

# HOW MUCH WATTAGE DO I NEED AND WHAT SHOULD I DO TO ADJUST IT?



You pay for the potential wattage (flat rate paid per month for selected wattage) even if you don't consume any electricity. This determines your capacity to have several devices connected at the same time.

## How can you find out how much wattage you have signed up for?

You can find this information on your contract with the electricity company and on all your electricity bills. The wattage is expressed in kW.

If your wattage exceeds your needs, you'll be paying more than you should.



### ANNUAL FLAT RATE

WATTAGE	APPROXIMATE PRICE*
1,1 kW	€ 62/year
2,3 kW	€ 123/year
3,4 kW	€ 184/year
4,6 kW	€ 246/year
5,7 kW	€ 307/year
6,9 kW	€ 369/year
8,0 kW	€ 427/year
9,2 kW	€ 492/year
9,9 kW	€ 535/year

\* These prices are calculated at €42.04/kW and year. The electricity tax (5.11%) and VAT (21%) have been added.

## How can I measure if my wattage is suitable?

This will depend on the family and personal circumstances of each user, as well as the house's electrical set-up.

Check out the following table to identify the devices you have at home that require a higher wattage:



DEVICE	WATTAGE	DEVICE	WATTAGE
Washing machine	1 kW	Vacuum cleaner	1 kW
Electric hobs	1 kW	Coffee maker	1,2 kW
Iron	1 kW	Hair dryer	1 kW
Clothes dryer	3 kW	Kettle	1,2 kW
Dishwasher	2 kW	Oven (bottom part)	1 kW
Electric radiator	1,5 kW	Oven (top part)	1 kW
Accumulator	1,2 kW	Air conditioner (cooling/heating)	2kW
Toaster	1 kW		



You can reduce your wattage  
if you use your devices  
at different times.

1. Add the wattage of the devices you normally use at the same time.
2. Add a margin of 1 kW to this calculation to account for the lights and small appliances.
3. Once you have done this, select the first wattage above your calculation from the standardised amounts, as seen in the previous table.

**If you change your habits, you can adjust your wattage and pay less money. For example:**

- ✓ If you use a washing machine, two radiators and a glass-ceramic hob:  $1 \text{ kW} + 1.5 \text{ kW} + 1.5 \text{ kW} + 1 \text{ kW} + 1 \text{ kW extra} = 6.0 \text{ kW}$ , i.e. you should select 6.9 kW.
- ✓ I don't use the glass-ceramic hob at the same time as the washing machine and I only turn on one of the radiators at a time.  $1 \text{ kW} + 1.5 \text{ kW} + 1 \text{ kW extra} = 3.5 \text{ kW}$ , i.e. you should select 4.6 kW.

Going from 6.9 kW to 4.6 kW represents a saving of €123 per year without cutting down on your energy use or comfort.

## What should I do to reduce my wattage?

- 1 Evaluate the amount you should sign up for according to your usage (see inside pamphlet).
- 2 Call your electricity company and make the request. There are three possibilities:
  - If the installation is in line with the Low Voltage Electrotechnical Regulation (REBT, 2002), the change will be made for a cost of €10.94 (including VAT). In this case, the change is very fast. The cost will be included in your next bill and the company will change the wattage supply on your meter.
  - If the installation is more than twenty years old, the company will request a low voltage electrotechnical certification. An authorised person must issue this certification and the price ranges from €80 to €130, depending on the circumstances.
  - If the installation is very old, the authorised person may indicate that renovations must be done before issuing the low voltage electrotechnical certification. These renovations are required to be able to change the wattage and they normally involve a cost of more than €1,600.

FURTHER INFORMATION

[www.habitatge.barcelona/dretsenergetics](http://www.habitatge.barcelona/dretsenergetics)

Or by calling

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