



COUNTRY POLICY PROFILE

Spain

August 2015

**LOG FILE OF CHANGES IN SUPPORT
POLICIES AS COMPARED TO LATEST
MEMBER STATES PROGRESS REPORT**

The EurObserv'ER project

The EurObserv'ER Barometers monitor the renewable energy progress in each Member State of the European Union. Every two months a barometer dedicated to one particular renewable energy technology is published. Moreover, once a year an [Overview Barometer](#) collects the main indicators published during the year and completes these with additional renewable sectors which have not been detailed in the individual Barometers. Finally, the Overview Barometer also reports on socio-economic aspects: employment and turnover in the field of renewables, and the renewable energy investment climate. The country policy reports monitor policy developments by providing an overview of policy changes compared to the Member State Progress Reports.

All Barometers are available for download at <http://www.eurobserv-er.org/>. An overview of direct links to Barometers is available in Annex A.

New Barometer releases are announced on Twitter (https://twitter.com/eurobserv_er).



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Abstract

According to the Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources the target for the share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in the year 2020 for Spain is 20% (according to EurObserv'ER calculation the share was 14.2% in 2012). The Directive has a mandatory 10 % target for transport to be achieved by all Member States, which refers to renewable sources as a whole, not biofuels alone.

In Spain, the main support scheme called "Régimen Especial" (Royal Decree 661/2007) operated until the end of 2011 was suspended at the beginning of 2012. The price regulation system is currently phased out through Real Decreto 9/2013. In the former system, operators could choose between two options: a guaranteed feed-in tariff and a guaranteed bonus (premium) paid on top of the electricity price derived on the free market.

More recently, the 6th June, Spain approved a clean energy bill that introduces an entirely new subsidy system. The FiT and market price plus premium systems have effectively been abolished retroactively and replaced by a sum to be allocated based on the plant's installed capacity to compensate for investment-related financial outlay. Under the decree, generators will earn a rate of return of about 7.5 percent over their lifetimes. This rate, which may be revised every three years, is based on the average interest of a 10-year sovereign bond plus 3 percentage points. These measures will be implemented retroactively to apply from July 2013.

Currently, there is no support scheme for RES-H&C in place in Spain but building must satisfy a minimal solar contribution of warm sanitary water. Approved in March 2006, through Royal Decree 314/2006 of 17 March 2006, the Building Technical Code (CTE – Código Técnico de la Edificación) requires all new or renovated buildings to cover 30%-70% of the Domestic Hot Water demand with solar thermal energy. Some exceptions are defined in the law, mainly in the case of buildings that either satisfy their demand of warm water by other renewables or by cogeneration or for shaded buildings.

Concerning the transport, promotion of biofuels consists of a quota system. Here also the government has decided to review its ambition downward with his decision on 22 February 2013 to reduce its incorporation target to 4.1% in 2014 from 6.5%, with specific incorporation targets in diesel fuel that dropped from 7 to 4.1%, and from 4.1 to 3.9%

Abbreviations

BTL	Biomass-to-Liquids
CHP	Combined heat and power plant
EEAG	Environmental and energy aid guidelines
EU-27	European Union, 27 Member States (excludes Croatia)
EU-28	European Union, 28 Member States (includes Croatia)
FiP	Feed-in premium (scheme)
FiT	Feed-in tariff (scheme)
GHG	Greenhouse gas(es)
GHG	Greenhouse gas
ktoe	Kiloton oil equivalent
MSW	Municipal solid waste
NREAP	National Renewable Energy Action Plan
PV	Photovoltaic energy
RE	Renewable energy
RED	Renewable Energy Directive
RES	Renewable energy sources
RMSW	Renewable Municipal solid waste (renewable fraction in MSW)
RQS	Renewable quota scheme
TSO	Transmission system operator

Renewable energy mix and 2020 target

Spain is among the countries of the European Union's most richly endowed with renewable energy deposits. Load factors in the field of wind and solar factors are among the highest in Europe, making the most productive wind turbines or solar power plants and most profitable in Europe. The most developed renewable energy are logically the wind sectors, solar photovoltaic, solar thermal and concentrated solar. The countries represented in 2012 a quarter of the solar thermal energy (including concentrated solar power) and nearly a quarter of the wind energy production in the European Union. The 2012 share of renewable energy in Spain amounted to 14.2%; the target for 2020 has been defined as 20% (source: 'The State of Renewable Energies in Europe', [2013 edition](#)).

