# WHAT DRIVES THE ENERGY CHOICES TO BECOME A PROSUMER?

## **Pros**

### Cons



#### Personal economy

SAVING MONEY BY REDUCING OWN ELECTRIC BILLS.



#### High cost

THE INITIAL COST OF PURCHASING A SOLAR SYSTEM IS HIGH.
THIS INCLUDES PAYING FOR SOLAR PANELS, INVERTERS,
BATTERIES, WIRING, AND INSTALLATION.



#### LOW MAINTENANCE COSTS

AFTER COVERING THE INITIAL COST OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM, YOU CAN EXPECT VERY LITTLE SPENDING ON MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR WORK.



#### WEATHER DEPENDENT

SOLAR PANELS ARE DEPENDENT ON SUNLIGHT TO EFFECTIVELY GATHER SOLAR ENERGY, AND THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM DROPS DURING CLOUDY AND RAINY DAYS.



#### INDEPENDENCE

SOLAR ENERGY CAN BE USED TO PRODUCE ELECTRICITY IN AREAS WITHOUT ACCESS TO THE ENERGY GRID.



### EXPENSIVE SOLAR ENERGY STORAGES

SOLAR ENERGY HAS TO BE USED RIGHT AWAY, OR IT CAN BE STORED IN LARGE BATTERIES AND USED AT NIGHT, BUT IT IS QUITE EXPENSIVE.



#### **ENVIRONMENT BENEFITS**

Solar panels and windmills create clean, renewable power from the sun and wind that contribute to the environment. Alternatives to fossil fuels reduce carbon footprint.



#### **USE OF SOME SPACE**

SOLAR PV PANELS REQUIRE A LOT OF SPACE, AND SOME ROOFS ARE NOT BIG ENOUGH TO FIT THE NUMBER OF SOLAR PANELS. THE MORE ELECTRICITY YOU WANT TO PRODUCE, THE MORE SOLAR PANELS YOU WILL NEED, AS YOU WANT TO COLLECT AS MUCH SUNLIGHT AS POSSIBLE.



#### **DIVERSE APPLICATIONS**

SOLAR ENERGY CAN BE INTEGRATED INTO THE MATERIALS USED FOR BUILDINGS OR INSTALLED ON THE GROUND.



#### GOVERNMENTAL BOTTLENECKS

Unclear and unpredictable governmental policy to stimulate prosumers.