

## CLIMATE CHANGE LEGISLATION IN

# SPAIN

*AN EXCERPT FROM*

## **The 2015 Global Climate Legislation Study** **A Review of Climate Change Legislation in 99 Countries**



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# Spain

## Legislative Process

Spain is a Parliamentary Monarchy. The King is the Head of State and exercises the functions attributed in the Constitution and the laws. The Constitution defines Spain as a unitary State, but guarantees autonomy for nationalities and regions.

The Spanish Parliament is divided in two chambers: the Congress of Deputies with popular representation, and the Senate with territorial representation. Both Chambers convene in Plenary Sessions and in Commissions. Assemblies of the Autonomous Communities may ask the government to adopt a bill or send an act of proposal to the Board of the Congress. Popular initiatives require at least 500,000 signatures and cannot introduce legislation dealing with issues reserved to Organic Laws or regarding taxes, international affairs and the prerogative of pardon. The government can introduce bill proposals, which are approved by the Council of Ministers and submitted to the Congress.

The Spanish legal system is hierarchical, so norms of a lower rank cannot override rules of a higher one. The ranking, from higher to lower level, is:

- Organic Laws - regulate the exercise of fundamental rights and public liberties; statutes of autonomy; the general electoral system; the State ombudsman; the Council of State; the Constitutional Court; and popular legislative initiative. Organic Laws require an absolute majority of Congress in a final vote of the entire bill for their approval, modification or repeal
- Ordinary Laws deal with all subject matters not reserved to organic laws. They are initiated in Congress. After approval, bills are discussed in the Senate, which may approve, amend or veto them. Congress has the final decision. Ordinary Laws require a simple majority.
- Decree-Laws are provisional rules issued for extraordinary and urgent matters. Congress must ratify them within a period of 30 days.
- Legislative Decrees are issued by the executive as a result of a delegation from Parliament and they also rank as laws.
- Regulations are ranked below acts and refer to any general rule given by the executive power in order to regulate their own institution and procedures.

Autonomous Communities may issue Ordinary Laws, Legislative Decrees, Decrees-Acts, and Regulations. Central government's rules prevail if they apply to the matter regulated.

In addition, the central executive can issue Decrees from the Council of Ministers; Orders from the Ministers or Delegated Commissions; and Instructions and Orders of Regulation from lower authorities and high officials of public administration.

The King sanctions the acts approved by the Parliament within 15 days, promulgates them, and orders their publication. The acts are then published in the Spanish Official Gazette.

## Approach to Climate Change

Spain ratified the UNFCCC in 1993 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2002. It submitted its first National Communication to the UNFCCC in 1994, and its 6th communication was submitted in December 2013. The 'seventh' communication to the UNFCCC is now being prepared. As an Annex 1 country it had to reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 13% by 2012 from 1990 levels. Furthermore,

as a member of the European Union (EU), Spain's climate policy primarily aims to implement EU laws into national legislation. Spain committed to the 8% emission reduction target for 2008-2012. For the second commitment period (2012-2020), the EU aims to cut emissions by 20% compared to 1990.

Climate policy has been an important topic of debate in recent years. The Climate Change Office, which operates within the Secretary of State of the Environment, leads and co-ordinates the execution of climate change policies in Spain. This structure is supported by an Inter-ministerial Commission on Climate Change, which is co-ordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment (MAGRAMA) and chaired by its Minister; by the National Climate Council, also chaired by the Minister and in which different civil society representatives take part; and by the Climate Change Policy Co-ordination Commission, chaired by the Secretary of State of the Environment.

Spain's overarching climate policy is the Strategy of Climate Change and Clean Energy, which entered into force in 2007 and will run until 2020. This Strategy focuses on energy efficiency, sustainable transport and renewable energies to reduce GHG emissions. However, in 2012, as a result of austerity measures, the feed-in tariff scheme promoting energy efficiency and renewable electricity was suspended. The Strategy will soon be replaced by an updated scheme based on the Spanish energy roadmap to 2020 and other plans.

Although policies and strategies are usually designed at the central level, regions have a high level of independence and can draft and implement local plans and strategies according to their own specific needs. Autonomous Communities establish their own targets to reduce GHG emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Local governments work to prevent climate change within the Spanish Network of Cities for Climate.

