



Unlocking further solar potential on buildings

17 November 2022
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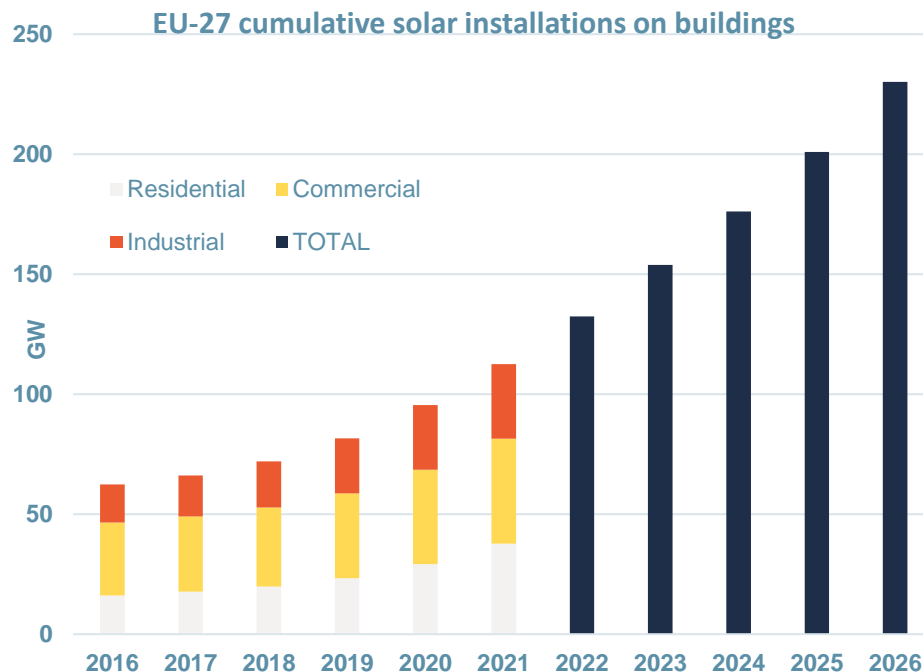
**SolarPower
Europe**

We are at the beginning of exponential growth projections

Cumulative installed capacity is set to almost double from ≈ 130 GW (2022) to ≈ 230 GW (2026)

Numbers for 2022 suggest that the market has been underestimated, in particular, solar installations on buildings

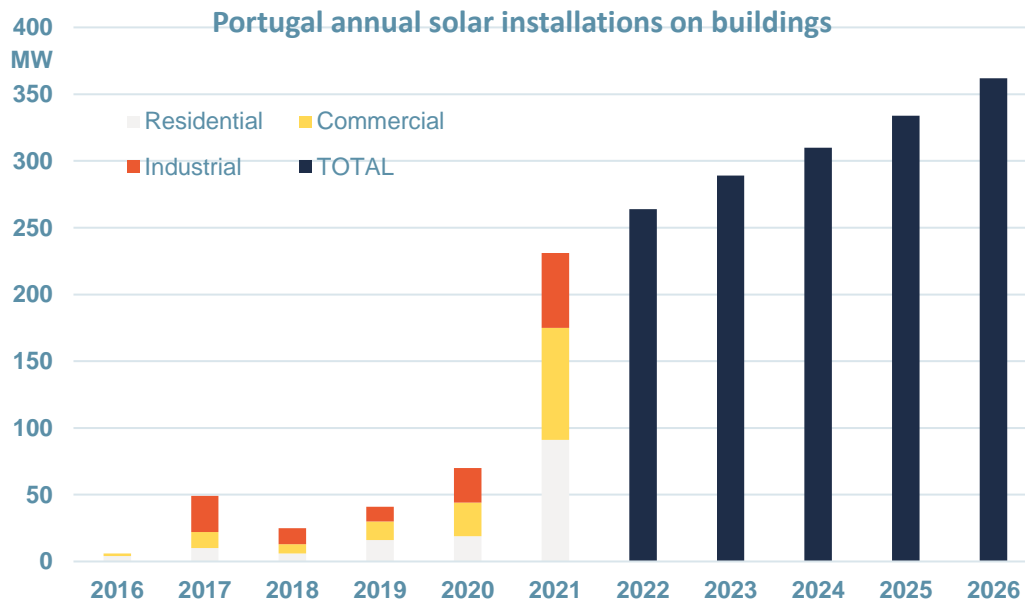
Solar on buildings still represents more than half of all deployed solar



