SOLCERTA
Independent solar analysis

FULL SUN MEMBER REPORT

# Three quotes, one existing array, and the year ahead

| | |
|---|---|
| Prepared for | M. K. — Munich, Germany |
| Reference | ZR-2026-0184 |
| Date | 27 September 2026 |
| Membership | Full Sun, joined March 2026 |
| Quotes analysed | 3, for a new 8 kWp south array |
| Existing system | 4.2 kWp west, commissioned March 2019 |

> We are paid by you and by no one else. We receive no commission, referral fee or payment of any kind from any installer, manufacturer, supplier or energy company named in this report.

# The verdict

| €2,480 | 18% | 1 of 3 |
|---|---|---|
| RECOVERABLE ON YOUR PREFERRED QUOTE | LARGEST OVERSTATED YIELD CLAIM | QUOTES WE WOULD NOT SIGN |

QUOTE A · RECOMMENDED

**78**

**SolarTeam Bayern**

€14,900 · 8.01 kWp

**Negotiate to €12,900**

QUOTE C · FALLBACK

**62**

**SonnenPlus**

€19,750 · 8.46 kWp

**Requote without panels**

QUOTE B · AVOID

**30**

**HelioBau Energie**

€22,400 · 9.36 kWp

**Do not sign**

Score out of 100, weighting price against market, equipment and warranty strength, accuracy of the production claim, contract terms and installer standing.

### Every quote is priced above the market

Normalised to euros per kWp, the three sit 16%, 20% and 22% above the German median. On the quote you were closest to signing, that is roughly €2,480. Section 04.

### Quote B overstates production by 18% and its installer is a risk

An unreproducible yield claim, an uncapped price escalation clause, and a director with a prior insolvency behind him. Sections 05 and 07.

### Neither battery pays back inside its warranty

12.9 and 11.8 years against 10-year warranties. Section 06.

### Your existing array lost 390 kWh in 2023 and nobody noticed

A string offline for roughly six weeks, inside a warranty that has since expired. Sections 09 and 15.

### €34 is owed back to you, and €216 a year is on the table

Two billing errors, plus a tariff that is no longer the right one for your pattern. Sections 10 and 14.

# Scorecard

As supplied, the quotes are not comparable: different sizes, different battery content, different assumptions. Here they are as written, then normalised.

### As you received them

| | QUOTE A | QUOTE C | QUOTE B |
|---|---|---|---|
| Installer | SolarTeam Bayern | SonnenPlus | HelioBau Energie |
| Array | 8.01 kWp | 8.46 kWp | 9.36 kWp |
| Panels | 18 × Jinko 445 W | 19 × NordSolar 445 W | 24 × Trina 390 W |
| Inverter | Huawei 8 kW | SMA Tripower 8.0 | Growatt 10 kW |
| Inverter warranty | 10 yrs | 5 yrs | 5 yrs |
| Battery | None | 5.1 kWh BYD | 10.0 kWh Growatt |
| Claimed yield | 9,200 kWh | 8,700 kWh | 10,500 kWh |
| Price incl. VAT | €14,900 | €19,750 | €22,400 |