### **Energy supply**

Spain is Europe's fifth-largest energy consumer, yet it has virtually no domestic production of liquid fuels or natural gas. In recent years, it has generated a significant amount of power from wind and solar energy. Renewable energy, including hydroelectric generation, accounted for 30% of power generation in 2012, while fossil fuels accounted for 49% and nuclear reactors supplied about 21%. However, following the financial crisis, the government put on hold its renewable energy support schemes. In 2012, it established a moratorium on premiums for new renewable projects and in February 2013 the premiums still in force were changed, reducing the payments to producers. In 2012, a tax on all electricity generation was introduced and subsidies for solar/gas plants were removed in an attempt to address the high tariff deficit caused by the strong growth of the renewable energy sector.

Regional policies to promote renewable energy remain in place in Catalunya, Andalucía and Valencia.

### **Energy demand**

The government has made great efforts to implement energy efficiency policies to help bring energy intensity closer to the EU average, starting with the 2004–2012 Energy Saving and Efficiency Strategy. By 2010 the nation had achieved its 2016 energy use target and current energy consumption level is 17.6 Mtoe or 23.1% below the EU target for Spain.

Spain promotes energy security through a number of strategies and plans, including the Energy Efficiency Action Plans (EEAPs). The EEAP 2011–2020 has a savings target of 35.5 Mtoe compared with a business-as-usual (BaU) scenario. In order to reach the targets of the EU energy efficiency directive, the government is developing an EEAP 2014–2020, with a savings target of 28.6 Mtoe compared to BaU. The plan foresees 50.6% of savings in 2020 coming from transport and 25.2% in the industrial sector, with the remainder in buildings, farming, fishing and public services.

Other energy saving and efficiency measures include the Efficient Vehicle Incentive Programme (PIVE), the fifth instalment of which is being implemented with a budget of EUR175m (USD216m) ; the Aid Programme for the Energy Renovation of Existing Buildings in the residential sector and hotel industry (PAREER), with a EUR125m (USD156.9m) budget; the 'Aire' Environmental Stimulus Plan (PIMA) with a EUR38m (USD47.7m) budget for commercial vehicles; the PIMASOL Environmental Stimulus Plan for the energy renovation of hotel facilities, and the 2013–2016 state incentive plan for rental housing, building renovation and urban regeneration. Supporting these initiatives are a law on fiscal measures for energy sustainability, in effect since January 2013, and a national energy savings and efficiency communication campaign.

### **REDD+ and LULUCF**

Spain has 39% of its territory covered by farmland, while just over a quarter (27%) is forestry land. Since 1990 there has been a reduction in farmland. The National Forest Programme is established by the Forest Strategy and the Forest Plan. The Forest Plan has a 30-year time span (2002-2032), within which there will be two in-depth revisions of the document. The Plan makes a number of direct references to forests as carbon sinks. It states that the actions under the Plan to protect existing forests and prevent their degradation will impact on carbon storage. It estimates that the Forest Plan will result in a 60 Gt increase of carbon sequestration. The Forestry Plan has a target of planting 45m trees between 2008 and 2012 to increase CO<sub>2</sub> storage. However, owing to budget cuts because of the economic crisis, this number was reduced to 19.5m trees, which were planted by 2011, leading to reforestation of an area of more than 29,000 ha.

### **Transportation**

The transport sector contributes about 25% of total GHG emissions and it accounts for over 50% of total energy consumption so developing measures in this sector is essential to meet emission reduction targets and energy saving objectives. Measures to reduce emissions and energy use in the sector include: modal shift of passengers, more efficient freight transportation and developing the railway systems.

The EEAP 2011–2020 includes modal shift measures for people and goods (shifting to rail and sea transport), efficiency improvements through a vehicle scrappage scheme (PIVE), promotion of alternative fuels and technologies, and taxation measures. Emissions in the transport sector are due to be 17,900 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq less under the EEAP 2011–2020 than under BaU. The scrappage scheme offers EUR1,000 (USD1,255) to replace cars older than 10-12 years with vehicles with less than a year of age; it aims to replace 75,000 vehicles.

There are also incentives from various regional governments, including grants of EUR2,000 (USD2,510) to EUR7,000 (USD8,785) for electric, hybrid, fuel cell, CNG and LPG vehicles. Andalucía offers up to 70% of the investment. Catalunya provides incentives for different transport-related measures (e.g. purchase of EURO vehicles, use of alternative fuels).

