

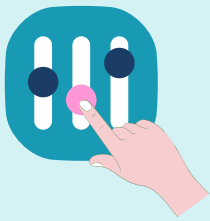
# REMOVING BARRIERS TO DEMAND RESPONSE AND OTHER DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCES

## 2023 MARKET MONITORING REPORT

### FLEXIBILITY

is the ability of energy resources and consumers to adjust their consumption or production in response to price signals, or to provide services to grid operators.

CONSUMPTION

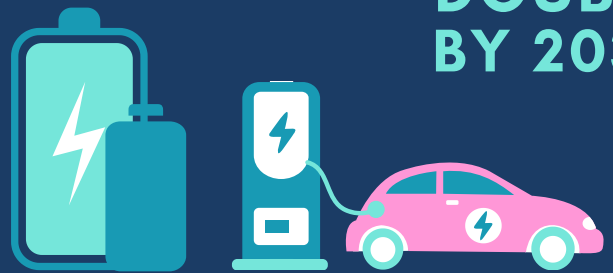


GENERATION



Flexibility in the EU power system needs to almost

**DOUBLE  
BY 2030**



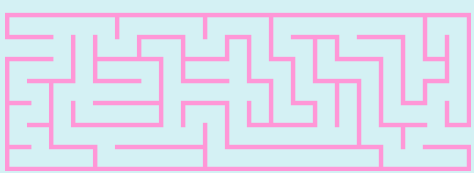
Key solutions: demand response, energy storage, and distributed generation.

### MANY BARRIERS PERSIST

in Member States, preventing consumers and distributed energy resources from providing much needed flexibility.



Many Member States lack a proper **LEGAL FRAMEWORK** to allow consumers and new actors (e.g., aggregators, active customers or citizen energy communities) engage in electricity markets and help system operators to solve imbalances and network congestions.



Many requirements on demand response and small and new actors who wish to participate in many electricity markets and system operation services are still very onerous.

Many consumers lack:

- smart meters,
- retail electricity contracts with price signals,
- incentives to adapt their consumption and provide demand response.



Cushioning retail electricity prices often dampens the

### PRICE SIGNAL

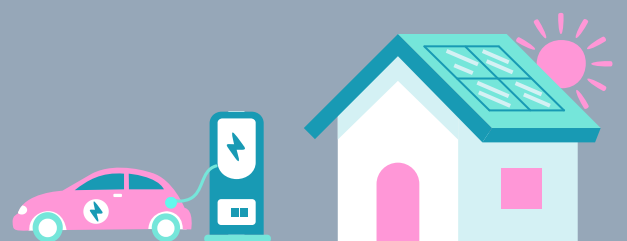
needed to activate demand response.



Removing these barriers would enable consumers and small players to

### PROVIDE FLEXIBILITY

(e.g. via electric vehicles, storage, rooftop solar) in support of Europe's climate and energy goals.



Check out ACER's 'to-do list' for Member States to remove the barriers that are holding back demand response and distributed energy resources in their countries.