Source: EurObserv'ER, 2014, www.eurobserv-er.org

Table Renewable energy production in the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU-27) and the corresponding figures for Spain. Data have been expressed in ktoe and refer to the year 2012

[ktoe, 2012]	European Union (27 countries)	Spain	Contribution of Spain to EU-27
Hydro*	29408	2591	8.8%
Wind*	17089	4090	23.9%
Solar PV	5732	705	12.3%
Solar thermal**	2116	530	25.0%
Solid Biomass***	74804	4067	5.4%
Biogas	6212	136	2.2%
MSW****	4426	55	1.2%
Geothermal	7825	40	0.5%
Biofuels	11711	0	0.0%
Ocean energy	44	0	0.0%

* Normalised electricity generation

** Including electricity generation from Concentrated Solar Power

*** Including liquid biomass

**** Municipal Solid Waste only regards the renewable fraction in the waste

Source: EurObserv'ER, 2014 (www.eurobserv-er.org)

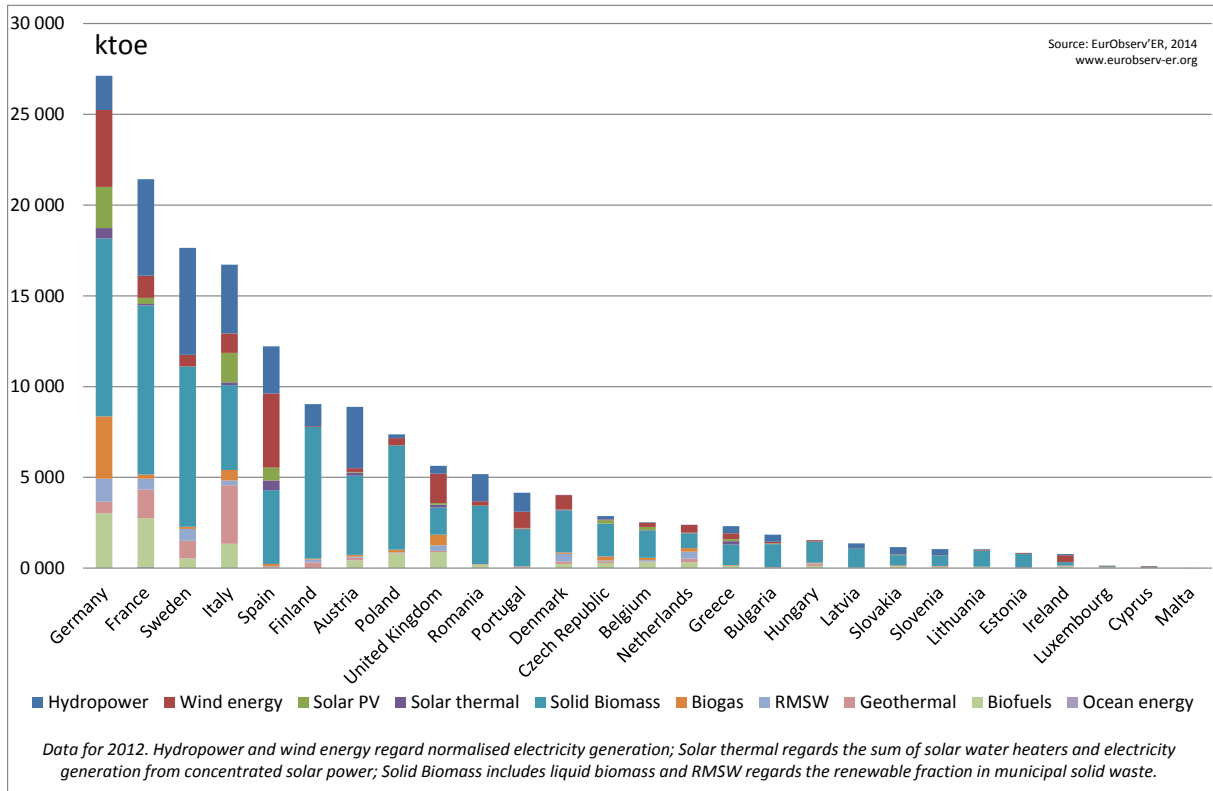


Figure Renewable energy production in the European Union Member States. Data have been expressed in ktoe and refer to the year 2012. Source: EurObserv'ER, 2014 (www.eurobserv-er.org)

Recent RES Policy Developments

The current EurObserv'ER policy profile is listing recent policy changes in the EU Member States. Starting point for this monitoring is the situation as it has been described in the country's Progress Report (which were due end of 2013). All Renewable Energy Progress Reports are available in English language from www.eurobserv-er.org (translated versions).

Date	Technology	Policy change
