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Analysis of the main measures contained in Royal Decree-law 7/2025, on urgent measures to reinforce the electricity system

Following consideration by the Council of Ministers on 17 June 2025 of the Report of the Committee for the Analysis of Circumstances concurring in the Electricity Crisis of 28 April 2025, the Council of Ministers, at its meeting of 24 June 2025, adopted Royal Decree-law 7/2025, of 24 June, approving urgent measures to strengthen the electricity system (“**RDL 7/2025**”), published in the Official State Gazette of 25 June 2025.

RDL 7/2025 must be validated by the Congress of Deputies within thirty days of its enactment, in accordance with the provisions of Article 86.2 of the Spanish Constitution.

This Legal Briefing analyses the principal measures contained in RDL 7/2025 that affect different areas of the electricity sector.

1. Reinforcement of the electricity system following the electricity crisis of 28 April

Under the heading “*measures aimed at the resilience of the electricity system*”, RDL 7/2025 establishes a set of measures which, according to its Explanatory Memorandum, have been adopted in response to the widespread electricity supply disruption that occurred on 28 April 2025 and are aimed at “*reinforcing supervision and verification of compliance with obligations by all electricity system agents and data transparency*”. In particular, the following measures are proposed.

i) Mandates to the National Commission for Markets and Competition (“CNMC”)

- » The CNMC will need to prepare a report on compliance with voltage obligations by obligated parties within six months from 25 June 2025, which needs to be updated quarterly. To this end, it may request the necessary information from these parties and from the system operator.
- » In addition, within twelve months from 25 June 2025, the CNMC will have to carry out an extraordinary inspection plan of the system’s electricity supply restoration capabilities of the parties participating in the restoration process. This plan will be periodic and will be carried out every three years thereafter.

ii) Mandates and authorisations to Red Eléctrica de España (“REE”) as system operator

- » REE must analyse various technical aspects¹ with the aim of reinforcing the resilience of the electricity system and submit its results to the CNMC and the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge (“**MITECO**”), and may even propose regulatory amendments.
- » REE is also empowered to act as a single access point to end-customer data, with the aim, according to the Explanatory Memorandum, of establishing a centralised system, unifying responsibility and management of information and providing greater visibility of consumers’ energy data.

¹ Among the various aspects to be analysed are the regulation of adjustment services and the programming of technical restrictions, a proposal for an operating procedure to coordinate the development plans of the transmission and distribution grid, and the minimum monitoring requirements necessary for the analysis of incidents in the system.

iii) Modification of the transmission grid development plan

- » Exceptionally, the Council of Ministers is authorised to modify the 2021-2026 Electricity Transmission Grid Development Plan², without a hearing, without reports from the CNMC and the Autonomous Communities and with the possibility of exceeding the annual investment limits with the right to remuneration charged to the system³, in order to incorporate specific actions for voltage control, stability in the event of fluctuations and reinforcement of the resilience of the electricity system into the current planning.
- » Likewise, for those specific actions whose authorisation is the responsibility of the General State Administration, the Council of Ministers is empowered to reduce the periods of substantive and environmental processing.

iv) Voltage control

- » As a result of the review of various operating procedures carried out by the CNMC, the need to implement a series of measures aimed at strengthening voltage control in the electricity system has been identified. To this end:
 - a. A series of penalties are established for subjects for non-compliance with voltage control obligations.
 - b. Renewable energy production facilities with installed capacity equal to or greater than 5 MW in the peninsular system, or 0.5 MW in non-peninsular systems, are allowed to voluntarily participate in the voltage control adjustment service and be remunerated for it⁴.

2. Measures affecting the development of electricity generation facilities

RDL 7/2025 introduces substantial changes to the administrative processing of electricity generation facilities and, specifically, renewable generation facilities, establishing new measures that refer to key aspects such as compliance with administrative milestones or repowering. In particular, the following measures are envisaged.

i) Shared evacuation infrastructures

- » In the case of shared evacuation infrastructures for production facilities and storage facilities connected to the same grid position, it is introduced with legal rank that all facilities bear joint and several liability vis-à-vis the electricity system for any event, request, act or omission of their duties that occurs or is motivated in said common evacuation infrastructures.
- » To this end, it is mandatory that all holders of production or storage facilities that use shared evacuation infrastructures to discharge at the same connection position in the grid adopt an agreement. This agreement must be submitted before the prior administrative authorisation (“PAA”) is obtained and, although it has been indicated that the responsibility of all holders must be joint and several, the agreement must specify the distribution of liabilities for any event occurring in these infrastructures, with the following particularities⁵:
 - In no case may the liability of a third party be determined, nor may any of the licensees be exempted from liability.