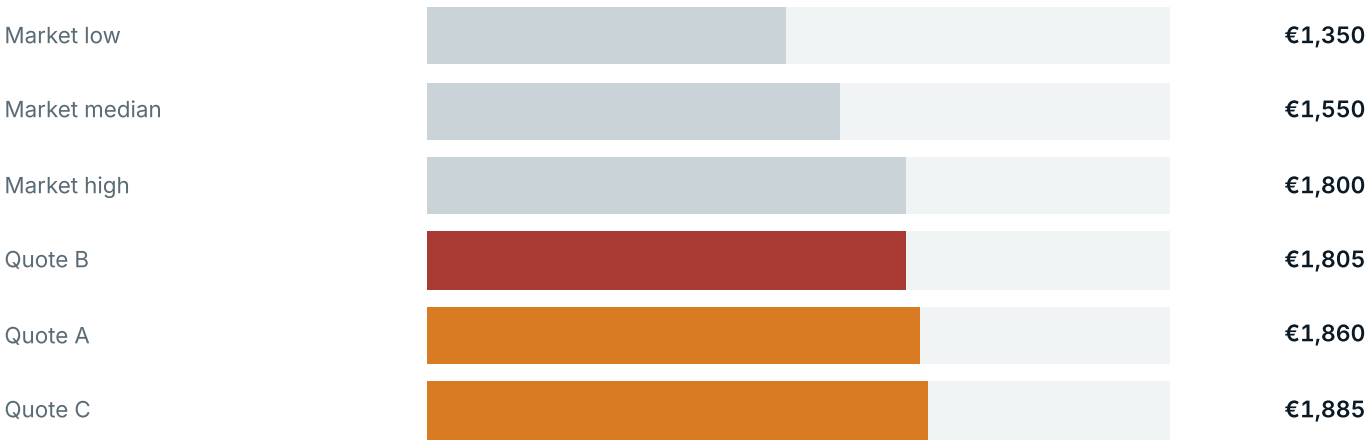
### Rated on six criteria

| CRITERION | QUOTE A | QUOTE C | QUOTE B |
|---|---|---|---|
| Price against market | 2/5 | 1/5 | 2/5 |
| Panel quality | 4/5 | 5/5 | 2/5 |
| Warranty security | 5/5 | 1/5 | 1/5 |
| Production claim accuracy | 3/5 | 5/5 | 1/5 |
| Contract terms | 4/5 | 5/5 | 1/5 |
| Installer standing | 5/5 | 4/5 | 1/5 |
| **Weighted score** | **78** | **62** | **30** |

# Price against the market

Battery content stripped out at fair market value, then expressed per kWp of array. This is the only honest way to compare three different systems.

### Euros per kWp installed




Scale runs from €0 to €2,800 per kWp. All three sit at or above the top of the normal range.

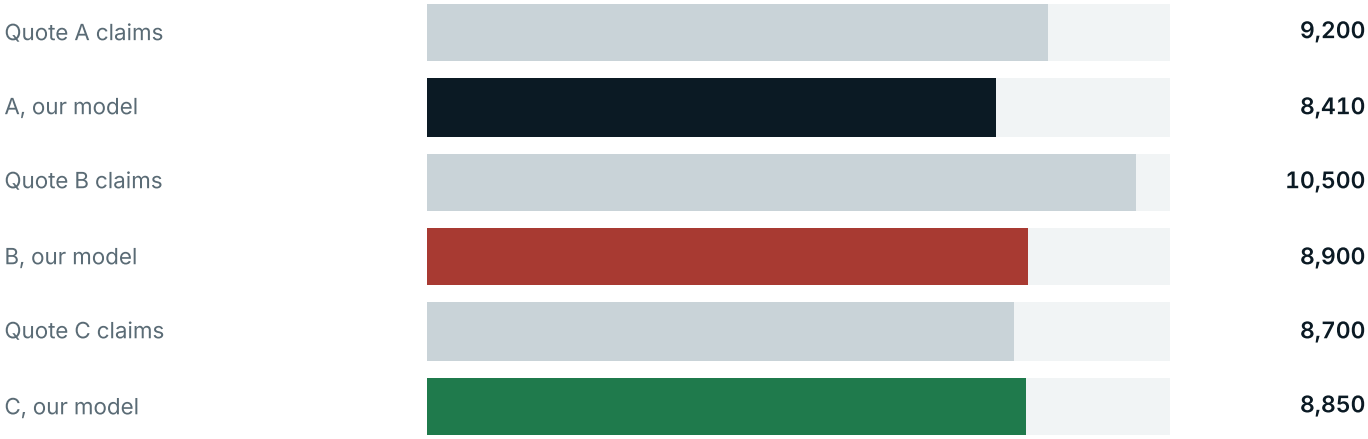
| | QUOTE A | QUOTE C | QUOTE B |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total price | €14,900 | €19,750 | €22,400 |
| Less battery at market value | — | −€3,800 | −€5,500 |
| PV portion | €14,900 | €15,950 | €16,900 |
| Per kWp | €1,860 | €1,885 | €1,805 |
| Above median | 20% | 22% | 16% |
| **Overpayment** | **€2,480** | **€2,830** | **€2,385** |

