PERMANENT REPRESENTATION
OF SPAIN
TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

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The Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

RE: Report – Article 24(1) Directive 2012/27/EU

Dear Mr Ristori,

We have pleasure in enclosing the 2015 annual report on progress achieved towards national energy efficiency targets for 2020, in accordance with Article 24(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency.

Best regards

[signature]

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Ambassador, Deputy Representative

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2015 ANNUAL REPORT ON PROGRESS ACHIEVED TOWARDS NATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY TARGETS FOR 2020

SPAIN

Madrid, 23 April 2015

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been produced in compliance with the requirements of Article 24(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency. That article provides that, by 30 April of each year, Member States must report on the progress achieved towards national energy efficiency targets, in accordance with Part 1 of Annex XIV of that directive.

On the basis of the content of those annual reports and the National Energy Efficiency Action Plans that Member States are required to submit, the Commission will assess what progress they have made towards achieving the national energy efficiency targets laid down in Article 3(1) and towards implementing the directive.

Spain's target based on Article 3(1) was established in the report of 17 May 2013 submitted to the Commission. Under Article 3 of the directive, each Member State must set an indicative national energy efficiency target based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity, and must express that target in terms of absolute primary energy consumption and final energy consumption in 2020. The target notified by Spain is equivalent to primary energy consumption (excluding non-energy final uses) of 121.6 Mtoe which, in terms of final energy, is equivalent to 82.9 Mtoe in 2020. That target implies a 41.2 Mtoe reduction in primary energy consumption by 2020, which is higher than that set by Spain in the 2011 National Reform Plan, which set a reduction of 25.2 Mtoe. [1]

The purpose of this report is therefore to provide information on progress towards achieving the aforementioned target and the measures and actions taken by Spain for the purpose of transposing Directive 2012/26/EU. The report is structured strictly in accordance with Annex XIV, Part 1 of that Directive.

Thus, Chapter 2, which follows this introductory chapter, presents the situation in 2013 (n-2) regarding energy consumption and generation. It provides detailed estimates for 2013 for the following variables, listed in accordance with Annex XIV, Part 1(a):

(i) Primary energy consumption.
(ii) Total final energy consumption.
(iii) Final energy consumption by sector.
(iv) Gross value added by sector.
(v) Disposable income of households.
(vi) Gross domestic product (GDP).
(vii) Electricity generation from thermal power generation.
(viii) Electricity generation from combined heat and power.
(ix) Heat generation from thermal power generation.
(x) Heat generation from combined heat and power plants, including industrial waste heat
(xi) Fuel input for thermal power generation.
(xii) Passenger kilometres (pkm).
(xiii) Tonne kilometres (tkm).
(xiv) Combined transport kilometres (pkm + tkm), in case (xii) and (xiii) are not available.
(xv) Population.

Chapter 2 of this report analyses the trends in those variables, even where the figure for the main variable under analysis, that is to say primary energy consumption, in 2013 (113.6 Mtoe) was already below the primary energy target set for Spain for 2020.

[1] In the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for 2014-2020, submitted on 30 April 2014, as a result of changes in the macroeconomic situation, Spain notified the Commission of a new energy consumption target, expressed in terms of absolute primary and final energy consumption in 2020. The primary energy consumption target (excluding non-energy final uses) for 2020 was set at 119.9 Mtoe.

Chapter 3 of this report provides updates on major legislative and non-legislative measures implemented in the previous year (2014 in this case), which will foreseeably contribute towards achieving the target set for 2020. That chapter therefore fulfils the requirement laid down in Annex XIV, Part 1(b) regarding annual reports. That chapter also provides details of the measures being implemented at the beginning of 2015, which will contribute towards the energy saving targets in 2015, so that it actually provides information on all measures having effects in 2014 and 2015.

Chapter 4, entitled 'Exemplary role of public bodies' buildings', fulfils the requirement contained in Annex XIV, Part 1(c), providing information on the total building floor area of the buildings with a total useful floor area over 500 m^2 owned and occupied by the Administración General del Estado [General State Administration] that, on 1 January 2015 did not meet the energy performance requirements referred to in Article 5(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU. That chapter also fulfils the requirement contained in section (d) [Annex XIV, Part 1] and includes information on the total building floor area of heated and/or cooled buildings owned and occupied by the General State Administration, that was renovated in 2014 in accordance with Article 5(1) of the Directive.

Lastly, Chapter 5 fulfils the requirement contained in Annex XIV, Part 1(e) and includes details of energy savings achieved through the national energy efficiency obligations schemes referred to in Article 7(1) or the alternative measures adopted in application of Article 7(9) of Directive 2012/27/EU.

The report closes with a chapter containing conclusions and five annexes. Annex I contains a report on the results of the 2014 MOVELE Programme, whilst Annex II reports on the Efficient Vehicle Incentives Programme (PIVE 5 and PIVE 6) in 2014. Annex III contains a report on the results of the information campaign carried out in 2014 in connection with Article 12 'Consumer information and empowering programme' of Directive 2012/27/EU, information on which can also be found in Chapter 3. Lastly, Annexes IV and V contain a list of administrative provisions relating to energy efficiency which will assist in understanding all the programmes, measures and actions set in train by Spain in order to comply with Directive 2012/27/EU, both by the General State Administration and by the Governments of the Autonomous Communities.

2. THE SITUATION IN 2013: ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND GENERATION

2.1. THE MACROECONOMIC CONTEXT

Directive 2012/27/EU [Annex XIV, Part 1(a)] asks Member States to provide an estimate in the year before last (2013) (year X (current year) – 2) of particular macroeconomic statistical variables that can serve as a basis for calculating energy intensity indicators. More specifically, it asks for information on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), added value by sector, the number of households or the population, the disposable income of households and passenger and goods traffic. All those variables are used to construct both aggregated and sectoral final and primary energy intensity indicators, per capita or household energy consumption indicators and indicators of consumption per tonne-kilometre transported or per passenger-kilometre transported.

The principal variable for which information is requested [Annex XIV, Part 1(a)(vi)] is **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** which, at 2013 market prices, is estimated at EUR 1 049 181 million. The variation in terms of volume is negative, with a fall of -1.2% year-on-year.

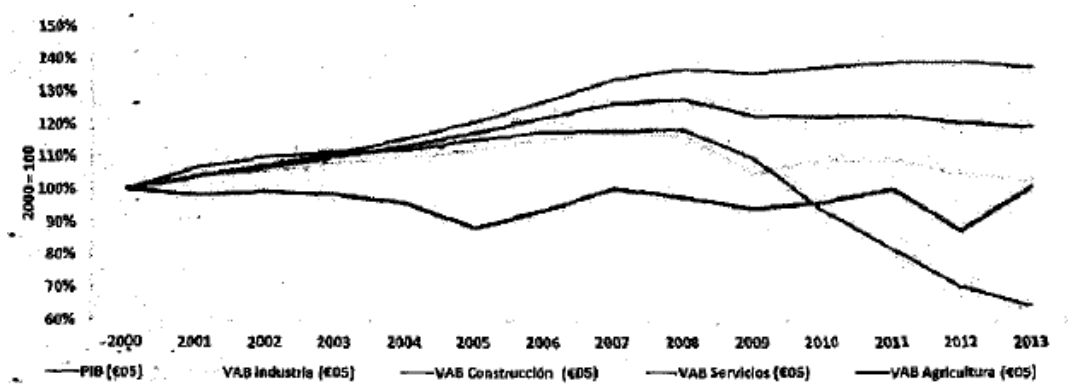
The fall in Spain's GDP continues to be affected by the shrinkage of the construction sector (which showed a decrease of slightly over 8% in 2013) and a more moderate decline in the industrial sector (of around 1.8%). In 2013, the tertiary sector failed to repeat the favourable trend shown in the previous year and its value added fell by 1.2% compared with 2012 [Annex XIV, Part 1(a)(iv)]

Table 2.1.1.
Principal macroeconomic variables - Spain. Chained volume indices (base 2005) (EUR million) 2007-2013

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
GDP	**979 289**	**988 021**	**950 156**	**948 244**	**948 721**	**933 148**	**921 739**
GVA Industry	164 880	163 546	147 184	152 509	152 597	146 782	144 181
GVA Construction	98 995	99 203	91 699	78 375	68 391	58 628	53 868
GVA Services	614 884	628 762	622 602	630 764	637 485	638 567	631 052
GVA Agriculture	28 644	27 868	26 855	27 430	28 580	24 933	28 814

Source: Eurostat

Graph 2.1.1.
Trend in the principal macroeconomic variables – Spain 2000-2103



[Captions to Graph: PIB (€05) = GDP (EUR05); VAB Industria (€05) = GVA Industry (EUR05); VAB Construcción (€05) = GVA Construction (EUR05); VAB Servicios (€05) = GVA Services (EUR05); VAB Agricultura (€05) = GVA Agriculture (EUR05)]

Source: Eurostat

On the demand side, domestic consumption fell by around 2.5% in 2013 as a result of a fall in the **gross disposable income of households** (Annex XIV, Part 1(a)(v) and a decline in levels of employment, since the employed population fell by 2.8% compared with 2012. Graph 2.1.2 below shows the trend in the gross disposable income of households in Spain from 2000 to 2013 (in absolute terms and in relation to the population) and the trend in population size in Spain from 2000 to 2013. At 1 January 2013, Spain's **population** totalled 46 727 890 [Annex XIV, Part 1(a)(xv)].

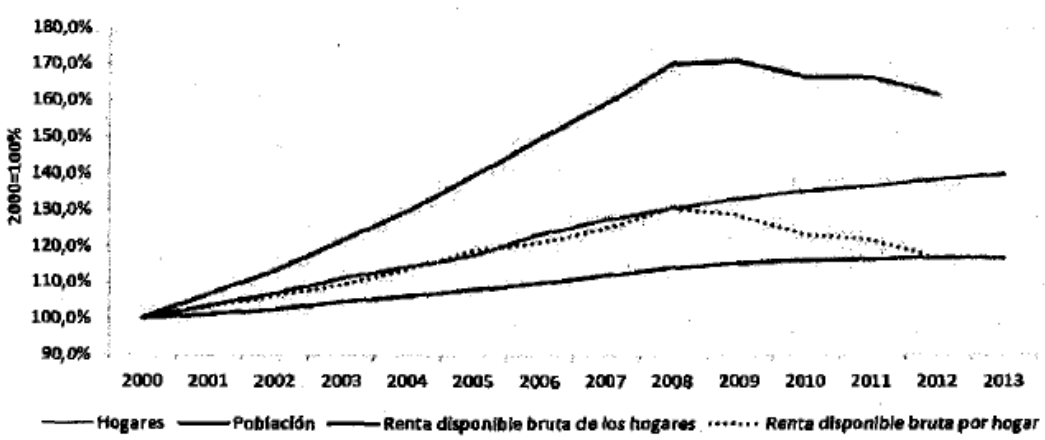
Table 2.1.2
Demographic variables and disposable income of households - Spain

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Households (*)	16 600 379	17 005 970	17 362 930	17 626 453	17 819 277	18 054 311	18 217 300
Population	44 784 666	45 668 939	46 239 273	46 486 619	46 667 174	46 818 219	46 727 890
Gross disposable income of households (EUR million)	661 603	706 876	710 790	691 716	691 493	671 853	
Gross disposable income per household (EUR per household)	39 855	41 568	40 937	39 243	38 806	37 213	

Source: Eurostat/(*) Instituto Nacional de Estadística [National Statistics Institute]

Graph 2.1.2

Trend in population and disposable income – Spain
2000-2013



[Captions to Graph: Hogares = Households; Población = Population; Renta disponible bruta de los hogares = Gross disposable income of households; Renta disponible bruta por hogar = Gross disposable income per household]

Source: Eurostat/Instituto Nacional de Estadística

In order to complete the presentation of the variables and/or indicators relating to economic activity required by Annex XIV, Part 1(a), it is necessary to include information on passenger and goods traffic, which can be found in the following tables and graphs.

The **passenger transport** sector in Spain showed an upward trend between 2000 and 2009, followed by a decline over the next three years, after which it again began to show moderate growth (1.1%) in 2013 as a result of the doubling of air passenger traffic and an around 6% increase in rail passenger traffic, despite the almost 2% fall in road traffic in 2013 and despite the fact that road traffic accounts for 89% of total passenger traffic. The trend in the various modes of passenger transport has not therefore remained uniform over time.

The downward trend in **goods transport** began in 2008 although, as with passenger transport, the actual trend varies depending on the mode of transport. For example, in 2013, overall goods traffic fell by 1.4% compared with the previous year as a result of a 1.9% and 1.1% reduction in road and rail traffic respectively, whilst the figure for air traffic doubled.

2013 represents a turning point in the downward trend in passenger and goods traffic over recent years since, although that traffic had contracted by 4.9% and 8.8% respectively year-on-year, in 2013 passenger traffic increased by 1.1% and goods traffic fell by only 1.4%.

Lastly, to sum up, it can be said that the global economic activity indicators for which we are required to provide information for 2013 in this report have in general shown a negative trend. From GDP, which fell 1.2% in 2013 to goods traffic, which fell by 1.4% and including the population, which fell by 0.2%. However, even though these figures are negative, these rates are not as bad as they were in 2012, when GDP fell by 2.1%, since in 2013 it was already possible to see signs of the slight improvement which was consolidated in 2014, the first year in which Spain's GDP had grown since the start of the crisis, at last achieving a positive figure of +1.4%.

Table 2.1.3.

Passenger traffic in Spain (million passenger kilometres)
2007-2013

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Road	405 083	405 386	410 192	395 332	391 711	377 544	370 310
Rail	21 857	23 969	23 137	22 456	22 795	22 476	23 788
Air	25 933	22 237	19 233	18 686	17 166	10 406	20 802
Total passengers	452 873	451 592	452 562	436 474	431 672	410 426	414 900

Source: Ministerio de Fomento [Ministry of Development]

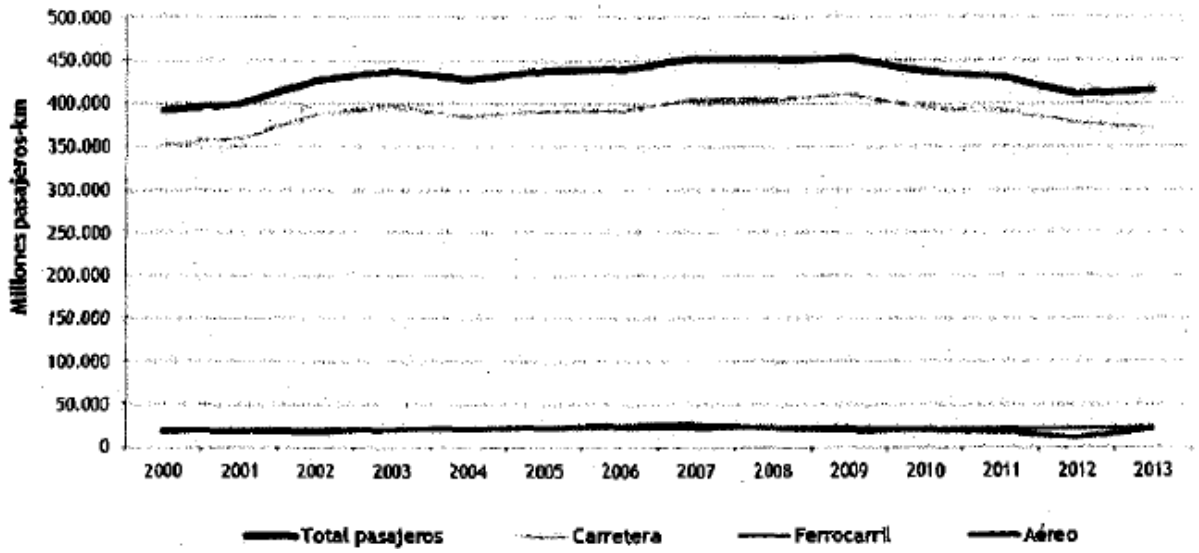
Table 2.1.4
Goods traffic in Spain (million tonnes-km)
2007-2013

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Road	352 515	325 093	286 167	272 730	264 806	241 973	237 455
Rail	11 124	10 287	7 391	7 872	8 018	7 477	7 394
Air	2 436	2 080	1 790	1 745	1 775	1 021	2 046
Total goods	366 075	337 460	295 348	282 347	274 599	250 471	246 895

Source: Ministry of Development

Graph 2.1.3.

Trend in passenger transport in Spain
2000-2013

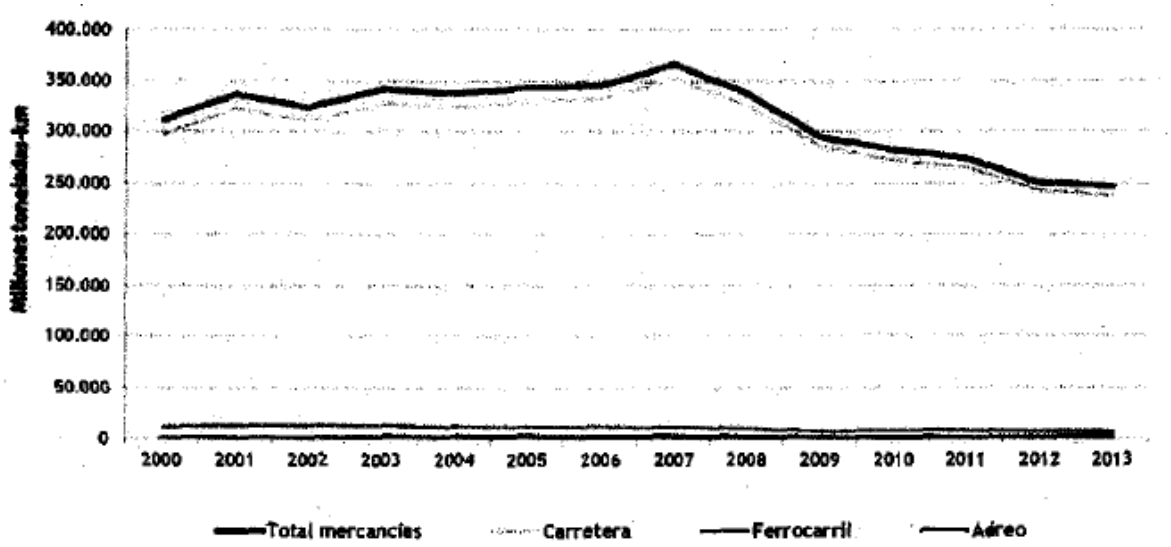


[Captions to Graph: Millones-pasajeros-km = Million passenger-km; Total pasajeros = Total passengers; Carretera = Road; Ferrocarril = Rail; Aéreo = Air]

Source: Ministry of Development

Graph 2.1.4.

Trend in goods transport in Spain
2000-2013



[Captions to Graph: Millones toneladas-km = Million tonnes-km; Total mercancías = Total goods; Carretera = Road; Ferrocarril = Rail; Aéreo = Air]

Source: Ministry of Development

2.2. PRIMARY AND FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND INTENSITY

This section supplements the information provided in the previous section concerning the variables or indicators which Member States are asked to supply under Annex XIV, Part 1(a) of Directive 2012/27/EU. Specifically, this includes statistical information on the following variables for 2013:

(i) Primary energy consumption.
(ii) Total final energy consumption.
(iii) Final energy consumption by sector.

In addition to the above, we have presented **final and primary intensity indicators** of which we have provided a brief analysis, not only of trends in those figures since 2000, but also of Spain's relative position compared with other EU countries.

The figures for **consumption of primary energy by sources** shown in Table 2.2.1. include non-energy uses. Consumption for non-energy uses is shown separately in that table, but in aggregate form for all sources of energy. Once non-energy uses have been deducted, total primary energy consumption can be compared with the indicative primary energy consumption target set for Spain for 2020.

The statistical information for 2013 shows that primary energy consumption in Spain fell by 6.7%, continuing the trend which started in 2008. Since 2007, primary energy consumption has fallen by 3.2% year-on-year, giving an overall reduction of 17.8%.

Compared with the previous year, in 2013 there was a reduction in all consumption of conventional energy sources (coal, petroleum products, natural gas and nuclear) and we would particularly highlight the around 30% reduction in coal consumption, whilst consumption of energy from renewable sources as a whole increased by 8.0%, with a significant increase in hydro-electric power (around 80%) and also a marked reduction in biofuels (around 57%). As a whole, energy from renewable sources accounted for 14.6% of Spain's total primary energy consumption, over two percentage points higher than for the previous year.

Table 2.2.1.
Breakdown of primary energy consumption by sources (ktoe)
2007-2013

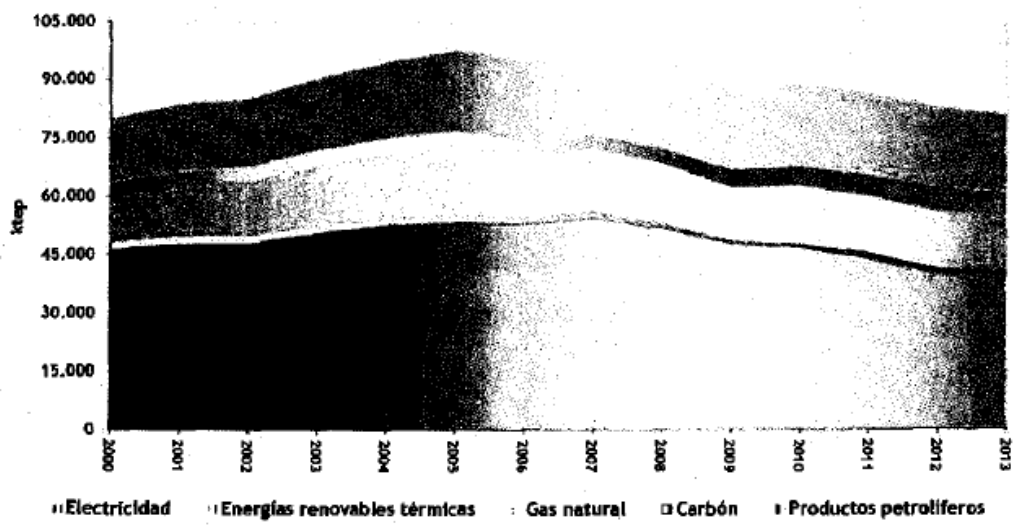
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Coal	19 748	13 979	10 609	7 906	12 303	15 143	10 777
Petroleum products	70 674	67 703	62 852	60 436	57 710	52 915	50 310
Gas	31 826	34 954	31 264	31 163	28 939	28 576	26 083
Nuclear	14 214	15 212	13 610	15 991	14 889	15 856	14 634
Energy from renewable sources	10 008	10 552	12 438	14 916	14 701	16 003	17 277
Biomass	*4 232*	*4 207*	*4 580*	*4 534*	*4 818*	*4 964*	*5 444*
Biogas	*217*	207	*194*	*277*	*275*	*291*	*286*
Solid Urban Waste	*309*	*328*	*319*	*174*	*195*	*176*	*146*
Hydro-electric power	*2 348*	*2 009*	*2 271*	*3 638*	*2 631*	*1 767*	*3 163*
Wind power	*2 370*	*2 833*	*3 278*	*3 807*	*3 690*	*4 254*	*4 635*
Photovoltaic solar energy	*43*	*220*	*513*	*552*	*640*	*704*	*713*
Solar thermal energy	*95*	*129*	*198*	*482*	*713*	*1 703*	*1 964*
Geothermal energy	*9*	*11*	*14*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*18*
Biofuels	*384*	*609*	*1 073*	*1 436*	*1 722*	*2 128*	*909*
Non-renewable waste	309	328	319	174	195	176	146
Balance (Input-Output)	-495	-949	-697	-717	-524	-963	-581
TOTAL	146 284	141 779	130 395	129 869	128 212	127 706	118 647
Non-energy uses	7 983	7 690	7 151	7 034	6 773	5 982	5 020
TOTAL for energy uses	138 301	134 089	123 244	122 834	121 440	121 724	113 628

Source: Eurostat

The **reduction in final energy consumption** seen in Graph 2.2.1. explains the reduction in primary energy consumption since 2007: for individual sources, consumption of petroleum products has fallen by 5.3% year-on-year since that year, whilst gas consumption has fallen by 1.1%.

In aggregate terms, between 2007 and 2013 final energy consumption fell by 3.1% year-on-year, which gives a total reduction of 17.3%.

Graph 2.2.1.
Trend in final energy consumption, by source
2000-2013



[Captions to Graph: ktep = ktoe; Electricidad = Electricity; Energías renovables térmicas = Renewable energy for thermal applications; Gas natural = Natural gas; Carbón = Coal; Productos petrolíferos = Petroleum products]

Source: Eurostat

In 2013, final energy consumption fell by 2.4%, which was reflected in a 1.2% reduction in final energy intensity in that year. For individual sources, consumption of energy of fossil origin fell slightly in 2013, since consumption of petroleum products fell by 1.8% and natural gas consumption increased by only 0.7%. In the last year, electricity consumption also fell by 3.4% and 6.5% of final energy consumption was met by energy from renewable sources.

