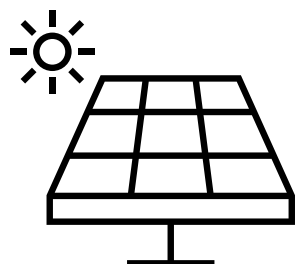
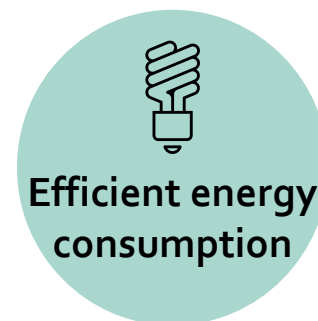




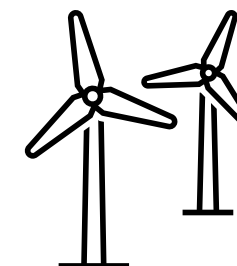
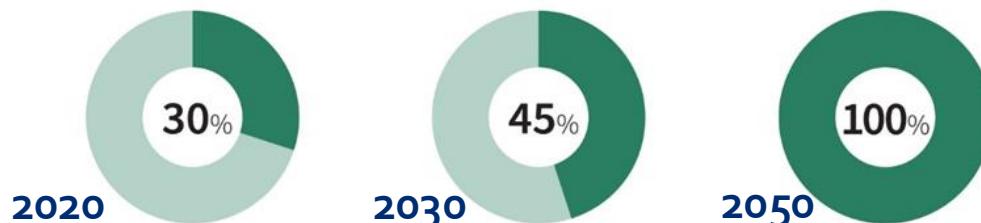
# **ELECTRICITY PROSUMERS: REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT IN LITHUANIA**

**JELENA DILIENĖ, MEMBER OF THE BOARD  
NATIONAL ENERGY REGULATORY COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA**

# LITHUANIAN ENERGY INDEPENDENCE STRATEGY: GOALS AND DIRECTIONS



## RES SHARE IN THE FINAL ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

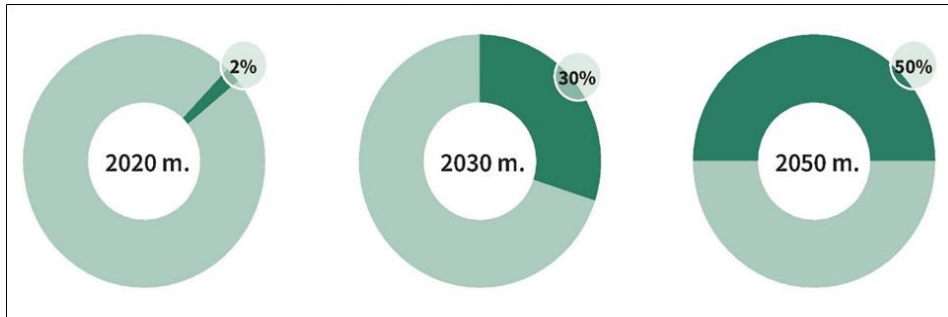


2020 → 2025 → 2030 → 2050

RES ENERGY CONSUMPTION			
22,2% (2,441 TWH)	38% (3 TWH)	45% (5 TWH)	100 (7 TWH)