**This is negotiable**

Pricing this far above median is typical of door-to-door and lead-generation sales channels, where the cost of acquiring you is built into the quote. It is the most recoverable money in this report.

# Production: claimed versus modelled

Each yield figure rebuilt from satellite irradiance for your coordinates, your roof planes and the shading you described.




Scale runs from 0 to 11,000 kWh a year.

| −8.6% | −18.0% | +1.7% |
|---|---|---|
| QUOTE A OPTIMISM | QUOTE B OVERSTATEMENT | QUOTE C, CONSERVATIVE |

## Why Quote B's number is wrong

| ERROR | EFFECT |
|---|---|
| All 24 panels modelled as south-facing | Six are east, yielding ~18% less |
| No shading allowance applied | The conifer you described is ignored |
| System loss factor of about 3% | Realistic is 12 to 14% |

## What that does to its payback




A two-and-a-half year error arising entirely from an unsupportable assumption. This is the most common defect we find in residential solar quotes.

# Returns, and the battery question

Modelled on the consumption shown in your bill, your stated import and export rates, and the occupancy pattern you described. Figures are for the new array only; your existing 4.2 kWp is treated separately in section 09.

| | QUOTE A | QUOTE C | QUOTE B |
|---|---|---|---|
| Modelled production | 8,410 | 8,850 | 8,900 |
| Self-consumption rate | 31% | 52% | 68% |
| Bill saving | €845 | €912 | €1,193 |
| Export income | €459 | €477 | €412 |
| Total year 1 benefit | €1,304 | €1,389 | €1,605 |
| Simple payback | 11.4 yrs | 14.2 yrs | 14.0 yrs |
| **Payback, A at €12,900** | **9.9 yrs** | — | — |

### Does either battery earn its price?

| | C: 5.1 KWH | B: 10.0 KWH |
|---|---|---|
| Battery cost as quoted | €3,800 | €5,500 |
| Extra solar self-consumed | 1,200 kWh | 1,900 kWh |
| Annual benefit | €294 | €466 |
| Payback | **12.9 yrs** | **11.8 yrs** |
| Warranty term | 10 yrs | 10 yrs |

**Our view on storage**

Neither battery repays its cost before its warranty expires. That does not make storage wrong for you, but it makes it a choice about resilience and self-reliance rather than a financial decision, and it should be priced as one.

You told us an electric car is likely within two years. An EV shifts far more consumption into daylight and improves battery economics more than any tariff change. Buy the array now, ensure the inverter is storage-ready, and revisit the battery when the car arrives. Quote A's Huawei inverter supports this directly.

# Contracts, and who you would be buying from

| | QUOTE A | QUOTE C | QUOTE B |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deposit | 20% | 15% | 30% |
| Price fixed | Yes | Yes | Escalation clause |
| Workmanship warranty | 5 yrs | 10 yrs | 2 yrs |
| Cancellation | Statutory 14 days | Statutory 14 days | €950 fee |
| Finance tied | No | No | 7.9% APR |
| Trading since | 2019 | 2015 | 2025 |
| Accreditation | Yes | Yes | No |
| Public rating | 4.6 (312) | 4.4 (196) | 3.1 (28) |
| Director history | Clean | Clean | Prior insolvency |

**Quote B, clause 7.3**

"The contract price may be adjusted to reflect movements in component or wholesale material costs arising between order and installation."

An open-ended right to raise the price after you have paid a 30% deposit and passed your cancellation window, at which point leaving costs €950. No cap, no reference index, and no matching right for the price to fall.