Table 2.2.2.
Breakdown of final energy consumption (excluding non-energy uses) by sources of energy (ktoe)
2007-2013

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Coal	1 733	1 574	1 166	1 261	1 639	1 255	1 557
Petroleum products	54 513	51 722	47 744	46 787	43 999	40 074	39 337
Natural gas	16 040	15 006	13 255	14 645	14 310	14 909	15 016
Electricity	21 564	21 934	20 617	21 049	20 938	20 658	19 949
Renewable energy for thermal applications	4 275	4 400	4 986	5 343	5 785	6 257	5 278
TOTAL	**98 124**	**94 636**	**87 769**	**89 084**	**86 671**	**83 152**	**81 138**

Source: Eurostat

The breakdown of **final energy consumption by sector** (Table 2.2.3) shows that the overall reduction of 2.4% in 2013 was mainly due to the fall in demand for transport and the tertiary sector, which fell by 4.2% and 4.8% respectively and, to a lesser extent, to a fall in demand from the residential sector, whilst consumption in the industrial sector remained at virtually the same level.

The fact that consumption levels in the **industrial sector** remained unchanged in 2013, together with a reduction in added value (around 1.8%) is reflected in a deterioration in the figure for energy intensity, which appears to be due to two separate factors. The first of these is connected with the higher percentage of total energy demand from the industrial sector in 2013 represented by the metalworking and pulp and paper sectors, whilst the second is due to the fact that industrial plants have fixed energy consumption which is not directly linked to production levels, which means that energy demand does not decrease in proportion to the level of activity, with the result that some installations (boilers, furnaces, engines etc.) are less efficient when operating at less than full capacity. To this should be added various types of energy demand unconnected with the production process (lighting, heating and air conditioning of installations etc.).

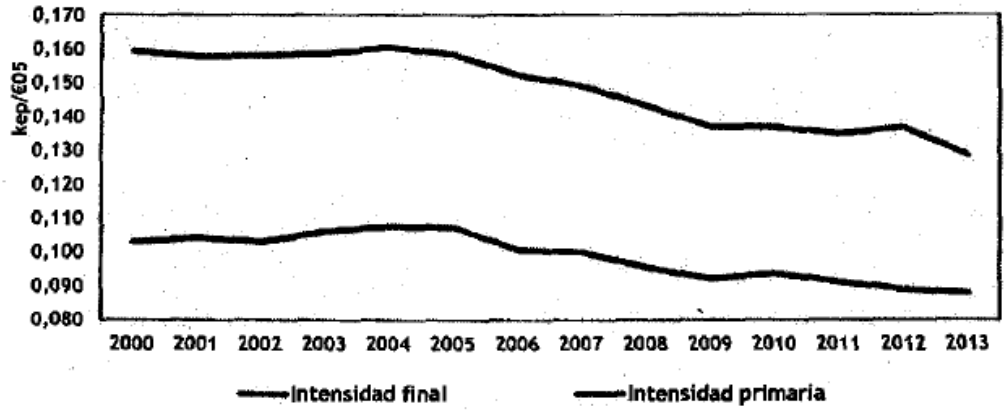
Table 2.2.3
Sectoral breakdown of final energy consumption (excluding non-energy uses) (ktoe)
2007-2013

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Industry	27 449	25 832	21 205	21 449	21 371	20 774	20 976
Transport	42 328	40 531	37 911	37 192	36 037	33 348	31 959
Miscellaneous uses	28 347	28 272	28 653	30 444	29 263	29 030	28 203
Residential	15 624	15 495	15 923	16 920	15 627	15 525	15 011
Services	8 819	9 296	9 405	9 797	10 203	10 046	9 564
Agriculture and fisheries	2 943	2 695	2 359	2 240	2 401	2 714	2 795
Other (not specified)	962	786	965	1 487	1 032	746	833
TOTAL	**98 124**	**94 636**	**87 769**	**89 084**	**86 671**	**83 152**	**81 138**

Source: Eurostat

In Spain, the trend in **primary intensity**, like that in **final intensity**, has remained very similar over time, with 2004 being the turning point which saw the start of a sustained decrease in both those indicators, with an average year-on-year reduction of 2.4% and 2.2% respectively. However, in 2013 primary intensity decreased by 6.0% compared with the previous year, whilst the decrease in final intensity was only 1.2%. The difference in the trend in these two indicators can be explained by a reduction in electricity consumption and a greater percentage of electricity generated from renewable energy sources in 2013, with a major contribution from hydro-electric power.

Graph 2.2.2
Trend in primary and final energy intensity in Spain
2010-2013



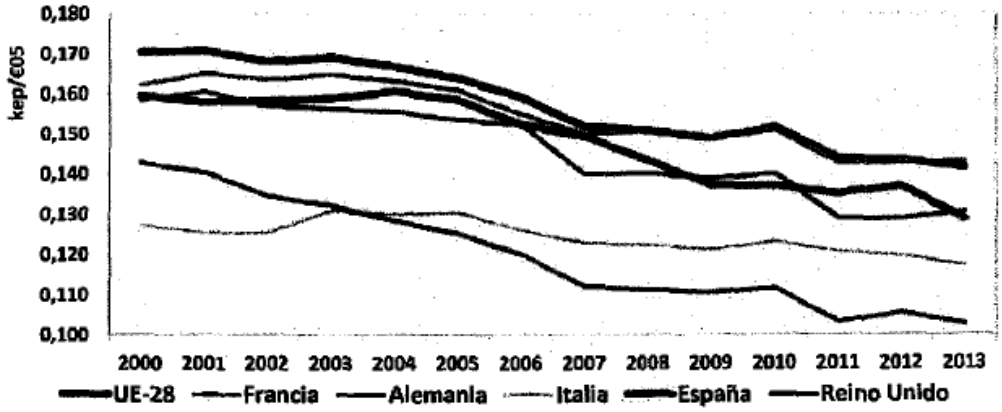
[Captions to Graph: kep/€05 = koe/EUR05; Intensidad final = Final intensity; Intensidad primaria = Primary intensity]

Source: Eurostat

The **primary and final intensity indicators for Spain and the EU** (Graphs 2.2.3 and 2.2.4) show Spain's relative situation compared with other Member States of the European Union.

Since 2007, the trend in the final intensity indicator has been considerably more favourable in Spain compared with the average for the EU-28: whilst that indicator fell by an average of 2.1% year-on-year in Spain, in the EU-28 it fell by only 0.8% over the same period. The same pattern can be seen with the primary intensity indicator, as shown in Graph 2.2.3 below: whilst the EU-28 has reduced its intensity by 2.1% year-on-year since 2007, Spain has reduced it by around 2.5% year-on-year.

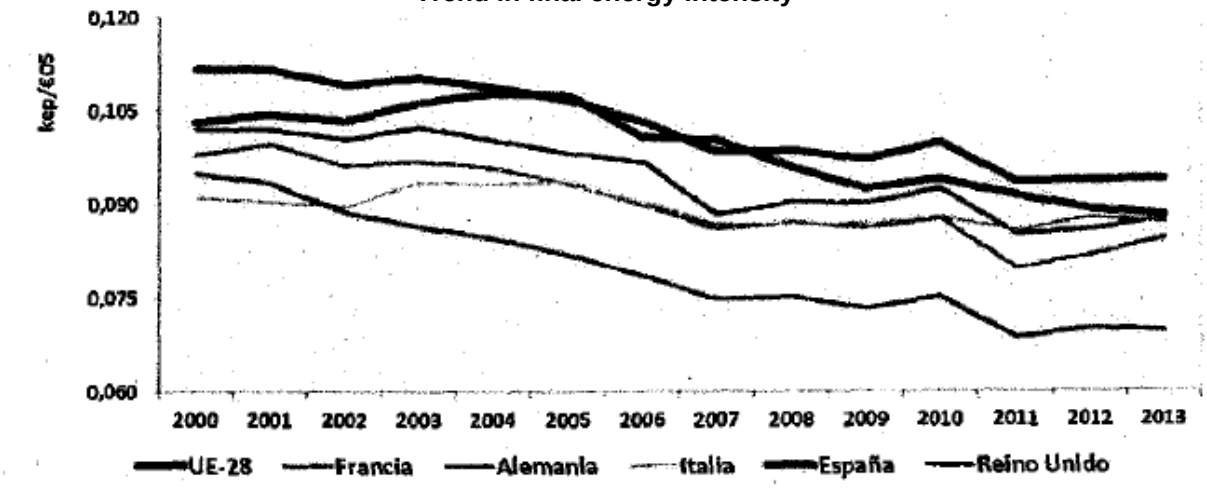
Graph 2.2.3
Trend in primary energy intensity



[Captions to Graph: kep/€05 = koe EUR05; UE-28 = EU-28; Francia =France; Alemania = Germany; Italia = Italy ; España = Spain ; Reino Unido = UK]

Source: Eurostat

Graph 2.2.4
Trend in final energy intensity



[Captions as for Graph 2.2.3] **Source:** Eurostat

2.3. ELECTRICITY GENERATION

The information provided on electricity and heat generation completes the information that must be included in annual progress reports in accordance with Directive 2012/27/EU.

This section (2.3.) provides statistical information for 2013 for electricity generation from thermal power generation [Annex XIV, Part 1(a)(vii)] and electricity generation from combined heat and power [Annex XIV, Part 1(a)(viii)].

Table 2.3.1. shows a breakdown of electricity generation by sources, from which it may be seen that electricity generation from renewable sources accounted for 38.3% of gross electricity generation in 2013, 9 percentage points higher than in 2012, when those sources accounted for 29.2%.

The breakdown of electricity generation for 2013 consolidates the trend observed over recent years in increased use of renewable energy sources and a decrease in the use of natural gas at combined heat and power plants, whilst the remaining energy sources (coal, petroleum products and nuclear) have maintained their share of the generating mix, with some slight variations.

The increasing contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity generation is improving the average energy efficiency of the electricity generation system. In 2013, electricity generation from renewable sources other than hydro-electric power (71 887 GWh) already exceeded electricity generation from any of the other energy sources, with a particularly large contribution from wind power, at around 54 000 GWh, representing 19% of the generation mix.

Table 2.3.1
Breakdown of electricity generation by source (GWh)
2007-2013

Source	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Coal	74 085	49 973	36 938	26 323	45 126	55 991	42 425
Petroleum products	18 508	18 002	19 242	16 562	14 692	15 321	13 763
Natural gas	94 799	120 798	107 746	94 851	85 508	73 308	57 094
Nuclear	55 103	58 973	52 761	61 990	57 716	61 470	56 731
Renewable energy sources	58 284	62 143	74 080	97 776	87 523	86 962	108 667
Hydro-electric power	27 309	23 364	26 411	42 304	30 596	20 545	36 780
Other renewables	30 975	38 779	47 669	55 472	56 927	66 417	71 887
Pumped storage	3 213	2 780	2 751	3 207	2 315	3 617	4 291
Other	1 061	1 089	1 102	818	966	890	595
TOTAL	**305 053**	**313 758**	**294 620**	**301 527**	**293 848**	**297 599**	**283 566**

Source: Eurostat

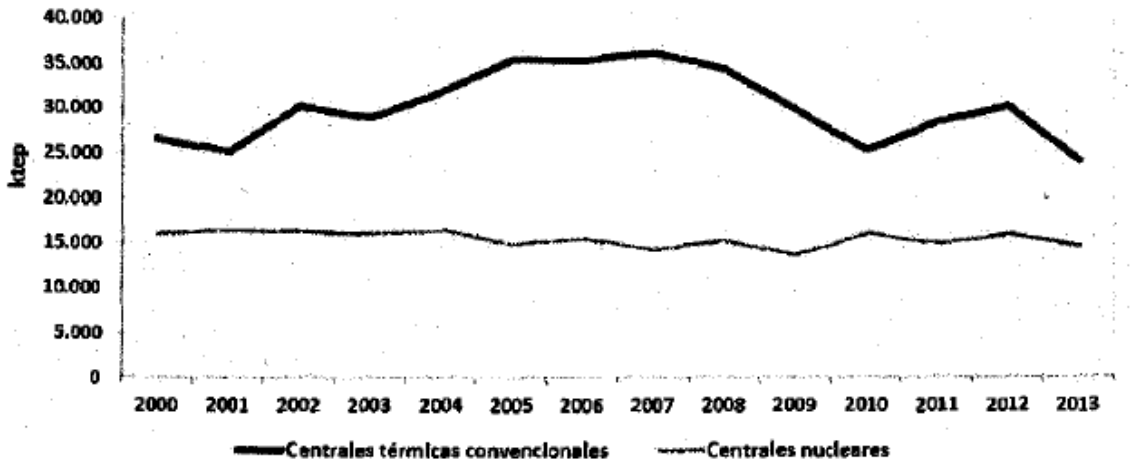
The trend in primary energy consumption at both fossil fuel (coal, petroleum products and natural gas) and nuclear thermal electricity generating plants has mirrored that of the electricity produced. Thus, whilst in the nuclear sector consumption and output have remained virtually invariable, in the remaining plants energy consumption increased by 4.6% year-on-year over the period between 2000 and 2007, after which it fell by 6.5% year-on-year.

Table 2.3.2
Primary energy consumption associated with electricity generation at conventional thermal and nuclear plants in Spain (ktoe)
2007 – 2013

	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Conventional thermal plants	36 263	34 263	29 749	25 291	28 381	30 162	24 158
Nuclear plants	14 214	15 212	13 610	15 991	14 889	15 8856	14 634

Source: Eurostat

Graph 2.3.1.
Trend in primary energy consumption associated with electricity generation at conventional thermal and nuclear plants in Spain. 2000-2013



[Captions to Graph: ktep = ktoe; Centrales térmicas convencionales = Conventional thermal plants; Centrales nucleares = Nuclear plants]

Source: Eurostat

In 2013, electricity generation associated with combined heat and power and waste treatment plants represented 10.1% of total gross electricity production.

Since 2007, there has been a cumulative increase of 258 MW in installed capacity at combined heat and power plants, of which 61 MW was installed in 2013.

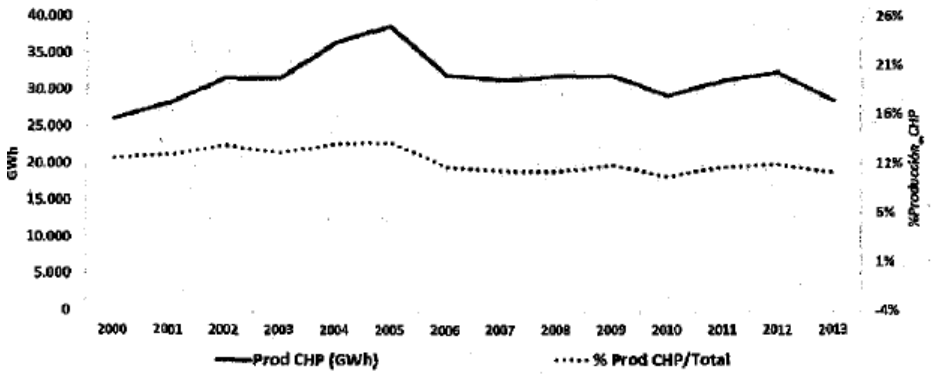
Table 2.3.3.
Gross electricity production associated with combined heat and power plants (ktoe)
2007-2013

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Gross electricity production	2 698	2 747	2 741	2 512	2 691	2 784	2 452

Source: Eurostat

Graph 2.3.2.

Trend in gross electricity production associated with combined heat and power plants in Spain. 2000-2013



[Captions to Graph: Prod CHP (GWh) = Production at combined heat and power plants; % Prod CHP/Total = %Production at combined heat and power plants/Total]

Source: Eurostat

2.4. HEAT GENERATION

Lastly, the statistical information required for the annual progress report must also contain information on heat generation from thermal power generation [Annex XIV, Part 1(a)(ix)] and heat generation from combined heat and power plants, including industrial waste heat [Annex XIV, Part 1(a)(x)].

Graph 2.4.1. shows the trend in useful heat generation at combined heat and power and waste treatment plants, taken from official statistics.

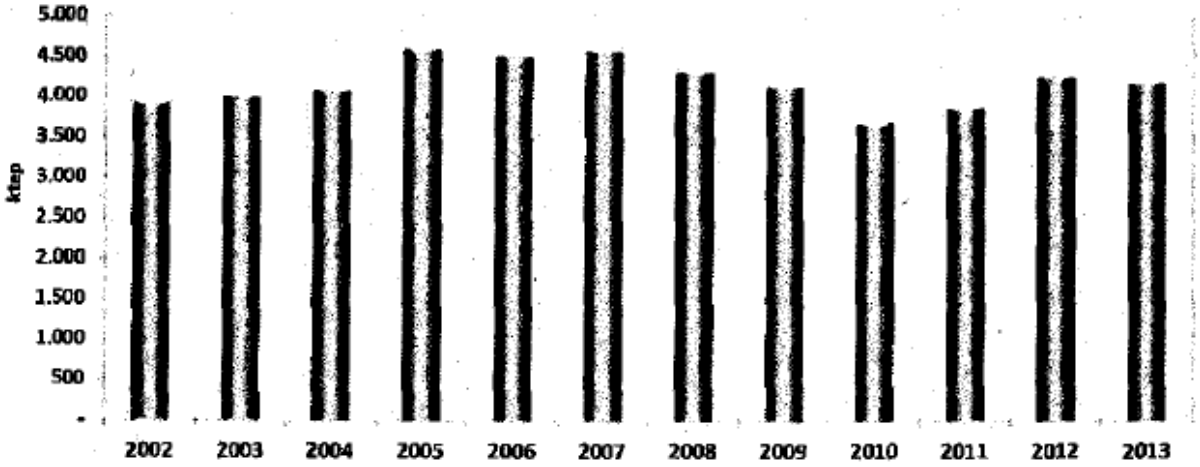
Table 2.4.1.
Useful heat generation associated with combined heat and power plants (ktoe)
2007-2013

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Useful heat generation	4 569	4 313	4 124	3 661	3 849	4 242	4 176

Source: MINETUR/IDAE [Instituto para la Diversificación y Ahorro de la Energía -Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving]

Graph 2.4.1.

Trend in useful heat generation associated with combined heat and power plants in Spain 2002-2013



[Captions to Graph: ktep = ktoe]

Source: MINETUR/IDAE

Regarding heat generation at thermal plants, understood as heat generation for district heating and cooling systems, the Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (MINETUR-IDAE) and the Asociación de Empresas de Redes de Calor y Frío [Association of Heat and Cooling System Enterprises – ADHAC] signed an agreement in October 2011 which enabled an initial survey to be conducted covering heat and cooling systems and micro-systems. 240 systems were identified and data are available for 212 of them. Those systems consist of a built network of over 300 km and meet energy demand for a floor area of 6.5 million m^2, equivalent to the area of 85 000 dwellings, achieving an annual saving of around 150 000 t of CO_2.

At the end of 2014, installed capacity totalled 1 109 MW, of which 411 MW are in heating systems, 689 MW are in heating and cooling systems and only 9 MW are in cooling systems. The majority of these systems are in the tertiary and residential sectors, with the industrial sector accounting for around 20% in terms of capacity.

Regarding the ownership of those systems, it is virtually equally divided between the public and private sectors, which together account of 90.5% of the installations. The remaining 9.5% are owned by mixed investment companies.

As laid down in Article 14 of Directive 2012/27/EU, Spain is currently conducting a comprehensive assessment of the potential for the application of high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling, which will be completed by the end of 2015.

It will be possible to access full information on the comprehensive assessment of the potential for cogeneration and district heating and cooling systems via a series of GIS (Geographic Information System) tools which, in future, will assist with better energy planning to match urban and industrial development.

3. LEGISLATIVE AND NON-LEGISLATIVE MEASURES HAVING EFFECTS IN 2014 AND 2015

As stated in the 'Report on energy saving and energy efficiency policy measures under Article 7' submitted by Spain on 5 June 2014, Spain will be adopting a combination of alternative measures as set out in Article 7(9) of the Directive and will be introducing an energy saving obligations scheme for energy utilities and distributors of energy products in Spain in order to meet the energy saving target laid down in Article 7.

To that end, Royal Decree Law 8/2014 of 4 July 2014 approving urgent measures for growth, competitiveness and efficiency, approved by Law 18/2014 of 15 October 2014, introduced an energy saving obligations scheme and, in accordance with Article 20 of Directive 2012/27/EU, set up an Energy Efficiency National Fund, attached to the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism, via the State Secretariat for Energy.

Under Law 18/2014, the obligated parties (gas and electricity utilities, wholesale petroleum plant operators and wholesale liquefied petroleum gas operators) are required to make an annual financial contribution to the Fund in order to fulfil the energy saving obligation imposed on them.

Alternatively and under the terms established by Government regulation, a mechanism based on the submission of Energy Saving Certificates may be introduced. However, it should be noted that, at present, the implementing regulations needed to set up such a mechanism have not yet been promulgated.

In addition, as stated in the aforementioned report of 5 June 2014, for the period 2014-2020, Spain is expecting to have access to Community funding for the Energy Efficiency National Fund under Thematic Objective 4 ('*Low-carbon economy*'). The application of those funds to energy saving and energy efficiency projects and measures will also contribute towards achieving the energy saving target set by Article 7.

This chapter therefore contains a review of the three priority areas selected as the focus for the legislative and non-legislative measures introduced in Spain in order to achieve the energy saving target established in Article 7 of Directive 2012/27/EU (15 979 ktoe). Firstly, the alternative measures, which will achieve cumulative savings equivalent to 4 662 ktoe (based on the estimate given in the 5 June report). Secondly, the energy efficiency obligations scheme which, in its current form, requires undertakings to contribute to the Energy Efficiency National Fund, and which will enable cumulative savings of around 6 356 ktoe and, thirdly and lastly, the Community funds, which will achieve a cumulative saving of 4 961 ktoe (based in both cases on the estimates given in the 5 June report). Each of those three priority areas is covered by one of the sections of this chapter.

Graph 3.1.
Programme for achieving compliance with the cumulative energy saving target (15 979 ktoe)

Source: Report on energy saving and efficiency policy measures under Article 7 (Madrid, 5 June 2014)

3.1. ALTERNATIVE MEASURES

3.1.1. Law 15/2012 on fiscal measures for energy sustainability

Law 15/2012 of 27 December 2012 on fiscal measures for energy sustainability, which has been in force since 2013, introduced permanent fiscal measures designed to send final energy consumers an appropriate price signal, with a view to encouraging rational and efficient energy use, in line with the basic principles governing European Union fiscal, energy and environmental policy, with the ultimate objective of stimulating improvements in our energy efficiency levels.

That Law introduced a tax reform designed to internalise environmental costs arising from electricity generation and spent nuclear fuel or radioactive waste storage and thus to stimulate improvements in our energy efficiency levels. That Law introduced a new tax on the value of electricity generation, the tax on the production of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste resulting from nuclear electricity generation and the tax on spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste storage at centralised facilities. It also introduced a charge for the use of inland waters for electricity generation, amended the tax rates established for natural gas and coal and abolished the exemptions for energy products used in electricity generation and combined electricity and useful heat generation. The tax rates for each of these new chargeable events are as follows:

- Tax on spent nuclear fuel (10%)
- Charge on hydro-electric power generation (22%)
- Tax on fossil fuels:
- Natural gas (2.79 euro cents/m^3)
- Coal for electricity generation (14.97 euro cents/Mt)
- Fuel oil for electricity generation (12.00 euro cents/Mt)
- Diesel for electricity generation (19.15 euro cents/1000 l)
- Tax on electricity generation, for all generation sources, subject to both the Ordinary Regime and the Special Regime (6%).

Details of how the savings resulting from this fiscal measure were calculated were given in the 'Report on energy saving and efficiency policy measures under Article 7' of 5 June 2014, based on the report submitted on the use of price elasticities to calculate the effects of energy and environmental policy instruments in Spain. The table in Chapter 5 of this report summarising the savings achieved in 2014 as a result of the national energy efficiency obligation schemes and/or alternative measures, shows calculated savings achieved by this fiscal measure for 2014, which were already included in the 5 June report, although those figures were for cumulative savings over the entire 2014-2020 period.

3.1.2. The MOVELE Programme

The 2014 MOVELE Programme forms part of Spain's Global Electric Vehicle Incentives Strategy for 2010-2014, which consists of a series of measures to provide strong incentives for the introduction of electric vehicles, such as encouraging demand for those vehicles, supporting the industrialisation of and R&D in that technology, facilitating adaptation of the electricity infrastructure to provide the necessary charging facilities and manage demand, and to promote a series of cross-cutting programmes to provide information, raise awareness, provide training and standardise that technology.

The 2014 MOVELE Programme is an extension or continuation of the 2011, 2012 and 2013 incentive programmes, and has been assigned a further EUR 10 million budget to provide direct incentives to purchase new electric vehicles, defined as vehicles all or part of whose propulsion power is provided by the electricity stored in their batteries, which are charged from the grid. Incentives have also been provided for finance schemes such as financial leasing and operational leasing of such vehicles, provided that the contract is for a minimum term of two years. The 2014 MOVELE Programme also has its counterpart in 2015, since the 2015 General State Budget Law includes an allocation of EUR 7 million for a new 2015 MOVELE Programme, which was approved by Royal Decree on 17 April 2015.

