

Article 21
Renewable self-consumers

1a. Member States shall ensure that consumers are entitled to become renewable self-consumers, subject to the provisions of this Article.

1. Member States shall ensure that renewable self-consumers, individually or through aggregators, are entitled to:

(a) generate renewable energy, including for their own consumption, store and sell their excess production of renewable electricity, including through power purchase agreements, electricity suppliers and peer-to-peer trading arrangements, without being subject:

i) in relation to the electricity they consume from or inject into the grid, to discriminatory or disproportionate procedures and charges and to network charges that are not cost-reflective;

ii) in relation to their self-generated renewable electricity which remains within their premises, to discriminatory or disproportionate procedures and any charge or fee;

(b) install and operate electricity storage systems combined with installations generating renewable electricity for self-consumption without liability for any double charge, including grid fees for stored electricity which remains within their premises;

(c) maintain their rights and obligations as final consumers;

(e) receive a remuneration, including where applicable through support schemes, for the self-generated renewable electricity they feed into the grid which reflects the market value and may take into account the long-term value of the electricity fed in to the grid, the environment and society.

1-bis. Member States may apply non-discriminatory and proportionate charges and fees to renewable self-consumers, in relation to their self-generated renewable electricity which remains within their premises in the following cases:

(a) if the electricity produced by the self-consumer is effectively supported via support schemes, only to the extent that the economic viability of the project and incentive effect of such support are not undermined; or

(b) starting from December 2026, if the overall share of self-consumption installations exceeds 8% of a Member states total electricity capacity installed, the national regulatory authority may perform a cost-benefit analysis through an open, transparent and participatory process and if the result of this analysis demonstrates that the provision set out in paragraph 1(a)(ii) resulted in significant disproportionate burden on the long-term financial sustainability of the electric system or creates an incentive exceeding what it is objectively needed to achieve cost-effective deployment of renewable energy, and that such impact could not be minimised by taking other reasonable actions; or

(c) if the electricity is produced in installations above 30 kW of total installed capacity.

2. Member States shall ensure that renewable self-consumers located in the same building, including multi-apartment blocks, are entitled to engage jointly in activities set out in paragraph 1 and are allowed to arrange sharing of renewable energy that is produced on their site or sites between themselves, without prejudice to applicable grid costs and other relevant charges, levies and taxes to each renewable self-consumer if applicable. Member States may differentiate between renewable self-consumers and jointly acting renewable self-consumers. Any different treatment towards consumers participating in joint self-consumption shall be proportionate and duly justified.

3. If subject to the instructions of the renewable self-consumer, the renewable self-consumer's installation may be owned by a third party or it may be managed by a third party for installation, operation, including metering, and maintenance. The third party shall not be considered a renewable self-consumer itself.

4. Member States shall put in place an enabling framework to promote and facilitate the development of renewable self-consumption based on an assessment of the existing unjustified barriers to and the potential of renewable self-consumption in their territories and energy networks. That enabling framework shall, inter alia:

(a) address accessibility of self-consumption to all final customers, including those in low-income or vulnerable households;

(b) address unjustified barriers to the financing of projects in the market and measures to facilitate access to finance;

(c) address other possible unjustified regulatory barriers to renewable self-consumption, including for tenants

(d) address incentives to building owners to create opportunities for self-consumption, including for tenants;

(e) grant self-consumers for self-generated renewable electricity they feed into the grid, non-discriminatory access to relevant support schemes in place as well as all electricity market segments,

(f) ensure that renewable self-consumers contribute in an adequate and balanced way to the overall cost sharing of the system when electricity is injected into the grid.

Member States shall include a summary of the policies and measures under the enabling framework and an assessment of their implementation respectively in their integrated national energy and climate plans and in their progress reports pursuant to Regulation ... of the European Parliament and of the Council [on the Governance of the Energy Union, 2016/0375(COD)].

This Article shall be without prejudice to Article 107 and 108 TFEU.