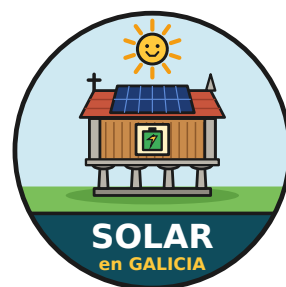


Solar power for your home in Spain

A guide for homeowners: what solar can do, what the rules are and what to watch out for – October 2026



Please note

Neutral guidance, not a technical design or a quote. The author is neither an installer nor a dealer in Spain and may not design, install or register systems there. That is always done by a licensed electrical installer (*instalador habilitado*). All figures are rough guide values.

1. The electricity bill: what solar can reduce

Part of the bill	Does solar reduce it?
Energy charge per kWh (<i>término de energía</i>)	Yes - this is where you save
Capacity charge per contracted kW (<i>término de potencia</i>)	No - only if you lower the contracted power
Meter rental, levies, taxes (electricity tax 5.11 %, VAT 21 %)	No, or only partly

Result: a fixed amount of roughly 20–35 € per month always remains. With a grid-connected system the bill never drops to 0 €.

2. What solar can - and cannot - do

- **Strong in summer, weak in winter.** In Galicia a system produces about half as much in December as in summer. Yield in northern Spain approx. 1,000–1,200 kWh per kWp per year, more in the south. Free check with PVGIS (re.jrc.ec.europa.eu/pvg_tools).
- **Solar only saves what you use yourself.** A battery shifts daytime solar into the evening and raises the share you use.
- **Panels are cheap, batteries are expensive.** In winter, more panels often help more than a bigger battery.

3. Three types of system

Type	In short	Assessment
Grid-connected, no export (<i>sin excedentes</i>)	Grid stays; the system never feeds into the grid	Simpler paperwork; surplus is lost
Grid-connected, with export (<i>con excedentes, compensación simplificada</i>)	Surplus is credited on the bill (typically 0.05–0.10 €/kWh)	Credit only up to the month's energy cost – with a large battery often worth little
Off-grid (<i>aislada</i>)	No grid; everything comes from the system	Expensive (battery + generator for winter); rarely worth it just to cut a bill

4. The rules in Spain (overview, RD 244/2019)

- A **“no export” system must also be registered**. The installer prepares the technical documentation, the electrical certificate (*certificado de instalación / boletín*) and registers it with the region (Galicia: Industria/Xunta, RAIPRE register).
- Up to 15 kW on developed land, and all no-export systems, need **no grid access permit** from the network operator.
- **Town hall**: notification or permit and building tax (*ICIO*); some councils give discounts on ICIO and property tax (*IBI*) – ask at the Concello.
- **Off-grid systems** must also comply with the low-voltage regulations (REBT) – important for insurance too.
- **Tax 2026**: income tax (IRPF) deductions if the system is **completed by 31/12/2026** – check with a *gestoría*. Never pay in cash.

Beware of very cheap offers

Without registration: no export credit, possible problems with insurance, the network operator and when selling the house. A quote should include installation **and** registration.

5. Checklist before asking for a quote

What?	Where?
☐ 12 months of electricity bills (kWh, kW, tariff)	Supplier / customer portal
☐ Hourly consumption data	datadis.es or the network operator (CUPS number on the bill)
☐ Check the tariff – switching can already save a lot	CNMC comparison tool
☐ Roof area, orientation, shading	Photo, Google Maps, PVGIS
☐ 2–3 quotes with brands, warranty, installation and registration	Local licensed installers

Rule of thumb: a grid-connected system with battery in northern Spain usually pays back in 9–14 years. The more expensive your kWh today, the faster. Inverters usually last 10–15 years.

Sources: RD 244/2019; Xunta de Galicia (self-consumption procedures); AEAT / RDL 7/2026; CNMC; PVGIS (EC-JRC); market prices Selectra, Rankia (Oct. 2026). No guarantee.