June 2014	Renewable electricity	<p>The 6th June, Spain approved a clean energy bill (Royal Decree 413/2014) that introduces an entirely new subsidy system that will cap the earnings of all existing renewable power plants.</p> <p>Under the decree, generators will earn a rate of return of about 7.5 percent over their lifetimes. This rate, which may be revised every three years, is based on the average interest of a 10-year sovereign bond plus 3 percentage points. These measures will be implemented retroactively to apply from July 2013. According the Industry Ministry, Renewable energy subsidies had to be revised or the power system would have gone bankrupt.</p>
May 2015	Renewable electricity	<p>The Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism published in May 2015 the "Report on environmental sustainability of energy sector planning 2015-2020". In this report, the Spanish Ministry of Industry intends to add some 8,537 MW of renewable energy capacity between 2015 and 2020</p> <p>The country's installed renewable energy capacity will increased from 48,267 MW in 2015 to 56,804 MW by 2020. The government's plan calls for the construction of 6473 MW, 1,370 MW of solar photovoltaic facilities and 211 MW of solar thermal power.</p> <p>http://www.minetur.gob.es/energia/planificacion/Planificacionelectricidadygas/desarrollo2015-2020/Informesostenibilidad/ISA_VERSI%C3%93N_WEB_E.pdf</p>
May 2015	Subsidy Scheme for Renewable Heat and Energy Efficiency	<p>Aid Programme for Rehabilitation of Existing Buildings Energy (Program PAREER-CRECE)</p> <p>On 5 May, the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism approved the so-called PAREER-CRECE programme, a support scheme for increasing the energy efficiency of existing buildings.</p>