The summary table in Chapter 5 of this report showing savings achieved in 2014 as a result of the national energy efficiency obligations and the alternative measures, includes savings attributable to the 856 vehicles covered by this Plan (2014 MOVELE Programme) since 1 January, including passenger and commercial vehicles, motorcycles and, mainly, quadricycles.

Annex I '*Results of the 2014 MOVELE Programme*' provides details of the vehicles subsidised, identifying the number of vehicles subsidised by types (M1, L7e, N1, L6e), type of beneficiary (private individuals, sole traders or companies), Autonomous Community and tax base.

3.1.3. The Efficient Vehicle Incentives Programme (PIVE)

The Efficient Vehicle Incentives Programmes (PIVE) are public incentive programmes managed by the Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE), designed to promote the scrapping of passenger vehicles (M1) and commercial vehicles of less than 3.5 t (N1) which are more than 10 and 7 years old respectively. The economic incentives are linked to the acquisition of new category M1 and N1 vehicles, in energy classes A and B, in the case of category M1 vehicles, and with CO_2 emissions below 160 g/km for category N1 vehicles, in line with the European average commercial vehicle emissions targets for 2020. In addition to petrol- and diesel-engined vehicles, there are also incentives to acquire electric vehicles, plug-in hybrids and extended range electric vehicles, and also LPG (autogas) or natural gas-powered vehicles, provided that their CO_2 emissions do not exceed 160 g/km.

Since 2012, when the first Efficient Vehicle Incentives Programme (PIVE) was launched, a budget of EUR 890 million has been allocated, covering seven successive calls for applications. The last of these (PIVE 7) was approved in February 2015 and has been assigned a budget of EUR 175 million.

Again, in this case, the savings attributed to this Programme shown in the summary table in Chapter 5 of this report represent the savings achieved as a result of new vehicles acquired during the 2014 financial year commencing on 1 January.

Annex II '*Results of the Efficient Vehicle Incentives Plan (PIVE 5 and PIVE 6) in 2014*' shows details of the vehicles subsidised under each of the two calls for applications (PIVE 5 and PIVE 6), identifying the number of vehicles which received subsidies by type of technology (diesel, petrol, petrol hybrids, liquefied petroleum gas, diesel hybrids, electric and natural gas-powered vehicles), class (passenger or commercial), energy classification, level of CO_2 emissions, Autonomous Community and tax base.

3.1.4. Aid Programme for Energy Rehabilitation in Buildings in the Household and Hotel Sector (PAREER)

In order to promote comprehensive measures to encourage improved energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources in the existing residential building stock and also to comply with Article 4 of Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency, the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism, via the Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE) in September 2013 launched a specific aid and funding programme, with a budgetary allocation of EUR 125 million, which is still in force and has recently been extended.

The measures for which support is provided fall into one or more of the following categories:

- Improvement of the energy efficiency of the thermal envelope
- Improvement of the energy efficiency of heating and lighting installations
- Replacement of conventional energy with biomass in heating installations
- Replacement of conventional energy with geothermal energy in heating installations.

The measures receiving support must improve the overall energy rating of the building by at least one letter measured on the carbon dioxide emissions scale (kg CO_2/m^2 per year) compared with the building's initial energy rating. That improvement in its energy rating may be achieved by adopting one measure or a combination of several measures.

Following the submission of the Plan of Measures to Drive Growth, Competitiveness and Efficiency (CRECE), which includes measures for buildings in order improve the energy efficiency of the existing building stock, and the inclusion in the 2015 General State Budget (Law 36/2014 of 26 December 2014) of a budgetary allocation of EUR 75 million, the name of the PAREER Programme was changed and its scope and budget was extended. The new Aid Programme for Energy Rehabilitation of Existing Buildings (PAREER-CRECE) now provides for comprehensive measures in existing buildings of all kinds (dwellings, administrative, commercial, health sector, educational etc.), at the same time including the same categories of measures as in the previous PAREER.

As with the measures described in the previous sections, the savings attributed to this measure in 2014 stem from projects approved since 1 January. Since that date, 110 projects for energy efficiency improvement in various other buildings have been approved, in over 30% of which the improvement in energy efficiency has been sufficient to improve the building's energy rating by more than 2 letters, measured on the CO_2 emissions scale in accordance with Royal Decree 235/2013 of 5 April 2015 approving the basic procedure for certifying the energy efficiency of buildings (Boletín Oficial del Estado [Spanish Official Gazette], 13.04.2013.

Information on the budgetary position of the subsidy line and decisions issued can be found on the website of the Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE) at:

http://pareerig.idae.es/pareer_reseco_y_list.asp

3.1.5. JESSICA – F.I.D.A.E. Fund

The Energy Diversification and Saving Investment Fund (F.I.D.A.E.) is a JESSICA (*Joint European Support for Sustainable Investment in City Areas*) holding fund, with a budget of EUR 123 million, the purpose of which is to fund urban energy efficiency projects and projects for the use of energy from renewable sources. It was set up following a funding agreement signed between the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE) on 1 July 2011.

This Holding Fund is channelling funding for eligible projects via three Urban Development Funds (FDUs) managed by three financial entities selected by the EIB, namely Ahorro Corporación Financiera, Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentina (BBVA) and Banco de Santander.

Project promotors may be public entities, energy utilities and also other private undertakings, and the projects must be located in one of the following Autonomous Communities: Andalusia, Canary Islands, Castile-Leon, Castile-La Mancha, Valencia, Extremadura, Galicia, Murcia or Ceuta and Melilla.

The projects must fall within one of the eligible sectors, which are construction, industry, transport and energy-related public service infrastructure and come under one of the following priority areas:

- Energy efficiency and energy management projects
- Solar thermal energy, off-grid photovoltaic installations and biomass projects
- Projects connected with clean transport which will help to improve energy efficiency and the use of energy from renewable sources.

In addition, projects must form part of comprehensive sustainable urban development plans or contribute towards the objectives of such plans, although they do not have to be listed or identified in such plans.

A full list of projects funded by the JESSICA-F.I.D.A.E. Fund can be found on the website of the Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE) at:

http://www.idae.es/index.php/relcategoria.3957/id.833/relmenu.408/mod.pags/mem.detalle

3.1.6. PIMA Aire Plan

The purpose of the Environmental Action Plans (PIMA Aire, PIMA Aire 2, PIMA Aire 3 and PIMA Aire 4) is to improve air quality in Spain through the renewal of the commercial vehicle fleet and its replacement by other more efficient models with less environmental impact, and also the acquisition of gas-powered vehicles and electric and hybrid motorcycles and mopeds and electrically assisted pedal cycles.

The PIMA Aire plans, which constitute an overall strategy to significantly reduce air pollutant emissions and greenhouse gases and also to improve energy efficiency in the diffuse sectors, have a total budgetary allocation of EUR 53.1 million. As a result of their innovative features, these are pioneering plans in Europe which, in addition, will help Spain to consolidate its position as one of the most energy efficient markets with the least environmental impact.

At present, over 70% of delivery vehicles used for commercial deliveries in Spanish cities are over seven years old and account for a significant proportion of air pollution in major cities.

The beneficiaries of these plans will receive incentives which, in the case of commercial vehicles, will amount to EUR 1 000 per vehicle in category M1 or N1 of less than 2 500 kg. For vehicles in category N1 of 2 500 kg and over, the incentive is EUR 2 000 per vehicle. In both cases, the incentive depends on the point of sale giving a discount on the cost of the vehicle equivalent to the amount of the incentive. For vehicles approved as LPG, CNG, LNG or dual-fuel petrol/gas, the incentives range from EUR 2 500 for vehicles in category M1 or N1 of less than 2 500 kg up to EUR 20 000 for vehicles in categories M2, M3, N2 and N3 of 18 000 kg or over.

The incentive for the purchase of electric and hybrid motorcycles (categories L3e, L4e and L5e) is EUR 400, plus EUR 200 to be provided by the point of sale if the purchaser provides proof that another vehicle has been scrapped. Where no other vehicle has been scrapped, the incentive amounts to EUR 350, plus EUR 150 provided by the point of sale.

In the case of electric mopeds, the incentive amounts to EUR 250, plus EUR 100 provided by the point of sale, and the purchaser must permanently scrap another vehicle. Where no proof is provided that another vehicle has been scrapped, the incentive amounts to EUR 230, plus EUR 70 provided by the point of sale. In the case of electrically assisted pedal cycles, the incentive amounts to EUR 200.

3.1.7. PIMA Sol Plan

The PIMA Sol Environmental Action Plan is an initiative designed to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and also to improve efficient use of energy and resources in the Spanish tourist sector. Specifically, its purpose is to promote the reduction of direct GHG emissions in hotel facilities through the energy rehabilitation of those facilities.

The Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente [Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment (MAGRAMA)] purchases reductions in direct greenhouse gas emissions from hotels achieved by renovation projects and has a budgetary allocation of EUR 5.21 million.

The measures that can be introduced to achieve reductions in CO_2 emissions include measures applied to the building envelope (façade and roof) and windows, improved insulation, the installation of lighting and air conditioning control systems, solar panel water heating systems, passive air conditioning systems through better architectural design, more efficient heating and cooling equipment, the use of geothermal energy and biomass for air conditioning or efficient water management systems.

3.1.8. 2013-2016 National Plan for the promotion of rental housing, building refurbishment and urban regeneration

This Plan, which was approved by the Spanish Government in April 2013, is designed to achieve various objectives, foremost amongst which is providing incentives for building refurbishment and urban regeneration and renovation by improving the quality of buildings and, in particular, their energy efficiency. To do this, the Plan contains a specific programme to promote building refurbishment aimed at funding building works and maintenance work and measures applied to fixed installations and individual equipment and in the communal parts of multi-dwelling buildings. The maximum aid depends on the type of measures carried out.

The Plan will be implemented by the Autonomous Communities and, in fact, some of the lines of public support that they have introduced and in respect of which savings are reported in this report, were introduced and achieved as part of this Plan. As and when detailed information concerning this Plan is supplied by the Autonomous Communities or the Ministry of Development itself during the course of 2015, it will be included in individual form for each of them.

For more information, see:

http://www.fomento.gob.es.MFOM/LANG_CASTELLANO/DIRECCIONES_GENERALES/ARQ_VIVIENDA/_AYUDASVIV/ALQUILER/

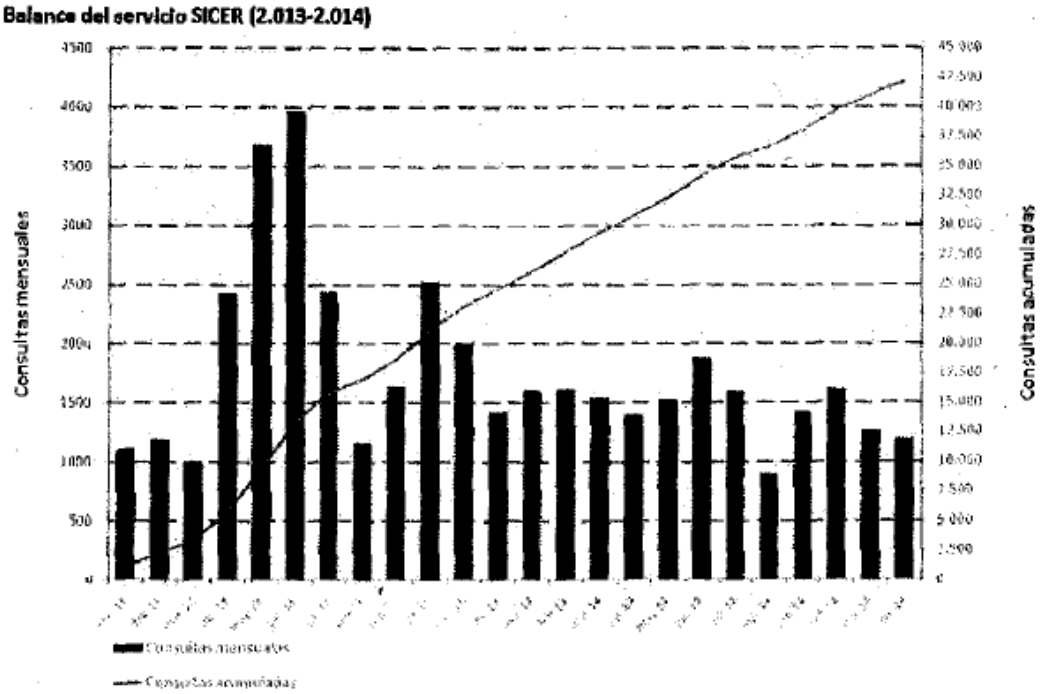
3.1.9. 2014 Information campaign: 'Energy saving and the new electricity billing system'

Articles 12 and 17 of Directive 2012/27/EU exhort Member States to take measures to improve efficient energy use by their citizens. In addition, Article 9 (*'metering'*), Article 10 (*'billing information'*) and Article 11 (*'cost of access to metering and billing information'*) of that Directive are designed to ensure that customers are provided with as much information as possible concerning their metering and billing systems.

Under Article 12 of the Directive (*'Consumer information and empowering programme'*), Member States must take appropriate measures to promote and facilitate an efficient use of energy by small energy customers, including domestic customers. These measures may include, inter alia, the provision of information on cost-effective and easy-to-achieve changes in energy use and energy efficiency measures.

Under Article 17 (*'Information and training'*), Member States must, with the participation of stakeholders, including local and regional authorities, promote suitable information, awareness-raising and training initiatives to inform citizens of the benefits and practicalities of taking energy efficiency improvement measures.

Consequently, in order to apply Articles 12 and 17 of Directive 2012/27/EU and as a measure to support the 2014-2020 National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, information and awareness-raising campaigns targeted at the diffuse sectors will be carried out annually, in addition to the ongoing information provided by the Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE) itself via its own website and the *Servicio de Información al Ciudadano en Eficiencia Energética y Energías Renovables* [Citizens' Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Source Information System – SICER], which has received around 1 500 hits per month, as shown in the following graph:



[Captions to Graph: Balance del Servicio SICER (2013-2014) = Results for the SICER Service (2013-2014); Consultas mensuales = No of hits per month; Consultas acumuladas = Total No of hits] [*The remaining entries are illegible*]

The information campaign for 2014 coincided with the approval of Royal Decree 216/2014 of 28 March 2014 establishing the methodology for calculating voluntary prices for small electricity consumers and the legal rules governing such contracts, which affected and amended the billing system for 26 million consumers. The campaign was carried out by the Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE) under the title '*Energy Saving and the New Electricity Billing System*' and is subject to the provisions of Law 29/2005 of 29 December 2005 concerning Advertising and Information Campaigns by Public Institutions.

- Scope of the campaign

The information campaign was designed as a comprehensive campaign using all forms of media in order to reach the small consumer (the general public), in order to provide them with guidance on energy saving and energy efficiency when using domestic electrical appliances and to inform them about the new billing system.

That campaign was constructed around three types of actions:

1. **Conventional media**, via television, radio, the printed press, billboards and the Internet.

2. The creation of an information portal and apps for mobile devices with the domain name www.controlastusenergia.gob.es, which has sections such as *'conoce tu factura'* [understand your bill], a catalogue of rights and practical examples, useful links, a saving guide and a glossary of terms, and also mobile phone apps enabling the user to monitor prices and expenditure.

3. **Special actions**, including the creation of audio-visual content for free broadcasting on Radio Televisión España. An agreement was reached with the public broadcasting service to broadcast two information items on the public service programme '*Para nosotros la 2*' [La 2 For You] on the TVE La 2 channel. These actions also including the printing and distribution of 13.5 million public information leaflets, which were distributed together with electricity bills via the five main electricity utilities which are members of UNESA, and also some special

actions on relevant TV programmes, such as '*El Hormiguero*' [The Anthill] on Antena 3TV which has an audience of 2.2 million.

- **The campaign running dates**

The campaign, in the form of the various types of actions, was conducted in the various media between July and December 2104, whilst it has a permanent presence on the portal www.contralastuenergia.gob.es.

- **Measuring the results**

In order to measure the impact of the campaign, an independent body (Grupo Análisis e Investigación: www.analisiseinvestigacion.com) carried out two surveys which produced results based on various criteria.

The first of these was a conventional survey of the results of the campaign, covering 1 200 respondents, with a sampling error of +2.89% and a confidence level of 95.5% which assessed, inter alia, spontaneous recall, prompted recall, awareness and visibility of the campaign, etc. The second survey measured the results in terms of energy saving as laid down in Annex V, Part 1 of the Directive ('surveyed savings'), in order to determine the savings achieved through changes in consumer behaviour in response to advice, information campaigns, labelling, certification systems or smart metering.

The impact of the information campaign was determined in accordance with UNE-ISO 20252 and the ICC/ESOMAR International Code on Market and Social Research.

Annex III contains a summary of the methodology used to measure the impact of the campaign and the results, in terms of assessment, the extent to which the suggested energy saving measures were being applied by those who reported that they had seen the campaign and the resulting energy savings.

- **Information material**

As a sample of the information campaign described above, we have included some examples of the materials used for the various media.

Television ad

[Caption: Controlas tu energía = Monitor your energy consumption]

Material for the printed press

[Captions: There is a new way of calculating the cost of electricity and so there is also a new kind of bill;
With your bill, you will receive more information to make you better informed about your rights.
Compare the terms and conditions and services carefully in order to choose the arrangement that most suits your needs] [*The remaining captions are illegible*]

Billboard

[*Captions illegible*]

Internet home page

[Captions: Controlas tu energía = Monitor your energy use; Nueva factura = The new bill; Consumo inteligente = Smart energy consumption; Derechos del consumidor = Consumer rights; Campaña = Campaign; Tipos de contrato = Types of contract; Glosario = Glossary; Preguntas frecuentas = FAQs] [*The remaining captions are illegible*]

Inside pages of the leaflet

[*Captions illegible*]

Information slot on 'El Hormiguero' on Antena 3TV

[Captions: Más consejos de ahorro en contralastusenergia.gob.es = More energy saving advice on controlastuenergia.gob.es; Publicidad = Advertisement]

Information item on '*Para nosotros La 2*' on TVE

[Captions: Electrodomésticos eficientes = Efficient domestic electrical appliances]

3.2. THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY NATIONAL FUND

The Energy Efficiency National Fund was set up by Royal Decree Law 8/2014 of 4 July 2014 approving urgent measures for growth, competitiveness and efficiency and was approved by Law 18/2014 of 15 October 2014, pursuant to Article 20 of Directive 2012/27/EU.

The Fund is attached to the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism, via the State Secretariat for Energy, and its purpose is to fund economic and financial support mechanisms, technical assistance, training and information or other measures with a view to increasing energy efficiency in the various energy consuming sectors, to enable them to contribute towards achieving the national energy saving target set by the national energy efficiency obligations scheme provided for in Article 7 of Directive 2012/27/EU.

The Fund is supervised and monitored by a Supervision and Monitoring Committee, whilst it is managed by the Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE).

Royal Decree Law 8/2014 of 4 July 2014, approved by Law 18/2014 of 15 October 2014, established the contributions that the obligated parties (gas and electricity utilities, wholesale petroleum product operators and wholesale liquefied petroleum gas operators) were required to make to the Fund in 2014. Those contributions, totalling EUR 103 million, had to be made before 15 October 2014. The contributions for 2015 were established by Order IET/289/2015 of 20 February 2015.

At its first session on 26 January 2015, the Fund's Supervision and Monitoring Committee agreed on the launch of an aid programme, funded by the contributions for 2014, targeted at the industrial sector, with special emphasis on small and medium-sized enterprises, to enable them to develop energy saving and energy efficiency projects, a funding support programme targeted at municipal authorities for the renovation of street lighting and, lastly, an aid programme targeted at transport sector firms, focussed on improving fleet management and fuel-efficient driving. The Supervision and Monitoring Committee also approved a new information campaign for 2015, which will follow on from the 2014 campaign and which will help to raise awareness amongst potential users of the funding aid and support programmes approved by the Committee.

The purpose of the **aid programme for energy efficiency measures in SMEs and major industrial sector corporations** is to provide incentives for and promote energy saving and energy efficiency and CO_2 emission reduction projects via actions in the industrial sector, with a budget of EUR 49 016 421 million.

The aid provided under this programme takes the form of monetary grants without consideration, which will be awarded to projects fulfilling the following requirements:

(1) They must be projects designed to improve the technology used in industrial equipment and processes (investment in the replacement of equipment and installations and also ancillary energy-consuming systems, by equipment and installations using highly efficient technology or the best technology available, in order to reduce energy consumption and CO_2 emissions).

(2) They must be projects for the installation of energy management systems, understood as all the measures necessary, both as regards the metering of energy consumption variables and the installation of devices to regulate and monitor process parameters and the installation of the IT systems needed for analysis, regulation and monitoring.

The effective investment in the projects to be funded must not exceed EUR 3 million.

The programme will be subject to Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 of 17 June 2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty, which establishes a general maximum aid intensity of 30% of eligible costs.

The purpose of the **aid programme for the renovation of municipal street lighting** is to provide incentives for and promote energy saving and energy efficiency and CO_2 emission reduction projects via measures to renovate street lighting in Spanish municipal areas, with a budget of EUR 36 million.

The aid provided under the proposed programme takes the form of interest-free reimbursable loans, which will be granted to projects fulfilling the following requirements:

- The projects must cover street lighting owned by any local entity, municipality or group of municipalities or public entities holding concessions for the management of municipal public services.

- The projects must reduce final energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions, compared with the initial baseline situation.

- The eligible investment for projects seeking funding must be between EUR 300 000 and EUR 4 million.

The loan may cover up to 100% of the eligible investment for the project, at an interest rate of 0.0%, with a maximum term of 10 years (including a 12-month grace period) and will be exempt from opening, examination and cancellation fees and the provision of security.

The purpose of the **aid programme for modal shift and more efficient use of transport modes** is to provide incentives for and promote energy saving and energy efficiency and CO_2 emission reduction projects via measures to introduce modal shift and more efficient use of transport modes.

The aid provided under the programme takes the form of a monetary grant without economic consideration, which will be granted to measures fulfilling the following requirements:

(1) Plans for sustainable travel to the workplace

(2) Management of road transport vehicle fleets

(3) Fuel-efficient driving courses for drivers of industrial vehicles.

The eligible cost for measures eligible for aid must be in excess of EUR 30 000 per measure and, in the case of courses, arranged for a minimum of 200 students. The aid intensity will be 20% of the eligible costs (in the case of fuel-efficient driving costs, the aid will be granted for each professional driver trained, up to EUR 100 per driver). Natural persons or legal persons governed by public or private law, whose business is connected with the transport sector, may benefit from the aid.

This aid programme will be subject to the requirements and limits laid down in Commission Regulation (EU) No 1407/2013 of 18 December 2013 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to de minimis aid.

The measures set in train under the Energy Efficiency National Fund (as part of the energy efficiency obligations scheme) will contribute towards achieving the cumulative 2020 savings target to the tune of 6 536 ktoe and it is expected that annual savings will start to count towards that target as of 2015.

3.3. EUROPEAN FUNDS

The European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) providing assistance for Spain during the period 2014-2020 include the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF), the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF).

Under the Multiannual Financial Framework for 2014-2020, the ERDF Funds will be assigned to 11 priority areas or thematic objectives (TO):

1. Research, technological development and innovation
2. Use and quality of information and communications technologies
3. SMEs
4. **Low-carbon economy**
5. Climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management
6. The environment
7. Sustainable transport and key network infrastructures
8. Employment
9. Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty
10. Education
11. Enhancing institutional capacity and an efficient public administration
12. Sustainable urban development.

Thematic Objective 4 ‘Low-carbon economy’ is the objective concerned with energy efficiency and renewable energy source measures, as these are considered a means of reducing CO_2 emissions.

Within priority area 12 (‘Sustainable urban development’), a distinction is made between integrated urban projects and one-off urban projects in a low-carbon economy. The first type of projects, unlike the second type, must form part of a comprehensive and sustainable strategy and comprise cross-cutting measures covering diverse thematic objectives, such as the incorporation of ITC (*smart cities*), rehabilitation of the urban environment and its natural and cultural heritage, the provision of social,

educational and healthcare infrastructure which will enable the inclusion and integration of persons at risk of exclusion, measures forming part of the low-carbon economy and mobility measures, inter alia.

Each thematic objective is divided into investment priorities which, in their turn, are divided into specific objectives and intervention fields.

The investment priorities under Thematic Objective 4 are as follows:

1. Promoting the production and distribution of energy derived from renewable sources
2. Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy use in enterprises (in particular SMEs)
3. Supporting energy efficiency and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector
4. Developing and implementing smart distribution systems at low and medium voltage levels
5. Promoting low-carbon strategies and sustainable urban mobility
6. Promoting research and development in low-carbon emission technologies
7. Promoting the use of high-efficiency co-generation and district heating.

