

GENERAL

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION HAS PUBLISHED ITS ASSESSMENT OF MEMBER STATES DRAFT INTEGRATED NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLANS (NECP)

On June 18th, the European Commission has published its assessment of the draft NECP plans to implement the EU's Energy Union objectives, and in particular the agreed EU 2030 energy and climate targets.

In its analysis of the draft national plans, the Commission looked at their aggregated contribution to meeting the EU's Energy Union objectives and 2030 targets. As they stand, the draft NECPs fall short both in terms of renewables and energy efficiency contributions. For renewables, the gap could be as big as 1.6 percentage points. For energy efficiency, the gap can be as big as 6.2 percentage points (if considering primary energy consumption) or 6 percentage points (if considering final energy consumption).

Spain, presented its draft on the integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) 2021-2030. It faces new very ambitious challenges in order to reduce national GHG emissions by at least 20% in 2030 in respect to 1990 levels. The measures provided for in the integrated National Energy and Climate Plan will allow the following results to be achieved by 2030:

- ✓ 20% reduction in greenhouse (GHG) emissions compared to 1990;
- ✓ 42% of energy end-use from renewables;
- ✓ 39.6% improvement in energy efficiency;
- ✓ 74% renewable energy in electricity generation.

Table 2.2. Evolution of the installed capacity of electricity (MW)

Generation system in the Target Scenario (MW)				
Year	2015	2020	2025	2030
Wind	22 925	27 968	40 258	50 258
Solar photovoltaic	4 854	8 409	23 404	36 882
Solar thermoelectric	2 300	2 303	4 803	7 303
Hydroelectric power	14 104	14 109	14 359	14 609
Mixed Pumping	2 687	2 687	2 687	2 687
Pure Pumping	3 337	3 337	4 212	6 837
Biogas	223	235	235	235
Geothermal	0	0	15	30
Marine energy	0	0	25	50
Biomass	677	877	1 077	1 677
Coal	11 311	10 524	4 532	0 - 1 300
Combined cycle	27 531	27 146	27 146	27 146
Coal cogeneration	44	44	0	0
Gas cogeneration	4 055	4 001	3 373	3 000
Petroleum products cogeneration	585	570	400	230
Fuel/Gas	2 790	2 790	2 441	2 093
Renewables cogeneration	535	491	491	491
Cogeneration with waste	30	28	28	24
Municipal solid waste	234	234	234	234
Nuclear	7 399	7 399	7 399	3 181
Total	105 621	113 151	137 117	156 965

*The data for 2020, 2025 and 2030 are estimates of the Target Scenario of the INECP.

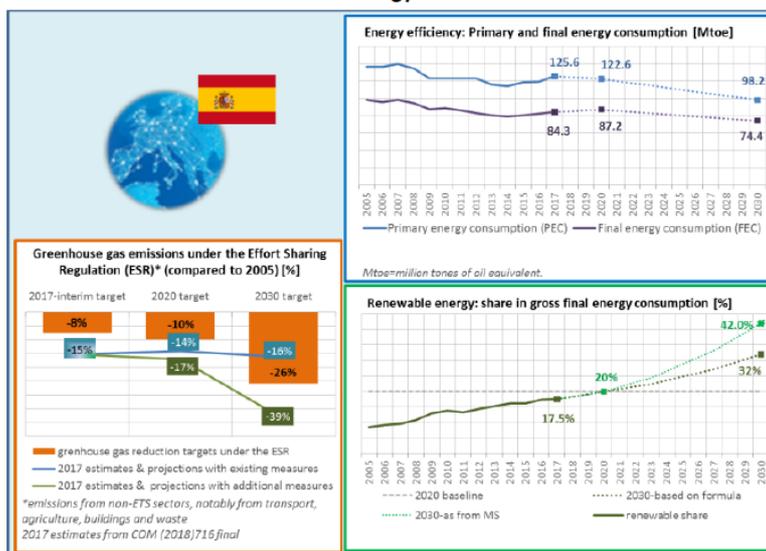
Source: Ministry for Ecological Transition, 2019.