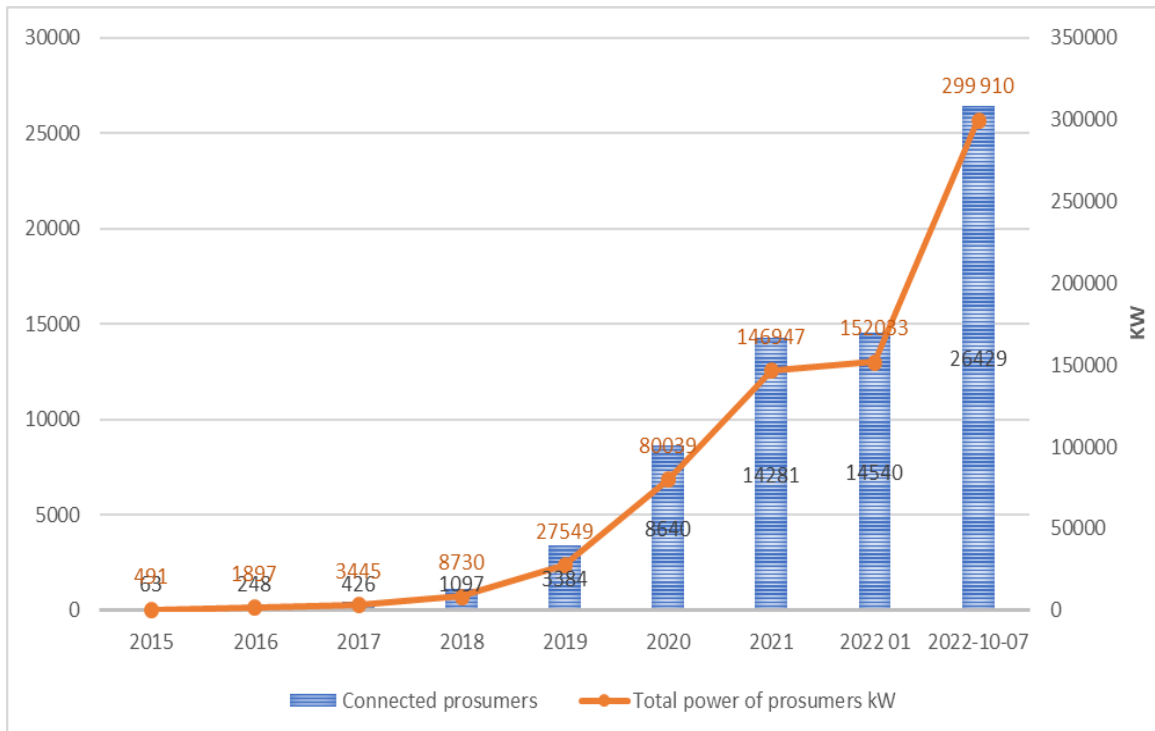
# PROSUMERS: REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

## THE PLANNED SHARE OF PROSUMERS COMPARED TO ALL CONSUMERS



## MAIN ACTORS

- NERC
- Ministry of Energy
- The Environmental Projects Management Agency
  - Distribution system operator (ESO)
  - Stakeholders



2022: 26 429 prosumers with a total installed capacity of 299 910 KW

7 997 remote prosumers with a total installed capacity of 52 452 kW

# PROSUMERS: FACTS AND FIGURES

---



Can be both natural and legal persons



Remoted and non-remoted prosumers



Can store the generated electricity, feeding it into the grid for subsequent consumption



Pays the price of using the grid; does not pay the PSO, the share of transmission service price



Maximum generating capacity of the Prosumer installation - remote - unlimited, non-remote – no more than the permitted consumption capacity



Financial support measures (support funds, financial incentives)

**2015:** 63 prosumers, 0,5 MW capacity

**2021:** 26 429 prosumers, 299 910 kW capacity

# PROSUMERS: TARIFFICATION

---



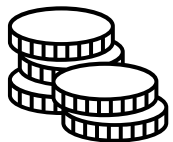
**For household prosumers** – the price for access to the electricity grid is set by the NERC

The aim is to cover the reasonable costs (RC) incurred by the DSO. Options:

1. **Per 1 kWh of recovered volume (EUR/kWh)** =  $RC / \text{Recovered volume}$
2. **Per 1 kWh of installed capacity of the power plant (EUR/kW/month)** =  $RC / \text{Forecasted capacity}$
3. **Settlement of the volume of electricity (%)** = for the principle: value of electricity volume (average market price + electricity component of transmission service) = RC
4. Equal to the **chosen transfer service tariff**

