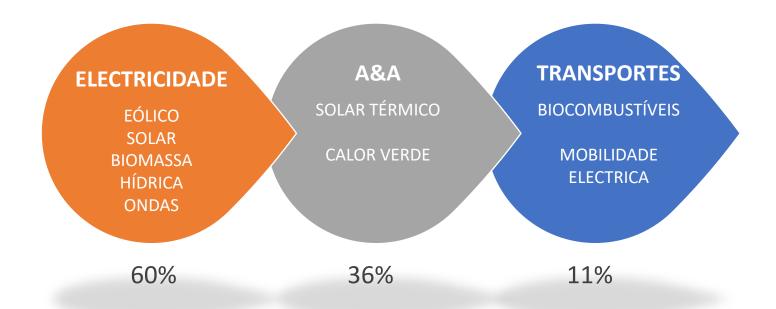
1,5 Mtep poupança

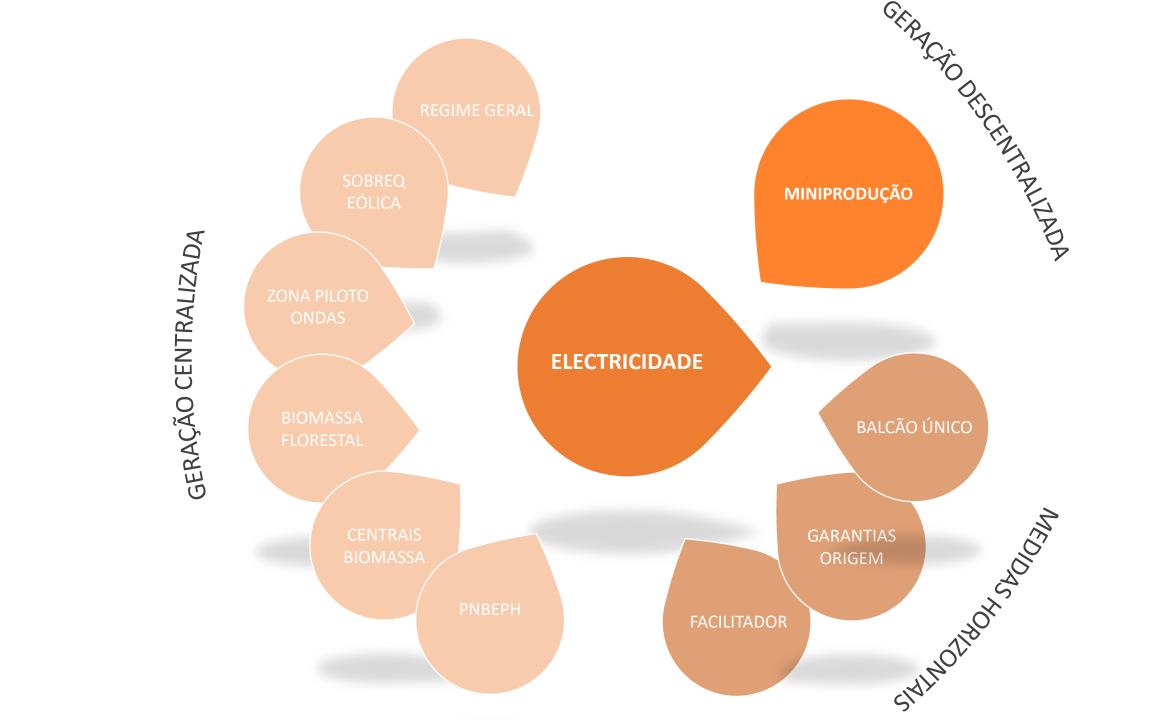


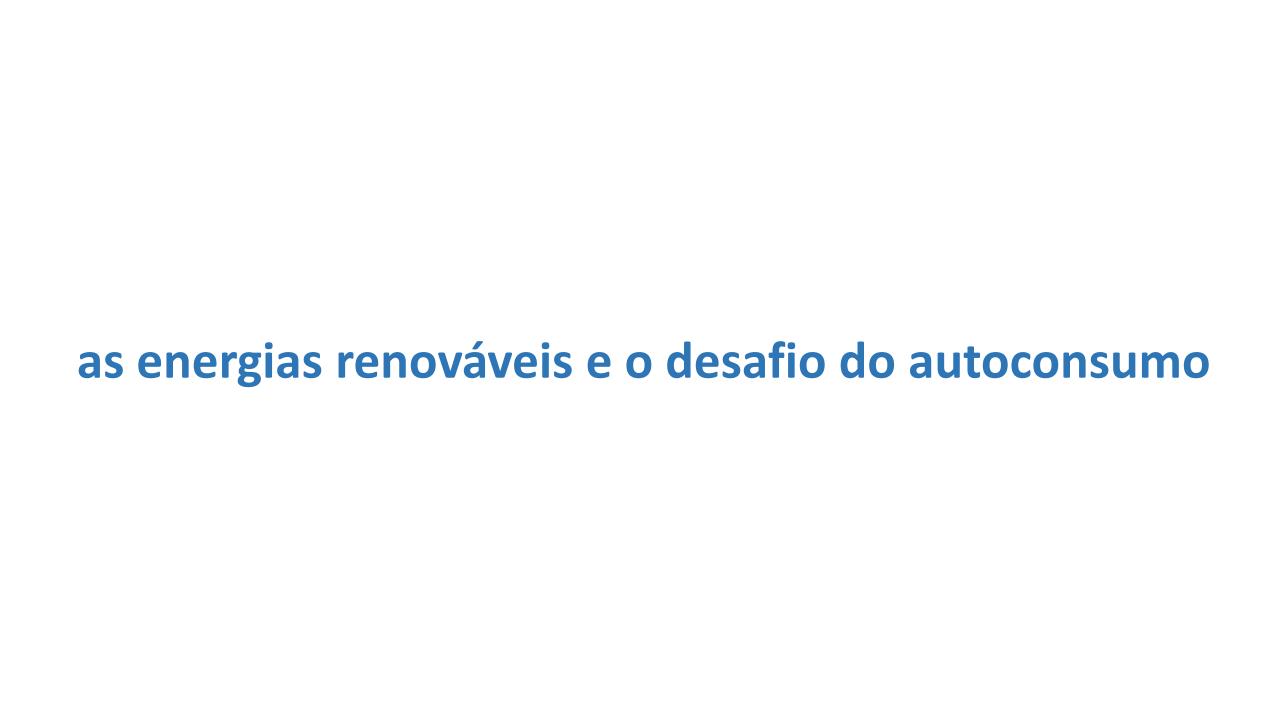
PNAER plano nacional de ação para as energias renováveis

2013-2020

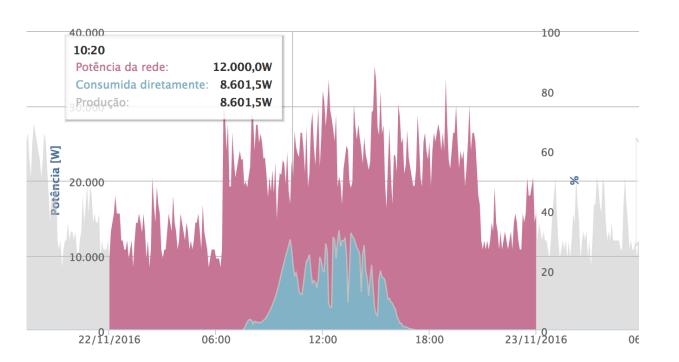
34,5% ER no consumo bruto de energia final

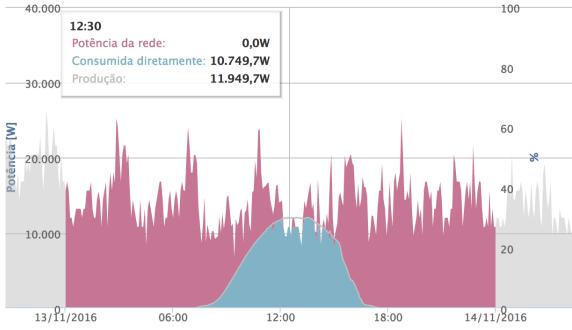