### **Adaptation**

Spain was one of the first European countries to develop an adaptation policy, in 2006. The National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (PNACC) is developed by the Spanish Climate Change Office and approved by the Climate Change Policies Co-ordination Commission. Three Work Programmes have been prepared, covering 2006-2009, 2009-2013 and 2014-2020.

The Third Work Programme, of January 2014, confirms that climate change adaptation has been integrated into a number of Spanish laws, including:

- Law 22/1988, on the protection and use of the maritime-terrestrial public domain and seashore, altered by Law 2/2013, on the Protection and Sustainable Use of Coastal Areas, which requires a consideration of climate change in new projects in coastal areas
- Law 45/2007, on sustainable development of rural areas, calls for the replacement of non-renewable energy, and highlights the benefits of increased vegetation cover as a carbon

sink, and the need for rural inhabitants to adapt to new environmental conditions arising from climate change

- Law 21/2013, on environmental assessment, includes the obligation to take into account climate change in plans, programmes and projects that can have significant impacts on the environment.

### ***Spain: Legislative portfolio***

<b>Name of law</b>	<b>Law 24/2013 of the Electric sector</b>
<b>Date</b>	26 December 2013, last amended on 20 December 2014
<b>Summary</b>	This Law repealed Law 54/1997, which previously regulated the sector. The main driver for the law was to reduce the unsustainable tariff deficit of the electricity sector.

A new support scheme for renewable energy sources is planned, based on the direct participation of renewable energy sources in the market, forcing them to compete with traditional sources, although the scheme will allow renewable energies to recover costs that could not be recovered by selling energy on the market. The evaluation of such costs will be based on a theoretical renewable plant and on the average costs incurred by a well-managed company running said installation. Only administrative costs that are uniform at national level will be considered, so administrative costs at regional level are not considered in the framework of the law. The law allows for additional support schemes, but only if they are necessary to achieve European goals. With respect to grid access and grid use, renewables are granted priority connection and priority dispatch – provided that these do not constitute a danger to the grid itself.

Law 24/2013 regulates the economic framework for self-production and consumption of electricity, a topic that had been in debate for months between different stakeholders. It states that entities that consume the energy they produce will have to make the same contribution to the financing of costs and services of the grid as consumers that take the electricity directly from the grid. This point had been at the centre of the debate and was strongly opposed by renewable energy associations, who thought it would create strong barriers to consumers installing their own renewable generating system. The fine for producers who access the self-consumption scheme incorrectly is set between EUR6m and EUR60m (USD7.53m-USD75.3m).

<b>Name of law</b>	<b>Law 8/2013 on urban rehabilitation, regeneration and renovation</b>
<b>Date</b>	26 June 2013
<b>Summary</b>	This Law aims to promote energy efficiency and address the challenges caused by climate change. It recognises the opportunity to change production model parameters to environmental, social and economic sustainability by creating green jobs, specifically those related to renewable energy and rehabilitation policies and energy.

It requires the public administration to prioritise renewable energy over fossil fuels and fight against the energy crisis with measures that promotes efficiency and development.

The law also establishes the basic provisions of a Building Assessment Report (BAR). In addition to assessing the conservation status of the buildings, the BAR provides information about the degree of compliance with current regulations on accessibility, and includes the Certification of Energy Efficiency. The Report is required for residential apartment buildings more than 50 years old that have not already passed a Technical Building Inspection.

<b>Name of law</b>	<b>Law 2/2013 on the protection and sustainable use of coastal areas</b>
<b>Date</b>	29 May 2013
<b>Summary</b>	This Law incorporates regulations to tackle the effects of climate change on coastal areas. A special system for coastal areas at serious risk is introduced, limiting the activities that can be carried out. Management actions should promote protection, preservation or restoration. It requires the evaluation of the possible effects of climate change into projects in coastal areas and includes provisions that projects can be cancelled if they are at risk of sea level rise.