² Plan for the development of the electricity transmission grid 2021-2026, approved by agreement of the Council of Ministers on 22 March 2022. Notwithstanding the above, the process of approving the new transmission grid planning with a 2025-2030 horizon began in December 2023 with the publication of Order TED/1375/2023, of 21 December, initiating the procedure for making proposals for the development of the electricity transmission grid with a 2030 horizon.

³ In accordance with Royal Decree 1047/2013, of 27 December, which establishes the methodology for calculating the remuneration of the electricity transmission activity, the annual volume of REE investment in the transmission grid with the right to remuneration charged to the system is limited to 0.065% of annual GDP.

⁴ It is envisaged that the remuneration mechanisms will be established by the CNMC.

⁵ Without prejudice to the fact that it can be treated as an independent agreement, we consider that nothing prevents this distribution of responsibilities from being included in the agreement referred to in Article 123.2 of Royal Decree 1955/2000, of 1 December, regulating the activities of transmission, distribution, commercialisation, supply and authorisation procedures for electricity facilities (“RD 1955/2000”).

- The agreement must be updated and communicated to the competent authorities in the event of the entry of a new holder.
- Failure to submit the agreement will mean that the distribution of responsibilities will be proportional to the access capacity granted to each holder.
- Those holders who already have a PAA must submit the aforementioned agreement to the Administration that issued the authorisation within one year (although the regulation does not specify this, it is assumed that the period is calculated from the entry into force of RDL 7/2025). Failure to submit the agreement within the specified period will imply that the distribution of responsibilities will be proportional to the access capacity granted to each licensee.

ii) Repowering of production facilities in service

- » According to the Explanatory Memorandum, “*the repowering of renewable facilities allows for the replacement, in an anthropised location with a high availability of energy resources, of technology from previous generations with new, more efficient facilities with greater capacity to contribute to the electricity system*”.
- » On this basis, the legal concept of repowering production facilities in service is introduced, understood as the process of renovation of production or storage facilities through the total or partial replacement of facilities or operating systems and equipment, with the aim of replacing machines, improving efficiency, increasing the energy produced by the facility, and/or increasing the installed power.
- » With the aim of favouring repowering:
 - The substantive and environmental processing periods for the administrative processes of repowering that are initiated as from 25 June 2025 are halved, provided that the repowering does not entail an increase of more than 25% of the originally installed power;
 - it is specified that the environmental impact assessment required for the repowering of the facility will be limited solely to the impact stemming from the modification or extension as compared to the original project. Therefore, it will not be necessary to carry out a new environmental assessment of the original project.

iii) Provisional operating permit for testing and definitive operating permit

- » Within the concept of “operating permit” contained in Article 53.1 of Law 24/2013, of 26 December, on the Electricity Sector (using the Spanish acronym, “LSE”), a clear distinction has been introduced between the “*definitive operating permit*” and the “*provisional operating permit for testing*”, specifying that the latter will be mandatory for production and storage facilities and optional for other facilities.
- » Accordingly, RD 1955/2000 has been modified to regulate the operating permit for production and storage facilities on a standalone basis, distinguishing between (i) the provisional operating permit phase for testing and (ii) the definitive operating permit phase.
- » The clear definition of both phases of the “*operating permit*” goes beyond terminological precision and clarifies many of the doubts that had arisen regarding compliance with the fifth administrative milestone provided for in Royal Decree-law 23/2020, of 23 June, approving energy and other measures for economic recovery (“**RDL 23/2020**”).
- » Likewise, if evacuation infrastructures are shared between different production facilities that are at different stages of processing, the competent administration may issue a “*partial provisional operating permit for testing*” for the common infrastructures when one of the production facilities sharing such evacuation infrastructures intends to start operating prior to the facility that is processing the shared evacuation infrastructures in its administrative file.
- » This “*partial provisional operating permit for testing*” of the common infrastructures allows the production facility to be granted both the provisional operating permit for testing and the definitive operating permit, provided that it is expressly stated that the production facility is able to evacuate all of the energy generated.