Regarding the Spanish draft integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP), some of the main observations set out by the Commission are:

- ✓ The Spanish draft NECP lays the foundation for a carbon neutral economy by 2050, and it is particularly comprehensive on targets and contributions as well as policies and measures on decarbonisation (including renewable energy and the energy efficiency dimensions).
- ✓ It includes comprehensive set of measures underpinned by mechanisms and allocated responsibilities in all non-ETS sectors.

- ✓ The level of ambition of a 42% renewable energy share for 2030 of Spain's contribution to the Union's 2030 target is very much welcome.
- ✓ Regarding energy efficiency, the 2030 the target of 39.6% represents sufficient level of ambition.

SPAIN - National targets and contributions foreseen in the
draft National Energy and Climate Plan



Sources: Spain's draft National Energy & Climate Plan, Eurostat (PEC2020-2030, FEC2020-2030 indicators and renewable SHARES), COM (2018) 716 final (2017 GHG estimates)

The final NECPs for the period 2021-2030 are due to be submitted by Member States by the end of 2019.

More information on the [draft assessment of the MS NECP](#)

THE GOVERNMENT APPROVES THE ROYAL DECREE WHICH REGULATES THE CONDITIONS FOR SELF-CONSUMPTION

On 5 April 2019, the Council of Ministers, on the proposal from the Ministry for the Ecological Transition, approved Royal Decree 244/2019, which regulates the administrative, technical and economic conditions of self-consumption in Spain. This law completes the regulatory framework on this issue, driven by Royal Decree-Law 15/2018, which repealed the so-called sun tax, and provides certainty and security to users. Among other measures, the Royal Decree: enables collective self-consumption, which will promote this formula in communities of owners or industrial parks; reduces administrative burdens, especially in the case of small self-consumers; and establishes a simplified compensation mechanism for self-produced and non-consumed energy.

The Royal Decree makes self-consumption viable in Spain. Among other issues, the extension of this formula will encourage economic activity and local employment, because of its distributed nature; it will favour the electrification of the economy, allowing Spain to fulfil its obligations in the fight against climate change; it will offer an alternative to citizens that may be more economically advantageous than traditional energy consumption; and it will provide new actors, and the citizens themselves, access to the electrical system.

The Royal Decree classifies and defines the different types of self-consumption. Until now, there was only one possibility: individual self-consumption connected to an internal network. The new law creates the concept of collective self-consumption, such that multiple consumers can be associated

with the same generation plant, a fact that will promote self-consumption in communities of owners or between companies or industries located in the same place.

The law also defines the concept of "production facility, close to the consumption ones, and associated to them". Through this concept, self-consumption is allowed both with generation facilities located in the dwelling proper, the only possibility contemplated to date, as well as in others located in the vicinity. Thus, for example, photovoltaic panels can be installed in adjacent buildings that are more favourably oriented, as long as there is agreement between the parties.

Within the framework of this Royal Decree, the IDAE and the Association of Spanish Agencies for Energy Management (ENERAGEN) have developed the "Guide to Self-Consumption". This Self-Consumption Processing Guide is aimed at the general public, but more specifically at companies that install self-consumption systems.



The main goal of the Self-Consumption Processing Guide is to describe the steps required to be taken with the government and the distribution company for all methods of self-consumption, both individual and collective. The installations are divided into two large groups, depending on whether they generate a surplus or not.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

2019-2024 NATIONAL STRATEGY AGAINST ENERGY POVERTY

In 5 April 2019, the National Strategy against Energy Poverty was approved for a period of six years. Its goal was to create a structural change to reduce energy poverty by implementing both short-term palliative measures (heat and electricity vouchers) and medium-term corrective measures.

It is a Comprehensive Strategy that will integrate every action, in progress and planned, in different public policies to fight against energy poverty and guarantee the right of all citizens to energy.

The situations of energy poverty were determined using the four official indicators of the European Energy Poverty Observatory (EPOV): disproportionate expenditure (2M), hidden energy poverty (HEP), inability to keep a dwelling at a suitable temperature and delay in paying invoices.

Based on these indicators, a goal has been set to reduce energy poverty by at least 25% by 2025, seeking to go further and reach a 50% decrease.

