

- **Recovery plan for Spain**

## **The Government of Spain presented the Spanish recovery transformation and resilience plan. IDAE will manage 5.4 billion euros of the plan**

In accordance with Sustainable Recovery, and taking into account the current worldwide pandemic context, we'd like to highlight that the Government of Spain presented the "Recovery, Transformation and Resilient Plan for the Spanish Economy" on October 7th, 2020. A roadmap for the modernization and growth of the Spanish economy and the creation of employment after the impact of the #COVID19 pandemic.

Spain recovery plan will invest €72bn of European funds to create 800,000 jobs

This Plan derives from the priorities shown in the Flagship Initiatives, recently released by the European Commission in the Annual Strategy for Sustainable Development 2021. This Plan is inspired in different documents and measures such as the SDG Sustainable Developments Goals of the United Nations.



The Plan is structured around **FOUR TRANSVERSAL AXES** that will provide the backbone for the transformation of the economy as a whole and which the Government has placed at the center of its economic policy strategy from the outset: **ecological transition, digital transformation, gender equality and social and territorial cohesion**

These axes will guide the entire recovery process, inspiring the structural reforms and investments that will be implemented, with the ultimate goal of returning on the path to growth, promoting the creation of companies and accelerating the generation of employment.

The Government aims at **mobilizing 72 billion euros, in the first three years (2021- 2023)**, to maximize their impact on the rapid reconstruction of the economy.

The Plan has ten structural reform levers for sustainable and inclusive growth, of which the State Secretary of Energy is directly responsible for the lever 3 (A Just Inclusive and Energy Transition) and additionally, is the executive organism for a part of two other levers closely related to the energy field (policy lever 1: Urban and rural agenda, the fight against rural depopulation and agricultural development; policy lever 4: An administration for the 21st century). Within this framework, **IDAE will manage 5,400 million euros.**

The policy levers of the Plan and the components in which the State Secretary of Energy is directly involved, marked in orange color, are as follows:

**1. Urban and rural agenda, the fight against rural depopulation and agricultural development: 16% of the Plan**

- Action plan to ensure sustainable, safe and connected mobility in urban and metropolitan areas
- Housing refurbishment and urban renewal plan

2. Resilient infrastructures and ecosystems

**3. A just and inclusive energy transition: 9% of the Plan**

- Massive deployment of the pool of renewable sources aimed at developing renewable electrical power
- Electrical infrastructure, promotion of smart networks and deployment of energy storage
- Roadmap for renewable hydrogen and its sectorial integration
- A Just Transition Strategy

**4. An administration for the 21st century**

- Energy Transition of the Public Administration

5. Modernization and digitization of the industrial fabric and SMEs

6. Pledge for science and innovation and strengthening the capabilities of the national health system

7. Education and knowledge, lifelong learning and capacity

8. The new care economy and employment policies

9. Promotion of the culture and sports industries

10. Modernization of the tax system for inclusive and sustainable

[Spanish Recovery Plan](#)

Within this Plan, the **acceleration of the energy transition** is constituted as the main element for economic recovery and as the basis for the reconstruction of a more sustainable and resilient economic model. The **National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030 (PNIEC) and the Long-Term Decarbonization Strategy 2050 (ELP)**, foresees a great growth in renewable electricity generation, reaching 74% in 2030 and 100% before 2050, as well as a percentage of renewables on final energy consumption of 42% by 2033

- **Spain has adopted its NetZero strategy for 2050**

In accordance with the fulfilments acquired as a Member State of the European Union and with the ratification of the Paris agreement, the Spanish Council of Ministers has approved in November 2020 the **“Long-Term Strategy for a Modern, Competitive and net-zero Spanish Economy for 2050”**.



This strategy is an essential element that completes the Government's Energy and Climate Framework together with the Climate Change and Energy Transition Bill, the Just Transition Strategy, the Energy Poverty Strategy, the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan and, in particular, the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP 2021-2030).

A roadmap to abandoning fossil fuels in 3 decades which is an opportunity for reindustrialization, sustainable employment, healthier cities and better quality of life

The “Long-Term Strategy for a Modern, Competitive and net-zero Spanish Economy for 2050” focuses on measures such as:

- Reduction of greenhouse-gas emissions;
- Adaptation to climate change, sustainable mobility;
- Decarbonisation of the power sector thanks to the growing penetration of renewable energies; or
- A significantly strengthening of the energy security. Spain will go from importing 73% of the total energy consumption in 2018 to just 13% by 2050, which implies an accumulated saving in fossil fuel imports between 2021 and 2050, estimated at 344 billion euros.