		<p>To encourage and promote the implementation of reform measures that promote energy conservation, improving energy efficiency, use of renewable energy and reducing carbon dioxide emissions in existing buildings, regardless of their use and the legal nature of the owners as well as help achieve the objectives set out in Directive 2012/27 / EU on energy efficiency, and the Plan of Action 2014-2020 to be created once growth and employment opportunities in various economic sectors, especially in the construction sector, encouraging urban regeneration Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism, through the Institute for Diversification and Saving of Energy (IDAE), starts launched a specific program of grants and funding worth 200 million euros.</p> <p>The actions should fit into one or more of the following types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improving energy efficiency of the thermal envelope. 2. Improving the energy efficiency of heating and lighting. 3. Replacing conventional energy biomass heating systems. 4. Replacing conventional geothermal energy in thermal plants. <p>They will be eligible for support under this program:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Owners of existing buildings for any use, whether natural persons or having legal personality of private or public nature. b) The owner communities or groups of communities of owners of residential buildings for housing use, constituted as horizontal property. c) The owners are grouped together and building owners and have not granted the constituent title of condominiums. d) The operators, tenants or concessionaires buildings. e) The energy services companies. <p>Amount of subsidy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar thermal systems: granted by 20 % of the eligible investment costs • Insolation measures: 30 % grant • Biomass boilers: granted by 25 % • Geothermal heating plants: granted by 30 % <p>Loans are offered optional for 70 % of the system costs</p>
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		<p>Details (in english):</p> <p>http://www.measures-odyssee-mure.eu/public/mure_pdf/household/SPA40.PDF</p> <p>http://www.solarthermalworld.org/content/subsidy-scheme-renewable-heat-and-energy-efficiency</p> <p>Details (in Spanish)</p> <p>http://www.idae.es/index.php/id.858/lang.uk/reلمenu.409/mod.pags/mem.detalle</p> <p>http://www.controlastuenergia.gob.es/Paginas/Index.aspx</p>
July 2015		No policy change.

Note to the reader: the above overview had been compiled with care. However, in case you miss recent developments please be invited to inform EurObserv'ER on policy changes in a Member State. For communication use e-mail (policy@eurobserv-er.org), Twitter (https://twitter.com/eurobserv_er).

Glossary

Electricity Support schemes

In Spain, the generation of electricity from renewable sources is mainly promoted through a price regulation system. Plant operators may choose between two options: a guaranteed feed-in tariff and a guaranteed bonus (premium) paid on top of the electricity price achieved on the wholesale market. The price regulation system is currently phased out through Real Decreto-ley 9/2013. The reason for this suspension is traced in the preamble of RDL 1/2012. A different regulation that had previously suspended the support schemes, before their final phasing out: RD 6/2009 established that by 2013 a part of the consumers' electricity bill (the "peajes the acceso") should be able to fully balance the costs incurred by the State arising from the support scheme. It was deemed, however, that the situation would not have allowed this goal to be reached by 2013. For this reason, and together with the high growth of RES-E in the past years, even beyond the set goals, all support schemes for RES-E were blocked. (source: www.res-Legal.eu)

References

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http://www.measures-odyssee-mure.eu/public/mure_pdf/household/SPA40.PDF

<http://www.solarthermalworld.org/content/subsidy-scheme-renewable-heat-and-energy-efficiency>

Royal Decree 413 2014 <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2014/06/10/pdfs/BOE-A-2014-6123.pdf>

23client_briefing_english_royal_decree_law_9_2013__of_12_july_6018949.pdf (Cliffordchance 2014)

<http://www.res-legal.eu/search-by-country/spain/>

Wind power barometer 2014 www.eurobserv-er.org

Photovoltaic Barometer 2014 www.eurobserv-er.org

Solar and CSP barometer 2014 www.eurobserv-er.org

Biofuel barometer 2014 www.eurobserv-er.org

EurObserv'ER, 2015, www.eurobserv-er.org

Annex

EurObserv'ER Barometers published are all available for download. Direct links to all EurObserv'ER publications:

'The State of Renewable Energies in Europe' (PDF, multiple languages)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/category/all-annual-overview-barometers>

Wind Energy Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/category/all-wind-energy-barometers>

Photovoltaic Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/category/all-photovoltaic-barometers>

Solar Thermal Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/category/all-solar-thermal-and-concentrated-solar-power-barometers>

Biofuels Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/category/all-biofuels-barometers>

Biogas Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/category/all-biogas-barometers>

Renewable Municipal Waste Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/category/all-renewable-municipal-waste-barometers>

Solid Biomass Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/category/all-solid-biomass-barometers>

Heat Pump Barometer (PDF, multiple languages)

<http://www.eurobserv-er.org/category/all-heat-pumps-barometers>