The investment priorities, specific objectives and intervention fields will be defined in the **Multiregional Operational Programme for Sustainable Growth (POCS)**, for the funds deployed by the General State Administration, and in the corresponding Regional Operational Programmes in each of the Autonomous Communities and Autonomous Cities.

The Multiregional Operational Programme for Sustainable Growth (POCS) has not yet been approved, although Spain has programmed a sum of approximately EUR 1 567 million (provisional figures) for Thematic Objective 4 and a sum of EUR 500 million (also a provisional figure) for one-off low-carbon economy projects under Thematic Objective 12 (‘Sustainable urban development’). The proposed integrated sustainable urban development projects will also include around 25% of low-carbon economy measures, which will entail further funding of around EUR 250 million in addition to that already mentioned, over the entire 2014-2010 programming period.

The ‘Report on energy saving and energy efficiency policy measures under Article 7’ assessed the cumulative savings, in terms of final energy consumption up to 2020, at 4 961 ktoe. In 2014, we were unable to calculate the savings derived from European funds. However, a large proportion of the saving attributed to the Autonomous Communities were achieved as a result of the launch of the corresponding Regional Operational Programmes for 2014-2020.

4. EXEMPLARY ROLE OF PUBLIC BODIES’ BUILDINGS

Article 5 (*exemplary role of public bodies’ buildings*) of Directive 2012/27/EU of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency provides that, by 31 December 2013, Member States must establish and make publicly available an energy inventory of central government buildings.

As from 1 January 2014, on the basis of that inventory, they must each year renovate 3% of the floor area of those buildings, so that they can meet at least the minimum energy performance requirements set in application of Article 4 of Directive 2010/21/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings.

On 20 December 2013, the energy inventory for buildings owned by the General State Administration was published on the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism portal [2], giving the relevant energy data for 2012. In January 2014, the renovation target for central government buildings for 2014 was established on the basis of that inventory.

On the basis of that target, this chapter provides the information required on the floor area renovated during 2014 in buildings forming part of the energy inventory published in December 2013, giving the criteria on which it was based and the working method used, thus fulfilling the requirements of **Annex XIV, Part 1(d)**. Likewise, to fulfil the requirements of **Annex XIV, Part 1(c)**, we have included a summary table listing the floor area in the inventory in 2014 (as at 1 January 2015), the floor area that has been renovated and the annual renovation target for 2015.

4.1. SELECTION CRITERIA FOR THE FLOOR AREA TO BE RENOVATED IN 2014

Article 5(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU sets the renovation target for buildings owned and occupied by the General State Administration.

Without prejudice to Article 7 of Directive 2010/21/EU, each Member State shall ensure that, as from 1 January 2014, 3% of the total floor area of heated and/or cooled buildings owned and occupied by its central government is renovated each year to meet at least the minimum energy performance requirements that it has set in application of Article 4 of Directive 2010/31/EU.

The 3% rate shall be calculated on the total floor area of buildings with a total useful floor area of over 500 m^2 owned and occupied by the central government of the Member State concerned that, on 1 January of each year, do not meet the national minimum energy performance requirements set in application of Article 4 of Directive 2010/31/EU …

When implementing measures for the comprehensive renovation of central government buildings in accordance with the first subparagraph, Member States may choose to consider the building as a whole, including the building envelope, equipment, operation and maintenance.

In Spain, Article 4 of Directive 2010/31/EU was transposed by the Basic Energy Saving Document of the Technical Building Code. Recently, those requirements were updated by Order FOM/1635/2013 of 10 September 2013.

Compliance with the Basic Energy Saving Document, in addition to being obligatory for new buildings, is also obligatory, with certain exceptions, in the case of the refurbishment, extension and change of use of existing buildings, being applicable to the part of the building or installation that is to be modified.

In accordance with the above, buildings selected to meet the 3% renovation target must have undergone measures enabling them to meet the minimum energy performance requirements set in the aforementioned Basic Energy Saving Document of the Technical Building Code.

Moreover, under Article 5(4) of Directive 2012/27/EU, in addition to building renovations which have satisfied a minimum energy performance requirement, it is also permitted to count as renovated floor area, floor area which has been the subject of certain additional measures.

Member States may count towards the annual renovation rate of central government buildings new buildings occupied and owned as replacements for specific central government buildings demolished in any of the two previous years, or buildings that have been sold, demolished or taken out of use in any of the two previous years due to more intensive use of other buildings.

[2] See: http://www.minetur.gob.es/energia/desarrollo/EficienciaEnergetica/directiva2012/Inventario/0Inventario-Articulo5-Directiva.pdf

Consequently, in addition to identifying the renovated floor area, we have identified new buildings which have been occupied as a replacement for buildings that have been demolished and also buildings that have been sold, demolished or taken out of use in any of the two previous years.

In addition, Article 5(3) of Directive 2012/27/EU establishes the criterion for taking account of any potential excess floor area which may have been renovated in a particular year. That excess may be used to show that the Member State has met the 3% renovation target in any of the three previous or following years.

If a Member State renovates more than 3% of the total floor area of central government buildings in a given year, it may count the excess towards the annual renovation rate of any of the three previous or following years.

4.2. CALCULATION OF THE RENOVATION TARGET IN 2014

The target floor area to be renovated was calculated on the basis of the buildings included in the inventory using the criteria laid down in Article 5 of Directive 2012/27/EU and disregarding buildings with an energy rating of 'C' or above in the indicator of non-renewable primary energy consumption. [3]

The renovation target for 2014 was calculated by applying the rate of 3% to the floor area requiring renovation, which gave a total of 318 833 m^2 for all buildings owned and occupied by the General State Administration.

3% annual renovation target in 2014	
Floor area in the 2013 energy inventory (m^2)	11 200 246
Floor area to be renovated (m^2)	10 627 757
3% annual renovation target in 2014 (m^2)	**318 833**

[3] Buildings with an energy rating of 'C' or above in the indicator of non-renewable primary energy consumption *meet the minimum national energy performance requirements set in application of Article 4 of Directive 2010/31/EU.*

4.3. RENOVATION MEASURES CARRIED OUT IN 2014

In order to monitor the renovation target set by Directive 2012/27/EU, the Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE), an agency attached to the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism, via the State Secretariat for Energy, compiled and standardised data on the measures reported by the various ministerial departments.

In doing this, it was assisted by the Energy Managers of the principal government agencies, from whom it requested the following information:

- New buildings occupied by them as replacements for buildings demolished in either of the two previous years (2012-2013)
- Buildings rehabilitated or refurbished in 2014 which comply with the Basic Energy Saving Document of the Technical Building Code
- Buildings which have been sold, demolished or taken out of use in either of the two previous years (2012-2013) due to more intensive use of other buildings.

Using the information reported by the Energy Managers of the principal government agencies, we prepared the following table, which shows the extent to which the renovation target set for 2014 has been met, broken down by type of measure:

3% renovation measures (2014)	**Floor area (m^2)**	**Comments**
New building (m^2)	700	New buildings occupied as replacement for demolished buildings
Rehabilitation (m^2)	32 872	Rehabilitation enabling the minimum energy performance laid down in the Technical Building Code to be met
Sale, demolition and removal from use (m^2)	272 979	Buildings sold, demolished or taken out of use due to more intensive use of other buildings
Total floor area renovated (m^2)	306 550	
% compliance (2014)	**96%**	

4.4. FLOOR AREA TO BE RENOVATED IN 2015

As was done when determining the renovation target for 2014, the floor area to be renovated in 2015 was calculated on the basis of the buildings listed in the inventory at 31 December 2014, based on the criteria laid down in Article 5 of Directive 2012/27/EU and disregarding the floor area of buildings with an energy rating of 'C' or above in the indicator of non-renewable primary energy consumption.

On the basis of that criterion, the floor area to be renovated totals 297 719 m^2 (Annex XIV, Part 1(c)).

3% annual renovation target for 2015	
Floor area in the 2014 energy inventory (m^2)	10 949 442
Floor area to be renovated (m^2)	9 923 956
3% annual renovation target for 2015 (m^2)	**297 719**

5. ENERGY SAVINGS FROM THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY OBLIGATIONS SCHEME

As Spain informed the European Commission on 5 June 2014 when the 'Report on energy saving and energy efficiency policy measures under Article 7' was revised, Spain has used a combination of alternative measures as described in Article 7(9) of the Directive and has introduced an energy saving obligations scheme applied to energy utilities and energy product distribution companies in order to meet the cumulative savings target based on Article 7 of Directive 2012/27/EU. That target was set at 15 979 ktoe, as calculated by Spain and notified to the European Commission on 3 December 2013.

This chapter includes a table (Table 5.1.) showing the savings calculated for 2014 resulting from the alternative measures described in the report of 5 June 2014. In that report, each one of the measures shown in the table was described in accordance with the provisions of Annex V, Part 4 of Directive 2012/27/EU, which refers to notification of the methodology used.

That table does not include savings resulting from the energy efficiency obligations scheme, because the first measures under the Energy Efficiency National Fund were approved on 24 March 2015, so that savings will be generated as of 2015 and subsequent years.

The first of the alternative measures listed in the table is 'Law 15/2012 on fiscal measures for energy sustainability'. The aforementioned report of 5 June 2014 has already provided details of the sector and the chargeable event, the public authority which approved the legislation, the duration of the measure, how the energy savings are calculated and the methodology and price-demand elasticities used. The savings shown in Table 5.1. are the same as those included in the aforementioned report, although the table now shows only savings attributable to 2014. As a result of that measure and of the application of the price-demand elasticity coefficients shown in that report, cumulative savings over the entire period between 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2020 will total 2 947 ktoe. That figure includes 1 934 ktoe of cumulative savings achieved in 2014.

Regarding the remaining policy measures having effects during the period of application of the Directive, between 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2020, the 5 June 2014 report includes information on the obligated parties, stakeholders or the public authorities responsible for implementation (either the Institute for Energy Diversification and Savings or the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment, in the case of the PIMA Aire and PIMA Sol programmes), the sectors covered, the energy saving target or the savings it is expected to achieve for the period as a whole, the duration of the measures, the categories of eligible measures, the methodology used to calculate the savings, the control and verification protocols and an explanation of how each measure will contribute to achieving the savings target under Article 7.

On that basis, Table 5.1. reproduces the table included in the 5 June 2014 report, with the adjustments made necessary following the actual implementation of the measures during the past year. As may be seen, savings deriving from the MOVELE electro-mobility incentives programme have been revised downwards and the table also includes savings achieved following a new call for applications for incentives under the Efficient Vehicle Incentives Programme (PIVE-6), approved on 20 June 2014 (Royal Decree 525/2014), which was therefore not yet in force when the previous report was submitted.

Savings deriving from the PIMA programmes (PIMA Sol and PIMA Aire) and from fuel-efficient driving introduced as part of the driving test have also been revised downwards, whilst savings from the PAREER Programme and the JESSICA-F.I.D.A.E. Fund have been revised upwards, in all cases as a result of projects actually launched under those programmes.

Table 5.1. includes savings derived from programmes carried out by the Autonomous Communities, for which the figures were estimated by the IDAE on the basis of the budgets approved under the various initiatives launched by the Autonomous Communities. Once figures for the savings achieved following the actual implementation of the programmes are available, those shown in the table, which are currently provisional, may need to be adjusted. Some of the public aid lines set up by the Autonomous Communities to improve the energy efficiency of buildings were introduced under the Ministry of Development's 2013-2016 National Plan for the promotion of rental housing, building

refurbishment and urban regeneration, which contains various specific programmes to promote energy rehabilitation and urban regeneration, with funding from the General State Budget.

The annexes to this report contain detailed information on the principal alternative measures which have contributed towards achieving the savings of 557.6 ktoe reported for 2014. Annex I provides details of the MOVELE Programme and Annex II provides details of the Efficient Vehicle Incentives Programmes (PIVE 5 and PIVE 6). Annex III contains an analysis of the results of the information campaign and Annexes IV and V both contain lists of the initiatives launched by the General State Administration (Annex IV) and the Governments of the Autonomous Communities (Annex V).

As may be seen from Table 5.1., final energy savings in 2014 amount to a cumulative total of 3 634.1 ktoe, based on the average lifetime of each individual measure. **Those savings represent around 22.7% of the overall target for 2020 set by Article 7 of Directive 2012/27/EU (15 979 ktoe) and have been achieved through the introduction of energy saving and energy efficiency incentives programmes, which were assigned public funding of around EUR 670 million in 2014.**

Table 5.1.

Energy savings achieved by national energy efficiency obligations schemes and alternative measures (2014)

Annual savings in 2014 and cumulative savings up to 2020

	Final energy savings 2014 (ktoe per year)	Cumulative final energy savings up to 2020 (ktoe)
LAW 15/2012 ON FISCAL MEASURES FOR ENERGY SUSTAINABILITY	**276.4**	**1 934.6**
PROGRAMMES DIRECTLY IMPLEMENTED BY THE IDEA	**149.5**	**981.0**
MOVELE 2014 Programme	0.6	4.1
PIVE 3	3.4	23.5
PIVE 4	17.2	120.5
PIVE 5	50.5	353.5
PIVE 6	44.2	309.2
PAREER Plan	2.0	14.1
JESSICA Fund	18.6	130.0
Information campaigns	13.0	26.1
OTHER PROGRAMMES AND MEASURES	**48.5**	**135.5**
PIME Aire	6.9	48.4
PIME Sol	0.8	5.6
FUEL-EFFICIENT DRIVING AS PART OF DRIVING LICENCE	**40.7**	**81.5**
PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED BY THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES	**83.3**	**582.8**
TOTAL		

Notes:
'Information campaign': Details of how the savings were calculated can be found in Annex III ('Report on the results of the 2014 information campaign'), in the table giving figures for energy saving by the general public who recalled the campaign. Savings derived from consumer information provided by the IDAE via its website or the SICER (Citizens' Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Source Information System) website are not included.
'PIMA Sol': A large proportion of the projects approved enabled the building in question to improve its energy rating by two letters (in accordance with Royal Decree 235/2013) through the installation of biomass boilers, which resulted in a very significant reduction in CO_2 emissions, but meant that savings in terms of final energy had to be revised downwards compared with the figures given in the 2014-2020 National Energy Efficiency Action Plan.
'Programmes carried out by the Autonomous Communities': Savings under this heading were calculated by the IDAE on the basis of the budget approved for each of the Autonomous Community programmes and the figures will be adjusted as soon as data from the actual implementation of the projects are available,
'PIVE 5 Plan': The savings under this programme include savings associated with the campaign involving the distribution of an information leaflet on fuel-efficient driving techniques.

6. CONCLUSIONS

This report complies with the requirements of Article 24(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency. The structure and content of the report are based on the framework laid down in Annex XIV, Part 1 of that Directive for the purpose of showing the progress Spain has achieved towards meeting the energy efficiency targets set by the Directive in Article 3 – *'Energy efficiency targets'* and Article 7 - *'Energy efficiency obligation schemes'*.

The trend in final and primary energy consumption in 2013 and the trend in the respective intensity indicators confirm the improvement in energy efficiency which Spain has been achieving since 2004. That year marked a turning point in the trend in final and primary intensity indicators in Spain, coinciding as it did with the launch of all the measures and policies contained in the Energy Saving and Efficiency Strategy for Spain (E4) for 2004-2012, approved on 28 November 2003.

As stated in Chapter 2 of this report, **primary intensity has fallen in Spain at an average of 2.2% year-on-year since 2004**, which is similar to the rate of reduction in final intensity, and which provides a good example of the results which Spain has achieved following the launch of energy saving and efficiency measures under the successive action plans that have been approved.

In November 2003, Spain approved the Energy Saving and Efficiency Strategy for Spain (E4) for 2004-2012, thereby anticipating Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on energy end-use efficiency and energy services and, within that general reference framework, the 2005-2007 Action Plan and the 2008-2012 Action Plan, approved by Agreement of the Council of Ministers of 8 July 2005 and 20 July 2007 respectively. In practice, that second Action Plan became the first National Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency Action Plan under Directive 2006/32/EC.

The 2008-2012 Action Plan was the subject of exhaustive evaluation in connection with the 2011-2020 Energy Efficiency Action Plan, approved by Agreement of the Council of Ministers of 29 July 2011. From the work done on the drafting of that Plan, it was concluded that the savings achieved in 2010, calculated as a percentage of final energy consumption over the last five years immediately prior to the implementation of Directive 2006/32/EC, totalled 9.2%, which meant that Spain had already met the savings target set by the Directive for 2016 (9%) as early as 2010.

The savings achieved by Spain, of which we have provided evidence, following the European Commission's own methodological recommendations, have been the result of a whole body of measures and policies targeted at every final energy consuming sector, which have been implemented in a coordinated fashion by the IDAE in collaboration with the Autonomous Community Governments.

Subsequently, following the approval of Directive 2012/27/EU, under which this report is being submitted, in April 2013, in accordance with Article 3 of that Directive, Spain established a new energy efficiency improvement target. This new target is expressed in terms of absolute primary energy consumption in 2020 (121.6 Mtoe), unlike the target under the previous plan, which was formulated in terms of improved final and primary energy intensity. In that first annual report submitted in April 2013, Spain had already calculated the savings target in terms of cumulative final energy, based on Article 7, as a result of which it was set at 15 979 ktoe which, assuming a linear distribution of savings over the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020, means that it is necessary to generate and provide evidence of further and additional savings equivalent to 571 ktoe per year.

Following the approval of Directive 2012/27/EU, Spain launched various initiatives designed to achieve the required savings, which have been reported to the European Commission in the successive reports submitted, starting with the first annual progress report of 17 May 2013, followed by the reports of 3 December 2013 (*'report on energy saving and energy efficiency policy measures under Article 7 of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency'*), which was revised on 5 June 2014, and including the actual National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for 2014-2020, submitted on 30 April 2014. In that Plan, as a result of

the change in the macroeconomic situation, Spain notified the European Commission of a new energy consumption target for 2020, expressed in terms of absolute primary and final energy consumption in 2020. The primary energy consumption target (excluding non-energy final uses) for 2020 was set at 119.9 ktoe.

The initiatives adopted by Spain, including both legislative and non-legislative measures, are described in Chapter 3 of this Report. Annexes IV and V contain a full list of the legislative initiatives and the plans and programmes providing aid and support for the funding of energy saving and energy efficiency projects promoted by the various authorities, which have been published in the Official Gazettes, either in the Boletín Oficial del Estado [Spanish State Gazette] or in the Official Gazettes of the Autonomous Communities (Annex V). As may been seen from a reading of those Annexes, there have been a large number of initiatives focussed on the replacement of the vehicle fleet (both passenger and light commercial vehicles) with more efficient vehicles, the promotion of electro-mobility and the energy rehabilitation of buildings.

Since 2012, when the first Efficient Vehicle Incentives Plan (PIVE) was launched, a budget of EUR 890 million has been allocated in seven successive calls for applications. The objective of the first call for applications, which was assigned a budget of EUR 75 million, was to replace 75 000 vehicles with more energy efficient vehicles. This first programme in 2012 was followed up in 2013 by a second call for applications with a budget of EUR 150 million (PIVE 2), a third call for applications with a budget of EUR 70 million (PIVE 3), a fourth call for applications with a budget of EUR 70 million (PIVE 4), a fifth with EUR 175 million (PIVE 5), a sixth with EUR 175 million (PIVE 6) and a seventh, also with a budget of EUR 175 million (PIVE 7), approved in February 2015.

The **Efficient Vehicle Incentives Programmes (PIVE)** are public incentive programmes managed by the Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE) designed to promote the scrapping of passenger vehicles (M1) and commercial vehicles of less than 3.5 t (N1), which are more than 10 and 7 years old respectively. The economic incentives are linked to the acquisition of new category M1 and N1 vehicles, in energy classes A and B in the case of category M1 vehicles, and with CO_2 emissions of less than 160 g/km in the case of category N1 vehicles, in line with the European average commercial vehicle emissions targets for 2020. In addition to petrol- and diesel-engined vehicles, incentives are also provided for the acquisition of electric vehicles, plug-in hybrids and extended range electric vehicles, and also LPG (autogas) or natural gas-powered vehicles, provided their CO_2 emission level does not exceed 160g/km.

Savings from new vehicles acquired as replacements as of 1 January 2014 will count towards fulfilment of the target laid down in Article 7 of Directive 012/27/EU and are already included in the summary table contained in Chapter 5 of this report. These savings represent virtually one quarter of total savings for 2014 for which we have provided supporting figures. In addition to the savings achieved, and the resulting reductions in CO_2 emissions, other indicators can also provide evidence of the success of these programmes. For example, before it was launched, class A and B vehicles acquired represented 53% of all diesel-engined vehicles sold and 49% of all petrol-engined vehicles sold, figures which have now increased to 64% and 76% respectively.

The **MOVELE Programme,** which formed part of Spain's Global Electric Vehicle Incentives Strategy for 2010-2014, is also an example of a programme which has been built on since 2011. In fact, the 2015 General State Budget Law included an allocation of EUR 7 million for a new MOVELE Programme for 2015, which was approved by Royal Decree on 17 April of this year.

As with the PIVE Programme, savings derived from new electric vehicles acquired under the MOVELE Programme since 1 January 2014 count towards savings for 2014.

Lastly, regarding the energy rehabilitation of buildings and in addition to the PIMA Sol Programme (*Environmental Action Plan for the Hotel Sector*), in March 2015 the Spanish government increased the budget and scope of the **Aid Programme for the Energy Rehabilitation in Buildings in the Household and Hotel Sector (PAREER)**, which was initially targeted from the time it was approved in 2013 at dwellings and hotel buildings and which, from now on, will include all buildings regardless of their designated use. The budget for this programme, which is being managed by the Institute for

Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE), was initially EUR 125 million, and has now been increased by an additional EUR 75 million included in the 2015 General State Budget Law as part of the Plan of Measures to Drive Growth, Competitiveness and Efficiency (CRECE Plan).

Spain transposed Article 7 (*'energy efficiency obligation schemes'*) and Article 20 (*'Energy Efficiency National Fund, Financing and Technical Support'*) of Directive 2012/27/EU into Spanish law by means of Royal Decree Law 8/2014 of 4 July 2014 approving urgent measures for growth, competitiveness and efficiency. That Royal Decree has already been approved by Law 18/2014 of 15 October 2014.

The above legislation required the creation of an **Energy Efficiency National Fund**, attached to the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism, via the State Secretariat for Energy, and managed by the Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE). Under Law 18/2014, the obligated parties (gas and electricity utilities, wholesale petroleum product operators and wholesale liquefied petroleum gas operators) are required to make an annual financial contribution to the Fund in order to fulfil the saving obligation imposed on them.

In 2014, the obligated parties' contributions to the Fund already totalled EUR 103 million and the Supervision and Monitoring Committee has already decided how those funds will be deployed. Projects approved under that budget have taken the form of an information campaign targeted at the general public, which will be developed throughout 2015 and will probably run in June and September, an aid scheme targeted at enterprises in the industrial sector, a programme to facilitate modal shift and the more efficient use of resources and a programme targeted at municipal authorities to facilitate the renovation of street lighting.

More specifically, the aid programme targeted at **SMEs and large corporations in the industrial sector**, which has a budget of EUR 49 million, is designed to facilitate the adoption of energy saving measures, so that all measures leading to increased energy efficiency through the replacement of technologies and processes and the installation of energy saving systems will be eligible.

For its part, the aid programme targeted at enterprises **for modal shift measures and more efficient use of means of transport** has a budget of EUR 8 million and eligible projects under that programme include the introduction of plans for travel to the workplace, improvement of goods and passenger vehicle fleet management and the provision of fuel-efficient driving courses for industrial and commercial vehicles.

Lastly, the programme targeted at municipal authorities has a budget of EUR 36 million. This is a programme providing funding, in the form of interest-free repayable loans, to assist municipal authorities with the **renovation of street lighting**.

With the recent approval of these incentive and financial assistance programmes, Spain has reaffirmed its commitment to improving energy efficiency in line with the requirements of Directive 2012/27/EU and is taking the initiative with programmes funded by the Energy Efficiency National Fund set up as part of the energy efficiency obligations scheme referred to in Article 7.

