

Main Investment costs

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1. Water price (Lisbon)

Customer Types	Price per m³ (1,000 liters) EUR
Domestic	
1st bracket – Up to 5 m ³ (5,000 liters) / 30 days	0.4133
2nd bracket – >5 m ³ (>5,000 liters) to 15 m ³ (15,000 liters) / 30 days	0.7728
3rd bracket – >15 m ³ (>15,000 liters) to 25 m ³ (25,000 liters) / 30 days	1.8188
1st bracket – More than 25 m ³ (>25,000 liters) / 30 days	2.3148
Family Water Tariff (groups of 5 or more people)	
1st bracket – Consumption less than or equal to 5 m ³ (5,000 liters) / 30 days	0.4133
2nd bracket – Consumption obtained by the difference between the result of applying the formula (“n” x 3.6 m ³ (3,600 liters)/30 days + 2, where “n” is equal to the number of people in the family group), and consumption equal to 5 m ³ (5,000 liters)/30 days billed in the 1st level of the Family Water Tariff	0.6779

3rd bracket – Consumption that exceeds the result of applying the formula (“n” x 3.6 m ³ (3,600 liters)/30 days + 2, in which “n” is equal to the number of people in the family group)	1.8188
Domestic items temporarily not subject to brackets	1.3707
Water Social Tariff	
Consumption up to 15 m ³ (15,000 liters) / 30 days	0.4133
Consumption >15 m ³ (>15,000 liters) to 25 m ³ (25,000 liters) / 30 days	1.8188
Consumption over 25 m ³ (>25,000 liters) / 30 days	2.3148
Water Tariff for centralized sanitary water heating Installations	0.7728
Non-domestic	
Commercial, industrial, agricultural, and State consumption and consumption by other legal entities governed by public law and liberal professions	1.8188
Private Institutions of Public Interest	1.3707

Source: [EPAL](#)

2. Price of electricity:

Since 31 December 2012, the price of electricity, in Portugal, is no longer imposed by the Energy Services Regulatory Authority (ERSE) with electricity tariff fixed on a yearly basis. This means there is freedom to define the electricity tariff in the liberalised market, which permits to find a better energy supplier. So, every supplier company presents a different electricity per kWh price.

According to the ERSE, the final price of electricity is the sum of three parcels: Energy, Network and Taxes. Electricity prices in the free market are negotiated between suppliers and their clients. Consumers who do not yet have a supplier in the market continue to be provided by the supplier of last resort (CUR), with a transitory tariff set by ERSE.

On their website, ERSE provides a simulator to calculate electricity prices:

<https://simulador.precos.erse.pt/eletricidade/>

Source: Energy Services Regulatory Authority (ERSE)

3. Minimum wage and Average monthly earnings of employees by independent employment: total and by sector of economic activity

<p>Minimum wage</p>	<p>1. Monthly value: 665.0 Euros 2. Annual value (14 months): 9,310.0 Euros</p>
<p>Average monthly earnings of employees by independent employment: total and by sector of economic activity</p>	<p>1. Monthly value: 1170.3 Euros 2. Annual value (14 months): 16 384.2 Euros</p>

Source: [Pordata](#)