**Why we rule out Quote B entirely**

The director named on the registration was an officer of a solar installation company that entered insolvency in 2023, leaving warranty claims unhonoured. The pattern matters more than the price.

A 25-year panel warranty and a 2-year workmanship warranty are both worthless if the installing entity no longer exists in year three, and a 30% deposit is at risk from the day you pay it. Combined with the escalation clause and the overstated yield, this quote is not safe to accept at any price.

**And why Quote C scores lower than it deserves**

SonnenPlus wrote the most honest quote in the set and offers the best workmanship warranty. It is held back by a premium price for panels whose manufacturer has been restructuring since late 2025. A 25-year performance warranty from a company under financial stress should be valued near zero.

# What to do next

Ranked by value against effort. The email costs you twenty minutes.

| | ACTION | WORTH | TIME |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Renegotiate Quote A to €12,900 | **€2,000** | 20 min |
| 2 | Keep the two arrays on separate meters (section 11) | **€4,100** | 5 min |
| 3 | Move to a dynamic tariff (section 10) | **€216 / yr** | 30 min |
| 4 | Shift the flexible loads (section 12) | **€220 / yr** | 1 hr |
| 5 | Claim the two billing errors (section 14) | **€34** | 15 min |
| 6 | Require the yield model in writing | **Accuracy** | 5 min |
| 7 | Take over your monitoring account (section 15) | **Control** | 10 min |
| 8 | Decline Quote B | **Risk avoided** | 2 min |

### Send this to SolarTeam Bayern

**Subject: Quote 2026-0912 — technical queries and revised offer**

Dear [name],

Thank you for the quotation dated 12 August. I have had all three of my quotes independently reviewed and would like to proceed with you, subject to three points.

**1. Yield.** Your estimate of 9,200 kWh implies 1,148 kWh/kWp. Independent modelling of my roof at 30° south, including the west-edge shading and a realistic loss factor, gives approximately 8,410 kWh. Please confirm the azimuth, tilt and total system loss factor used, and issue a corrected figure if appropriate.

**2. Price.** At €14,900 the quote is €1,860 per kWp. Market pricing for comparable systems in this size band is around €1,550 per kWp. I am ready to sign at €12,900 including VAT, which remains above the median and reflects that I am choosing you over two cheaper alternatives on the strength of your warranty terms and track record.

**3. Metering and storage.** The new array must be metered separately from my existing 2019 system, which keeps its own feed-in arrangement. Please confirm this in writing, and confirm that the specified Huawei SUN2000 supports DC-coupled storage retrofit without inverter replacement.

I would like to proceed this month. Kind regards, [name]

**Expect to settle between €13,100 and €13,600**

Specific numbers, a stated alternative and a defined price at which they win the job today. Installers discount for certainty. That range puts €1,300 to €1,800 back in your pocket against the original quote.

# Your existing array, 2020 to 2026

Your 4.2 kWp west-facing array, measured against what it should have produced in each of those years. Modelled year by year using that year's actual irradiance, not a long-run average, so a poor summer is not mistaken for a fault.

| YEAR | PRODUCED | SHOULD HAVE | VARIANCE | READING |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | 3,980 | 3,970 | +0.3% | Normal |
| 2021 | 3,760 | 3,790 | −0.8% | Poor irradiance year, not a fault |
| 2022 | 4,090 | 4,030 | +1.5% | Exceptional summer |
| 2023 | 3,520 | 3,910 | −10.0% | One string offline, roughly six weeks |
| 2024 | 3,880 | 3,890 | −0.3% | Normal |
| 2025 | 3,845 | 3,870 | −0.6% | Normal |
| **2026 to date** | **2,910** | **2,930** | **−0.7%** | **Normal** |

**What happened in 2023, and what it cost**

Production fell away between early April and mid-May 2023 by almost exactly one third, then recovered on its own. A one-third loss on a three-string array is a single string dropping out, most often an MPPT input fault, a blown string fuse or a failed connector. It recovered without intervention, which points at a thermal or connector fault rather than a dead component.

