

Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme, Spain



Description of the programme

Main features:

- Obligated parties have to contribute annually to the Energy Efficiency National Fund.
- Who are the obligated parties? energy companies of gas and electricity and oil products and LPG retailers.
- The contribution, established annually by legislation, is proportionally to the volume of sales to final energy consumers.
- Energy Efficiency National Fund objective: financing mechanisms of economic, financial, technical assistance, training or other measures, according to article 7 of EED.
- The system started in 2014 through the law 18/2014: Committee for monitoring and control for the Energy Efficiency National Fund is created. It also establishes IDAE as the manager of the Fund.

Critical success factors

Decide the contribution of the Energy Efficiency National Fund in the energy efficiency obligation scheme.

Total implementation of the budget assigned to the public support programmes.

Coordination among different administrations, at national and regional level.

Innovation

The direct contribution of the obligated parties to the Energy Efficiency National Fund is mandatory, there is not a certificate market.

Key achievements

More than 1b€ for energy efficiency programmes in the period 2014 to 2020 from Energy Efficiency National Fund.

Mobilization of private investments.

Increasing knowledge on energy sector. The management of programmes (evaluation, implementation and verification) is highly useful, enriching our technical knowledge as well as the insight of the consumer sectors.

Changes you would make in the future

New period 2021-2030:

- Continuation of the current scheme through combination of EOS and alternative measures, though new law has to be implemented.
- Exploring the great potential of fiscal instrument.

Lesson learned

Cooperation among public administrations: central and regional. Central Government defines the Energy framework and autonomous regions implement the policies. Bureaucracy process resulting sometimes in important delays that can directly affect to the energy savings results.

Political decisions have to be made, such as deciding the contribution of the energy efficiency obligation scheme to the energy savings objective.

Replicating your approach

It would be necessary to bear in mind:

- An organization capable of managing from an economical and technical point of view the Energy Efficiency National Fund is needed.
- To count with a numerous technical team for evaluating and monitoring the energy efficiency programmes.

Final comments

- To achieve the energy savings obligation, Spain has a combined system: the Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme (Energy Efficiency National Fund) and alternative measures.
- The Energy Efficiency National Fund provides budgetary stability.
- Spain has achieved a high percentage of execution in the public support programmes.
- The public support programmes are being co-financed with European structural and investment funds (ERDF Funds) .
- The Spanish NECP, support the continuation of the current system to achieve the energy savings objective for the new period 2021-2030.

Further information

2017-2020 National Efficiency Action Plan

https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/es_neeap_2017_en.pdf.

Draft of the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030 (NECP)

https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/ec_courtesy_translation_es_necp.pdf

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