Abstract

COP22 called for political commitment to combat climate change by using low-carbon energy sources. The European Commission recognises that industrial and domestic sectors have the possibility of consuming their own electricity, due to the level of development and innovation of most Member States.

The rise in electricity prices, together with the decrease in the cost of renewable generation technologies, results in estimations foreseeing up to a 75% increase of the self-consumption rate in European households.

However, the lack of regulation on this issue at European level has derived in different regulations being approved across Member States. In Spain, Royal Decree 900/2015 has been considered too restrictive, in the sense of precluding the financial feasibility of self-consumption systems’ deployment, whereas other European countries with poorer renewable energy resources are experiencing a higher growth in this field.

Research Question

What regulatory approaches should be adopted in Spain in order to foster power self-consumption among domestic customers?

Objectives

The objective is to analyse the current situation associated to power self-consumption both at European and national level, in order to develop regulatory proposals that help fostering its development and use among domestic customers in Spain, ensuring the economic feasibility of the power sector.