Portugal: Market forecasts predict 7 – 8 % growth

Annual installations set to stay on a high level

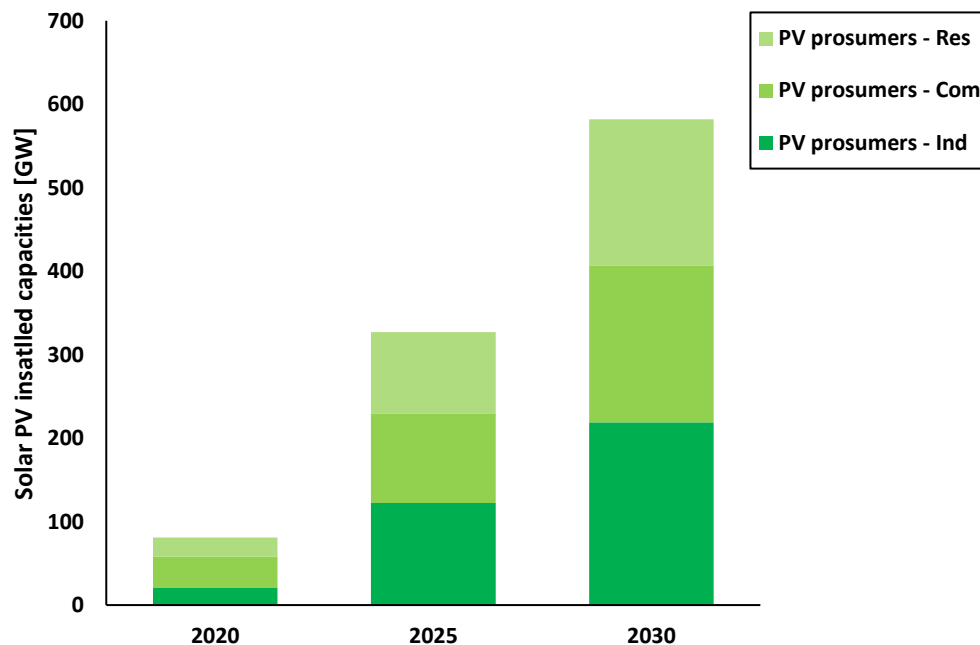
- Installed capacity is set to double from 868 MW (2022) to 2164 MW (2026)
- Portugal: 232 W / Capita
DE, NL, BE, DK, LX: > 600 W / Capita



However, the potential is even bigger

Building solar represents a huge potential

- JRC: we could power $\frac{1}{4}$ of EU electricity consumption with rooftops
- No large-scale installations on un-sealed land needed
- **Highest public acceptance among all energy carriers**



We can install +400 GWdc of rooftop solar PV in the EU by 2030. 2/3 of the potential is commercial and industrial solar (10 kW – 1 MW)

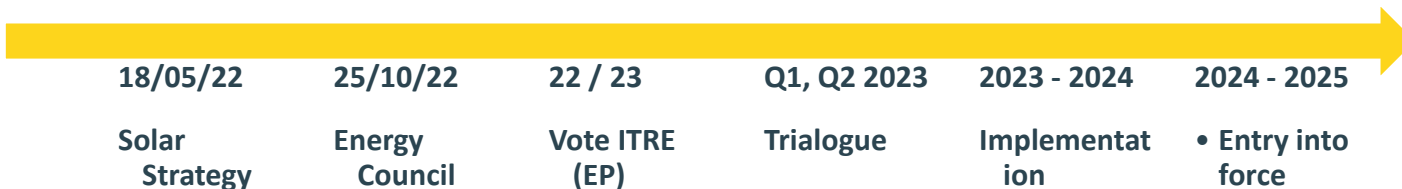
The EU Solar Rooftops Initiative

Solar standard in article 9a of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD):

- **New buildings** shall be equipped with solar by 2027 / 2030
- **Renovated buildings (non-residential and / or residential)** equipped with solar by 2028
- **Potentially retrofit some existing non-residential buildings**

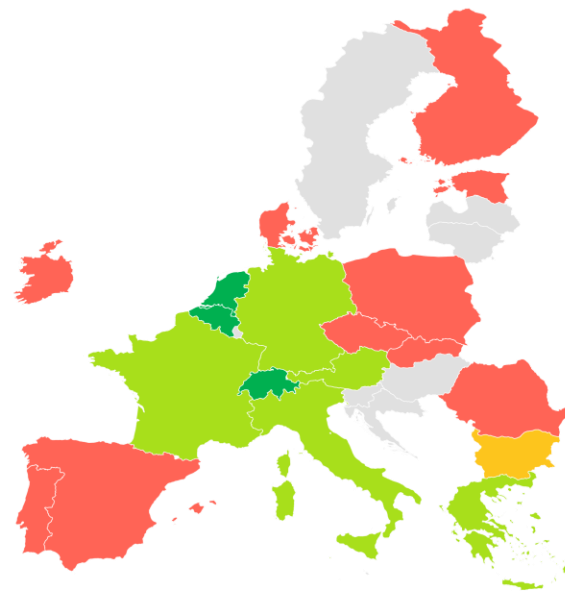
Further elements:

- Max permitting time: 3 months
- One energy community per municipality by 2025



9 EU countries already have solar mandates

1. **Belgium (Flanders), the Netherlands, and Switzerland have provisions to retrofit existing buildings.** In 7 countries a standard on renovated buildings applies, and in 9 countries on new buildings. Most standards come into effect within the next two years.
2. **Exemption criteria and required sizes of installations have a significant impact on the scope.** They vary widely, reflecting the diversity of Europe's building stock, solar irradiation, and regulatory frameworks.
3. **For buildings that are not suitable for solar installations, an investment in renewables nearby is in some cases permitted as an alternative.**



We must address remaining barriers

1. **Increase grid capacity** with short- and long-term solutions
2. **Remove barriers to third-party investment** and collective self-consumption
3. **Increase the labour force** while maintaining sufficient qualification
4. **Easier, quicker, and streamlined permitting and grid connection procedures**

Enablers
for grid
integration

Unlock
financing
models

Easier and
streamlined
permitting
procedures

Find the
labour
force



'22 PORTUGAL RENEWABLE ENERGY SUMMIT



Obrigado!
Thank you!



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