

ESD implementation in SPAIN

INTRODUCTION: Methodology for transposition of the ESD

The Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade has approved the new Action Plan of the Spanish Energy Efficiency Strategy for the period 2008-2012 in 20th July 2007, which is understood it partially translates the Directive 2006/32/EC, on energy end-use efficiency and energy services:

http://www.idae.es/uploads/documentos/documentos_Estrategia_de_Ahorro_y_Eficiencia_Energetica_en_Espana_2004_2012_Plan_de_Accion_2008_2012_b7b7f346.pdf

The Plan established a primary energy saving of 24,776 ktoe in 2012 as a quantified energy objective in opposition to the scenario which was used as the base for the initial Plan 2004-2012, involving 13.7%. Unlike the scenario considered as the base for the Directive, the saving achieved would be in 2012 of 11%, exceeding then the objective established by the own Directive of 9% in 2016.

Besides the Action Plan 2008-2012, an Energy Efficiency Plan for Buildings of the State's General Administration was approved simultaneously, with the aim of introducing energy efficiency criteria in competitive tendering for public contracts and the objective of getting savings equivalent to 9% by 2010 and 20% by 2016. IDAE has already prepared a standard model for contracting energy services and technical maintenance for buildings of the Public Administration.

The Action Plan 2008-2012 also allocates public funds to the promotion of energy audits to be conducted mainly in the industrial and building sectors according to article 12.

Finally, it is important to mention that the Action Plan 2008-2012 is going to be executed in close cooperation between the State's General Administration and the Autonomous Communities; additionally, private actors in the energy sector are key to get the objectives set.

Legal context

The schematic form the Spanish regulation is considering the binding regulations gathered in the Directive 2006/32/CE, is detailed below:

- The Spanish Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency Strategy (*Estrategia de Ahorro y Eficiencia Energética*) was passed by the Council of Ministers on 28 November 2003 and covered the period 2004-2012. This strategy was Spain's response to the *Action Plan to improve Energy Efficiency in the European Union*, published by the

European Commission in 2000, and shared with the *Action Plan* the objective of improving overall energy intensity by 1% a year up until 2010.

Within the framework of the *Saving and Energy Efficiency Strategy in Spain 2004-2012*, Spain has approved the Action Plan 2005-2007 and the Action Plan 2008-2012. Both Action Plans contain concrete energy efficiency measures and place the responsibility for implementing them upon the different Administrations in a scheme of co-management and co-responsibility of the execution of the measures between the State's General Administration and the Autonomous Communities.

The results of the current PAE4 2005-2007 were assessed, from which the following aspects and experiences can be highlighted:

- The significant advance in management of public funds through participation in the Plan, coordinated by the IDAE, of the 19 CCAAs, by which a highly efficient technical framework for co-management has been established;
- The number of measures implemented has grown continuously: 8 in 2005, 22 in 2006 and 24 in 2007;
- Public resources brought into play have meant a very significant quantitative change amounting to €540.5 M;
- The end-user is being affected by imaginative measures and shock tactics in the diffuse sectors, since more than 1,325,500 actions have been taken, with measures such as the Household Appliance Renovation Plan involving 1.25 million operations, the 53,500 actions of the transport sector, or the 15,000 of the buildings sector; that is, in the diffuse sectors alone;
- Actions in intensive sectors, such as Industry, are leading to more than 3,000 operations; over 500 actions in Agriculture and another 500 in energy transformation;
- The measures arise from aid to encourage investment in measures for training and dissemination, which have a very active future value, and legislative actions with still wider scope since they effect a change of policy;
- Perhaps the so-called strategic operations should be highlighted in view of their innovation; these are carried out by the IDAE, with collaboration from the CCAAs throughout the State, and in those which an optimization effect from public resources is achieved by acquiring high-efficiency equipment in bulk and introducing it to the market (for example: the replacement of traffic lights with LED, the bulk purchase of low-consumption bulbs, etc.);
- This type of measure has allowed for introduction of the energy label as an example of dissemination and information, and efficiency as investment in all the equipment purchased by end-users;
- In the analysis of results obtained (still provisional) the significance of the induced effects was noted, these being as important as the direct effects: the removal from the market of inefficient products, the speed of introduction of new technologies, the dissemination effect of training, etc.;
- Finally, attention is drawn to the importance of implementing legislative measures that project a more structural character, some of those implemented over the period having a strong impact, such as the Technical Building Code with minimum requirements on energy efficiency or the Buildings Energy Certificate.

The Action Plan 2008-2012 was passed on 20th July 2007 with the aim of saving 24,776 ktoe in 2012 (13.7%) and of improving energy intensity by 1.8% per year. Therefore, the objective is more ambitious than the one established in the former *Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency Strategy*.

The PAE4+ consists in a framework of specific measures that specifically reach the seven disaggregated sectors: Industry, Transport and Various Uses subdivided into: Building, Home and Office Automation Equipment, Agriculture and Fishing, and Public Services, paying attention, to the Energy Transformation Sector, too (Refining, Electricity Production, which includes transport and distribution). In order to activate the change needed by sectors and subsectors alike, both specific and general measures linked to the strategic axes are to be designed (e.g. the saving and energy efficiency measures plan in buildings of the Administration) and which should focus on the energy objective.

Thus, 59 actions have been identified, out of which: 36 run thanks to economic incentives; 3 relate to the promotion of initiatives where a general communication plan is considered as an action; and 4 measures meant to the training of market users and agents. Moreover, 16 actions of a regulatory kind will be developed within some measures, which project their temporal scope beyond the Plan. You can see the chart of measures in the attached annex.

- Royal Decree 1955/2000, 5th December, where there are regulated the activities of transport, distribution, marketing, supplies and authorization procedures of electric power facilities.
- Royal Decree 1454/2005, 2th December. The article 110 bis “Information to the consumers about the the origin of used electricity and its environmental impact”, gathers consumer’s information considered in article 13 of the Directive.
- Royal Decree 1110/2007, 24th august. In this RD the unified regulation on electric system measures points is approved, and there are references on meters installation to allow remote management system.
- Royal Decree 616/2007, 11th May. This RD about co-generation promotion established the regulation to guarantee electricity origin from renewable energy sources and from high efficiency co-generation.
- Law 54/1997, 27th november, about Electric Sector. In article 46 “Demand management programm” are included the actions regarding to this subject, according the article 6.2 of the 2006/32/CE Directive.

Status of the implementation

The transposition process is concluded.

Additional efforts

On 1st August 2008, a *Saving and Energy Efficiency Stimulation Plan* was passed, containing urgent measures to boost saving and energy efficiency, among others:

- Establishing a stable legal and financial framework for *Energy Service Companies* (ESCOs).
- Introducing a significant number of electric cars (pilot project).
- Reduction of road speed limits.
- Free distribution of low energy bulbs.

- Increase the budget for energy efficiency strategic projects up to 120 M€.

On 11th december 2009, the Council Ministers has passed the Promotion Plan for ESCOs hiring in buildings of the State General Administration, by means of which a set of measures are articulated to reduce 20 % the energy consumption in 330 buildings. An investment of 2.350 million Euros is associated, and it will suppose the creation of 50.000 direct and indirect employments, and a reduction of 254.000 tCO₂/year emissions.

Future planning

On 19th march 2010 the Council Ministers, has approved sending the Sustainable Economy bill to General Courts, which main focal points are the environment sustainability and the improvement of the economic environment and competitiveness.

Relevant information

Any other relevant information should go here. Please feel free to include URLs of usefull websites, but make sure to provide a brief description, for instance: Ministry of Economic Affairs: www.ez.nl