EPOV Indicator (%)	Energy poverty status in Spain 2017 (%)	MINIMUM TARGET BY 2025	DESIRED TARGET BY 2050
Disproportionate expense (2M)	17.3	12.9	8.6
Hidden energy poverty (HEP)	11.5	8.6	5.7
Inadequate home temperature	8	6	4
Delay in paying bills	7.4	5.5	3.7

Taking these forecasts into account, the strategy is organised into nine lines of action, which include the following measures:

- ✓ Establishment of a robust system to periodically calculate indicators and review reduction targets
- ✓ Increased public housing stock and access to housing
- ✓ Improvement of energy efficiency in enclosures and equipment: express refurbishment in housing, comprehensive refurbishment of buildings
- ✓ Incorporation of renewables
- ✓ Education and awareness
- ✓ Training and employment opportunities

More information on the Spanish Energy Poverty Strategy [here](#)

THE IDAE EXPANDS ITS GRANTS FOR INDUSTRY AND SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

"A way to build Europe"

In April 2019, the IDAE expanded its **aid programme for the industrial sector** with an additional allocation of 307.6 million euros, intended to encourage initiatives that reduce carbon dioxide emissions and final energy consumption through improved energy efficiency.

Unlike previous calls, it is a direct aid to the Autonomous Communities for energy efficiency initiatives in SMEs and large companies in the industrial sector.

The programme will subsidise a maximum of 30% of the eligible investment in those actions that result in improvements to the technology in equipment and industrial processes with a maximum energy-economy ratio of 14,379 (eligible investment/tep of final energy savings in a year), and/or that adopt energy management systems with a maximum energy-economy ratio of 14,501 (eligible investment/tep of final energy savings in a year).

Since 2015, the IDAE has allocated a total of 591 million euros to the industrial sector.

In addition, in May 2019 the Government expanded the **Sustainable Urban Development Programme (DUS) of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)** by 507 million euros as part of the Multi-Regional Operational Programme of Spain (POPE), intended to fund actions that favour the transition to a low-carbon economy in municipalities and cities.

This extension is in addition to the previous budgetary allocations, meaning this programme will allocate a total of 987 million euros, to be distributed among the autonomous communities and cities, with a co-financing rate that varies between 50% and 85%, depending on the region's level of development.

The projects benefitting from these aids will help to reduce CO₂ emissions through actions that promote energy efficiency in public buildings, infrastructures and services, sustainable urban mobility, or the use of renewable energy sources to produce heat and electricity.

IDAE AND THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TRAFFIC (DGT) CO-PUBLISH THE GUIDE ON SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY PLANS TO THE WORKPLACE

The IDAE and the Directorate General of Traffic (DGT) have co-published a guide on "Sustainable mobility plans to the workplace", which was presented in Madrid on 4 June.

In its 116 pages, it reviews issues pertinent to Spain and the mobility of people, the impacts of mobility, including its social, environmental, health and economic costs; the transformation of the current model and the actors that can implement it, as well as the areas of action, their priorities and the different systems of travel, before finally addressing specific means of commuting and how to implement them.

The guide highlights the need to reach a consensus to achieve a new culture of mobility. To this end, we need innovative regulatory, tax, communications and management measures that can be implemented at the various regional levels and allow us to advance towards a new scenario that is more efficient, equitable, safe and healthy, in which territory, urbanism, mobility and public health go hand in hand.

MOVES PLAN: INCENTIVES FOR EFFICIENT AND SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY



The Council of Ministers, on the proposal of the Ministry for Ecological Transition, has approved Royal Decree 132/2019 of 8 March, which authorises the direct granting of 45 million euros in aids from the Programme to Incentivise Efficient and Sustainable Mobility (MOVES) to the autonomous communities and the cities of Ceuta and Melilla. The autonomous communities are in charge of managing the programme, which the IDAE is tasked with coordinating and monitoring.

The MOVES Programme is aimed at encouraging the purchase of alternative vehicles, installing electric vehicle recharging infrastructures, developing incentives to implement electric bicycle loan systems and implementing measures contained in commuting plans.