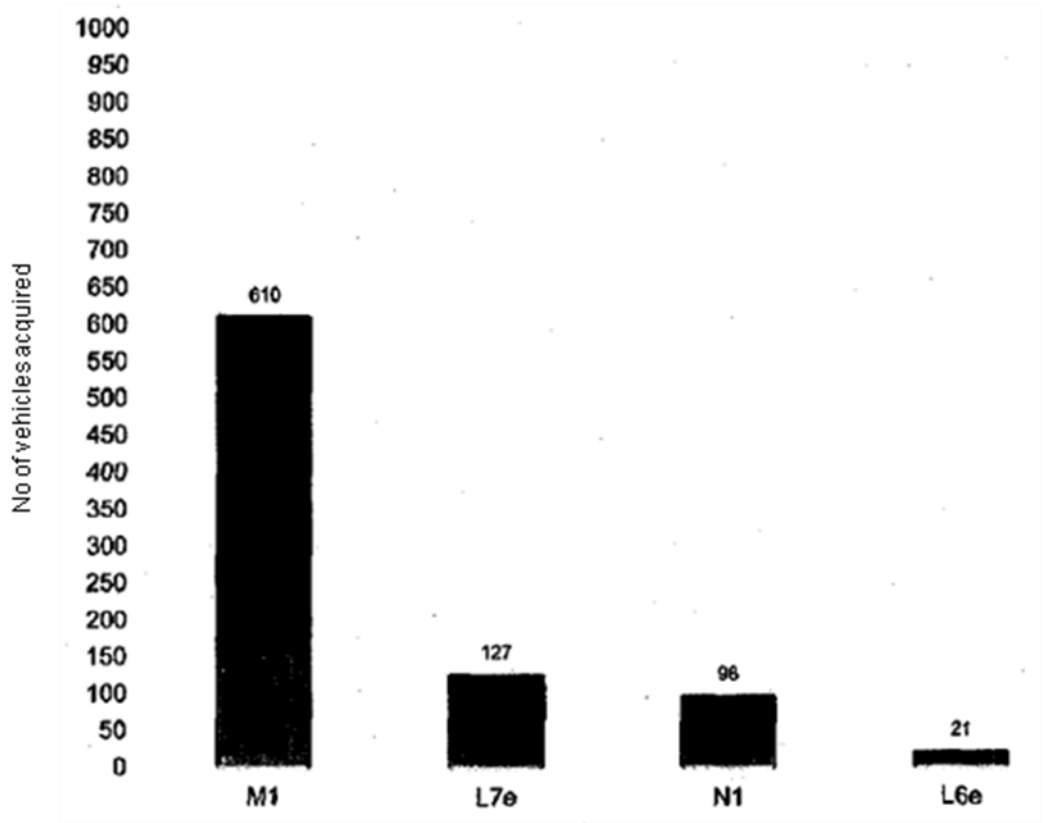
Moreover, the analysis presented in this report concerning final energy savings achieved in 2014 (3 634.1 ktoe in cumulative terms up to 2020) shows that Spain has already **gone a long way towards achieving the cumulative savings target of 22.7% set in Article 7.** That result has been made possible because public funding of around EUR 670 million has been dedicated to incentive and aid programmes to promote energy saving and energy efficiency, targeted at the various final energy consuming sectors during the 2014 financial year.

ANNEX 1: RESULTS OF THE 2014 MOVELE PROGRAMME[7]

DISTRIBUTION BY CATEGORIES OF VEHICLES RECEIVING INCENTIVES

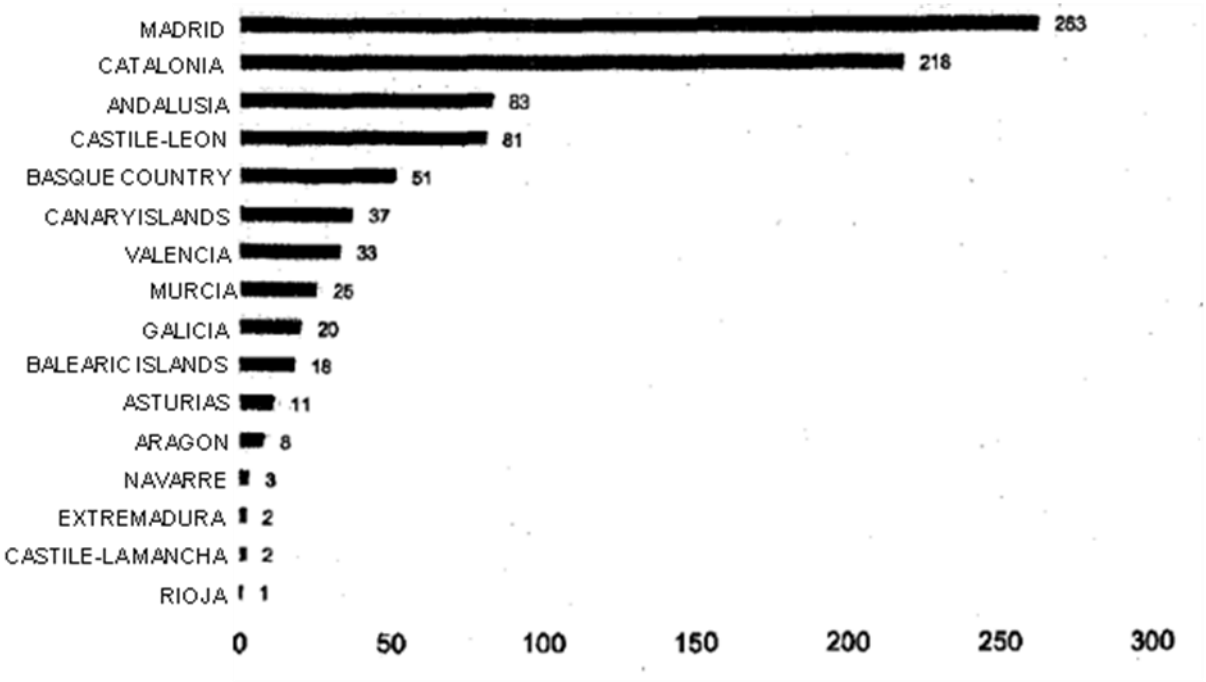
	L6e	L7e	M1	N1	M2	N2	M3
No. of vehicles with incentives	21	127	610	98	-	-	-
Average tax base (EUR)	5 734	9 935	27 243	21 653	-	-	-
Average range in electric mode (Km)	117	93	157	156	-	-	-

TYPES OF VEHICLE ACQUIRED

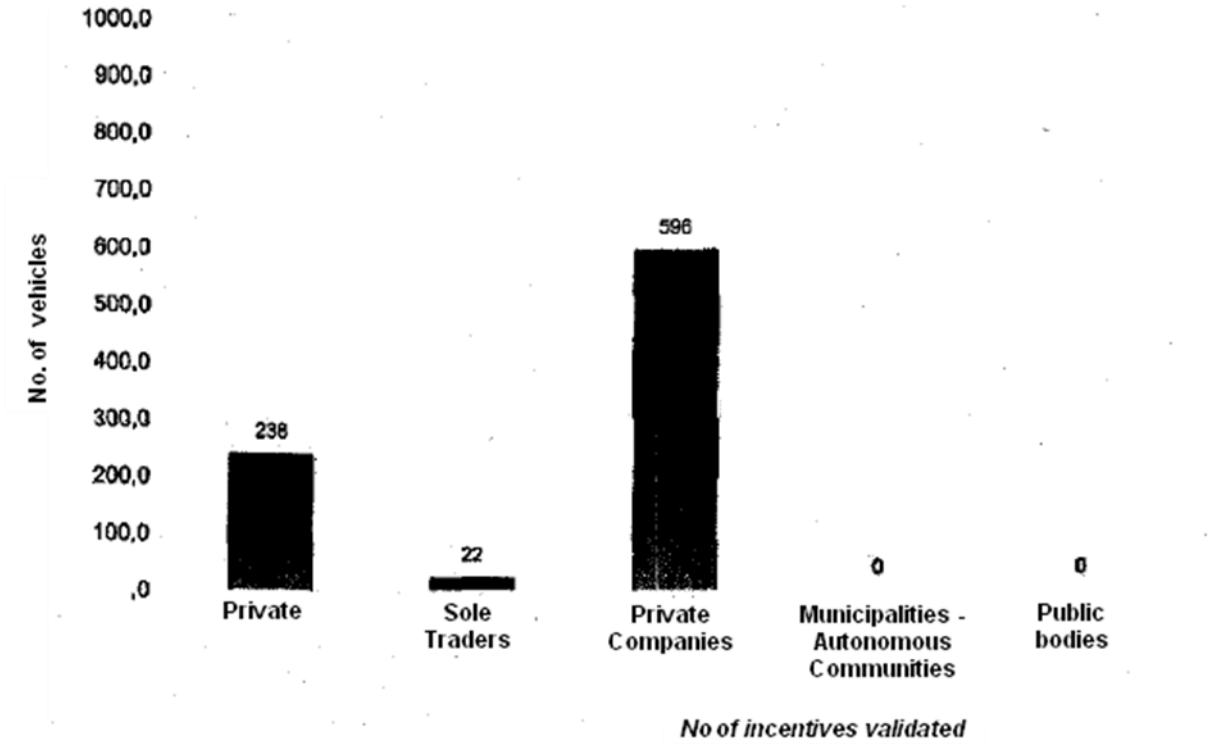


[7] Report of results at 07.01.2015

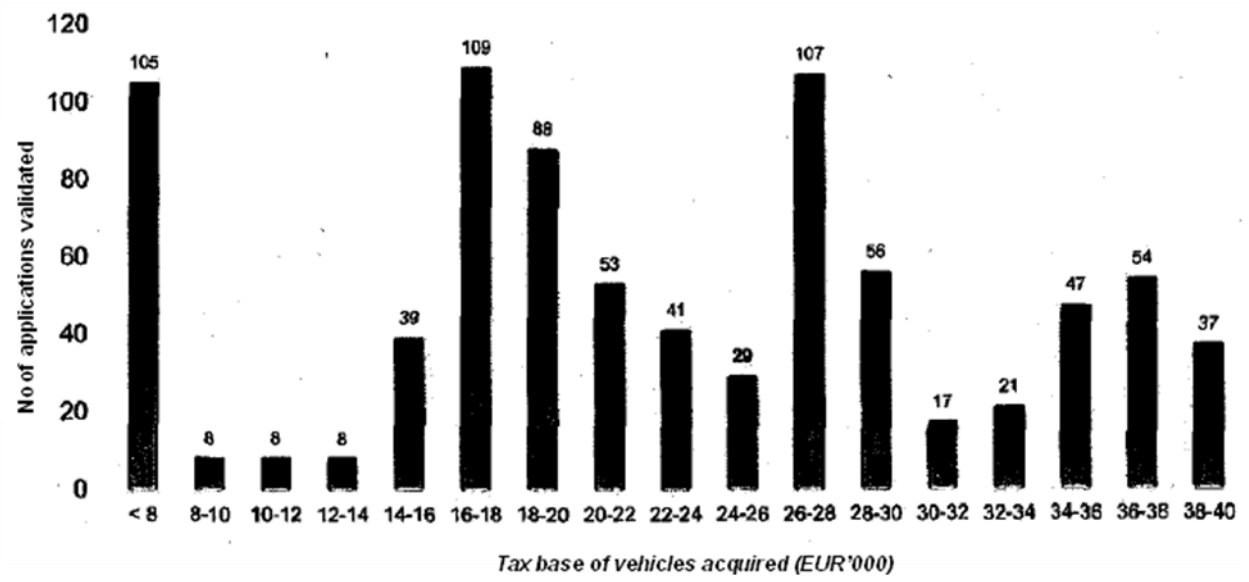
VALIDATED REQUESTS FOR INCENTIVES BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY



BENEFICIARIES OF THE VEHICLES ACQUIRED



TAX BASE OF VEHICLES ACQUIRED



ANNEX II : RESULTS OF THE EFFICIENT VEHICLE INCENTIVES PLAN (PIVE 5 AND PIVE 6) IN 2014

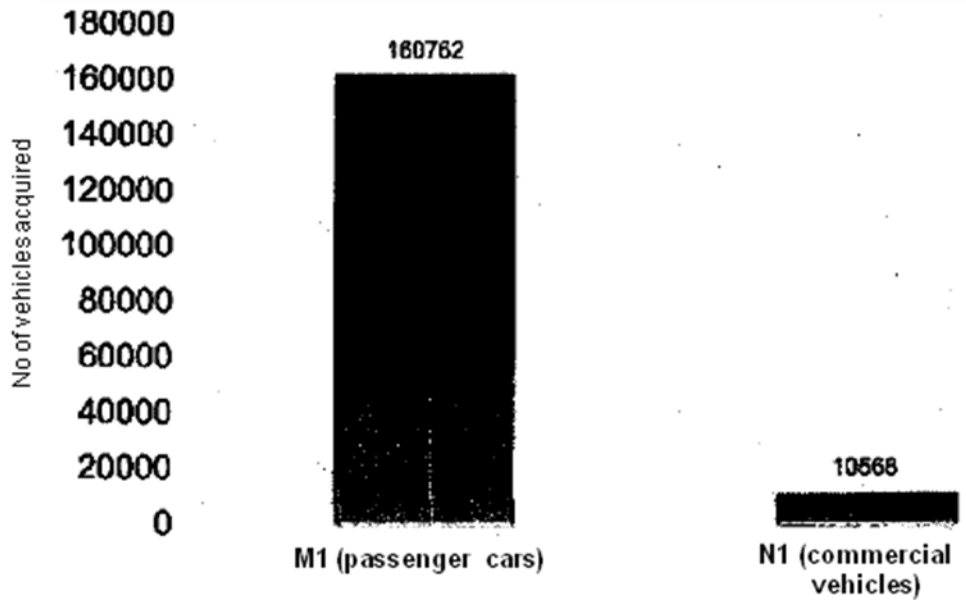
PIVE 5

PROGRESS OF THE PLAN, GRAPHS AND STATISTICS[8]

VALIDATED TECHNOLOGIES

TECHNOLOGY	VALIDATED APPLICATIONS FOR INCENTIVES
DIESEL	106 976
PETROL	61 937
PETROL HYBRIDS	1 611
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)	153
DIESEL - DIESEL-E HYBRIDS	617
ELECTRIC	30
NATURAL GAS	6
TOTAL	171 330

TYPES OF VEHICLE ACQUIRED (M1/N1)



[8] Report of results at 15.12.2014

ENERGY CLASSIFICATION 'A', 'B' AND HIGHER FOR VALIDATED PETROL AND DIESEL PASSENGER CARS (M1)

PETROL			DIESEL		
CLASS ''A'	CLASS 'B'	>CLASS 'B'	CLASS 'A'	CLASS 'A'	>CLASS 'B'
32 810	26 040	4 698	61 653	35 330	-

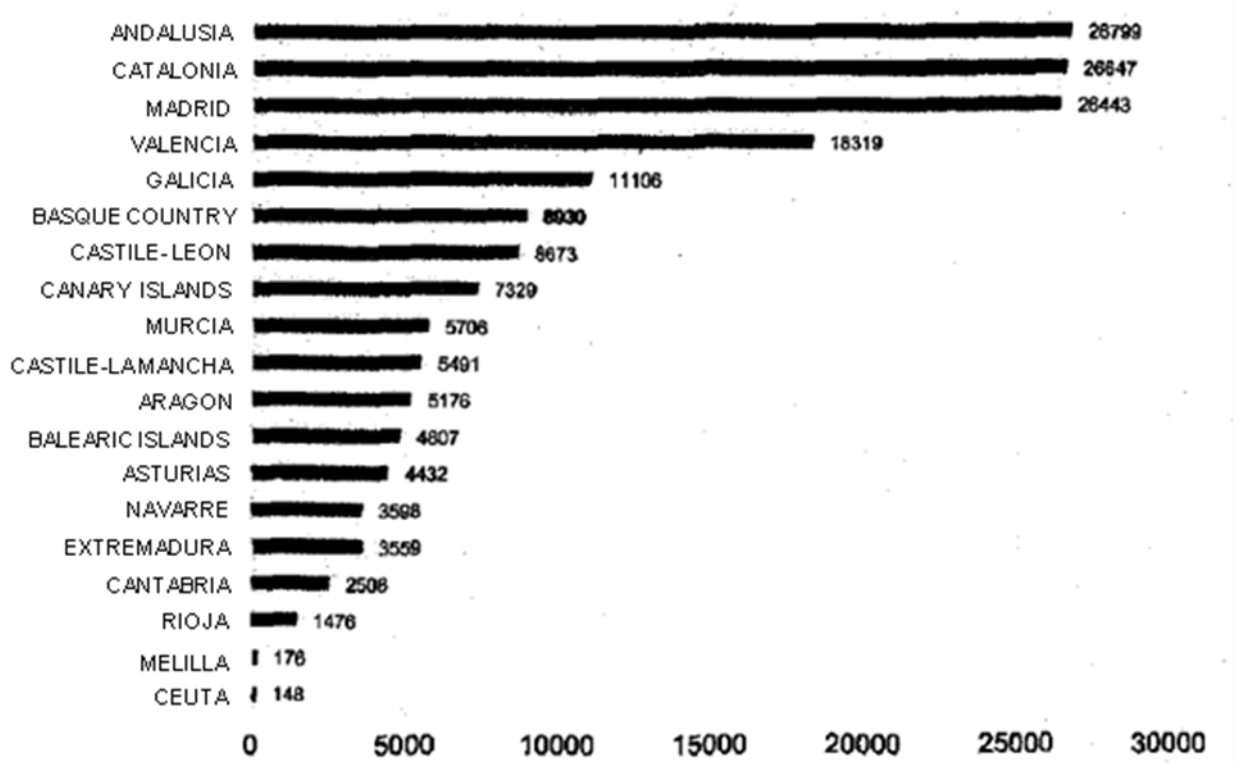
LPG, NATURAL GAS AND ELECTRIC COMMERCIAL VEHICLES AND PASSENGER CARS VALIDATED ON THE BASIS OF THEIR CO_2 EMISSIONS

EMISSIONS <=140 G/KM			EMISSIONS >140 AND <160 G/KM		
COMMERCIAL VEHICLES	LPG OR NATURAL GAS PASSENGER CARS	ELECTRIC	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES	LPG OR NATURAL GAS PASSENGER CARS	ELECTRIC
10 384	98	0	184	55	0

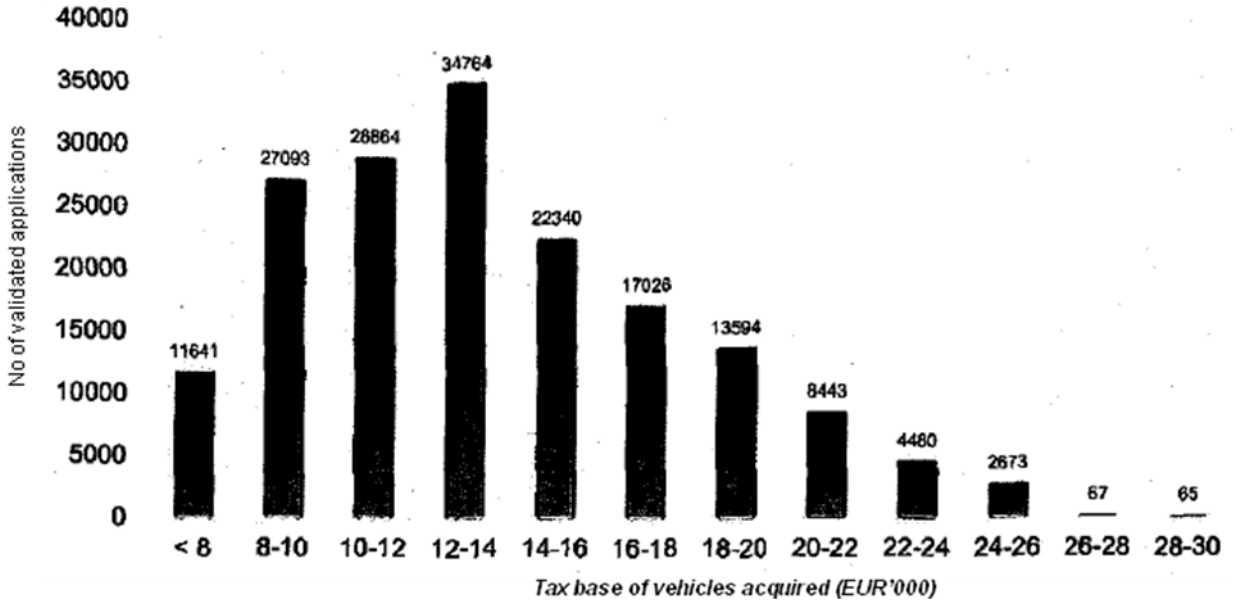
AVERAGE AGE OF SCRAPPED VEHICLES

The average age of scrapped vehicles is 16.69 years

VALIDATED APPLICATIONS FOR INCENTIVES BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY



TAX BASE OF VEHICLES ACQUIRED



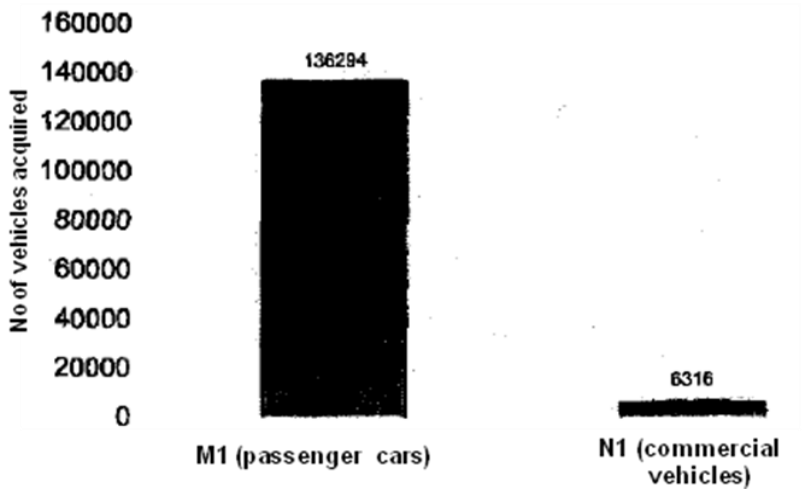
PIVE 6

PROGRESS OF THE PLAN, GRAPHS AND STATISTICS[9]

VALIDATED TECHNOLOGIES

TECHNOLOGY	VALIDATED APPLICATIONS FOR INCENTIVES
DIESEL	87 379
PETROL	52 633
PETROL HYBRIDS	1 609
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)	168
DIESEL - DIESEL-E HYBRIDS	709
ELECTRIC	110
NATURAL GAS	2
TOTAL	142 610

TYPES OF VEHICLE ACQUIRED (M1/N1)



ENERGY CLASSIFICATION 'A', 'B' AND HIGHER FOR VALIDATED PETROL AND DIESEL PASSENGER CARS (M1)

PETROL			DIESEL		
CLASS 'A'	CLASS 'B'	>CLASS 'B'	CLASS 'A'	CLASS 'B'	>CLASS 'B'
30 512	19 583	4 147	55 582	25 324	264

[9] Report of results at 07.01.2015

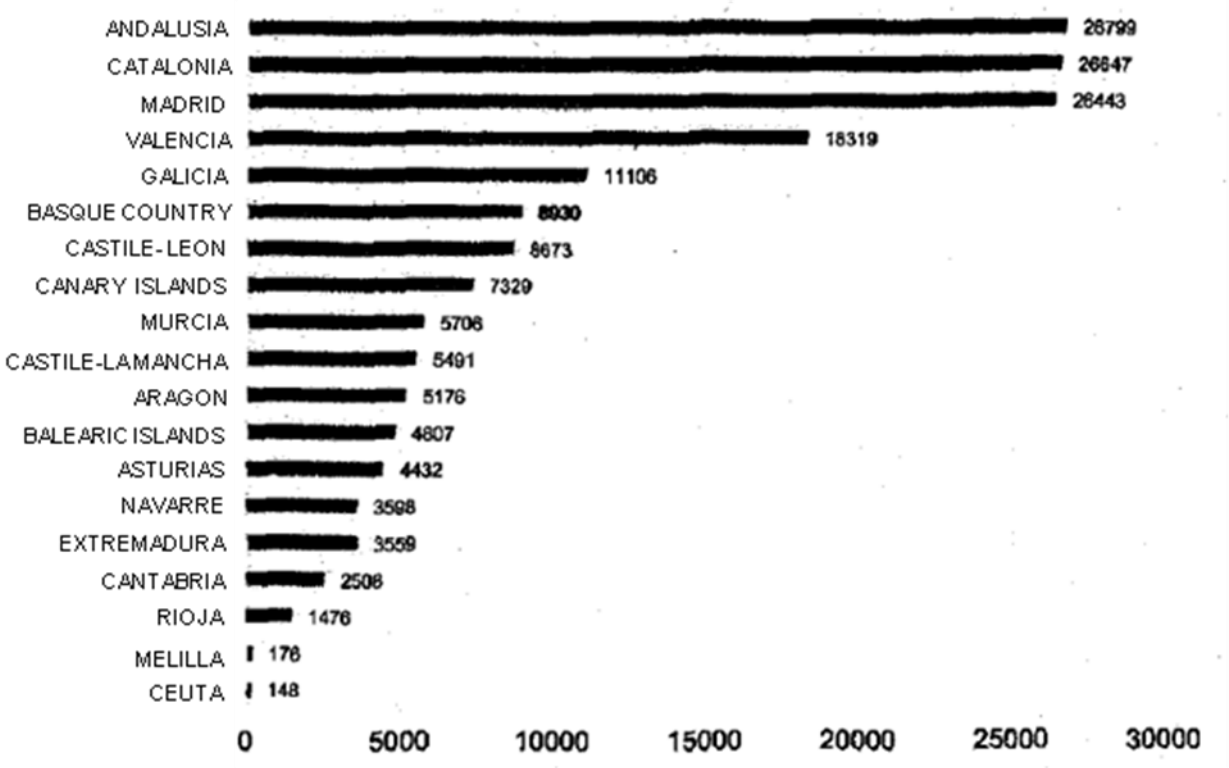
LPG, NATURAL GAS AND ELECTRIC COMMERCIAL VEHICLES AND PASSENGER CARS VALIDATED ON THE BASIS OF THEIR CO_2 EMISSIONS