The shortfall was 390 kWh, worth roughly €97 at your rates. Nobody was watching, so nobody claimed. Your inverter was still inside its five-year warranty at the time. It no longer is — see section 15.

**The good news, which only shows up over six years**

Excluding 2023, your array is losing 0.42% of its output a year. The industry assumption is 0.5% and your panel warranty is written against 0.55%. Your panels are ageing better than the warranty requires, which means there is nothing to claim and nothing to worry about.

This is the figure that cannot be produced from a single year's data, however good the analysis. It is the reason the year-on-year record starts at month 13.

# Your tariff, and the two alternatives

Modelled on your actual half-hourly pattern for 2025, your existing array, and 2025 day-ahead prices. The new array changes these numbers and we have shown that too.

| TODAY, WITH THE 4.2 KWP ARRAY | FIXED (CURRENT) | TIME OF USE | DYNAMIC |
|---|---|---|---|
| Import price | 34.5 ct | 38.9 / 24.1 ct | 31.2 ct avg |
| Grid import | 3,750 kWh | 3,750 kWh | 3,750 kWh |
| Energy cost | €1,294 | €1,209 | €1,065 |
| Standing charges | €143 | €143 | €156 |
| Less export income | −€197 | −€197 | −€197 |
| **Net annual cost** | **€1,240** | **€1,155** | **€1,024** |
| Against today | — | **−€85** | **−€216** |

| ONCE THE 8 KWP ARRAY IS RUNNING | FIXED | TIME OF USE | DYNAMIC |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grid import | 1,920 kWh | 1,920 kWh | 1,920 kWh |
| **Net annual cost** | **€521** | **€474** | **€398** |
| Against fixed | — | **−€47** | **−€123** |

**Move to dynamic, but do it in the right order**

Dynamic pricing wins today and keeps winning after the new array, because your remaining import is concentrated in the evening and overnight, where spot prices are furthest below the fixed rate. It wins by considerably more once the car arrives.

Two conditions. You need a smart meter installed before a dynamic contract can start, and in Bavaria that is typically six to ten weeks from request. And dynamic exposes you to price spikes in still, cold weather; the €216 above already assumes two such weeks a year at roughly double.

Start the meter request now and move to dynamic when the new array is commissioned, not before. Changing twice costs you a switching window for no gain.

**Do not take the installer's tariff offer**

Quote C bundles an energy contract at 36.8 ct with a €300 credit. Over the two-year tie-in that costs you about €470 more than the dynamic option, and the credit is paid as a bill reduction in month 13. It is a worse tariff with a discount attached.

# Export, and the trap in combining the two arrays

Your 2019 array and your new 2026 array sit under completely different feed-in arrangements. How they are metered decides whether you keep that difference or lose it.

| | EXISTING 4.2 KWP | NEW 8 KWP |
|---|---|---|
| Commissioned | March 2019 | Expected Q4 2026 |
| Feed-in rate | **11.47 ct/kWh** | 7.86 ct/kWh |
| Guaranteed until | **31 December 2039** | Twenty years from commissioning |
| Paid during negative price hours | **Yes** | **No** |
| Annual export | 2,400 kWh | 5,800 kWh |
| **Export income** | **€275** | **€456** |

**This is the single largest number in the report**

Two of the three installers proposed putting the new array behind your existing meter and inverter arrangement, because it is cheaper and simpler for them. If the two arrays are treated as one installation, the whole system can be reassessed onto the current, lower feed-in rate.

The difference is 3.61 cents on 2,400 kWh a year, for the thirteen years your existing guarantee still has to run. That is roughly **€4,100** you would be giving away to save perhaps €400 of metering work.

Insist on a separate meter and a separate registration for the new array, in writing, before you sign anything. The wording is in the email in section 08.