In addition to promoting efficient mobility, the MOVES Programme offers a tool for coping with the increase in CO₂ emissions (main greenhouse gas) by incentivising the reduction of fossil fuel consumption in the transport sector.

The MOVES Programme is being implemented within the framework of Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014, which lays out that the Member States must develop a specific National Policy Framework to implement alternative energies in transport and its related infrastructure as part of the European agenda for cleaner, safer and connected mobility and its "Clean Mobility Package".

"A way to build Europe"



UNIÓN EUROPEA
Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional

The aids of this programme may be co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), within the Multi-Regional Operational Programme of Spain (POPE), in order to implement actions that favour the transition to a low-carbon economy. Applications for the programme may be submitted until 31 December 2019.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

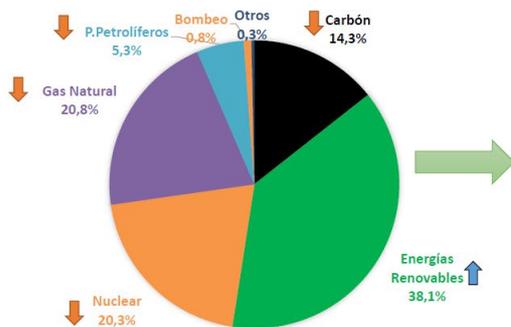
2018 PROVISIONAL ENERGY BALANCE

The 29th of March, the Ministry for Ecological Transition had presented the first provisional energy balance for the 2018. The main conclusions were:

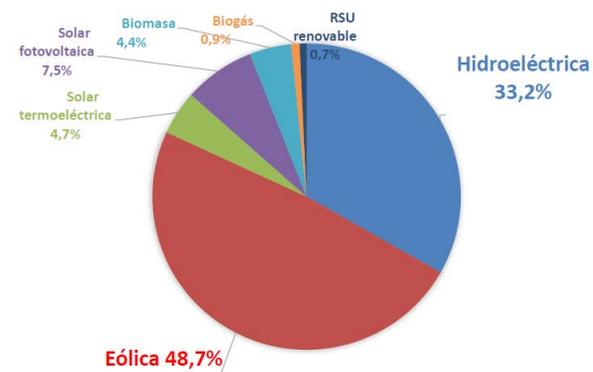
- The primary energy demand has decreased in 2018 mainly because 2017 was a dry year
- The final energy demand in 2018 has increased more than GDP
- Conventional thermal electric generation has decreased in 2018, basically, due to the increase in hydraulic generation

2018 Gross electrical generation structure

Generación eléctrica bruta por fuente de energía



Generación eléctrica renovable



INVESTMENT AID FOR SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION FACILITIES LOCATED IN THE BALEARIC ISLANDS

The IDAE announces the first call for grants, with a budget of 40 million euros, for investment in electricity production facilities using solar photovoltaic technology located in the Balearic Islands, which will be co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), within the Multi-Regional Operational Programme of Spain (POPE) in order to implement actions that favour the transition to a low-carbon economy.

The objective of this call is to promote the development of insular renewable electricity generation by providing investors with the financial means necessary to develop solar photovoltaic technology projects.

"A way to build Europe"



INTERNATIONAL



8TH INTERNATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN SEOUL (KOREA) ON OCTOBER 23-25, 2019

IDAIE, representing the Spanish Ministry for Ecological transition is member of the KIREC Programme Com and provides input to its programme structure.

The International Renewable Energy Conference (IREC), one of the main events co-hosted by REN21 will take place the 23 – 25 of October in the Republic of Korea. Named KIREC after the hosting country, the conference will help move the momentum forward by bringing together new and different perspectives on how to accelerate the renewable energy uptake. This also will be an opportunity for regional players to showcase their experiences, present success stories and discuss the challenges that the region faces.

At this international high-level policy event, REN21 invites leaders from government, the private sector and civil society to meet and discuss policies and experiences. The focus is on building collective know-how to advance renewables at the international, national and sub-national levels. The IREC is hosted by a national government and is held biennially. The next conference will take place October 2019, in the Republic of Korea. For the first time in its history, the IREC will be hosted by both a country and a municipality (Seoul).