EMISSIONS <=140 G/KM			EMISSIONS >140 AND <160 G/KM		
COMMERCIAL VEHICLES	LPG OR NATURAL GAS PASSENGER CARS	ELECTRIC	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES	LPG OR NATURAL GAS PASSENGER CARS	ELECTRIC
6 261	90	0	116	44	0

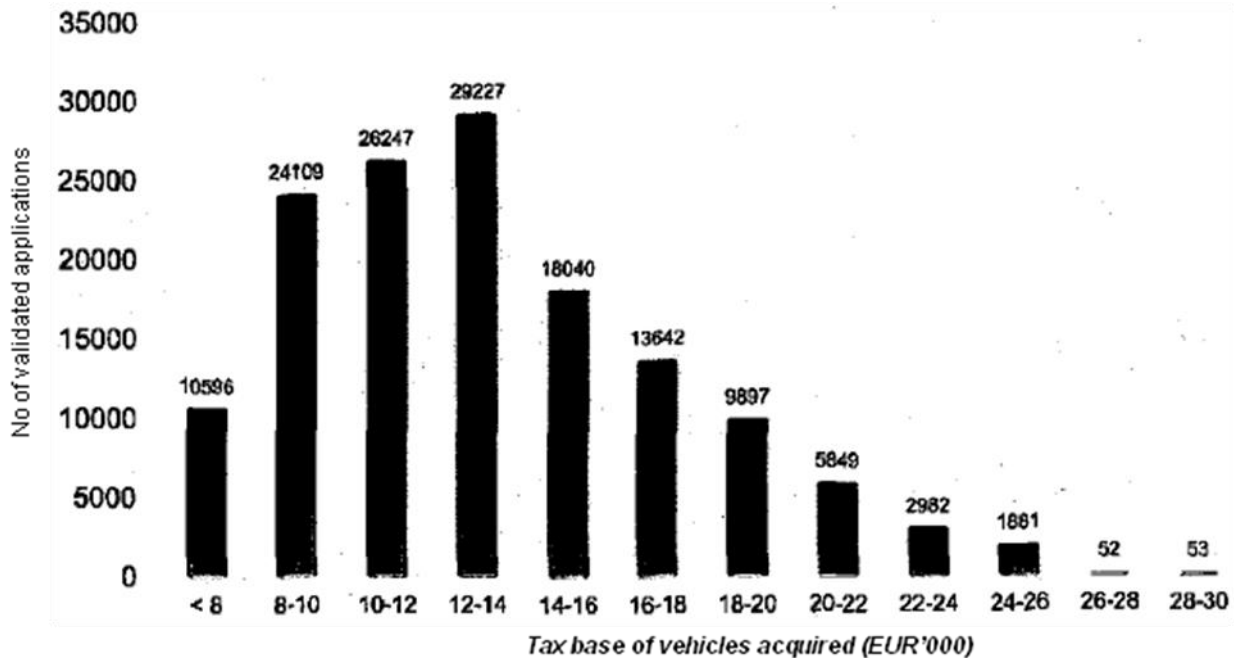
AVERAGE AGE OF SCRAPPED VEHICLES

The average age of scrapped vehicles is 17.38 years

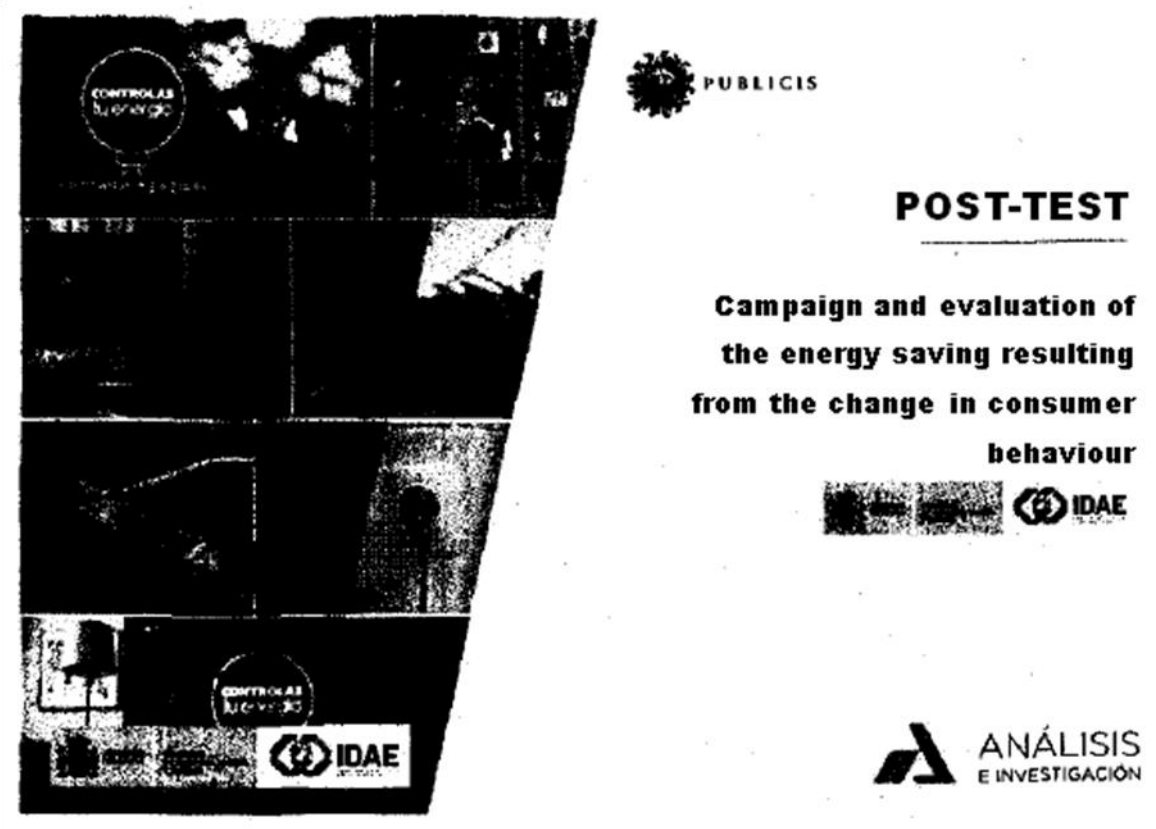
VALIDATED APPLICATIONS FOR INCENTIVES BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY



TAX BASE OF VEHICLES ACQUIRED



ANNEX III: REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE 2014 'ENERGY SAVING AND THE NEW ELECTRICITY BILLING SYSTEM' INFORMATION CAMPAIGN



QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Project No
14-179 / 9557-1

Client
PUBLICIS

TITLE OF STUDY
Campaign post-test and evaluation of the energy saving resulting from the change in consumer behaviour

Date
September 2014

ANÁLISIS
E INVESTIGACIÓN

Associate Member of

Aneimo ESOMAR

Quality Management System

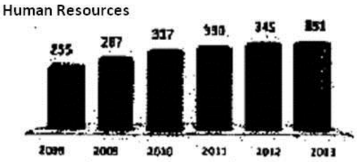
- Certified for the Market and Opinion Research Service
- In accordance with ISO 20252
- ICC/Esomar Code
- Aneimo Recruitment Quality Control System (SACC)

ANÁLISIS
E INVESTIGACION

Spain's Premier Independent Market Research Group

350 people assigned to each project

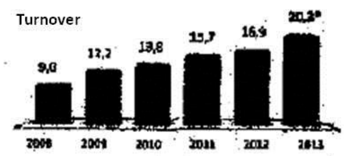
Human Resources



TRAINING, EXPERIENCE AND INNOVATIVE SPIRIT

More than EUR 20m turnover in Spain

Turnover



SOLVENCY, SCALE AND GROWTH

Offices in Madrid, Barcelona, Vitoria, Bilbao, San Sebastián, Zaragoza, Bogotá and Medellín

** Spain only*

7 Group Discussion Rooms in Madrid, Bilbao, Vitoria and Barcelona

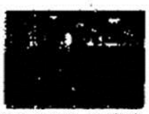
300 tablet PCs for personal research

Technology developed internally by AeI (TAWI)

3G technology, webcam, View&Touch interface

Transmission and processing in real time, process monitoring, display and recording of surveys

200 CATI stations
With top quality technological support, remote client monitoring tools and predictive dialling system



Survey area, Madrid

In-house CAWI platform and specialist development team

Appropriate tools for monitoring and rating social networks and evaluating their importance

'Our infrastructure enables us to handle major inforrmation-gathering operations and to respond to requests from bodies involved in rolling out the National Statistics Plan'

Reputation and Leadership
Institute responsible for creating MERCO

Digital Efficiency Models

Qualitative research and co-creation in virtual communities

Evaluating and monitoring impact on social modes

Big Data and econometric modelling applied to the consumer sector

Client experience
at the point of sale

Análisis Survey Unit · Adimen · ainmer · methodology · brandology · Cluster Bayes · ANÁLISIS

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION:

OBJECTIVES AND

METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the study are:

- To determine the impact of the campaign relating to the new electricity billing system and the campaign on energy saving in the home
  - ❖ Awareness
  - ❖ Messages which have been conveyed
  - ❖ Evaluation of the campaign
- To obtain information on the energy saving measures being applied in Spanish homes
- To establish whether those homes which have been exposed to the campaign offering advice on saving energy in the home:
  - ❖ Are adopting measures aimed at energy saving to a greater extent than those which have not been exposed to the campaign
  - ❖ Have increased their energy-saving measures in the past month
- To determine the saving which could be expected from applying the energy saving measures analysed in homes exposed to the campaign
- To determine the level of persuasiveness of the campaign

METHODOLOGY

- **UNIVERSE**: Persons over 18 resident in Spain
- **SAMPLE AND SAMPLING ERROR**: 1200 cases and a sampling error of ± 2.89% for a confidence level of 95.5%, p=q=0.5 and infinite population
- **SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION**: Proportional quotas are established for:
  - Each Autonomous Community
  - Population size: up to 5000 inhabitants, 5 001 – 20 000 inhabitants, 20 001 – 50 000 inhabitants, 50 001 – 500 000 inhabitants and more than 500 000 inhabitants
  - Age: 18-29 years, 30-44 years, 45-64 years, over 64 years
- **TYPE OF SURVEY**: CATI
- **QUESTIONNAIRE**: Semi-structured
- **DATE OF SURVEY**: 28 July - 7 August 2014
- **QUALITY CONTROL**: Based on ISO Standard 20252, certified by Aenor and the ICC/Esomar Code of Conduct

CONCLUSIONS

CAMPAIGN RELATING TO THE NEW ELECTRICITY BILLING SYSTEM

- **Spontaneous awareness**: 2 out of 3 people (67.7%) spontaneously recalled a campaign about the change to the electricity billing system in the past month
  - 12.7% spontaneously recalled the campaign and correctly identified the promoter of the campaign
  - 55% could not identify the Government, a Ministry or the IDAE as the originator
- **Prompted awareness**: When the campaign was described in detail, approximately half the population confirmed that they remembered it
- Television was, to a very considerable degree, the main mode of dissemination for the campaign

5 out of 10 people recalled the campaign. Of those, 1 spontaneously recalled the correct identity of the originator

CONCLUSIONS

CAMPAIGN RELATING TO THE NEW ELECTRICITY BILLING SYSTEM

- The message that was most commonly recalled was the new way of calculating the price of electricity (half those exposed to the campaign)
- The characteristics of the new electricity bill (transparency and simplicity) were the changes that were recalled least (1 in 4)
- There is a degree of mistrust about the savings which might be obtained from the new contractual arrangements. This is undoubtedly based on previous bad experiences with changes to the tariff system.

The messages did not make a deep impression on the population

The youngest people surveyed did approve of the various aspects of the campaign, whereas older persons gave a less favourable assessment, although it is worth pointing out that the latter are the people who have the least confidence that the changes will lead to savings.

ENERGY SAVING CAMPAIGN

- **Spontaneous awareness**: 49.3% spontaneously recalled a campaign about advice on energy saving in the home in the past month
  - 12.2% spontaneously recalled the campaign and correctly identified the promoter of the campaign
  - 37.1% could not recall the body issuing the campaign, or attributed it to other bodies
- **Prompted awareness**: When the campaign was described in detail, 35% confirmed that they had seen/heard it
- Television was, to a very considerable degree, the main mode of dissemination for the campaign

1 out of 10 people recalled the campaign and spontaneously recalled the correct identity of the originator. The global reach of the campaign was around 35% of the population

CONCLUSIONS

ENERGY SAVING CAMPAIGN

- The messages conveyed had a high impact on those people who recalled the campaign
- Almost all those exposed to the campaign remembered the messages about switching off and unplugging equipment when it was not being used (television advert where the wall sockets were seen talking to each other)
- In general, the impact of the various pieces of energy-saving advice increased with the age of the population

The campaign succeeded in creating a definite recollection anchored to useful pieces of advice

The approval rating of the campaign exceeded expectations:

Those over 64 years of age found it particularly appealing

Ease of understanding was the most appreciated feature

The population identified with the target audience

Persuasiveness: 1 out of 3 individuals exposed to the campaign acknowledged that it had greatly or to a considerable extent influenced their habits

CONCLUSIONS

ADOPTION OF ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES

- The level of adoption of energy-saving measures in Spanish homes is very considerable, and almost the entire population has adopted at least 6 of the 11 actions suggested
- The habits of switching off lights or equipment when they do not need to be on, and taking showers instead of baths, have been adopted in more than 90% of homes

However, it was noted that there is still some potential for promoting:

- The habit of completely disconnecting equipment from the mains when it is not being used
- The alternative of cooking by microwave or pressure cooker
- Making more efficient use of heating and air conditioning

CONCLUSIONS

QUANTIFICATION OF ENERGY SAVING

Generally speaking, compared to those people who did not recall the campaign, those who were exposed to it …

… are applying energy-saving measures in the home to a greater extent

… have to a greater extent stepped up their use of energy-saving measures in the past month

➔ *Looking at this group of people who saw the campaign and who acknowledge that it has influenced their consumption habits, the gulf between them and those who did not see the campaign is widening*

… more frequently declared their intention to adopt some of the suggested measures in the near future

ENERGY SAVING CAMPAIGN

[Illegible graphic]

**ENERGY
SAVING
CAMPAIGN**

**RECALL OF THE
CAMPAIGN**

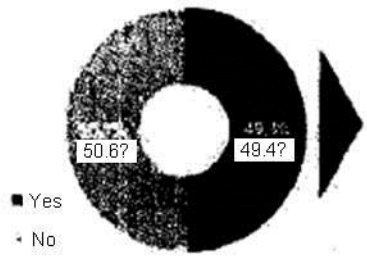
**ENERGY
SAVING
CAMPAIGN**

RECALL OF THE CAMPAIGN

Spontaneous awareness

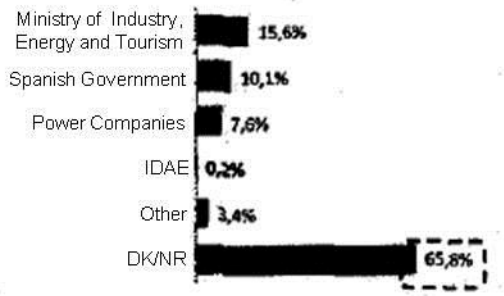
- Half the population recalled a campaign in the past month giving advice on energy saving in the home
- However, most of those who recalled the campaign could not remember who originated it

In the past month have you seen/heard a campaign giving advice on how to avoid wasting electricity and how to save on electricity bills



Sample: 1200

Campaign promoter: (Spontaneous recall)



Campaign recall 571 cases

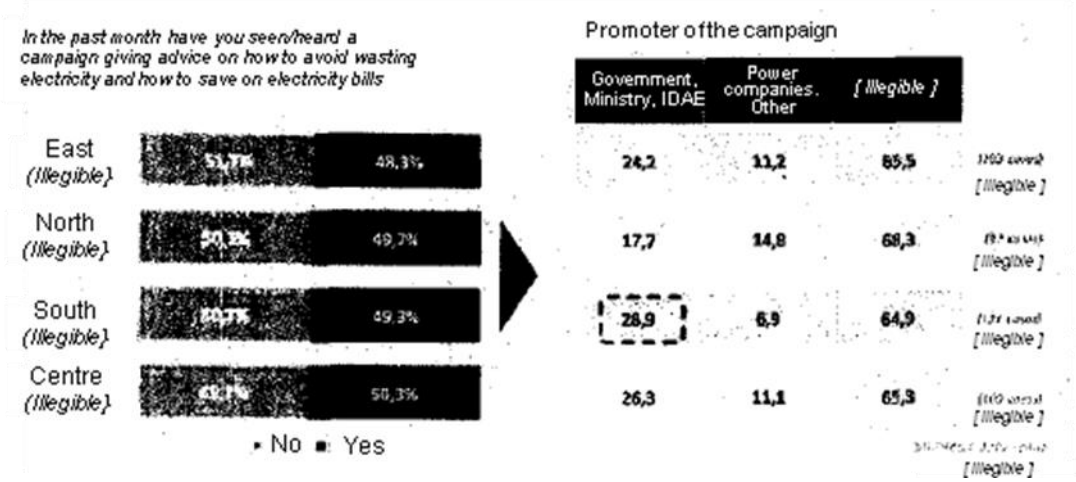
Question 9: Can you tell me whether in the past month you have seen or heard a campaign giving advice on how to avoid wasting electricity and how to save on electricity bills?

Question 10: Can you tell me who promoted this campaign?

ENERGY SAVING CAMPAIGN
RECALL OF THE CAMPAIGN

Spontaneous awareness, by Zone

- The level of recall of an energy saving campaign did not vary in different parts of the country
- The South was the area where to the greatest degree the campaign was associated with the government



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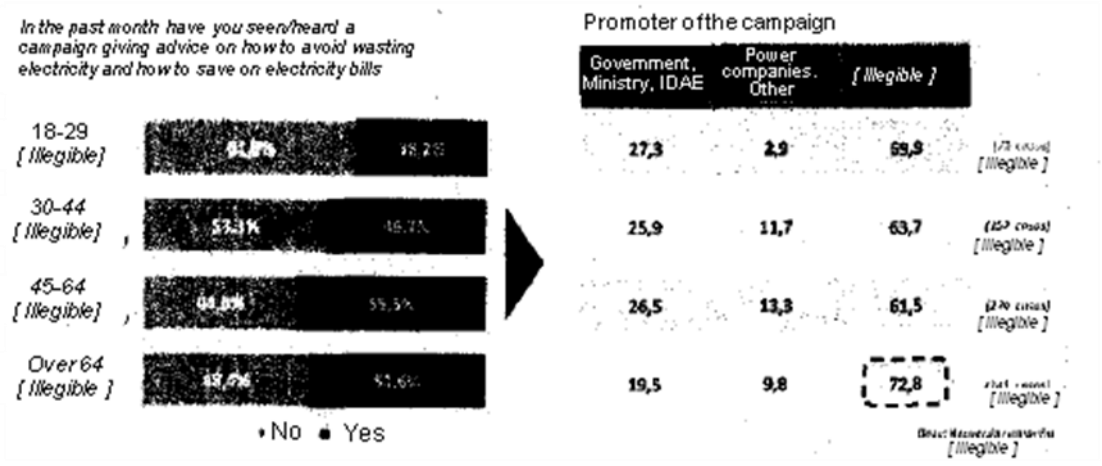
Question 10: Can you tell me who promoted this campaign?

ENERGY SAVING CAMPAIGN
RECALL OF THE CAMPAIGN
Spontaneous awareness, by age group

- Those aged between 45 and 64 gave the highest level of confirmation that they recalled an energy saving campaign
- Those over 64 had more difficulty in recalling the originator of the campaign



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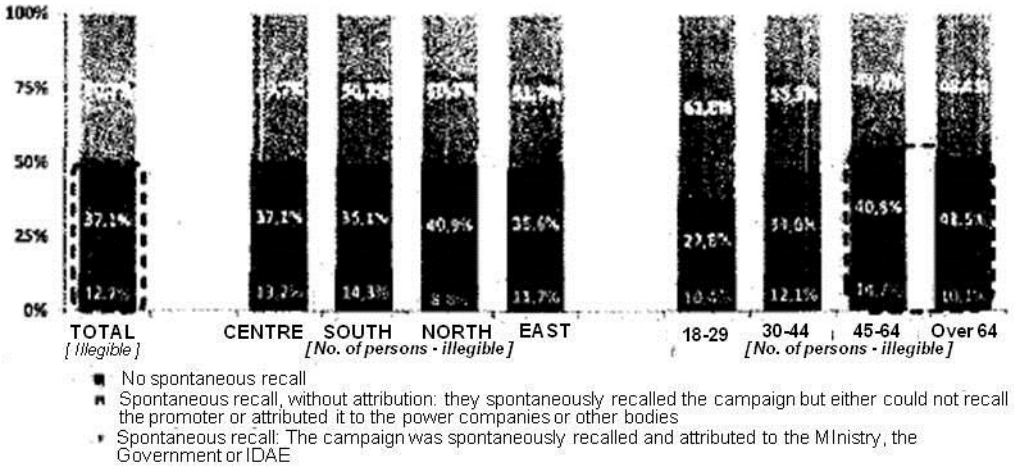
Question 10: Can you tell me who promoted this campaign?

ENERGY SAVING CAMPAIGN
RECALL OF THE CAMPAIGN
Spontaneous awareness, with correct attribution

- 5 out of 10 people spontaneously recalled a campaign giving advice on energy saving in the home. Of these 5, only 1 was able to attribute it to the Ministry/Government/IDAE. The others either attributed it to other bodies or could not remember.

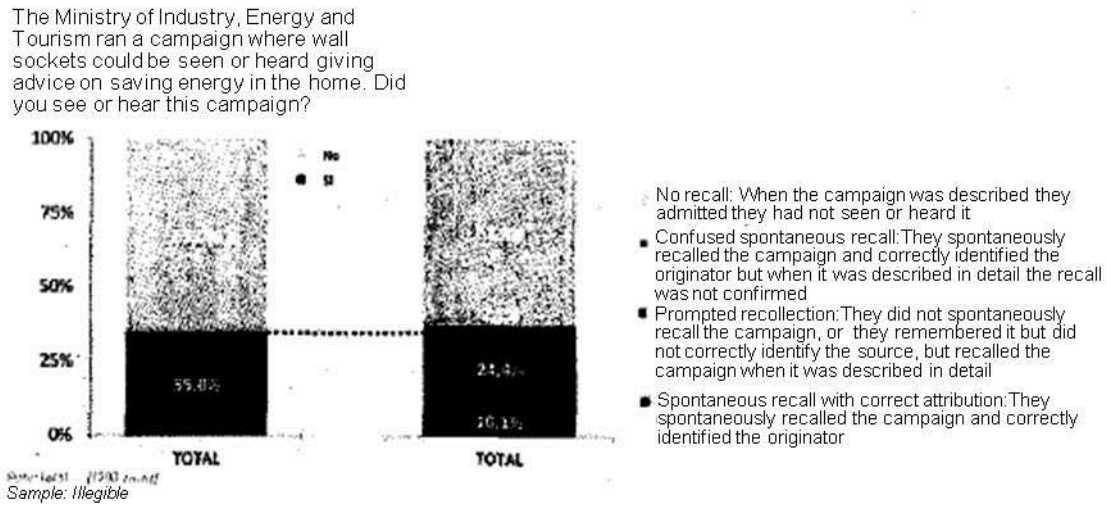


Question 9: Can you tell me whether in the past month you have seen or heard a campaign giving advice on how to avoid wasting electricity and how to save on electricity bills?

Question 10: Can you tell me who promoted this campaign?

ENERGY SAVING CAMPAIGN
RECALL OF THE CAMPAIGN
Prompted awareness

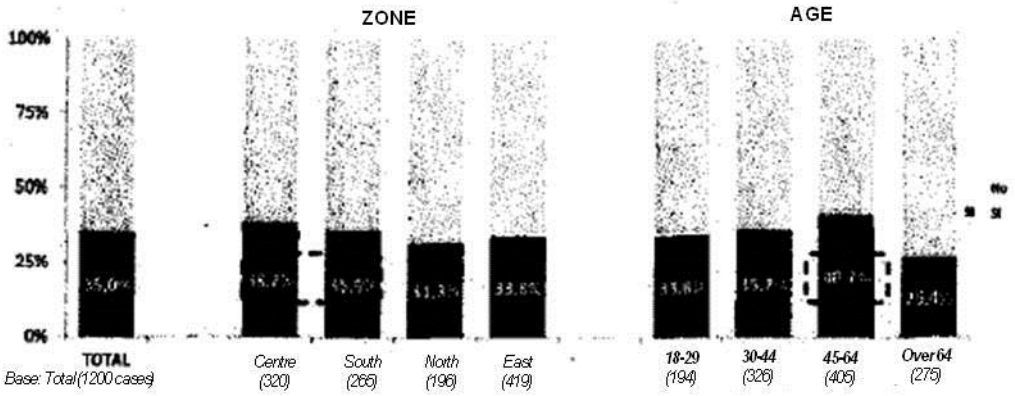
- When given details of the campaign, 35% of the population specifically confirmed that they had seen or heard this campaign
- 1 in 10 people had spontaneous recall and correctly identified the promoter



Question 11: Last July the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism ran a campaign in various media where wall sockets are seen and heard giving advice on saving energy in the home and saving on electricity bills. Did you see or hear this campaign?