## What happens in the negative price hours

Systems commissioned from 2024 onwards receive no feed-in payment during hours when the day-ahead price is negative. In 2025 there were about 450 such hours, nearly all of them sunny middays in spring and early summer — precisely when your new array will be at full output.

| | 2025 ACTUAL | 2029 PROJECTION |
|---|---|---|
| Negative price hours | 450 | ~900 |
| New array output in those hours | 480 kWh | 960 kWh |
| **Export income forgone** | **€38** | **€75** |

**What to do about it**

Nothing yet, and that is a deliberate answer. At €38 a year it does not justify equipment. What it does is strengthen the battery case over time: every hour your export is worth zero is an hour storage is worth the full import price. Revisit storage when the car arrives, and we will re-run it with the hours that actually occurred rather than a projection.

# When to run things, and what each change is worth

Every kilowatt-hour you move into daylight is worth the difference between what you pay to import and what you are paid to export — 26.3 cents today. Nothing here costs money.

| LOAD | PER YEAR | MOVE IT TO | FULL VALUE | REALISTIC |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hot water cylinder | 600 kWh | 10:00–15:00 | €158 | **€103** |
| Tumble dryer, 2 runs a week | 270 kWh | 11:00–15:00 | €71 | **€46** |
| Dishwasher, 4 runs a week | 229 kWh | Delay start to 12:00 | €60 | **€39** |
| Washing machine, 4 runs a week | 187 kWh | Delay start to 11:00 | €49 | **€32** |
| **Total** | **1,286 kWh** | | **€338** | **€220** |

The realistic column applies a 65% achievement factor: on roughly a third of days there is not enough surplus at the right time, and nobody shifts every load every week.

## The order to do it in

### Hot water first, because it is the only one that needs no behaviour change

Set the cylinder's timer to heat between 10:00 and 15:00 instead of overnight. One change, made once, worth €103 a year. If your cylinder has no timer, a plug-in timer costs about €15.

### Then the dryer, because it is the densest load

2.6 kWh in a single run. Running it at midday rather than after dinner moves more energy per decision than anything else in the house.

### Dishwasher and washing machine last

Both have delay-start functions you already own. The value is lower and it depends on remembering, which is why it is at the bottom.

> **Once the new array is in, stop shifting the small loads**
>
> With 12.2 kWp on the roof your midday surplus will be far larger than the house can absorb, and the marginal value of moving a dishwasher cycle falls to almost nothing. At that point the only loads worth managing are the hot water and, later, the car.
>
> We will re-run this table after the first full quarter of the new array and tell you which of these to stop bothering with.

# Charging the car for the least money

You told us an electric car is likely within two years. Modelled on 12,000 km a year at 17.5 kWh per 100 km, which is 2,100 kWh of charging.

| HOW YOU CHARGE | EFFECTIVE RATE | ANNUAL COST | AGAINST PUBLIC |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public rapid charging | 59.0 ct | €1,239 | — |
| At home, your current fixed tariff | 34.5 ct | €725 | −€514 |
| At home, overnight on a dynamic tariff | 24.1 ct | €506 | −€733 |
| **At home, following your solar surplus** | **13.8 ct** | **€289** | **−€950** |

Surplus charging assumes 65% of the car's energy comes from solar you would otherwise have exported at 7.86 ct, and the remaining 35% overnight at the dynamic night rate. With 12.2 kWp on the roof, 65% is conservative.

> **The charger decides this, not the car**
>
> The €289 figure is only available from a charger that can read your inverter's live output and modulate the car's charging current to match the surplus, down to about 1.4 kW. A charger without that capability charges at full power whenever it is plugged in, which lands you on the €725 line.
>
> That capability costs roughly €250 more at purchase and is worth €436 a year. It is the clearest single decision in this report.

## What to specify when you buy

### 11 kW, three-phase, with surplus-following control

22 kW is not useful at home: your supply will not sustain it and the car's onboard charger almost certainly cannot accept it. Three-phase 11 kW is the right answer in Germany.