The roadmap to 2050 aims to support policymakers and investors in aligning decision-making with the goal for climate neutrality and making the most of the social, economic and environmental opportunities of decarbonisation. The roadmap established in the Long-Term Decarbonisation Strategy (ELP 2050) will reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 90% by 2050 compared to 1990. The remaining 10% will be absorbed by carbon sinks.

Full document and analytical annexes available on:

[Spanish long-term decarbonisation strategy](#)

[Long-Term Strategy for a Modern, Competitive and net-zero Spanish Economy for 2050](#)

- Spain launched the Hydrogen Roadmap: a commitment to renewable Hydrogen (October 2020)



With this planning, the Government is promoting the deployment of this sustainable energy vector, which will be key to Spain achieving climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest. The development of renewable hydrogen will promote the creation of innovative industrial value chains in the country, technological knowledge and the generation of sustainable employment, contributing to the reactivation towards a high added value green economy.

[Download the executive summary](#)

[Hydrogen roadmap](#)

The program would require an investment of 8.9 billion euros (\$10.5 billion) within the next decade. It wants 25% of hydrogen used for industrial purposes to be made using renewable power by 2030, a green hydrogen-powered fleet of 150 buses, 5,000 light and heavy vehicles, two commercial train lines and the installation of at least 100 hydrogen refueling stations and hydrogen-powered handling machinery in the country's top five ports and airports. Spain's plan includes 60 measures that will help establish a hydrogen supply chain. The roadmap targets manufacturing plants with a capacity to make 300 to 600 megawatts of hydrogen from renewables by 2024 and 4 gigawatts by 2030. That would represent 10% of the EU's target, which is for 40 gigawatts by 2030. Spain plans to start measuring hydrogen production by energy source and to review targets at least every three years.

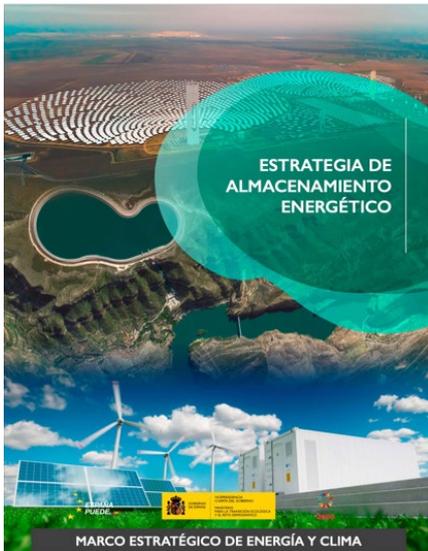
The Renewable H2 Roadmap assigns IDAE an explicit role in a very specific measure and formulates this way: Create an information point (renewable hydrogen hub) accessible to all audiences, managed by the Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE) to expand the degree of knowledge of hydrogen technologies and the options it offers.

However, we can say that in the future the IDAE will design and support strategic aid lines in green hydrogen (for investment and operation, for example of Power-to-X plants) in the industrial sector and mobility (heavy) mainly, including direct participation in capital in singular investment projects (demonstration, pilot, pioneers, first commercial ...). It will continue to provide support / advice to the Ministry (SEE / DGPEM) in the development of the regulatory framework to accelerate decarbonisation and Energy Transition based on technologies / investments in hydrogen and related applications (ie fuel cells) and the creation of a favourable regulatory framework, collaborating in the monitoring of H2 road map, for which it will analyse the forecasts of renewable H2 from 2020-2050.

Green hydrogen will be key for Spain to achieve climate neutrality and a 100% renewable electricity system no later than 2050.

Spain has 61.2 gigawatts of renewable power capacity —including wind, solar, biomass and hydro— and targets additional 60 gigawatts by 2030.

- **Spain has adopted its Energy Storage Strategy**



The government has approved the Spanish energy storage strategy: February 9, 2021 which will support the deployment of renewable energies and will be key to guaranteeing the safety, quality, sustainability and economy of electricity supply in Spain in the coming years

**20 GW in 2030**

**30 GW in 2050**

Opportunity for green industry & green jobs

Energy storage systems are key to guaranteeing the transition to an emissions-neutral economy and the effective integration of renewable energies in the system, since they allow energy to be saved at times when there is surplus and to use it when most appropriate for the electricity system as a whole (e.g. when the renewable resources are scarce or when the demand is high).

