



Self-consumption vs Small grid feed-in

Comparison between two forms of decentralized production of electric energy

	Self-consumption	Small grid feed-in
Production activity and source	Energy production by the production unit from a renewable or non-renewable source, with or without access to public electric power service grid (RESP) and with preferential energy injection into the consumption installation. Any instant production surplus may be fed into the grid, if applicable.	Energy production from a renewable source, based on only one production technology with injection of the entire electric energy into the grid. Small grid feed-in maintains the overall traits of previous legislation regarding <i>Mini</i> and <i>Micro</i> production and provides a single legal framework.
Power limits	Connection power is under or equal to 100% of the contracted power of the consumption installation. Installed power must not be more than twice the connection power.	Connection power is under or equal to 100% of the contracted power of the consumption installation, up to a maximum connection power of 250 kW.
Production criteria	The self-consumption unit's (UPAC) size must be designed to converge the produced and consumed energy. Instant excess power can be sold to the last recourse supplier (CUR).	Energy that is consumed at the consumption installation has to be above or equal to 50% of the produced energy. The entire energy production is sold to the last recourse supplier (CUR).
Producer and installation site	The consumer may install a self-consumption unit for each electric installation in use and consume the energy generated by the unit, as well as feed any excess energy into the grid. The production unit (UP) is installed at the same site that is served by the consumption unit. Several production units may be registered by the same producer, as long as each consumption unit is associated with only one production unit.	For single consumers, condominiums or other entities that are legally authorized by the owner of the electrical energy supply contract of the consumption installation. The production unit (UP) is installed at the same site that is served by the consumption unit. Several production units may be registered by the same producer, as long as each consumption unit is associated with only one production unit.
Quota	No quota.	Annual quota of 20 MW.

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Remuneration and compensation	<p>Remuneration of the electricity produced by the self-consumption unit (UPAC) and fed to the grid is calculated as follows:</p> $R_{UPAC,m} = E_{supplied,m} \times OMIE_m \times 0,9$ <p>where</p> <p>$R_{UPAC,m}$ - Remuneration in month m in €</p> <p>$E_{supplied,m}$ - Energy supplied in month m in kWh</p> <p>$OMIE_m$ - Simple arithmetic average of the closing price of the Iberian Energy Market Operator (OMIE) for Portugal in month m in €/kWh</p> <p>The contract with the last recourse supplier will have a maximum duration of 10 years, renewable for 5 year periods. UPACs with connected power above 1,5 kW and which are connected to the grid, will pay a fixed monthly compensation during the first 10 years after acquiring the exploration certificate.</p>	<p>The tariff is allocated according to a bidding model in which competitors offer a discount on the reference tariff, which is determined by legislation and within the following categories:</p> <p>Category I: Single installation of a Small grid feed-in unit (UPP).</p> <p>Category II: UPP associated with a consumption site having a plug socket for charging electric vehicles or owners or renters of electric vehicles.</p> <p>Category III: UPP associated with a consumption site having a solar thermal collector with a minimum usable surface of at least 2 m².</p> <p>The applicable tariff corresponds to the highest value obtained through the largest discount offers made to the reference tariff. The tariff changes according to the primary energy used and will be valid for a 15 year period, starting from the first day the electrical energy is supplied.</p>					
Counter	For all UPACs connected to the grid and with an installed power above 1,5 kW, a counter for the electricity produced and electricity injected into the grid is mandatory.	A counter for the electricity that is fed into the grid is mandatory.					
Licensing procedure		No prior control necessary	Mere prior communication	Prior registration	Exploration certificate	Production license	Exploration license
	UPP			X	X		
	UPAC $P_{inst} \leq 200 W$	X					
	UPAC $P_{inst} > 200 W$ and $P_{inst} \leq 1,5 kW$, grid-connected		X				
	UPAC $P_{inst} \leq 1,5 kW$ when the producer wants to feed non-consumed energy into the grid			X	X		
	UPAC $P_{inst} > 1,5 kW$ and $P_{inst} \leq 1 MW$, grid-connected			X	X		
	UPAC $P_{inst} > 1 MW$					X	X
	UPAC without grid-connection		X				
UPAC without grid-connection, using renewable energy sources and wanting to trade guarantees of origin				X	X		

Note: This comparison is only an abstract, based on Decreto-Lei n.º 153/2014.

FF Solar cannot be held liable for this information.

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