### It must speak to your inverter, not just to an app

Ask the supplier to confirm in writing that the charger supports surplus charging with the specific inverter you are installing. “Smart” and “app-controlled” do not mean this.

### Ask the installer to run the cable now, while the scaffolding is up

Cable from the consumer unit to the parking space costs a fraction of what it costs as a separate visit in two years. The charger itself can wait; the cable should not.

# Two errors in your bills

Your last three electricity statements and your two most recent export settlements, checked line by line against your contract and your inverter's own logs.

| WHAT WE FOUND | PERIOD | OWED TO YOU |
|---|---|---|
| Export settled on an estimated meter reading, 328 kWh below the inverter log | Oct 24 – Sep 25 | €26.90 |
| Standing charge billed at €12.90 against €11.90 in your contract | Mar – Sep 25 | €7.00 |
| **Total recoverable** | | €33.90 |

**The standing charge error is still running**

It was not corrected in the September statement, so it continues to cost you €12 a year until somebody raises it. The recoverable amount above is only the part already billed.

## Send this to your supplier

**Subject: Kundennummer [number] — corrections to annual settlement and standing charge**

Dear Sir or Madam,

**1. Export settlement 10/2024–09/2025.** The settlement credits 2,124 kWh of feed-in against meter [number]. My inverter log for the same period records 2,452 kWh delivered, and the settlement is marked as based on an estimated reading. Please re-issue the settlement on an actual reading, or on the inverter data, which I can supply.

**2. Grundpreis.** My contract dated [date] states a monthly standing charge of €11.90. Statements from March 2025 onward bill €12.90. Please correct the rate with effect from March 2025 and refund the difference.

I should be grateful for a reply within fourteen days. Kind regards, [name]

**Why this is worth doing even at €34**

An estimated export reading that goes unchallenged becomes the baseline for the next one. Correcting it once resets the meter record and stops the error compounding for the remaining thirteen years of your feed-in guarantee.

Send us the reply when it arrives and we will tell you whether it is adequate. That does not use up one of your three questions this month.

# Monitoring, warranties and the dates that matter

## Who owns your monitoring account

Your 2019 system reports into a portal registered to your installer's email address. You have never had an owner login, which is why nobody saw the 2023 string fault. If that company ceases trading, the account and six years of production history go with it.

**Ask for this in writing**

“Please transfer ownership of the monitoring plant [plant name / serial] to my own account at [your email], or confirm the steps for me to register as owner. As the system owner I am entitled to full access to my own production data.”

If they do not respond within fourteen days, the manufacturer's support team can reassign a plant to the owner on proof of purchase. Send us the invoice and we will draft that request.

## Your warranty position today

| COVER | TERM | RUNS UNTIL | STATUS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Panel product warranty | 12 yrs | 31 Mar 2031 | Active |
| Panel performance warranty | 25 yrs | 31 Mar 2044 | Active |
| Inverter product warranty | 5 yrs | 31 Mar 2024 | Expired |
| Installer workmanship warranty | 2 yrs | 31 Mar 2021 | Expired |
| Feed-in guarantee | 20 yrs | 31 Dec 2039 | Active |

**The end-of-warranty review you did not get**

Your inverter warranty expired in March 2024. The string fault in April 2023 fell inside it. Had anyone been watching the production data at the time, that was a warranty conversation with the manufacturer; today it is a repair you would pay for.

Nothing can be recovered now. The point of recording it is the new array: its inverter warranty will run to 2036, and we will write to you at ten years and again at six months before it lapses, with whatever the data suggests is worth raising while it is still free.

**What we will now watch for you**

The five dates above, the new array's warranties once it is commissioned, your tariff's fixed term, and the smart meter request. You will hear from us before each one, not after.

# How you compare with members near you

Your specific yield against other Solcerta members within 60 km of Munich, measured over the same two years and normalised for array size. The 2023 fault year is excluded so it does not distort the comparison.

