



SPAIN SLT MEETING ROUNDTABLE 4-12 2007

APPROVAL OF SPANISH STRATEGY ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND CLEAN ENERGY 2007-2012-2020.

This Plan, as a part of the Spanish Sustainable Development Strategy, was approved by the National Climate Council and the Coordination Commission of Climate Change Policies on 25th October 2007.

This Strategy is focused in 198 measures and 75 indicators in order to reach an effective emission reduction in GHG related to energy and the accomplishment of Kyoto targets,

Apart from the issues in the two specific issues in Climate Change and Clean Energy (They have been mentioned in previous round table) There are some important issues related to the transport “elaboration of a frame regulation in Sustainable Mobility” and the boosting of plans in urban areas, the improvement in building efficiency and energy saving in public light.

Also is interesting the creation in the framework of the new National Plan R+D+i, a Strategy Action for Climate Change and Energy with financing funds for medium–large scale and multi-year projects.

APPROVAL OF SPANISH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY..

During the Ministry Council of 23th November was approved The Strategy
The Strategy which is the same line of the Renewed European Union Sustainable Development Strategy (Lisbon European Council 2006)

The 7 issues in the strategy are.

- Climate Change and Clean energies
- Sustainable Transport
- Sustainable Production and Consumption
- Natural resources Management
- Social integration, migration and demography
- Fighting against the poverty in the World

Within the environmental sustainability three linked issues are assessed: Production/Consumption, Climate Change, and both natural Resources conservation and management and territory occupancy.

The Strategy includes measures and plans already developed by the Government such the Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2008-2012, The NAP 2008-2012, and the Air Quality Law.

FINAL APPROVAL OF NATIONAL ALLOCATION PLAN (NAP-2008-2012)

The Ministry Council approved on 14th November 2007 the individual allocation by facility. For every sector a different methodology has been applied. In particular, for power sector the parameter has been based upon the actual production and the fuel used, for the rest of sectors historic data 2000-2005 has been taken into account ..

More detailed information (in Spanish)

<http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2007/11/27/pdfs/A48609-48651.pdf>

IBERIAN GAS MARKET (MIBGAS).

The 8th of March 2007 has been signed an agreement between the Spanish Ministry of Industry Tourism and Trade and the Portuguese Ministry of Economy and Innovation about the compatibility of the energy sector between Spain and Portugal. Some working groups have been created with the aim to develop a gas natural Iberian market (MIBGAS). The first step is a public consult document elaborated by the National Energy Commission with proposals for organisation and principles for the MIBGAS. The deadline for comments was end of November.

Taking into consideration the reactions and comments an Action Plan is being elaborated.



In particular for year 2008 some tasks, inter alia, will be carry on for both Governments:

- Elaboration and approval of a new Convention based in MIBEL framework in order to build the MIBGAS.
- Asses of legal , technical and economy conditions to both gas trades Spain , and Portugal
- Proposals for convergence of important step in the MIBEL

More detailed information (in Spanish)

http://www.cne.es/cne/contenido.jsp?id_nodo=258&&&keyword=&auditoria=F

NEW LEGISLATION IN AIR QUALTY AND ATMOSPHERIC PROTECTION LAW 34/2007.

The Spanish parliament approved wide-reaching legislation to cut greenhouse gas emissions and reduce air pollution. The new "air quality and atmospheric protection law" will reform vehicle purchase taxes and impose new air quality obligations on local authorities.

Within this regulation the Government will elaborate a Sustainable mobility Law in which it would be included transport plan for enterprises, to reduce the car use,

Full text of Law (in Spanish) available at:

<http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2007/11/16/pdfs/A46962-46987.pdf>

RECENT PARTIAL POWER INTERRUPTION IN SPAIN (19-11-2007)

On Monday 19 November, due to the first generalised (yet not extreme) cold weather, electricity demand peaked at 43 000 MW around 19 hours p. m. . In the view of a lack of spare capacity of around 600 MW, the transmission system operator Red Electrica de España (REE) interrupted electricity supply to 217 large industrial customers with interruptible contracts for about 3 hours.

Overall capacity situation in the system was tight due to:

RES output quite low:

- Wind: Only 3 000 to 4 000 out of 13 000 MW of installed wind capacity were running.
- Hydro: Reserves quite low because lack of rainfall and intensive use of hydro this year, so that hydro can now at most contribute 6 000MW (that is about 1/3 of total hydro installed capacity).

2500 MW of nuclear capacity were idle (planned) for fuel recharge (Almaraz II y Asco I)

Some thermal power stations out of service (planned)

However, in theory there was still enough spare capacity of 7 500 MW in other thermal (CCGTs and coal-fired) power stations, that nevertheless did not came into operation in response to the spike in demand.

The Spanish authorities are now investigating the reasons of this lack of capacity.

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