- » The possibility of issuing a “*provisional partial operating permit for testing*” in the context of shared infrastructures solves the problem that had arisen in relation to compliance with the fifth administrative milestone by production facilities that, although sharing evacuation infrastructures, have different deadlines for compliance with the fifth administrative milestone. This problem had become particularly evident as a result of the option of extending compliance with this milestone by six-month periods, as provided for in Article 28 of Royal Decree-law 8/2023, of 27 December, adopting measures to deal with the economic and social consequences of the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, as well as to alleviate the effects of drought (“**RDL 8/2023**”), and which leads to situations in which the production facility that is processing the common infrastructures in its administrative file has a milestone expiry date that is sometimes much later than the rest of the facilities sharing the same common infrastructures.
- » Lastly, it is possible to develop by regulation an exemption from obtaining PAA and administrative authorisation for construction (using the Spanish acronym, “**ACA**”) for storage facilities with an installed capacity under 500kW, bringing them into line with the regime already in place for generation facilities of the same capacity.

iv) Amendments relating to the fulfilment of administrative milestones

- » The definition of the fifth administrative milestone of RDL 23/2020 is amended. It is no longer the acquisition of the “*definitive administrative operating permit*” but rather the acquisition of the “*provisional administrative operating permit for testing*”. This amendment, together with the new definition of the two phases of the operating permit referred to above, clarifies many of the doubts that had arisen regarding compliance with the fifth administrative milestone. In particular, it clarifies that for the fifth administrative milestone to be met it is not mandatory for the facility to have initiated the procedure for connection to the transmission or distribution grid (i.e. to have obtained the EON, or Energisation Operational Notification and the ION, or Provisional Operational Notification), as this is not a requirement for the issuing of the “*provisional administrative operating permit for testing*”.
- » The deadline for demonstrating compliance with the fifth administrative milestone for hydraulic pumping facilities is extended from nine to twelve years at the request of the owner of the facility.
- » A new period is established, two months from 25 June 2025 or from the date of obtaining the ACA, whichever is later, to request an exceptional extension of the deadline for compliance with the fifth administrative milestone. The extension may be requested by six-month intervals up to a maximum period of eight years from 25 June 2020 or from the date on which the access permits were obtained if that date is later. This extension is regulated in similar terms to the conditions of Article 28 of RDL 8/2023, although, unlike that legislation, RDL 7/2025 also allows requests for an exceptional extension from facilities that obtained their access and connection permit between 28 December 2013 and 31 December 2017 (i.e. the facilities regulated in Article 1.1.a) of RDL 23/2020).
- » The possibility has been granted for facilities that have already obtained the extension of the deadline for compliance with the fifth administrative milestone under the aforementioned Article 28 of RDL 8/2023 to delay or bring forward the chosen six-month period (within the maximum period of eight years). It is clarified that the extensions granted under the aforementioned article will be understood to refer to the “*provisional operating permit for testing*”, as this is the new definition of the fifth administrative milestone.
- » In addition, the deadline for accreditation of the fifth administrative milestone is automatically extended until 25 September 2025 for those facilities that had to accredit it no later than 25 June 2025.
- » A new section 1.bis is added to RDL 23/2020 to clarify that the deadline for demonstrating compliance with administrative milestones is suspended when, within the framework of administrative or contentious-administrative proceedings, there is an interim measure that suspends the effectiveness of any of the administrative authorisations granted to the project, and the suspension will be maintained until the interim measure is lifted. Both the suspension and the lifting of the interim measure must be accredited before the grid manager and before the substantive body. Failure to notify the lifting of the precautionary measure within three months of its notification will result in the automatic expiry of the access and connection permits.

- » Finally, the provision contained in RDL 28/2023 is reiterated, which allows, in those cases in which the transmission or distribution grid operators have not obtained the definitive operating permit for the substation positions to which the facilities are connected, accreditation of compliance with the fifth administrative milestone to be carried out by means of the provisional operating permit for testing of the generation plant and its infrastructures up to the last 100 metres before the connection position, although it is added that this provision will also be applicable to facilities that obtained the access and connection permit between 28 December 2013 and 31 December 2017.

v) Specific remuneration regime

- » In order to ensure that facilities benefiting from the specific remuneration regime (“SRR”) do not see their income reduced due to the increase in periods with zero or negative daily electricity market prices, the number of equivalent minimum operating hours and the operating threshold for the year 2025 are exceptionally reduced by 25%.

vi) Request for a declaration of the validity of the guarantee

- » In the case of access and connection permits for generation facilities with a capacity greater than 100 kW, the request to the competent administration for a decision on the valid constitution of the guarantee must include the node or line and the voltage of the transmission or distribution grid to which access and connection are to be requested.

