

Spain



Legal documents in Spain

Article 8 of the Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU was transposed into Spanish law by adoption of Royal Decree 56/2016 of February 12th 2016 (Source: NEEAP 2017 <https://cms.law/en/int/expert-guides/cms-expert-guide-to-energy-audit-requirements-and-standards/spain>).

Large industrial companies (or groups of companies that comply with certain requirements) are legally bound to carry out energy audits. These audits must be conducted every 4 years and must cover at least 85% of final energy use of facilities located in Spain and that are part of the activities managed by the companies and groups in question (Source: ODYSSEE MURE 2021).



Involved actors in Spain

The Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITERD) is responsible for preparing federal energy legislation, developing national energy policy and measures to ensure energy supply, co-ordination with other ministries, and monitoring of policies related to the fulfilment of energy policy objectives. Therefore, it is responsible for energy savings and efficiency policies, through the Secretary of State for Energy.

The General Sub-Directorate for Energy Efficiency and the Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE), which is a public business entity, reports to the Secretary of State for Energy. The General Sub-Directorate for Energy Efficiency is in charge of developing the guidelines of the Secretary of State for Energy in the area of energy efficiency, while the IDAE manages energy efficiency programmes and projects to help Spain meet its energy efficiency objectives. The programmes are often financed by the National Energy Efficiency Fund.

Energy efficiency policies and measures are frequently implemented at the regional and municipal level, therefore MITERD usually develops these policies and measures in co-ordination with the Autonomous Communities (CCAA) (Source: IEA 2021, pg. 57).

Due to the fact that Spain consists of 17 Autonomous Communities, energy efficiency policy is mainly characterised by local programmes. Each region decides independently on the allocation of resources to the specific programme (Source: EC 2016).

The competent body for energy efficiency in the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla will establish, implement and apply a system of independent energy audit inspections — for which it can carry out as many inspections as it deems necessary — in order to monitor compliance with the energy audit obligation by the companies to which the Royal Decree applies, as well as to ensure and verify quality of them. The inspections will be performed annually on a random sample and, as a minimum requirement, statistically significant percentage of the energy audits conducted in each four-year period (Source: NEEAP, 2017).

Challenge	Identified solution strategies	Key actors recommendations and resources from the project
<p>Identification and ensuring compliance of obligated companies in Spain.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve interaction between Autonomous Communities and Central Government. • Considering a change towards a database-oriented regime. • Enhance push- and pull-factors for compliance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Recommendation #01: Overcome the information barrier by the creation of a central information hub at national or regional level depending on the EU MS specific characteristics • Key Recommendation #03: Create a set of structured guidelines to clarify the relationships between energy obligations – or NON obligations – and sustainability <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource #01: Communication campaign plan and report
<p>Relevance to the new EED HIGH</p>		

Challenge	Identified solution strategies	Key actors recommendations and resources from the project
<p>Raising awareness on opportunities and create support mechanisms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use active facilitation such as dedicated events to engage SMEs. • Establish cooperation with regional institutions and share success stories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Recommendation #01: Overcome the information barrier by the creation of a central information hub at national or regional level depending on the EU MS specific characteristics • Key Recommendation #03: Create a set of structured guidelines to clarify the relationships between energy obligations – or NON obligations – and sustainability <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource #01: Communication campaign plan and report
<p>Relevance to the new EED HIGH</p>		

Challenge	Identified solution strategies	Key actors recommendations and resources from the project
<p>Guiding SMEs to participation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a clear overview of available support schemes by implementing a central information website. • Simplify the application process to reduce administrative burdens by designing an “easy-to-understand” process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Recommendation #01: Overcome the information barrier by the creation of a central information hub at national or regional level depending on the EU MS specific characteristics • Key Recommendation #03: Create a set of structured guidelines to clarify the relationships between energy obligations – or NON obligations – and sustainability <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource #01: Communication campaign plan and report
<p>Relevance to the new EED MEDIUM</p>		

Challenge	Identified solution strategies	Key actors recommendations and resources from the project
<p>Quality of audits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define official and mandatory requirements for auditor qualification at national level. • Implement an adequate verification process to accredit auditors and ensure that their knowledge is regularly updated. • Define requirements for conducting audits and provide support materials. • Improve monitoring and quality checks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Recommendation #05: Benchmarking approach <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource #02: Report on audits and EMS implementation with MB approach • Resource #03: Training documents
<p>Relevance to the new EED MEDIUM</p>		

Challenge	Identified solution strategies	Key actors recommendations and resources from the project
<p>Enhancing the uptake of measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use informational instruments to enhance the uptake of measures. • Make sure the financial support is adequate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource #04: Calculation of cost benefit analysis with integrated multiple benefits (available on request)
<p>Relevance to the new EED</p>		<p>HIGH</p>

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WHO IS DEESME 2050 FOR?

Support SMEs (and their staff) in the furniture sector To overcome obstacles in implementing energy efficiency measures and its value chain

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DEESME 2050's pilot countries

- BULGARIA: ECQ, SOGESCA, FIRE
- POLAND: KAPE
- ITALY: SOGESCA, FIRE
- FRANCE: mt partenaires Ingénierie

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Contact

Coordinator - Ivana Rogulj from IEECP: ivana@ieecp.org



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