	Alongside these legal measures, the Act requires the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment to develop a strategy for coastal adaptation to climate change impacts that diagnoses the risks associated with climate change affecting the coast, and measures to mitigate them.
<b>Name of law</b>	<b>Law 2/2011, on Spain's Sustainable Economy, regulated by Royal Decree 1494/2011, of 24 October 2011</b>
<b>Date</b>	4 March 2011
<b>Summary</b>	<p>This Law aims to make the economy more competitive by promoting environmental sustainability in sectors such as energy, transport and sustainable mobility, and housing.</p> <p>The Law has four sections. The first is dedicated to improving the economic environment. The second addresses competitiveness and the third, environmental sustainability. The fourth deals with how to implement and evaluate the Law.</p> <p>The major principles of environmental sustainability are the guarantee of economic efficiency, respect for the environment, national objectives for 2020 on energy saving and efficiency and on the use of renewable energy. Energy policy should promote renewable energy, strengthen predictability and efficiency in energy policy decisions – especially as regards the incentives framework – and cut back the contribution of energies with higher CO2 emission potential.</p> <p>The law establishes a national target of 20% of energy consumption to come from renewable energy by 2020 for both homes and commercial buildings.</p> <p>It also creates the Carbon Fund for a Sustainable Economy (FES - CO2), which will help to reduce GHG emissions by buying carbon credits.</p>
<b>Name of law</b>	<b>Law 34/2007 on air quality and atmosphere protection, last amended by Law 11/2014</b>
<b>Date</b>	15 November 2007, last amended on 3 July 2014
<b>Summary</b>	<p>This vehicle taxation Law sees official CO2 emissions accredited, as appropriate, by a certificate issued by the manufacturer or importer of the vehicle except where such issues appear on the technical inspection card or other official document issued individually to the vehicle in question.</p> <p>The Law also requires information on fuel consumption and CO2 emissions.</p>
<b>Name of law</b>	<b>Law 34/1998, on the hydrocarbons sector</b>
<b>Date</b>	7 October 1998, last amended 17 October 2014
<b>Summary</b>	<p>This law regulates activities involving liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons. The following activities are included within the scope of this Act: (a) Exploration, research and mining of deposits and underground stores of hydrocarbons. (b) Foreign trade, refining, transportation, storage and distribution of crude oil (petroleum) and petroleum products including liquefied petroleum gases. (c) The acquisition, production, liquefaction, regasification, transportation, storage, distribution and trading of gas fuels through pipelines.</p> <p>Law 12/2007 modified Law 34/1998, introducing the obligation to use biofuels in transport.</p> <p>Law 17/2013 also modified the law, confirming the government's support of fracking. The new text expressly states that hydraulic fracturing techniques are permitted (provided that they comply with the environmental assessment standards - for which purpose fracking projects have been included within Annex I of the Law on Environmental Assessment).</p> <p>In September 2014, the Spanish Council of Ministers submitted to Parliament a draft bill for the amendment of the Hydrocarbons Act (the Hydrocarbons Act Reform) to implement the Gas Hub. The Hydrocarbons Act Reform also leaves open the possibility that the regulator may amend the regulatory regime applicable to the gas transmission network and the six LNG terminals to facilitate access to that infrastructure for gas traders. The Hydrocarbons Act Reform is expected to come into force by July 2015, and the Spanish Gas Hub to be fully operational by October 2015.</p>

## Spain: Executive portfolio

<b>Name of Policy</b>	<b>Royal Decree 525/2014, on the subsidisation of the Incentives Programme for Efficient Vehicles (PIVE-6)</b>
<b>Date</b>	20 June 2014
<b>Summary</b>	<p>The Decree considers that renewing the transport fleet is one of the most efficient ways to reduce energy consumption, as well as improve road safety and the general environment. The Decree extends the PIVE programme, with the aim of replacing 450,000 old vehicles.</p> <p>In its sixth edition, the government decided to provide EUR175m (USD216m) to continue the Programme. This Decree introduces an obligation on car dealers or outlets within the Programme to inform beneficiaries about efficient driving when they sell new vehicles.</p>

<b>Name of Policy</b>	<b>Royal Decree 413/2014, regulating the production of electricity generation from renewable energy, cogeneration and waste</b>
<b>Date</b>	6 June 2014
<b>Summary</b>	<p>This Decree establishes the new legal and financial regime for existing renewable energy, cogeneration and waste installations, with the aim of allowing these installations to compete on equal footing with other technologies.</p> <p>This Decree allows installations to receive, in addition to remuneration from the sale of the energy valued at market price, specific payment consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) A payment per unit of installed capacity, which covers the investment costs for each standard installation that cannot be recovered through the sale of the energy</li> <li>(ii) A return on operation, which covers the difference between the operating costs and the market price. This payment must allow projects to cover the costs that, unlike conventional technologies, they cannot recover in the market and allows them to obtain a reasonable profit.</li> </ul> <p>RD 413/2014 establishes regulatory periods of six years, with the first regulatory period falling between 14 July 2013 and 31 December 2019. Each regulatory period is divided into two regulatory half-periods of three years. Remuneration parameters can be reviewed at the end of each regulatory half-period or regulatory period, and all remuneration parameters can be modified, including the reasonable profitability for the rest of the regulatory useful life.</p> <p>RD 413/2014 establishes that new renewable installations may access this remuneration regime bidding in competitive procedures. In off-peninsula systems (the Canary Islands, Balearic Islands, Ceuta and Melilla) investment incentives may be introduced, in accordance with the efficiency of the installations planned for said territories.</p>