3. Measures to promote electricity storage

Various provisions are introduced to facilitate and encourage the development of electricity storage facilities and, in particular, the hybridisation of existing generation facilities with storage modules. Specifically, the following measures are introduced:

i) Access and connection permits for storage facilities

- » A new paragraph is added to Article 33 of the LSE to establish that access and connection permits for storage facilities must be flexible access permits from a demand perspective⁶ 7.
- » Likewise, Article 39.3 of the LSE is amended so that, as an exception to the general rule whereby “all facilities destined for more than one consumer will be considered distribution grid and must be handed over to the distribution company in the area”, it is established that hybrid or stand-alone storage facilities with grid load capacity will not be considered consumers. This means that access and connection permits may be granted to several storage facilities at the same substation position in the transmission grid, since they are not considered consumers and cannot be limited on the grounds that the transmission position is not a distribution facility⁸.
- » It is clarified that the financial guarantee associated with access and connection permits for demand for storage facilities under state jurisdiction must be deposited with the Caja General de Depósitos and that it will not be necessary to include the CNAE code on the receipt for said guarantee in the case of a storage facility. It is also specified that this guarantee will be cancelled when the guarantee deposited for access and connection for generation of the facility in question is cancelled.

6 In accordance with Circular 1/2024, of 27 September, of the National Commission for Markets and Competition, which establishes the methodology and conditions for access and connection to the transmission and distribution grids of electricity demand facilities (“Circular 1/2024”), “Flexible access capacity is that in which the requirements corresponding to firm or ordinary power are not fully met, because supply is not guaranteed at all times of the year, given that some specific criterion is not met as a result of the capacity analysis, as established in this circular.”

7 To this end, the Explanatory Memorandum states that “The inherent flexibility of these facilities must be taken into account in the assessment of grid capacity, modifying the analysis from the guarantee of supply to consumption, placing value on their capacity to support the system by allowing existing grid capacity to be brought to the surface. It is therefore regulated that storage facilities will have flexible access permits from the perspective of demand”.

8 As stated in the Explanatory Memorandum of the regulation, “the application of Article 39.3 of the aforementioned Law 24/2013, of 26 December, could limit the feasibility of connecting storage facilities that are designed so that their electricity consumption can come from the grid, even when their ultimate purpose is to be generators and when, in addition, they are necessary to provide flexibility and contribute to the security of the electricity system. Therefore, and in order to provide greater legal certainty, it is considered necessary to amend Article 39.3 to limit its application to “pure” consumers”.

ii) Substantive and environmental processing

- » Storage facilities that inject energy into electricity transmission or distribution grids are declared to be of public utility for the purposes of compulsory expropriation.
- » Analogous to what was already indicated in the LSE for electricity production facilities, it is specified that in the case of storage facilities that inject energy into the grid, their evacuation infrastructure, which includes both the power line connecting to the transmission or distribution grid and the transformer substation, will also be considered to form part of the facility.
- » For facilities under the jurisdiction of the General State Administration, the administrative processing of hybridisation of generation facilities with storage modules is simplified:
 - The authorisation procedures for hybrid storage projects are declared urgent for reasons of public interest, provided that they do not require a declaration of ordinary environmental impact or a declaration of public utility, thus halving the processing times.
 - Exemption from environmental impact assessment for the incorporation of storage modules located within the polygonal area of the generation project with which they are hybridised, provided that the latter has obtained a favourable environmental impact statement (EIS).
 - In the event that it is necessary to submit the hybridisation project to an environmental impact assessment, the environmental assessment will be limited exclusively to modifications to or extensions of the initially assessed project.
 - Processing and joint resolution of PAA and ACA.
 - The complete dossier and the report of the body responsible for processing the project should be sent to the DGPEM within 15 days so that it can resolve the request.
- » The Government is urged to amend the definition of installed capacity of generation and/or storage facilities within 12 months. Until this happens, a transitional definition of installed capacity has been outlined as follows:
 - The installed power of a facility made up of one or more power park modules and/or one or more electrochemical storage modules that are connected to the grid through the same inverter or the same set of inverters will be equal to the maximum power of the common inverter or inverters.
 - When one or several power park modules and one or several electrochemical storage facilities share the same transformer, the installed power of said set must be equal to the maximum power of the common transformer, unless they share an inverter or set of inverters and the maximum power of the latter is lower than that of the transformer, in which case the installed power of the set must be equal to the maximum power of the inverter or set of inverters.
 - If, in addition, a synchronous generation module forms part of the facility, the power of the facility must be the sum of the installed power of the synchronous generation module or modules and the power installed in the power park module or modules in accordance with the aforementioned definition.
- » As stated in the Explanatory Memorandum, the aim of this amendment is to ensure that *“facilities using the same inverter are not affected by the current definition, which limits the possibility of flexible authorisation and better use of existing infrastructures and facilities as a more efficient option from the point of view of time, equipment and land occupation”*. In practice, this is a response to situations in which the increase in installed power derived from hybridisation with storage modules determined a change of competent administration, from the autonomous region to the state, as the power of the facility exceeded 50 MW, with the consequent complexity in administrative procedures that this entailed.