### Kilowatt-hours per kWp installed, 2024 to 2025 average




Scale runs from 0 to 1,140 kWh/kWp. Your array sits at roughly the 38th percentile of the local member set.

### Where the difference comes from

| FACTOR | EFFECT | CAN YOU CHANGE IT? |
|---|---|---|
| West-facing roof plane rather than south | −7.1% | No, and it is why the new array goes on the south plane |
| Afternoon shading from the neighbouring conifer | −1.9% | Only by agreement with your neighbour |
| Soiling, no cleaning in seven years | −1.4% | Yes, worth about €55 a year against a €180 clean |
| **Unexplained** | **−0.9%** | **Within normal measurement tolerance** |

**Your array is performing correctly for what it is**

Almost the whole gap to the local median is orientation, which was decided in 2019 and cannot be undone. Once the south array is running, your combined specific yield should sit near 1,010 kWh/kWp, comfortably above the current top quartile.

A clean is the only action worth taking on the old array, and only if it can be done safely from the existing access. Do not pay for scaffolding to clean a 4.2 kWp array.

**This comparison gets sharper every month**

The local member set behind these figures is still small, so treat the quartiles as indicative rather than precise. As more members in your region join, the benchmark narrows and we will tell you if your position moves for any reason other than the weather.

# Method and limits

| INPUT | SOURCE |
|---|---|
| The quotes | Three quotations you uploaded, with the installer names you supplied |
| Your consumption | Three electricity statements and your half-hourly meter data for 2025 |
| Your production history | Inverter logs for 2020 to 2026, exported from the installer-held portal |
| Your export income | Two annual feed-in settlements and your original registration documents |
| Roof, tilt and shading | Your stated orientation and pitch, your shading description, your photographs and satellite imagery |
| Production modelling | Satellite irradiance for your coordinates, modelled per roof plane, per year, 13% system losses |
| Price benchmarking | Published German installed-price data, 6–12 kWp band, adjusted for component class |
| Tariff modelling | Your current contract, published fixed and time-of-use offers in your postcode, and 2025 day-ahead prices |
| Equipment | Manufacturer datasheets, warranty documents and public financial reporting |
| Installers | Company registry filings, accreditation registers and review histories across more than one platform |
| Member benchmark | Solcerta members within 60 km, normalised for array size, 2024–2025 |

## Assumptions

| | |
|---|---|
| Import and export rates | As shown on your bill and settlements, held flat |
| Panel degradation | Measured at 0.42% a year on your own array; 0.5% assumed for the new one |
| System losses | 13% |
| Battery round-trip efficiency | 90% |
| Inverter replacement | Once in 25 years, €1,200 |
| Negative price hours | 2025 actual; the 2029 figure is a projection and is labelled as one |
| Paybacks | Simple, nominal, not discounted |

# What this report is not, and what happens next

## Limits

Not a certified energy audit or energy performance assessment. No physical or on-roof inspection was carried out. Structural, roofing and electrical suitability must be verified on site by a qualified professional.

Not financial, tax or legal advice. Contract observations are practical, not legal opinions.

Conclusions reflect the information supplied. Where something was missing or unclear we have said so and stated the assumption used instead.

The member benchmark in section 16 is drawn from a small local sample and is indicative rather than precise. It will narrow as the network grows.

## Under your membership

### What happens next

Your dates are on our watch list from today and you will hear from us before each one. Your next performance check is scheduled for March 2027, and from then on it is measured against your own record rather than a model.

Send us the revised quote when it arrives, the supplier's reply on the billing corrections, and the commissioning paperwork for the new array. None of those use up your monthly questions. We keep your documents on file so nothing has to be reconstructed, and delete them whenever you ask.

### The three things to do this week

Send the negotiation email in section 08, including the separate-meter requirement. Request your smart meter so a dynamic tariff is available when the array is commissioned. Set the hot water timer to midday.

Together those three are worth about €6,500 over the life of the system, and they take under an hour.

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