ENERGY SAVING CAMPAIGN
RECALL OF THE CAMPAIGN
Prompted awareness

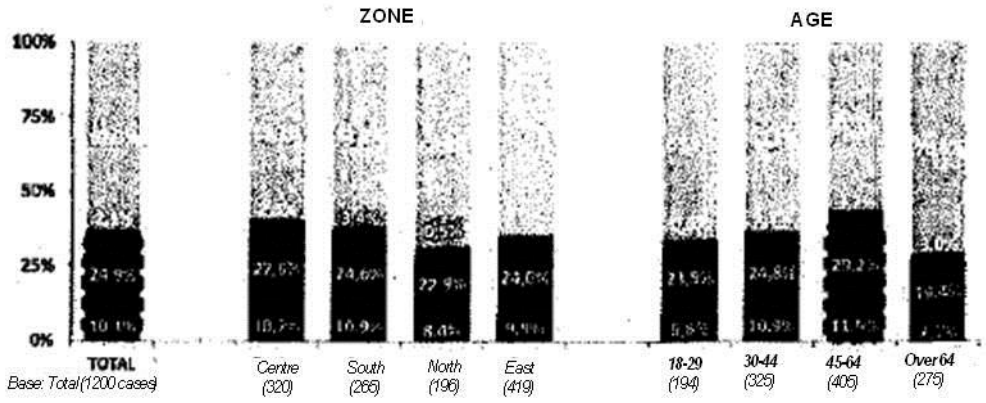
- The level of recall obtained after being given a detailed description of the campaign was lower amongst those aged over 64 (1 in 4 recalled the campaign), and was noticeably higher in those aged between 45 and 64
- Awareness in the Centre and South zones was slightly higher



Question 11: Last July the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism ran a campaign in various media where wall sockets are seen and heard giving advice on saving energy in the home and saving on electricity bills. Did you see or hear this campaign?

ENERGY SAVING CAMPAIGN
RECALL OF THE CAMPAIGN
Overall awareness

- The Centre, South and age 45 to 64 segments showed the highest levels of prompted and spontaneous awareness (with correct attribution)



- No recall: When the campaign was described they admitted they had not seen or heard it
- Confused spontaneous recall: They spontaneously recalled the campaign and correctly identified the originator but when it was described in detail the recall was not confirmed
- Prompted recollection: They did not spontaneously recall the campaign, or they remembered it but did not correctly identify the source, but recalled the campaign when it was described in detail
- Spontaneous recall with correct attribution: They spontaneously recalled the campaign and correctly identified the originator

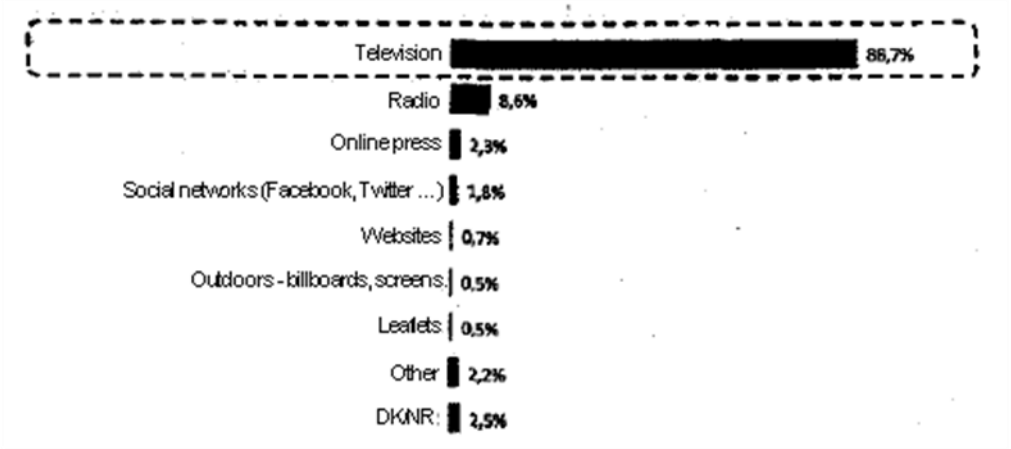
Question 9: Can you tell me whether in the past month you have seen or heard a campaign giving advice on how to avoid wasting electricity and how to save on electricity bills?

Question 11: Last July the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism ran a campaign …. Did you see or hear this campaign?

ENERGY SAVING CAMPAIGN

MEDIA

- Television was the main medium for publicising the campaign, followed a long way behind by radio and the press

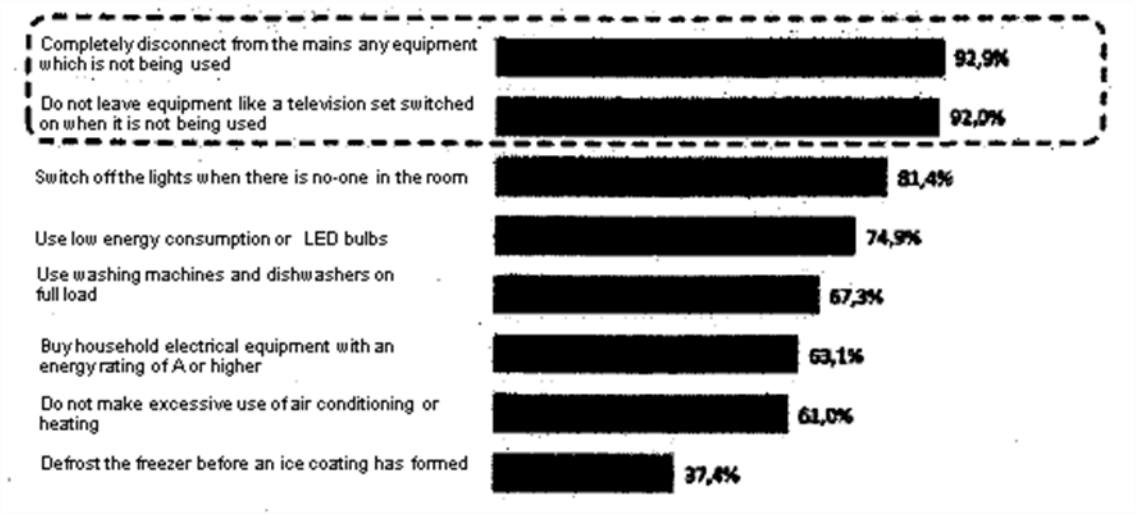


Question 12 Can you tell me where or on what media you saw this campaign?

ENERGY SAVING CAMPAIGN

MESSAGES CONVEYED

- The messages conveyed had high impact on the members of the public who saw the campaign
- The messages which made the strongest impression on almost all the population exposed to the campaign were those relating to disconnecting equipment when it was not being used (switch off/disconnect from the mains)

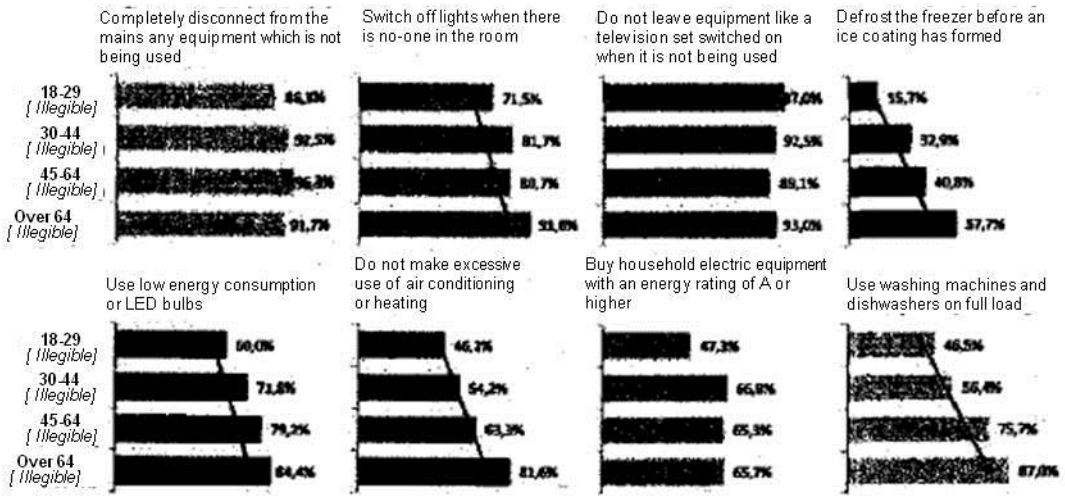


Question 13 : Do you recall hearing the following pieces of advice in the campaign?

ENERGY SAVING CAMPAIGN

MESSAGES CONVEYED, BY AGE GROUP

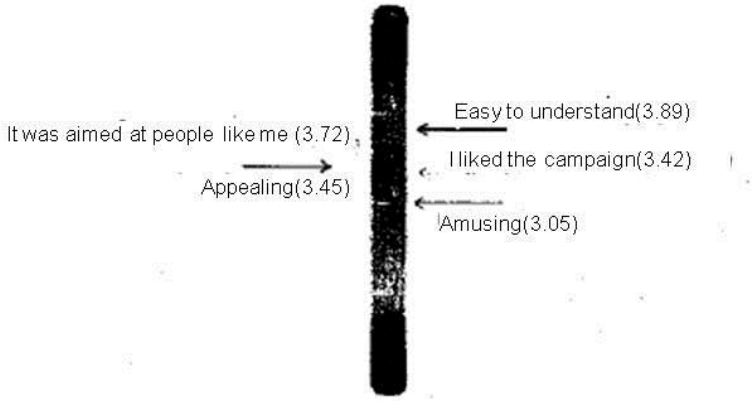
- Generally speaking the impact of the various messages increased progressively through the higher age bands



Question 13 : Do you recall hearing the following pieces of advice in the campaign?

ENERGY SAVING CAMPAIGN

EVALUATION



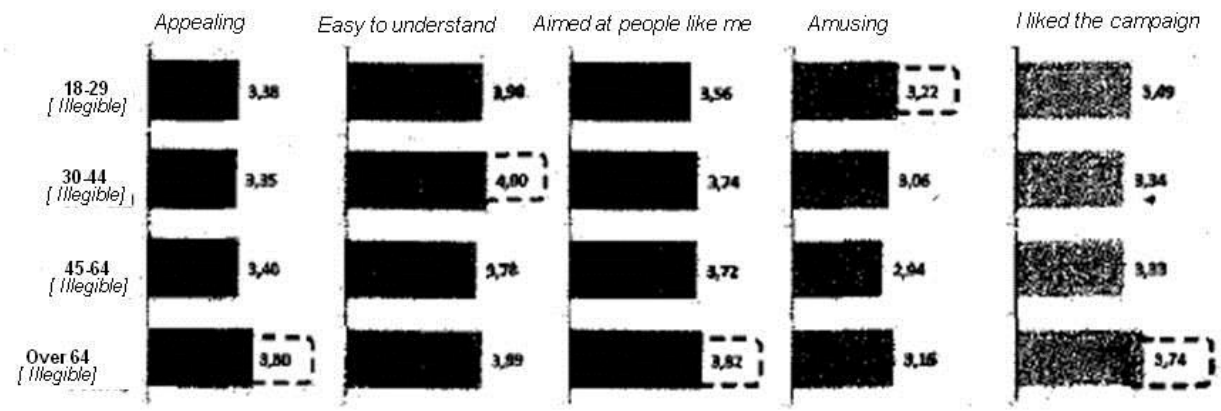
- The campaign on energy saving advice was found more appealing than the one on electricity bills - no doubt because the messages were spelled out in a positive way
- All aspects of the campaign which were assessed met with approval
- The fact that the campaign was easy to understand and was well aimed at its target public were particularly appreciated

Question 14: Please rate the following aspects of the campaign on a scale of 1 to 5

ENERGY SAVING CAMPAIGN

EVALUATION BY AGE GROUP

- The campaign particularly appealed to those over 64 years old, who also identified with the target public for the campaign
- Young people found the comic nature of the campaign particularly enjoyable



Question 14: Please rate the following aspects of the campaign on a scale of 1 to 5

ADOPTION OF ENERGY SAVING MEASURES

LEVEL OF ADOPTION OF ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES IN SPAIN

[Table headings - illegible]

I switch off the lights when there is no-one in the room	98,6	1,4	-	0,0	98,6	1,4	-	0,0
I shower instead of taking a bath	97,6	2,2	0,1	0,2	97,5	2,3	0,1	0,2
I switch off equipment (TV, computer) when I'm not using it	91,9	8,1	-	0,0	91,5	8,5	-	0,0
I use the washing machine/dishwasher at full load	86,6	10,7	1,3	1,4	87,9	9,8	0,7	1,6
I use low-energy bulbs or LEDs	85,4	13,8	-	0,8	86,5	12,6	-	0,9
I check the energy rating when buying domestic electrical appliances	75,9	19,7	-	4,5	79,3	16,5	-	4,4
I completely disconnect equipment from the mains when I am not using it	68,0	31,8	-	0,2	66,1	33,8	-	0,1
I cook with a microwave or pressure cooker whenever possible	67,8	28,8	2,5	0,9	69,0	27,8	2,1	1,1
I defrost the freezer before an ice coating has formed	52,6	22,3	22,8	2,3	52,7	22,4	22,4	2,6
I set the heating below 20 degrees	43,1	26,8	28,0	2,0	43,9	28,1	26,0	2,1
I set the air conditioning at between 23 and 25 degrees	35,4	12,1	52,0	0,5	38,1	12,4	48,9	0,6

[illegible]

Question 15: How often do you perform these actions?

ADOPTION OF ENERGY SAVING MEASURES

LEVEL OF ADOPTION OF ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES IN SPAIN

% always or almost always taking this action	% of homes	% of persons
I put the lights out when there is no-one at home	98,6	98,6
I shower instead of taking a bath	97,6	97,5
I switch off equipment (TV, computer) when I'm not using it	91,9	91,5
I use the washing machine/dishwasher at full load	86,6	87,9
I use low-energy bulbs or LEDs	85,4	86,5
I check the energy rating when buying domestic electrical appliances	75,9	79,3
I completely disconnect equipment from the mains when I am not using it	68,0	66,1
I cook with a microwave or pressure cooker whenever possible	67,8	69,0
I defrost the freezer before it ices up *	52,6	52,7
I set the heating below 20 degrees **	43,1	43,9
I set the air conditioning at between 23 and 25 degrees ***	35,4	38,1

Almost the entire population puts out the lights when a room is empty, and shower rather than take a bath.

Approximately 9 out of 10 people switch off equipment which they are not using, use their washing machines and dishwashers at full load and use low-energy bulbs.

There is still room for offering further encouragement to disconnect equipment from the mains when it is not being used. At present 33.9% of people are not in the habit of doing so.

31% of people would not consider cooking with a microwave or pressure cooker as an energy-saving alternative.

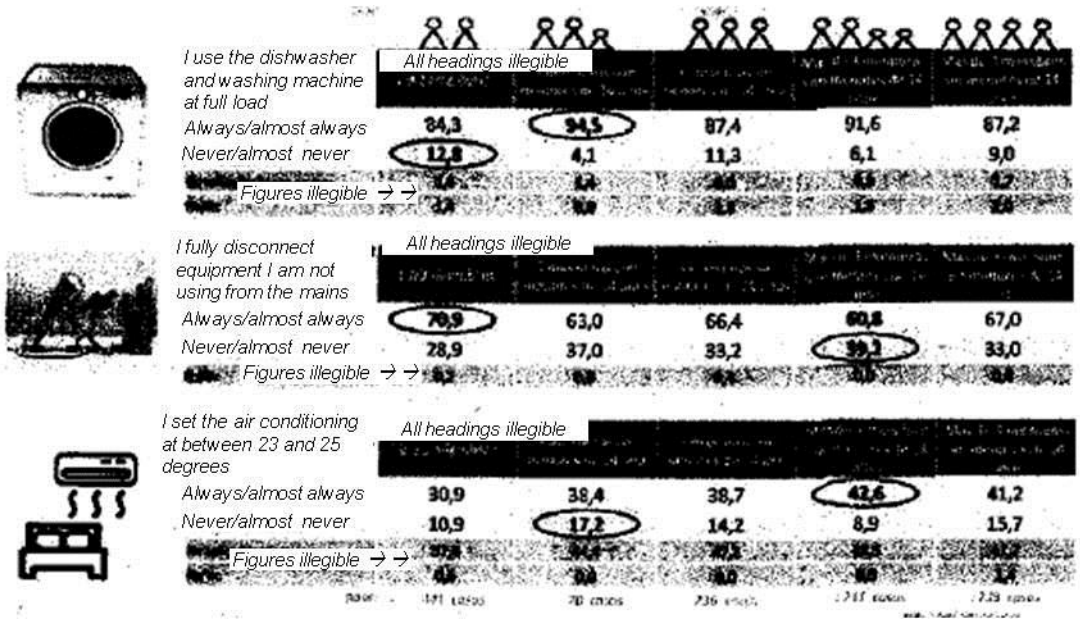
Approximately 7 out of 10 people with air conditioning use it in a reasonable manner.

There is still the potential for increasing awareness of how to avoid over-use of heating.

[Section below illegible]

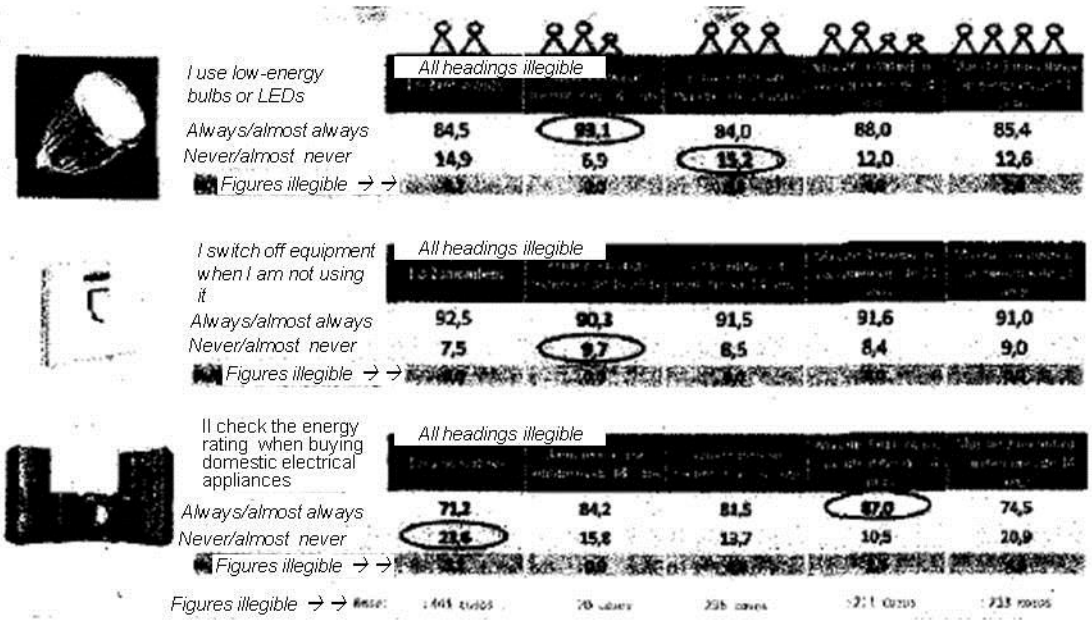
Question 15: How often do you perform these actions?

ADOPTION OF ENERGY SAVING MEASURES
LEVEL OF ADOPTION OF ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES IN SPAIN



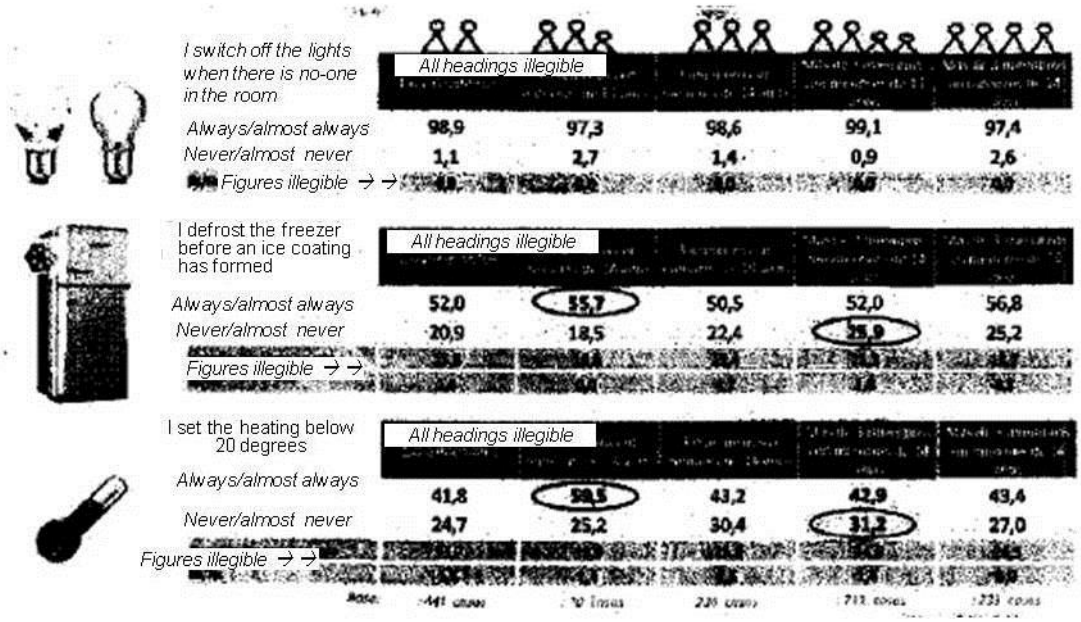
Question 15: How often do you perform these actions?

ADOPTION OF ENERGY SAVING MEASURES
LEVEL OF ADOPTION OF ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES IN SPAIN



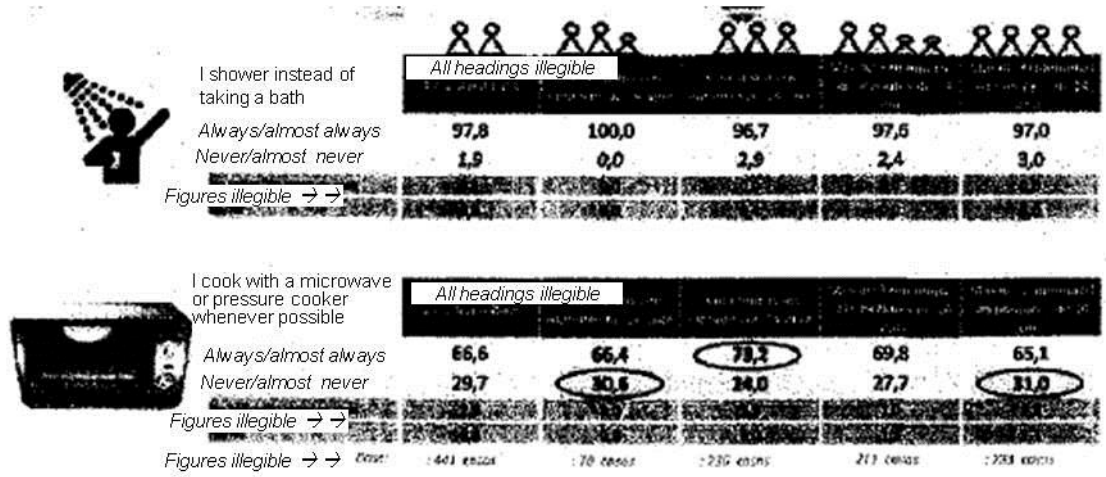
Question 15: How often do you perform these actions?