iii) Order of priority in redispatching

- » The order of priority of the different technologies in the non-market-based downward redispatch is adjusted so that generation facilities that become hybridised with storage are not penalised.

4. Flexibility and capacity mechanisms

RDL 7/2025 expressly includes the active role of public administrations in promoting flexibility and optimisation of electricity system resources, minimising the cost of energy and meeting energy policy objectives. It also designates the Secretary of State for Energy (“SSE”) as the authority to prepare the report on flexibility needs. The main measures related to flexibility and capacity mechanisms are the following:

i) Figure of the independent aggregator

- » The figure of the independent aggregator is consolidated in the LSE which, although it had already been introduced previously, was pending development. Therefore, the necessary measures are established to lay the foundations to promote their participation in the market, such as: (i) the right of consumers to enter into a contract with an independent aggregator without the need for the consent of the retailer; (ii) the right of the independent aggregator to participate in the market without the consent of other participants and in a specific manner, as well as their obligations to participate in the market without the consent of other participants and in a specific manner, as well as their obligations to participate in the market.
- » Both the aggregation model and the terms and conditions under which the independent aggregator will relate to the other market participants must be developed by regulation⁹.

ii) Figure of the self-consumption manager

- » The figure of the self-consumption manager is introduced in the LSE as a representative of the interests of consumers associated with self-consumption, acting on their behalf.

iii) Capacity mechanism and emergency groups

- » On the one hand, it establishes the competence of the head of the MITECO to establish capacity mechanisms to guarantee demand coverage and, on the other, it grants the DGPEM the authority to establish parameters to quantify the level of security of supply.

5. Transmission grid planning

- » A review of the transmission grid planning is established within a maximum period of three years from its approval, giving rise to the start of a new electricity planning.
- » Likewise, a biennial obligation is established for the approval of modifications of specific aspects of the Development Plan in force. Thus, at least every two years, by agreement of the Council of Ministers, following a hearing and public information process, a modification of specific aspects will be carried out whenever one or more of the following situations arise: (i) an unforeseen event arises that could significantly affect the guarantee and security of supply; (ii) new supplies arise and these cannot be carried out under the current planning; (iii) there are reasons of economic efficiency of the system or (iv) the construction of certain facilities is critical for the energy transition and the electrification of the economy.

⁹ In this respect, it is important to note that the Draft Royal Decree approving the General Regulation on Supply and Contracting and establishing the conditions for the commercialisation, aggregation and protection of the electricity consumer, which develops the regulation of the independent aggregator, is currently being processed.

6. Measures related to electricity consumption

According to the Explanatory Memorandum, RDL 7/2025 seeks to increase electricity demand by making better use of existing grids. In this respect, the following measures are introduced:

i) Mechanism for planning positions to supply demand

- » A mechanism is enabled to increase the number of positions to obtain access capacity for electricity consumption at transmission grid nodes. This measure is particularly significant given that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 39.3 of the LSE, only one consumer may connect to each position in the transmission grid (with the exception of storage facilities, which are not considered consumers). The mechanism envisaged has, in summary, the following particularities:
 - REE must submit to the SSE a report identifying those nodes in which it is possible to include additional consumption positions in the transmission grid nodes, provided that demand access requests have been received but could not be satisfied due to a lack of available positions. The inclusion of these positions is contingent upon it being technically feasible, not creating costs beyond those associated with the new positions and there being sufficient available access capacity not otherwise allocated to meet the demand requested.
 - The report may include nodes reserved for a generation tender, provided there is a position among those planned for generation evacuation that could be used for the connection of this demand.
 - Once the report has been received, the SEE may issue a resolution within a period of two months, incorporating the positions deemed necessary in the Development Plan or changing the purpose of those already outlined, limiting itself to adding an additional street to the existing ones and those already included in the Development Plan.
 - It is also foreseen that if the modification of the Development Plan by this mechanism resolves the lack of positions that gave rise to a demand competition, the latter will be archived for loss of purpose and the applications will be dealt with according to temporal priority.
- » Finally, within 12 months of the entry into force of RDL 7/2025, the government must approve a royal decree to develop a mechanism that allows a distributor to develop a grid to supply other consumers with firm projects that cannot be supplied at the same substation exclusively because it cannot be expanded, in transmission grid positions where there is already a consumer connected or with access and connection permits granted, provided that the consumer agrees.