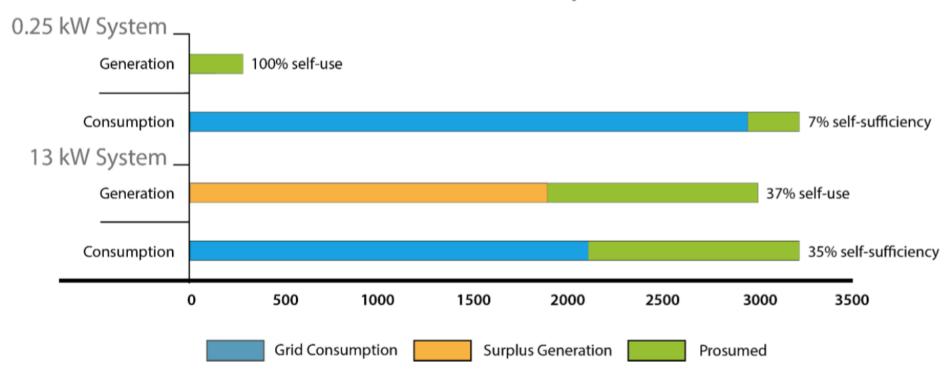
Self-consumption is a regulatory mechanism by which one or more electricity consumers are allowed to generate their own energy to partially or entirely cover their electricity needs. This installation may be connected to the public electricity grid for energy consumption or exporting excessive production

