

PROS

WHAT DRIVES THE ENERGY CONSUMERS' BEHAVIOUR?

CONS

CURRENT LEGISLATION DEFINES THE PRIORITY OF MODERNIZATION OF HEAT SUPPLY SPHERE

AVAILABLE STATE AND LOCAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES, GRANTS AND AFFORDABLE BANK LOANS

CLEAR COMPOSITE OF ENERGY AND UTILITY BILLS WITH ECONOMY-BASED PRICES

AVAILABLE NEW ENERGY SAVING TECHNOLOGIES AND DESIRE TO BE UP TO DATE WITH THEM

A WISH TO REACH AUTONOMY OF HEATING THAT NEEDS AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIES, FUELS AND REGULATORY PERMISSIONS

ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL CONSULTING AND INFORMATION CENTRES TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON NEW SAVING TECHNOLOGIES AND MECHANISMS

SUCCESS STORIES OF APPLYING ENERGY SAVING TECHNOLOGIES AND MECHANISMS

LONGSTANDING INFORMATION CAMPAIGN TO STIMULATE ENERGY SAVING IN HOUSEHOLDS

ESTABLISHMENT OF CONDOMINIUMS – ASSOCIATIONS OF OWNERS OF MULTI-APARTMENT HOUSES, ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COMMON PROPERTY RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ESCO THROUGH GOVERNMENTAL CREDITS TO THEM FOR REALIZATION OF ENERGY SAVING PROJECTS

ABSENCE OF CLEAR AND WELL-COORDINATED STATE POLICY TO INFORM THE POPULATION ABOUT ENERGY-EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGIES

LACK OF QUALITATIVE OR AVAILABLE (NOT EXPENSIVE) REGULATORS, METERING APPARATUS, INDIVIDUAL REGULATION UNITS AND ENERGY SAVING MATERIALS

UNCONTROLLED RELATIONS IN THE CHAIN CONSUMER - HEATING SERVICE PROVIDER – STATE

SUBSIDIES (UNMONETIZED) FOR ENERGY RESOURCES AND HEATING/ELECTRICITY TARIFFS

LACK OF WISH FOR CHANGES, EVEN POSITIVE ONES

UNJUSTIFIABLY LOW PRICES ON THERMAL ENERGY RESOURCES

LACK OF APPROPRIATE ATTENTION AND SUPPORT, INCLUDING FINANCIAL, FROM NATIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

POOR STATE OF HEATING TRANSMITTING SYSTEMS – LOSSES OF THERMAL ENERGY THERE DIS-STIMULATE CONSUMERS TO SAVE

LACK OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RELEVANT EE INVESTMENT PROJECTS

LOW LEVEL OF PROVIDED HEATING SERVICES – UNFAIR PROVIDERS ARE NOT INTERESTED IN USING NEW TECHNOLOGIES THAT RESULTS IN CONSUMERS' HIGHER BILLS

WHAT DRIVES THE ENERGY CHOICES TO BECOME A PROSUMER?

PROS



PERSONAL ECONOMY

SAVING MONEY BY REDUCING OWN ELECTRIC BILLS.



LOW MAINTENANCE COSTS

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



INDEPENDENCE

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



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.



DIVERSE APPLICATIONS

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

CONS



HIGH COST

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



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.



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.



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.



GOVERNMENTAL BOTTLENECKS

UNCLEAR AND UNPREDICTABLE GOVERNMENTAL POLICY TO STIMULATE PROSUMERS.