ii) Expiry of access and connection permits

- » The grounds for automatic expiry of the permits are expanded to include access and connection permits for demand granted at a voltage equal to or greater than 1 kV, when the permit holders have not entered into an access contract within a period of five years for a contracted capacity in any of the periods¹⁰ of at least 50% of the access capacity granted in the access permit. This contract must be maintained for at least three years for that capacity or a higher one.
- » In the case of access and connection permits granted prior to the entry into force of RDL 7/2025 whose connection position voltage is between 1 kV and 36 kV, the aforementioned five-year period will be calculated from 25 June 2025.
- » In addition, in the event of termination of the access contract or, where applicable, the supply contract, the connection access permits will remain valid for a period of five years from the termination of the contract for facilities whose connection position is at high voltage and three years for facilities connected at low voltage.

¹⁰ This includes an amendment with respect to the previous regulation, which limited the periods to P1, whereas the modification introduced by RDL 7/2025 allows power to be contracted for any of the periods.

i) Expiry of unused access capacity

- » In relation to the expiration of unused access capacity, in line with what was already established in Article 33.8 of the LSE, it is clarified that the expiry will affect the portion of the capacity granted for which an access contract has not been formalised (above 50%) within the five-year period indicated, considering the difference between the initial total capacity granted and the highest of the powers contracted in said access contract.
- » From the period of three years during which the access contract must be maintained, in the event that the maximum power of the access contract is less than the access capacity of the permit in force at any given time, the access permit will partially expire for this difference if it is extended for a period of five years for facilities connected at high voltage and three years for facilities connected at low voltage.

ii) Deadlines for the execution of distribution facilities

- » The deadlines to be met by distribution companies to implement the grid extensions required to serve new supplies are clarified. However, these deadlines do not take into account those necessary to obtain authorisations and permits.
- » In addition, the applicable periods are regulated when the new grid extension is carried out by an installation company at the applicant's expense, and not by the distribution company itself.

iii) Criteria to consider that the demand or storage facility is not the same

- » In addition to the existing criterion of moving the geometric centre to a distance of more than 10 km, two additional criteria are added to consider that a demand or storage facility is not the same for the purposes of access and connection permits:
 - a. Change of the second level of the CNAE-2025 code associated with the facility.
 - b. Reduction of the demand access capacity by more than 50% of the access capacity originally requested and granted.

7. Other measures

- » Measures are included for the reactivation of the support mechanism aimed at ensuring the competitiveness of the electro-intensive industry. The Instruction for the application of the Rates of the Tax on Economic Activities is amended.
- » An exception is introduced to the prohibition on being simultaneously associated with more than one of the modalities of self-consumption in the case of individual self-consumption without surpluses combined with self-consumption by means of facilities close to and associated through the grid.
- » The authorisation of electrical infrastructures to supply electric vehicle charging stations is simplified.
- » REE's information on energy recharging services is extended.
- » The implementation of aerothermal and geothermal energy is included among the elements that may be agreed in neighbourhood associations.
- » The revised text of the Law Regulating Local Treasuries, approved by Royal Decree Law 2/2004, of 5 March, is modified to include tax rebates for properties in which systems for the thermal or electrical use of energy have been installed.
- » The Council of Ministers is empowered to modify the list of just transition nodes, provided that they are nodes of the transmission or distribution grid where thermal or nuclear power plants evacuate, or which have closed or whose closure will occur within a short period of time. Likewise, other nodes in the same area of electrical influence as the aforementioned nodes, or within a radius of 50 km from them, may also be included in this list of nodes for the purposes of granting access permits.
- » The distance of self-consumption via the grid is increased from 2 km to 5 km¹¹.

¹¹ This provision applies to generation plants using exclusively photovoltaic technology with a capacity of up to 5 MW, located entirely on the roof of one or more buildings, on industrial land or on existing or future artificial structures, the main purpose of which is not the generation of electricity.

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