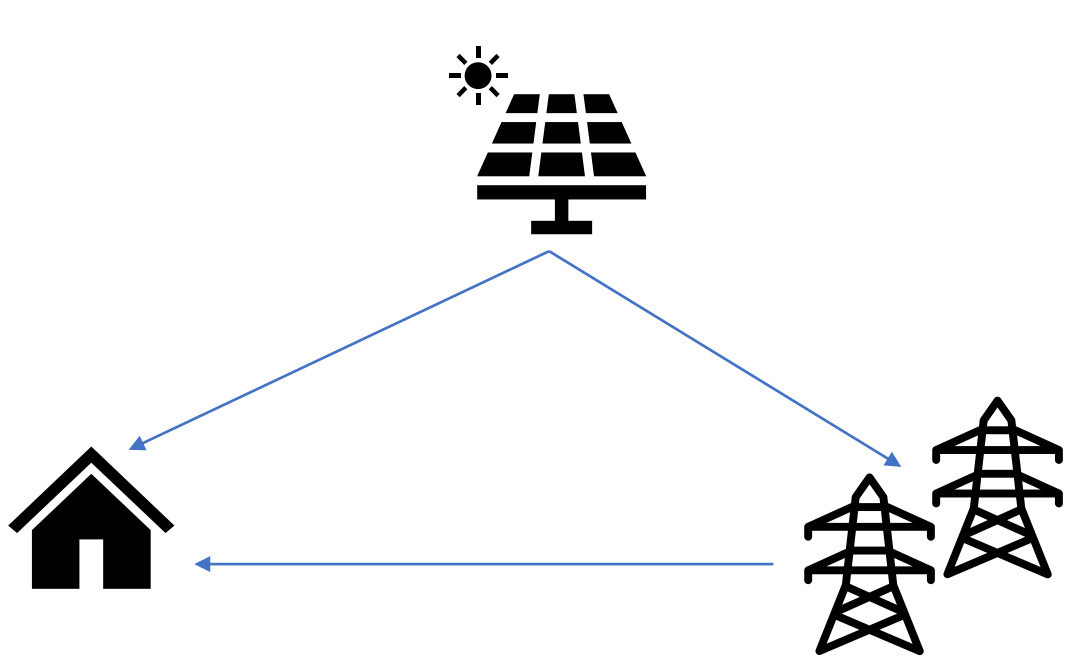


**For non-household (commercial) prosumers** – equal to the **tariff of the selected transfer service**



payback period for a 5 kW power plant with a consumption of about 5000 kWh per 1 year is 2-3 years.

## The model of remoted prosumers in LT exists from 2019:



Power plants may be constructed, installed and operated by other persons while remoted prosumers only own or otherwise use them



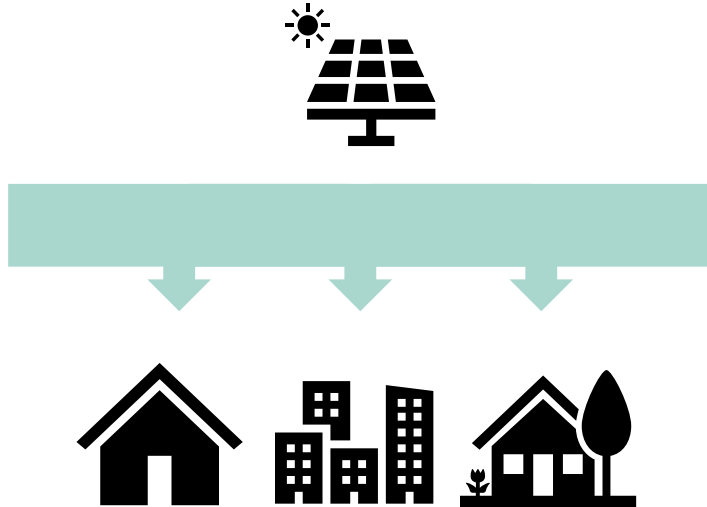
The power plant may be geographically remote from the prosumer's consumption facility



DSO operates virtual net-metering system for remoted prosumers and energy suppliers

# PROSUMERS: CURRENT CHANGES/2023

---



Cutting the red tape for permissions: the obligation to issue the NERC's permission for prosumers is abolished (regardless of capacity, does not apply to remoted solar farms)

The power plant will be able to be assigned to multiple consumption facilities (the power plant is assigned according to the generating capacity)

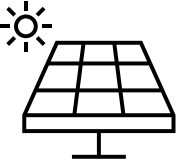
The prosumers will be able to assign the generated electricity to several electricity consumption sites



In July, the package of Energy law amendments (the Breakthrough Package) was adopted with more flexibility for prosumers

# PROSUMERS: CURRENT CHANGES/2023

---



Storage period: 2 years from 1 April to 31 March

At the end of the storage period, **the electricity supplied and not consumed by the prosumers shall be remunerated by the suppliers to the prosumers at the agreed price.**

In the case of guaranteed supply, the price is calculated in accordance with the procedure established by the NERC

In case of a **change of supplier by a prosumer** – prosumers may choose whether to transfer the stored electricity to the new supplier or to be compensated by the supplier at the price calculated in accordance with the procedure established by the Ministry of Energy

Payback period: 5 kW/5000 kWh/1 year – 2/3 years



# CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVE

---

## WHY?

- Investment in local generation
- Climate change mitigation
- Reduction of the country's dependency on imported electricity
- Boosting the innovation and competitiveness

## HOW?

- Adapted legislation
- Financement measures
- Pricing
- Cutting the red tape

PROSUMERS 

NET-BILLING 

ACTIVE CONSUMERS 