The Strategy quantifies the storage needs to contribute to the decarbonization of the energy system in coherence with the provisions of the Spanish National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) 2021-2030 and with the objective of climate neutrality before 2050, including the use of the energy available in the electric vehicle park (26 GWh per year by 2030), the additional battery capacity behind the meter (with a minimum of 400 MW in 2030), as well as the large-scale storage provided by solar thermal power plants.

The key points of the Strategy are:

- The development of this technology will support renewable deployment, providing flexibility to the system and stability to the grid.
- The Strategy contemplates having a storage capacity of about 20 GW in 2030 and reaching 30 GW in 2050, considering both large-scale and distributed storage.
- The document identifies and analyzes the challenges, defines the measures for their effective deployment, evaluates the opportunities and quantifies the storage needs to contribute to the decarbonization of the energy system. The opening of all electricity markets and ancillary services to the participation of storage would be key for creating feasible business models.
- Deployment of storage provides opportunities related to job creation, just transition, economic recovery and creation of new business models throughout the entire value chain.

- These technologies are applied in sectors such as electric mobility, buildings or industry, and favour the development of new business models such as independent aggregators or renewable energy communities, which promote the active role of consumers.

More info on the [Spanish Energy Storage Strategy](#)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SYilQHTLLbo>

- **IDAE's collaboration protocol with financial entities to facilitate the implementation of building renovation projects by community owners. IDAE'S Building Energy Renovation Program (PREE)**

Within the framework of IDAE's grant Program for Building Energy Renovation (PREE), the Institute had formalized a collaboration protocol with financing entities, to facilitate the beneficiaries of the program to cover the entire investment of their building renovation project, complementing the subsidy received with a repayable loan.

The main objective of this protocol is to break the barrier of access to financial entities and to facilitate direct contact between the actors involved in the financing of the building renovation process under the PREE program.

The protocol is open to all types of financing entities, from traditional banking to, for example, crowdfunding platforms. Up to now, there are 23 financing entities adhered to the protocol, but it is still open to those financing entities interested in joining and have not done so yet.

The approved protocol will allow the communities of owners, among other beneficiaries, to access directly, from IDAE's website, to information on the specific financial products for building energy renovation marketed by the different adhered financial entities.

IDAE'S Building Energy Renovation Program (PREE) was approved by the Council of Ministers in August 4th, 2020 with a budget of Euro 300 million. PREE gives continuity to the previous programs, PAREER-CRECE and PAREER II, carried out between 2014 and 2018 and which had a joint budget of 404 million euros, allowing the energy renovation of approximately 80,000 homes in our country.

The aid granted under the PREE program may be co-financed with contributions from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), and, where appropriate, by those that could be established for other instruments and programs of the European Union that are intended for economic recovery and in which the IDAE can act as an intermediate body.



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*"A way to build Europe"*

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[Building Energy Renovation Program \(PREE\)](#)

More info on the [adhered financing entities](#)

- **Best practices in Spain: Ultra Fast charging for electric vehicles “UFC Project”**

**Spain joins the initiatives for charging ultra-fast electric vehicles thanks to the project led by Repsol and Ibil** which have received recognition for their commitment to innovation in electric mobility, in the [enerTIC Awards 2020](#).



The most innovative feature of the project, called Ultra Fast Charge, is the reduction of recharging times to between 5 and 10 minutes, a time similar to that of a conventional refueling, thanks to the implementation of the most powerful recharging terminals in Europe. The charging infrastructures, placed in Ugaldebieta town (Vizcaya), allows vehicles to be charged at powers of up to 400kW, which represents a great advance in Europe, where the available terminals do not exceed 350kW.

Another of the most innovative aspects of this installation is that it allows the integration of distributed renewable generation and storage of energy, to optimize operating costs and the necessary power from the electrical network, helping to stabilize the electrical system with the high penetration of renewables, or the discharge of that energy to the power grid.

Repsol and Ibil have jointly developed this project, counting in the process with strategic Spanish partners such as Ingeteam and Ormazabal. The collaboration has resulted in a pioneering installation in which 100% of the technology and suppliers involved are national. Specifically, Ibil has been in charge of the conception, definition, and execution of the project, and now operates and maintains the infrastructure. Regarding the electrical and electronic part, the inverters and recharging satellites have been developed by Ingeteam and the transformation centers have been supplied by Ormazabal.

This is the second ultra-fast charging point that REPSOL / IBIL inaugurates, planning to have 4 stations in its national network.

[Ultra Fast Charging project](#)