<b>Name of Policy</b>	<b>Royal Decree 635/2013, developing the "Plan to Promote the Environment in the hotel sector PIMA SOL" for the energy renovation of its installations, and regulating the further acquisition of carbon credits by the Carbon Fund for a sustainable economy</b>
<b>Date</b>	2 August 2013
<b>Summary</b>	<p>The Plan (PIMA SOL) is an initiative to reduce GHGs in the tourism sector by retrofitting hotels. The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment shall purchase the GHG emission reductions that are generated in hotels through renovation projects, with a financial aid package allocation of EUR5.21m (USD6.54m).</p> <p>The Plan will be part-funded by the European Investment Bank (EIB), which approved EUR200m (USD251m) of financing through Spanish banks, which will contribute the same amount at very advantageous interest rates and repayment periods.</p> <p>Hotels will be eligible for funding if they carry out retrofits that move them two steps higher on the buildings energy rating scheme or to a B rating.</p> <p>Measures in the Plan include insulation for façades, windows and roofs; heating and cooling control systems; plate water heating systems; passive heating and cooling systems; more efficient heating and cooling equipment; geothermal energy and biomass systems; and water-efficient management systems.</p>



	The provisions of Royal Decree 235/2013, approving the basic procedure to certify energy efficiency in buildings, will be taken into account in order to determine eligible projects to achieve a reduction in GHG emissions with the Fund's purchase of carbon credits.
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<b>Name of Policy</b>	<b>Royal Decree 233/2013, on energy saving of rental housing, building restoration and urban regeneration and renovation</b>
<b>Date</b>	5 April 2013
<b>Summary</b>	The Decree aims to promote the energy renovation of residential buildings. It includes a residential building renovation programme to improve energy efficiency. Measures eligible for subsidy include improving the thermal envelope of buildings to reduce energy demand for heating and cooling; installing heating, cooling, domestic hot water and ventilation systems; and common building facilities such as lifts and lighting. To qualify for subsidies, the building's total annual energy demand in terms of heating and cooling must be reduced by at least 30% compared to the levels taken before implementation of the measures, as demonstrated by the energy certificate.

<b>Name of Policy</b>	<b>Royal Decree 235/2013, on the basic procedure for certification of energy efficiency in buildings</b>
<b>Date</b>	5 April 2013
<b>Summary</b>	<p>This Decree establishes the technical and administrative conditions for certification of energy efficiency of buildings and the methodology for calculating its energy efficiency rating. The purpose of the basic procedure is to promote energy efficiency, using information on the energy characteristics of buildings, in the form of an energy performance certificate that must be provided to buyers and users.</p> <p>This basic procedure applies to new buildings; buildings or parts of buildings which are sold or leased to a new tenant, provided they do not hold a current certificate; and buildings or parts of buildings in which a public authority occupies a total useful floor area of 250 m<sup>2</sup> and are frequently visited by the public.</p> <p>The Decree also establishes an Advisory Commission to certify the energy efficiency of buildings, responsible for advising the competent ministries in matters relating to the energy performance of buildings. One of the government representatives in this Commission is from the Spanish Climate Change Office.</p>

<b>Name of Policy</b>	<b>Royal Decree 238/2013, incorporates the regulation on thermal installations in buildings</b>
<b>Date</b>	5 April 2013
<b>Summary</b>	This Decree amends certain articles and technical instructions of the Thermal Installations in Buildings Regulation (RITE) of 2007 and transposes to Spanish legislation the EU Directive 2010/31/EU concerning to periodic inspections of heating systems. The Decree establishes higher energy performance requirements for heating and cooling equipment.

