



**Ministério da Indústria,
Comércio e Energia**

Direção Nacional de Indústria, Comércio e Energia

XI SIMPÓSIUM GERMANO-CABO-VERDIANO DE ENERGIA

25 de novembro 2025, Cidade da Praia

“Fornecimento Energético Sustentável: Foco Minigrids, Autoconsumo e Comunidades Energéticas para Comércio, Indústria e Agricultura”

Rito Évora
DNICE



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The National Program for Energy Sustainability (NPES II)

Renewable Energy Development

Investments in Strategic Infrastructure

Energy Market Reform

Promotion of Energy Efficiency

Inclusion and Gender Equity

Promotion of Entrepreneurship and R&D

Institutional Strengthening and Improvement
in Business Environment

Ongoing Projects

52 MW



Eólico



Solar

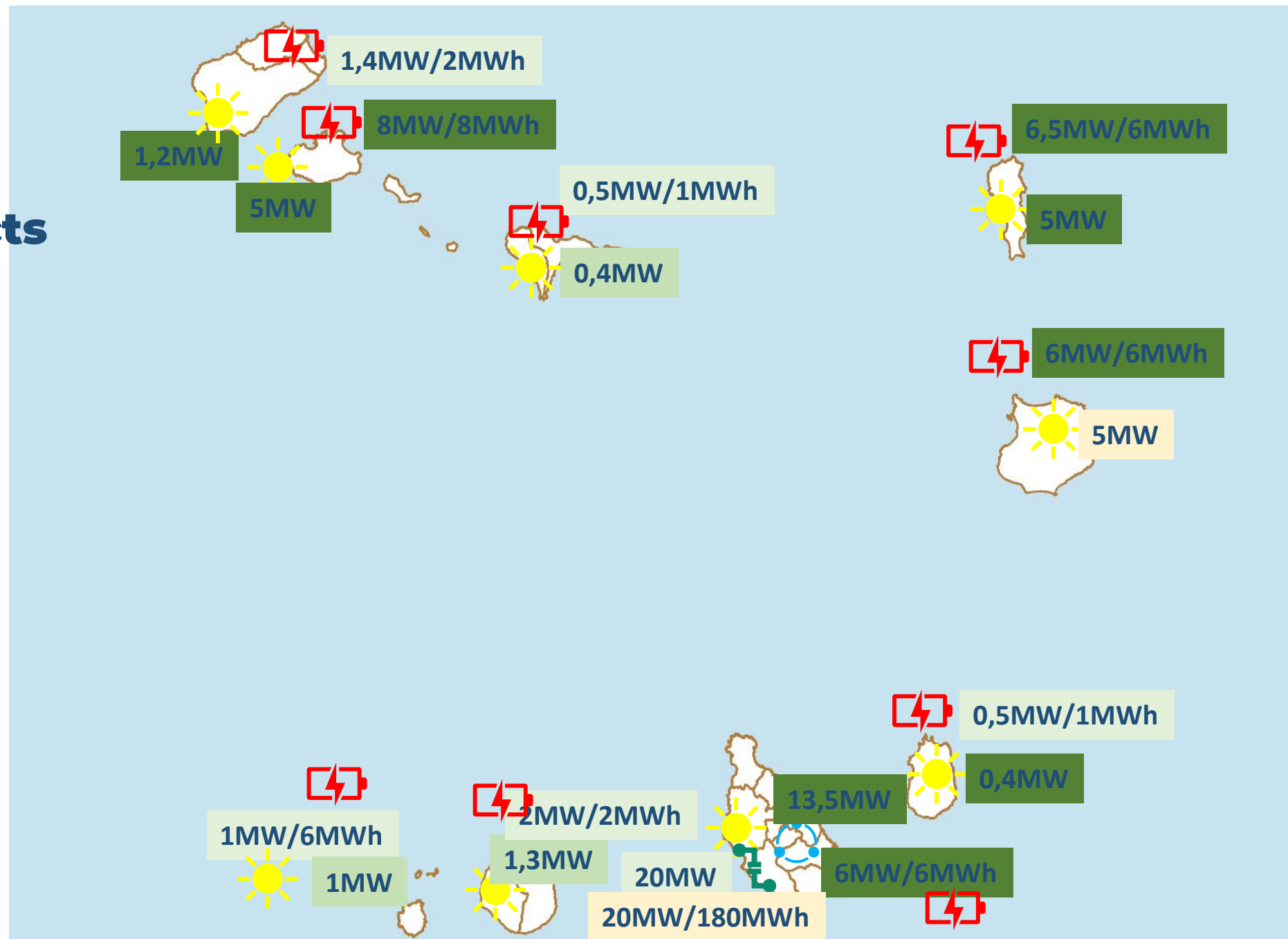
52 MW/218 MWh



BESS



Pumped Storage



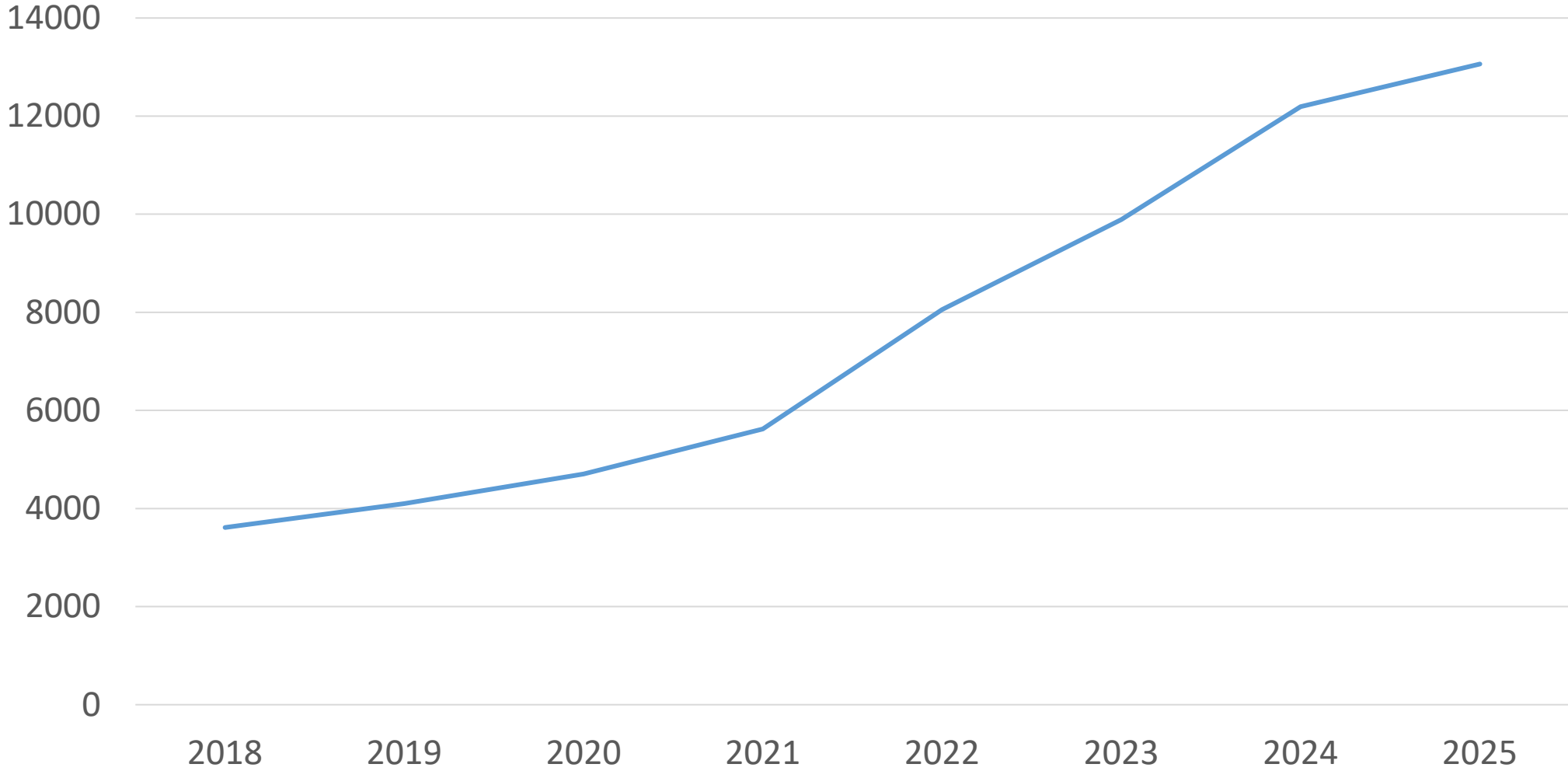
Auto-Generation (kWp)