ADOPTION OF ENERGY SAVING MEASURES
LEVEL OF ADOPTION OF ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES IN SPAIN



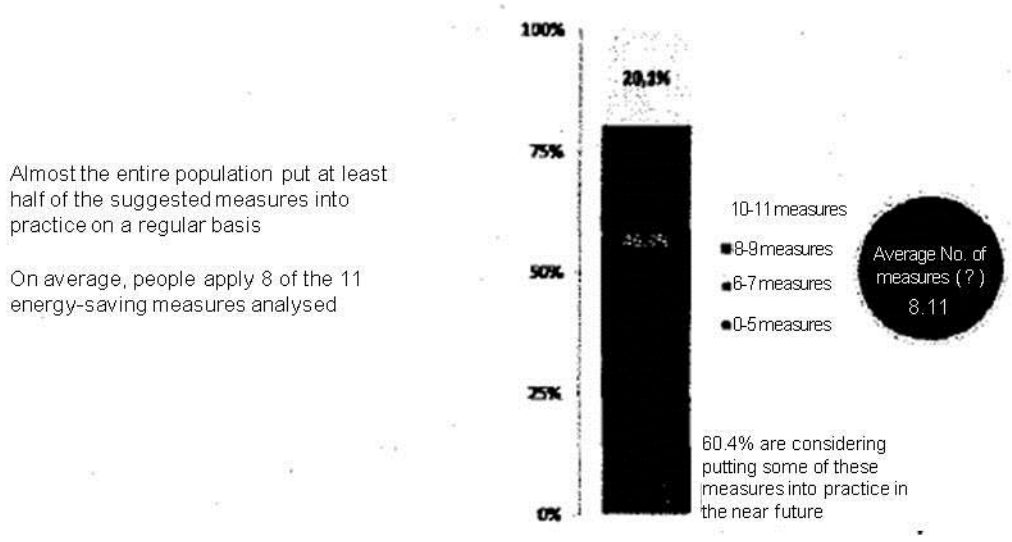
Question 15: How often do you perform these actions?

ADOPTION OF ENERGY SAVING MEASURES
LEVEL OF ADOPTION OF ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES IN SPAIN



Question 15: How often do you perform these actions?

ADOPTION OF ENERGY SAVING MEASURES
DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES ADOPTED



Question 15: How often do you perform these actions?

QUANTIFICATION OF ENERGY SAVING AND THE CAMPAIGN

QUANTIFICATION OF ENERGY SAVINGS

APPLICATION OF ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES BASED ON THE LEVEL OF RECALL OF THE CAMPAIGN

- In general, the level of application of energy-saving measures was greater in the segment of the population exposed to the campaign

	All headings illegible							
I use the washing machine/dishwasher at full load	84,6	11,7	1,7	2,0	90,3	8,9	0,4	0,3
I completely disconnect equipment from the mains when I am not using it	66,2	33,5	-	0,2	71,5	28,5	-	0,0
I set the air conditioning at between 23 and 25 degrees	32,2	13,8	53,5	0,6	41,4	8,9	49,3	0,4
I use low-energy bulbs or LEDs	82,9	16,2	-	0,8	89,9	9,4	-	0,7
I switch off equipment (TV, computer) when I'm not using it	91,8	8,2	-	0,0	92,1	7,9	-	0,0
I check the energy rating when buying domestic electrical appliances	72,2	22,7	-	5,1	82,8	14,0	-	3,3
I switch off the lights when there is no-one in the room	98,6	1,4	-	0,0	98,7	1,3	-	0,0
I defrost the freezer before an ice coating has formed	51,8	22,5	23,7	2,1	54,2	21,8	21,2	2,7
I set the heating below 20 degrees	38,9	29,3	29,5	2,3	51,1	22,2	25,2	1,6
I shower instead of taking a bath	97,4	2,4	0,1	0,1	97,9	1,9	0,0	0,3
I cook with a microwave or pressure cooker whenever possible	66,3	29,9	2,7	1,1	70,7	25,7	2,1	0,6

[Illegible] [Illegible]

Question 15: How often do you perform these actions?

QUANTIFICATION OF ENERGY SAVINGS

ENERGY SAVING AMONGST THE POPULATION WHICH RECALLS THE CAMPAIGN

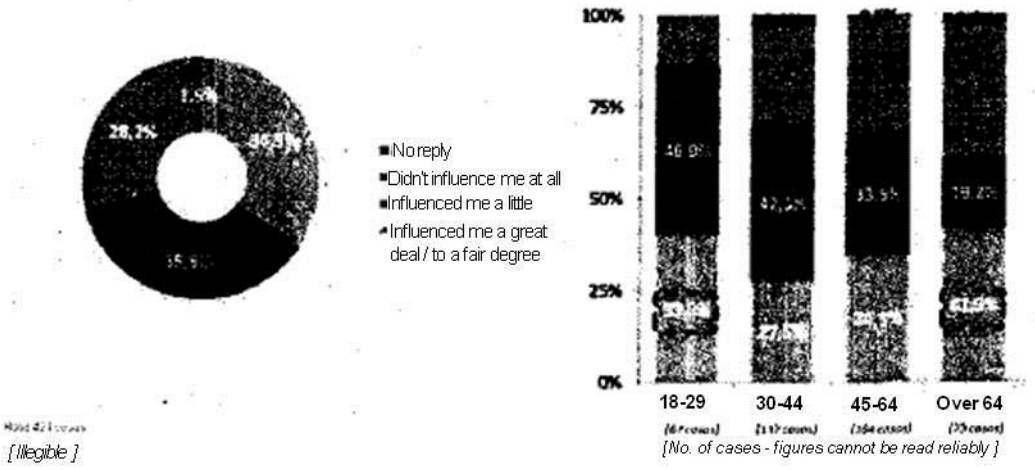
- The energy saving achieved by applying the measures analysed, in the homes which were exposed to the campaign, was in excess of 13,000 toe

	All headings illegible					
I use the washing machine/dishwasher at full load	84,6	90,3	5,7	361.024	0,0025	900
I completely disconnect equipment from the mains when I am not using it	66,2	71,5	5,3	335.689	0,0003	99
I set the air conditioning at between 23 and 25 degrees	32,2	41,4	9,2	582.705	0,0002	120
I use low-energy bulbs or LEDs	82,9	89,9	7	443.363	0,0005	234
I switch off equipment (TV, computer) when I'm not using it	91,8	92,1	0,3	19.001	0,0003	6
I check the energy rating when buying domestic electrical appliances	72,2	82,8	10,6	671.378	0,0025	1.673
I switch off the lights when there is no-one in the room	98,6	98,7	0,1	6.334	0,0005	3
I set the heating below 20 degrees	38,9	51,1	12,2	772.718	0,0121	9.331
I shower instead of taking a bath	97,4	97,9	0,5	31.669	0,0049	154
I cook with a microwave or pressure cooker whenever possible	66,3	70,7	4,4	278.685	0,0019	530
	[Illegible]				TOTAL →	[Illegible]

Question 15: How often do you perform these actions?

QUANTIFICATION OF ENERGY SAVINGS
PERSUASIVENESS OF THE CAMPAIGN
(% of individuals influenced)

- Approximately 2 out of 3 people exposed to the campaign acknowledged that the campaign had influenced their habits
- The youngest and those over 64 years of age were persuaded to the greatest extent



Question 18; T what extent would you say the campaign giving advice on saving electricity has influenced the way you use electricity?

ANNEX IV: ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES TO PROMOTE ENERGY EFFICIENCY TAKEN BY THE GENERAL STATE ADMINISTRATION

The present Annex IV contains details of the various administrative provisions approving measures to promote energy efficiency taken by the General State Administration.

BUILDING SECTOR

- Royal Decree 876/2014 of 10 October 2014 approving the General Coastal Regulation (improving energy efficiency by applying energy ratings to buildings in the maritime-terrestrial public domain). Boletín Oficial del Estado - BOE (Official State Gazette) 11.10.2014

- PAREER (Aid Programme for Energy Rehabilitation in Buildings in the Household and Hotel Sectors): Resolution of 25 September 2013 of the State Secretariat for Energy, publishing the Resolution of 25 June 2013 of the Board of the Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving establishing the regulatory framework and a call for applications for grants for the energy-efficient refurbishment of existing buildings in the residential sector (housing and hotels). BOE 01.10.2013

- PIMA SOL: Royal Decree 635/2013 of 2 August 2013 which for the purposes of implementing the Environmental Action Plan for the Hotel Sector (PIMA SOL) for the energy-efficient refurbishment of its premises, regulates the acquisition of future carbon credits by the Carbon Fund for a sustainable economy. BOE 31.08.2013

- Ministry of Development Order FOM/1635/2013 of 10 September 2013 updating Basic Document DB-HE ('Energy Saving') of the Technical Building Code, approved by Royal Decree 314/2006 of 17 March 2006. BOE of 12.09.2013

- Law 8/2013 of 26 June 2013 on urban rehabilitation, regeneration and renovation. BOE 26.06.2013

- Royal Decree 235/2013 of 5 April 2013 approving the basic procedure for certifying the energy efficiency of buildings. BOE 13.04.2013

- Royal Decree 238/2013 of 5 April 2013 amending certain articles and technical instructions in the Regulations on Thermal Installations in Buildings, approved by Royal Decree 1027/2007 of 20 July 2007. BOE 13.04.2013

- Royal Decree 233/2013 of 5 April 2013 regulating the National Plan for the promotion of rental housing, building refurbishment, and urban regeneration and renewal 2013-2016. BOE 10.04.2013

TRANSPORT SECTOR

- MOVELE 2015: Royal Decree 287/2015 of 17 April 2015 regulating the direct granting of subsidies for the acquisition of electric vehicles in 2015 (MOVELE 2015 Programme), BOE 18.04.2015

- MOVELE 2014: Royal Decree 414/2014 of 6 June 2014 regulating the direct granting of subsidies for the acquisition of electric vehicles in 2014 within the framework of the Integrated Strategy for the Promotion of Electric Vehicles in Spain 2010-2014 (MOVELE 2014 Programme). BOE 11.06.2014

- MOVELE 2013: Royal Decree 294/2013 of 26 April 2013 regulating the direct granting of subsidies for the acquisition of electric vehicles in 2013 within the framework of the Integrated Strategy for the Promotion of Electric Vehicles in Spain 2010-2014. BOE 27.04.2013

- MOVELE 2012: Royal Decree 417/2012 of 24 February 2012 amending Royal Decree 648/2011 of 9 May 2011 on the direct granting of subsidies for the acquisition of electric vehicles within the framework of the 2010-2012 Action Plan for the Integrated Strategy for the Promotion of Electric Vehicles in Spain 2010-2014. Funding of these subsidies was covered by budget heading 20.16.422B.785 of the expenditure budget of the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism for 2012. BOE 25.02.2012

- MOVELE 2011: Royal Decree 648/2011 of 9 May 2011 regulating the direct granting of subsidies for the acquisition of electric vehicles in 2011 within the framework of the 2010-2012 Action Plan for the Integrated Strategy for the Promotion of Electric Vehicles in Spain 2010-2014. Funding of these subsidies was covered by budget heading 20.16.422B.785 as provided for in Law 39/2010 of 22 December 2010 on the General State Budget for 2011, and in particular the expenditure budget of the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism for financial year 2011. BOE 10.05.2011

- PIVE 7: Royal Decree 124/2015 of 27 February 2015 regulating the granting of subsidies through the 'Efficient Vehicles Incentives Programme (PIVE 7)'. BOE 28.02.2015

- PIVE 6: Royal Decree 525/2014 of 20 June 2014 regulating the direct granting of subsidies through the 'Efficient Vehicles Incentives Programme (PIVE 6)'. BOE 26.06.2014

- PIVE 5: Royal Decree 35/2014 of 24 January 2014 regulating the direct granting of subsidies through the 'Efficient Vehicles Incentives Programme (PIVE 5)'. The funding for these subsidies was provided by allocations of funds received by the IDAE from the budget of the State Secretariat for Energy of the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism, budget item 20.18.425A.746 'To the Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE) for the Efficient Vehicle Incentives Programme (PIVE 5)'. In addition, these subsidies may be co-financed by Community funds within one or other of the Operational Funds of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). BOE 28.01.2014.

- PIVE 4: Royal Decree 830/2013 of 25 October 2013 regulating the direct granting of subsidies through the 'Efficient Vehicles Incentives Programme (PIVE 4)'. The funding for these subsidies was provided by allocations of funds received by the IDAE from the budget of the State Secretariat for Energy of the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism, budget item 20.18.425A.746 'To the Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE) for the Efficient Vehicle Incentives Programme (PIVE 4)'. BOE 29.10.2013.

- PIVE 3: Royal Decree 575/2013 of 26 July 2013 regulating the direct granting of subsidies through the 'Efficient Vehicles Incentives Programme (PIVE 3)'. The funding for these subsidies was provided by allocations of funds received by the IDAE from the budget of the State Secretariat for Energy of the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism, budget item 20.18.425A.747 'To the Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE) for the Efficient Vehicle Incentives Programme (PIVE 3)'. BOE 27.07.2013.

- PIVE 2: Resolution of 31 January 2013 of the State Secretariat for Energy publishing the Resolution of 30 January 2013 of the Board of the IDAE establishing the regulatory framework of the second call for applications for grants under the Efficient Vehicle Incentives Programme (PIVE 2). BOE 01.02.2013

- PIVE 1: Resolution of 28 September 2012 of the State Secretariat for Energy publishing the Resolution of 24 September 2012 of the Board of the IDAE establishing the regulatory framework of the call for applications for grants under the Efficient Vehicle Incentives Programme. BOE 29.09.2012

- PIMA AIRE 4: Royal Decree 989/2014 of 28 November 2014 regulating the direct granting of subsidies through the 'PIMA Aire 4' Environmental Action Plan for the acquisition of commercial vehicles, gas-powered vehicles and electrically-assisted pedal cycles. BOE 29.11.2014

- PIMA AIRE 3: Royal Decree 831/2013 of 25 October 2013 amending Royal Decree 89/2013 of 8 February 2013 regulating the direct granting of subsidies through the 'PIMA Aire' Environmental Action Plan for the acquisition of commercial vehicles. BOE 26.10.2013

- PIMA AIRE 2: Royal Decree 631/2013 of 2 August 2013 amending Royal Decree 89/2013 of 8 February 2013 regulating the direct granting of subsidies through the 'PIMA Aire' Environmental Action Plan for the acquisition of commercial vehicles. BOE 03.08.2013

- PIMA AIRE 1: Royal Decree 89/2013 of 8 February 2013 regulating the direct granting of subsidies through the 'PIMA Aire' Environmental Action Plan for the acquisition of commercial vehicles. BOE 09.02.2013

- Interior Ministry Order INT/229/2013 of 25 November 2013 amending Annexes I, V, VI and VII of the General Driving Regulations, approved by Royal Decree 818/2009 of 8 May 2009, and Interior Ministry Order INT/2323/2011 of 29 July 2011 regulating training for progressive access to the Class A driving licence.

MISCELLANEOUS SECTORS

- Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism Order IET/289/2015 of 20 February 2015 establishing obligations to make contributions to the Energy Efficiency National Fund in 2015. BOE 24.02.2015

- Law 18/2014 of 15 October 2014 approving urgent measures for growth, competitiveness and efficiency. (Chapter IV - Energy Efficiency Measures, Section 1: National energy efficiency obligations scheme). BOE 17.10.2014

- Royal Decree-Law 8/2014 of 4 July 2014 approving urgent measures for growth, competitiveness and efficiency (Chapter IV - Energy Efficiency Measures, Section 1: National energy efficiency obligations scheme). BOE 05.07.2014

- Law 15/2014 of 16 September 2014 on the rationalisation of the public sector and other administrative reform measures (Thirteenth additional provision: Energy efficiency of acquisitions by public authorities forming part of the public sector). BOE 17.09.2014

ANNEX V: ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES TO PROMOTE ENERGY EFFICIENCY TAKEN BY THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES

The present Annex IV contains details of the various administrative provisions approving measures to promote energy efficiency taken by the Autonomous Communities.

ANDALUSIA

- Decree-Law 1/2014 of 18 March 2014 regulating the Action Plan for Sustainable Building in Andalusia and issuing a call for applications for incentives for 2014 and 2015. Official Gazette of the Regional Government of Andalusia 26.03.2014

ASTURIAS

- Resolution of 12 May 2014 of the Regional Ministry of Social Welfare and Housing approving the regulatory framework of the public call for applications for State and Autonomous Community grants for the rehabilitation of buildings. Official Gazette of the Regional Government of Asturias 28.05.2014

- Resolution of 23 May 2014 of the Regional Ministry of Economy and Employment approving the regulatory framework for the granting of subsidies on a competitive tendering basis for the use of renewable forms of energy and for energy saving and efficiency measures, for private companies. Official Gazette of the Regional Government of Asturias 31.05.2014

- Notice of 31 October (2014). Call for applications for grants from the Social Services Municipal Foundation of Gijón Municipal Council for persons over 80 years of age for expenditure on energy consumption in their normal place of residence and for the replacement of domestic electrical appliances. Official Gazette of the Regional Government of Asturias 14.11.2014

BALEARIC ISLANDS

- Resolution of the President of the Balearic Islands Agriculture and Fisheries Guarantee Fund (FOGAIBA) of 24 June 2014 calling for applications for subsidies for the 2014 financial year for the modernisation of agricultural holdings. Official Gazette of the Balearic Islands 01.07.2014

CANARY ISLANDS

- Order of 3 March 2014 issuing a call for applications for 2014 for the granting of subsidies for energy saving and efficiency in the land transport sector. Official Gazette of the Canary Islands 13.03.2014

- 687 Order of 11 February 2014 issuing a call for applications for 2014 for the granting of subsidies for the implementation of energy-saving measures and energy audits in municipal installations. Official Gazette of the Canary Islands 20.02.2014

CANTABRIA

- Order GAN/49/2014 (Regional Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development) of 15 July 2014 establishing the regulatory framework for grants and calling for applications for grants for the period 2014-2015 for investment on board fishing vessels and selectivity, in concert with the European Fisheries Fund (EFF). Official Gazette of Cantabria, 30.07.2014

- Order GAN/52/2014 (Regional Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development) of 11 August 2014 calling for applications for grants for 2014 for Promoting the Use of New Technologies in Agricultural Machinery and Equipment. Official Gazette of Cantabria 25.08.2014

CASTILE-LA MANCHA

- Order of 19.03.2014 of the Regional Ministry of Development establishing the regulatory framework for grants under the Castile-La Mancha Domestic Electrical Appliances Renewal Plan, intended for the purchase of high energy efficiency domestic appliances, and issuing a call for applications for 2014. Official Gazette of Castile-La Mancha 25.03.2014

- Order of 16.04.2014 of the Regional Ministry of Development establishing the regulatory framework for grants for energy saving and efficiency in the transport sector in Castile-La Mancha and issuing a call for applications for these grants. Official Gazette of Castile-La Mancha 06.05.2014

- Order of 02.06.2014 of the Regional Ministry of Development establishing the regulatory framework for grants for rehabilitating and improving the energy efficiency of dwellings and issuing a call for applications for these grants. Official Gazette of Castile-La Mancha 06.06.2014

- Order of 11.06.2014 of the Regional Ministry of Agriculture establishing the regulatory framework for grants for the modernisation of farm agricultural holdings, the initial setting up of young farmers and measures relating to irrigation, and issuing a call for applications for these grants for 2014. Official Gazette of Castile-La Mancha 16.06.2014

- Order of 27.06.2014 of the Regional Ministry of Development establishing the regulatory framework for grants under the Plan for replacing boiler rooms in Castile-La Mancha with new installations of greater energy efficiency, and issuing a call for applications for these grants. Official Gazette of Castile-La Mancha 07.07.2014

- Order of 14.07.2014 of the Regional Ministry of Development establishing the regulatory framework of the Presence Detectors Installation Plan for Castile-La Mancha, aimed at replacing conventional light switches with presence detectors offering greater energy efficiency, and issuing a call for applications for these grants. Official Gazette of Castile-La Mancha 31.07.2014

CATALONIA

- Resolution TES/1764/2014 (Regional Ministry of Territory and Sustainability) of 17 July 2014 approving the regulatory framework for subsidies aimed at promoting specific programmes to encourage the rehabilitation of empty homes to be used for subsidised rented accommodation and issuing a call for applications for these

subsidies for the year 2014. Official Gazette of the Regional Government of Catalonia 28.07.2014

- Resolution TES/1919/2014 (Regional Ministry of Territory and Sustainability) of 1 August 2014 issuing a call for applications for subsidies for the rehabilitation of buildings for residential use for the year 2014 and approving the regulatory framework for these subsidies. Official Gazette of the Regional Government of Catalonia 18.08.2014

- Order EMO/277/2014 (Regional Ministry of Business and Labour) of 9 September 2014 approving the regulatory framework for granting aid to hotels for the rehabilitation of obsolete hotel infrastructure in Catalonia and publishing the call for applications for the year 2014. Official Gazette of the Regional Government of Catalonia 15.09.2014

VALENCIA

- Resolution of 23 September 2014 of the President of the Valencian Institute of Business Competitiveness (IVACE) calling for applications for the granting of financial instruments for renewable energy and energy saving and efficiency projects for the 2014 financial year. Official Gazette of the Autonomous Community of Valencia 30.09.2014

- Resolution of 26 November 2014 of the President of the Valencian Institute of Business Competitiveness (IVACE) calling for applications for grants for energy saving and efficiency in industry, the construction sector and energy diversification for the 2014 financial year. Official Gazette of the Autonomous Community of Valencia 09.12.2014

EXTREMADURA

- Decree 214/2014 of 16 September 2014 regulating the direct award of a subsidy to the energy services company holding the concession for exterior lighting in the city of Mérida, as part of the 'Action Plan for the Contracting-Out of Energy Services' (Plan 2000ESE). Official Gazette of Extremadura 19.09.2014

GALICIA

- Order of 20 December 2013 establishing the regulatory framework for grants for improving the competitiveness of Galician dairy farms by reducing production costs, co-funded by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) as part of the Galicia Rural Development Programme 2007-2013, and calling for applications for 2014. Official Gazette of Galicia 07.01.2014

- Resolution of 23 December 2013 establishing the regulatory framework for subsidies and announcing a call for advance applications for subsidies for financial year 2014, on the basis of competitive tendering, for energy saving and efficiency projects relating to the refurbishment of public exterior lighting installations in Galician municipalities (ILE) co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund as part of the ERDF-Galicia 2007-2013 operational programme. Official Gazette of Galicia 28.01.2014

- Order of 28 March 2014 establishing the regulatory framework for awarding grants, on the basis of competitive tendering, for investment on board fishing vessels, selectivity and energy efficiency, with 75% co-funding from the European Fisheries Fund (EFF) and calling for applications for grants for 2014. Official Gazette of Galicia 04.06.2014

- Order of 6 June 2014 establishing the regulatory framework for the granting of subsidies, on a non-competitive basis, for the renewal of slate roofs and calling for applications for these subsidies for 2014. Official Gazette of Galicia 27.06.2014

- Order of 6 June 2014 establishing the regulatory framework for the granting of subsidies, on a non-competitive basis, for the renewal of the facades of existing dwellings using granite and calling for applications for these subsidies for 2014. Official Gazette of Galicia 27.06.2014

- Order of 6 June 2014 establishing the regulatory framework for the granting of subsidies, on a non-competitive basis, for the renewal of roofs using ceramic tiles and calling for applications for these subsidies for 2014. Official Gazette of Galicia 27.06.2014

- Resolution of 20 June 2014 establishing the regulatory framework and announcing a call for applications for subsidies for energy saving and efficiency projects in the industrial and service sectors for the year 2014, co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund as part of the ERDF-Galicia 2007-2013 operational programme. Official Gazette of Galicia 20.06.2014

BASQUE COUNTRY

- Resolution of 10 July 2014 of the Director-General of the Basque Country Energy Agency publishing a call for applications for grants aimed at promoting investment in energy saving and efficiency - 2014. Official Gazette of the Basque Country 22.07.2014

- Resolution of 10 July 2014 of the Director-General of the Basque Country Energy Agency publishing a call for applications for Investment Grants for Efficient Transport and Mobility . Official Gazette of the Basque Country 22.07.2014

- Resolution of 10 July 2014 of the Director-General of the Basque Country Energy Agency publishing a call for applications for Grants for the Promotion of Energy Efficiency and the Use of Renewable Forms of Energy in Public Buildings in the Basque Country through contracts with Energy Services Companies *(ESES - Empresas de Servicios Energéticos)* - 2014. Official Gazette of the Basque Country 22.07.2014

- Resolution of 10 July 2014 of the Director-General of the Basque Country Energy Agency publishing a call for applications for grants for investment in energy efficiency and renewable forms of energy in municipalities - 2014. Official Gazette of the Basque Country 22.07.2014

- Resolution of 10 July 2014 of the Director-General of the Basque Country Energy Agency publishing a call for applications for grants for investment in the renewal of electrical installations in dwellings and communally owned properties - 2014. Official Gazette of the Basque Country 2 *(sic)*.07.2014

- Resolution of 10 July 2014 of the Director-General of the Basque Country Energy Agency publishing a call for applications for grants for investment in replacing individual heating and domestic hot water *(ACS - agua caliente sanitaria)* equipment with individual condensing boilers in dwellings used as the primary place of residence - 2014. Official Gazette of the Basque Country 22.07.2014

- Resolution of 24 September 2014 of the Director-General of the Basque Country Energy Agency publishing a call for applications for grants for investment in replacing windows in dwellings used as the primary place of residence - 2014. Official Gazette of the Basque Country 01.10.2014

- Resolution of 24 September 2014 of the Director-General of the Basque Country Energy Agency publishing a call for applications for grants for investment in replacing domestic electrical appliances in dwellings used as the primary place of residence - 2014. Official Gazette of the Basque Country 01.10.2014