<b>Name of Policy</b>	<b>Royal Decree Law 2/2013, which implements urgent measures in the electricity and financial sectors</b>
<b>Date</b>	3 February 2013
<b>Summary</b>	<p>This Royal Decree-Law is the 7th Royal Decree Law establishing Spain's energy reform. The first was Royal Decree Law 1/2012, suspending payment of pre-allocation processes and suspending financial incentives for new electricity production installations using co-generation, renewable energy sources and waste.</p> <p>This Law adopts a series of measures to reduce costs in the electricity system and save, according to government estimates, EUR600-EUR800m (USD753m-USD1.001bn) per year. It cancels the premium established in electricity sector regulations for special regime installations that sell their energy to the market.</p> <p>The Law also contains provisions related to the economic regime applicable to installations using innovative solar thermoelectric technology and other technologies that are successful in context of the competitive tender processes.</p>



	Following the edition of Royal Decree Law 2/2013, Royal Decree Law 9/2013, of 12 July, continued establishing a series of urgent measures to ensure financial stability of the electricity system. To this end, Royal Decree Law 9/2013 adopts a new legal and economic framework for facilities producing energy from renewable sources, cogeneration and waste. It establishes that as from 1 January 2013, all remuneration, tariffs and premiums received by the parties to the electric system whose update is linked to the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The remuneration will be updated using as a reference the CPI at a constant tax rate, not including either unprocessed foods or energy products.
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<b>Name of Policy</b>	<b>Plan for Renewable Energy in Spain – PER 2011-2020</b>
<b>Date</b>	Approved by the Council of Ministers on 11 November 2011
<b>Summary</b>	<p>The Plan defines the strategy to continue the growth and development of renewable energy.</p> <p>The PER is based on the essential elements set forth in the PANER, and it is an answer to the Sustainable Economy Law, which requires the government to draw up renewable energy plans in order to reach the renewable energy national targets. The Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE), of the Secretariat of State for Energy of the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism is responsible for its follow-up.</p> <p>The Plan offers an additional analysis in relation to the PANER, including a detailed sectorial analysis covering a technological development outlook and costs forecast. Additionally, the Plan had to undergo a Strategic Environmental Assessment process to harmonise its environmental objectives with the planning process.</p> <p>During the preparation of this plan, the Parliamentary sub-committee in charge of outlining the Spanish energy strategy for the next 25 years, adjusted the national 2020 target for renewable energy to 20.8% of gross final energy consumption, in response to the effects of the current economic downturn. This change was transferred to the PER 2011-2020. In order to support the Plan, 15 general and sectorial studies have been completed, analysing numerous technical, economic, social and environmental aspects.</p>

<b>Name of Policy</b>	<b>Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2011-2020</b>
<b>Date</b>	29 July 2011
<b>Summary</b>	<p>The Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2011-2020 lends continuity to the energy saving and efficiency plans formerly approved within the “Energy Saving and Efficiency Strategy for Spain 2004-2012”, approved in November 2003. The Action Plan presents a balance of the savings achieved during the period 2004-2010, and of the tools and measures used to do so. It also presents the objectives and the measures and instruments proposed for the 2020 horizon.</p> <p>The Plan leads to the objective to improve the final energy intensity in Spain by 2% year-on-year for the 2010-2020 period.</p>

<b>Name of Policy</b>	<b>Royal Decree 903/2010, on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risk</b>
<b>Date</b>	9 July 2010
<b>Summary</b>	<p>This Decree aims to promote knowledge and assessment of the risks associated with flooding and to promote co-ordinated action by all levels of government and society to reduce the negative consequences of flooding.</p> <p>The Decree establishes a number of key obligations, including the development of: flood risk assessments, hazard maps, flood management plans, sectoral co-ordination, public participation, and co-operation between different authorities. It takes into account the "Committee of Competent Authorities' in districts with intercommunity basins and existing regulations on civil protection, ensuring co-ordination with the new plans of flood risk management.</p> <p>The preliminary assessment of flood risk should take into account the potential impact of climate change on the occurrence of floods. It should also consider other effects of climate change assessed in previous studies. The hazard maps should consider that climate change might cause rising sea levels and, consequently, flooding events caused by coastal waters and tidal waves.</p>

<b>Name of Policy</b>	<b>National Renewable Energy Action Plan – PANER 2011-2020</b>
<b>Date</b>	30 June 2010
<b>Summary</b>	<p>The National Renewable Energy Action Plan (PANER) for 2011-2020 designs and incorporates the general scenarios and objectives projected by the EU legislation on fostering the use of renewable energy sources.</p> <p>The main purpose of this Plan is to promote the government's energy policy, such as guaranteeing and securing the supply of electricity and respecting the environment, with a view to fulfilling Spain's commitments at Community and international level. The Plan emphasizes the importance of renewable technologies, with estimates for 2020 of 22.7% of the gross final energy consumption and 42.3% of the gross electricity generation.</p>