Rótulos de Linha	2017	2019	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total Geral
Maio					292		292
Boa Vista		1 035	513	1 856	450		3 855
Brava					387		387
Sal	1 316	1 057	1 629	300	1 927	1 593	7 822
Santiago				812	1 275	293	2 380
Santo Antão						1 238	1 238
São Vicente		2 700					2 700
Total Geral	1 316	1 057	5 364	1 625	5 738	3 574	18 674

Micro-Generation

13,5 MW in September 2025

Registered Microgeneration Capacity (kWp)



Mini-grids

New regulation approved to enhance the sustainability of the projects implementation:

Resolução n.º 97/2025 Regulamento de Concessão da Gestão e Operação de Sistemas Autónomos com base em Energias Renováveis.

Energy Communities

- Energy communities enable collective and citizen-driven energy actions to support the clean energy transition.
- Energy communities **empower local populations** to generate, consume, and **manage their own renewable energy**, fostering energy independence and resilience.
- They promote **sustainable development**, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and combat climate change, as well as stimulating local economies through job creation, and reduced energy costs for residents. By **decentralising energy production**, energy communities enhance grid stability and reduce transmission losses, contributing to a more efficient and sustainable energy system overall.

The main activities in an energy community include:

- Generating energy from [renewable energy sources](#).
- Providing energy efficiency services.
- Producing, supplying, consuming, storing, and distributing potentially clean energy.
- Providing [electric mobility](#) or other energy services.

Technological Challenges

- **Intermittency of energy sources:** Sources such as solar and wind do not generate energy consistently, requiring technologies that ensure a continuous power supply.
- **Smart grids:** Managing multiple points of generation and consumption demands an advanced grid infrastructure capable of efficiently handling bidirectional energy flows.
- **Energy storage:** The lack of efficient storage technologies can be a challenge in ensuring energy supply when generation is low.
- **Data management:** The need to monitor and process large volumes of production and consumption data from each participant requires robust data-management systems.

Internal management challenges

- **Allocation of costs and benefits:** A fair model must be established to distribute installation and maintenance costs, as well as the benefits of the energy generated, among all group members.
- **Demand coordination:** Coordinating the generation and consumption peaks of all members is challenging and necessary to optimise energy use and avoid overloading the grid.
- **Conflict management:** Managing a group of consumers may lead to conflicts, requiring mechanisms to resolve disputes impartially and transparently.

Regulatory and power-system interaction challenges

- **Adaptation of regulation:** The legislation needs to be adapted to accommodate collective self-consumption, establishing clear rules for the participation of multiple consumers and the way they interact with the electricity grid.
- **Grid security and stability:** It is essential to ensure that the participation of multiple producers does not compromise the security and stability of the integrated power system.
- **Tariff regulation:** It is necessary to define how energy tariffs will be charged, including grid costs and taxes, in a way that is fair to all participants.

Thank you!

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