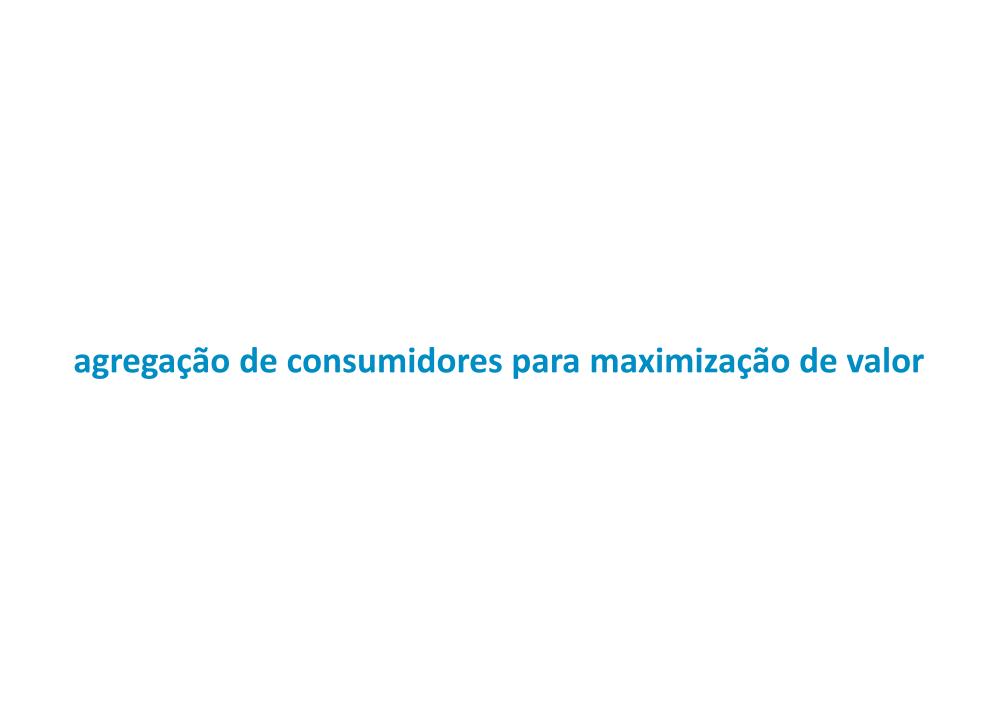






Self-Consumption ratio and Self-Sufficiency Residential example





BENEFITS OF PROSUMER AGGREGATION POLICY

MARKET EXPANSION **ECONOMIES OF SCALE** Lower system cost Lower soft costs **TECHNICAL ADVANTAGES ENERGY TRADING** Potential valorization of energy export **INNOVATION OPPORTUNITIES** Entrepreneurship opportunities Citizen engagement and support **DEMOCRATIZATION** DIGITALIZATION OF THE GRID

Virtual Metering Typologies categorizing different configurations

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1. Single entity	An entity transfers generation from one consumption point to offset electricity demand at its other consumption point(s)	Entity A Meter A	Entity A Meter A, B, etc	Transfer	Aggregate net-metering
2. Third party	An entity sells exported generation to separate entity(s)	Entity A Meter A	Entity B Meter B, C, etc	Transfer or sale	Virtual net-metering
3. Community group	A collectively owned or third party owned generator transfers exported generation to shareholders	Entity A Meter A (collectively owned or by a third party)	Entity B, C Meter B, C, etc	Transfer or sale	Virtual net-metering; Shared generation
4. Retail aggregation	Multiple entities trade exported generation to an ag- gregator that resales it to multi- ple consumers	Entity A, B, C, etc Meter A, B, C, etc	Entity X, Y, Z, etc Meter X, Y, Z, etc	Transfer or sale	Virtual net-metering; Virtual power stations
	Description	Generator	Consumer	Energy	Examples

trade

OBRIGADA PELA ATENÇÃO!

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