<b>Name of Policy</b>	<b>Spanish Strategy for Climate Change and Clean Energy and the related Plan of Urgent Measures</b>
<b>Date</b>	2 November 2007
<b>Summary</b>	<p>The Spanish Climate Change and Clean Energy Strategy (EECCCEL) horizon 2007-2012-2020 is part of the Spanish Sustainable Development Strategy (EEDS). The EECCCEL includes different measures that contribute to sustainable development within the scope of climate change and clean energy.</p> <p>This Strategy is based on the reference framework of the "Spanish Strategy for the fulfilment of the objectives under the Kyoto Protocol", and it takes into account the measures and Programmes adopted by the Autonomous Communities.</p> <p>The strategy has two chapters. The first one defines actions to fight against climate change and the second one, actions to achieve cleaner energy. Each chapter includes a description of the present situation, the objectives to be reached, the suggested measures and a selection of indicators for the corresponding follow-up.</p> <p>The operational objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure the reduction of GHG emissions in Spain, giving special importance to measures related to the energy sector. According to the national inventory, in 2005, emissions from energy process represented about 78.87% of total national emissions.</li> <li>• To contribute to sustainable development and the fulfilment of climate change commitments by strengthening the use of flexible project-based mechanisms.</li> <li>• To promote additional reduction measures in sectors concerned with diffuse pollution.</li> <li>• To apply the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NCCAP) so as to integrate adaptation measures and strategies in sectoral policies.</li> <li>• To increase public awareness with respect to clean energy and climate change.</li> <li>• To promote research, development and innovation in matters of climate change and clean energy.</li> <li>• To guarantee energy supply security by means of cleaner energies, mainly from renewable sources, achieving other environmental benefits (for example, air quality) and limiting the growth rate of external energy dependence.</li> <li>• To boost energy- and resource efficiency for companies and for end users.</li> </ul> <p>The government has adopted a Plan of Urgent Measures (PMU), which together with the 2008-2012 Energy Saving and Efficiency Action Plan aims to consolidate the trend change of GHG emissions in Spain initiated in 2006.</p>

<b>Name of Policy</b>	<b>National Climate Change Adaptation Plan</b>
<b>Date</b>	6 October 2006
<b>Summary</b>	<p>The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan is a reference framework for the co-ordination of the Public Administrations in the activities of impact assessment, vulnerability studies and adaptation to climate change in Spain.</p> <p>The Plan considers a series of ecological systems and socio-economic sectors for impact assessment, vulnerability studies and adaptation to climate change: biodiversity, hydro resources, forests, agricultural sector, coastal areas, continental hunting and fishing, mountain areas, fishing and marine ecosystems, transport, human health, industry and energy, tourism, financial services, urban planning and construction. The Plan aims to</p>

facilitate and to provide continuous assistance to all the interested administrations and organizations - public and private, at all levels, to evaluate the impacts of climate change in Spain in the sector/system of their interest, and to provide all the information available on the subject, and the available elements, tools and assessment methods, for purposes of promoting the process of participation between the ones involved that can lead to the definition of the best adaptation options to climate change.

<b>Name of Policy</b>	<b>Spanish Forest Plan</b>
<b>Date</b>	5 July 2002
<b>Summary</b>	<p>The Spanish Forest Plan has a 30-year time span (2002-2032). It establishes the necessary actions for the development of a forest policy based on the principles of sustainable development, the multi-functionality of landscapes, territorial and ecological cohesion and public participation in the preparation of policies, strategies and programmes. It aims to increase the amount of carbon stored in forests through reforestation programmes, including: hydrological-forest restoration, the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) agricultural land reforestation programme, reforestation within the Red Natura 2000, and planting 45m trees. Sustainable management of forests will be achieved through forest planning, forest management and forestry to improve forest masses.</p> <p>The Plan makes a number of direct references to forests as carbon sinks. It states that the actions under the Plan to protect existing forests and preventing their degradation will impact on carbon storage. It is estimated that the implementation of the Forest Plan will result in a 60 Gt increase of carbon sequestration in Spain.</p>

## **Sources**

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