

SPAIN'S DRAFT UPDATED NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLAN





An important step towards the more ambitious 2030 energy and climate objectives under the European Green Deal and REPowerEU



Highlights of the Commission's assessment

The European Green Deal, the fast-evolving geopolitical context and the energy crisis have led the EU and its Member States to **accelerate the energy transition and set more ambitious energy and climate objectives**. These developments are reflected in the legislative and policy framework adopted under both the 'Fit for 55' package and the REPowerEU Plan. Taking this new context into account, **Member States are updating their National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) for the first time since 2019**. The European Commission has assessed Spain's draft updated NECP, submitted on 28 June 2023.

Spain's key objectives, targets and contributions

	2030 value submitted in the draft updated NECP	2030 target under EU legislation	Assessment of 2030 ambition level
 Greenhouse (GHG) emissions in ESR sectors (compared with 2005)	-44.7%	-37.7%*	Spain is reaching its target based on projections
 GHG emissions in LULUCF (Mt CO ₂ eq. net GHG removals)	-34	-5.309 (additional removal target) -43.635 (net removals)**	Spain is not reaching its target based on projections
 Energy Efficiency (final energy consumption)	70.2 Mtoe	65.4 Mtoe***	Spain's final energy consumption is above the indicated target resulting from EU legislation
 Renewable Energy (share of renewable energy in gross final consumption)	47.9%	43%****	Spain's submitted contribution to the EU target is above the one resulting from EU legislation

* under the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR).

** under the Regulation on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF).

*** according to the formula set out in Annex I of the Directive (EU) 2023/1791 on energy efficiency and amending Regulation (EU) 2023/955 ('EED recast').

**** according to the formula set out in Annex II of the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance Regulation of the Energy Union and Climate Action.

Spain's main positive elements and areas for improvement

- ✓ On **renewable energy**, Spain's draft updated NECP includes indicative trajectories for renewables in the electricity, transport and heating and cooling sectors. It describes how Spain aims to accelerate the deployment of renewables, such as through power purchasing agreements and by shortening and simplifying permitting procedures.
- ✓ On **energy security**, the plan convincingly sets out targets and measures to strengthen security energy supply and includes ambitious targets for renewable gases production and power storage.
- ✓ On **energy efficiency**, although the plan lacks an updated ambition of building renovation targets, it describes in detail concrete measures to achieve the energy efficiency objectives.
- ✓ On **adaptation to climate change**, the plan identifies relevant climate vulnerabilities and risks affecting the successful achievement of energy and climate mitigation objectives, targets, and contributions.
- ✓ The plan presents Spain's national **just transition strategy** which is implemented via Just Transition Agreements - a co-governance tool with regional and local authorities which also allows for wide public participation. There is also a national body responsible for coordinating and implementing the relevant measures and tripartite agreements have been signed.

- ✗ The draft updated NECP includes an assessment of the **investment needs** to implement planned policies and measures. However, it is missing information on how to mobilise public and private investments.
- ✗ On **research, innovation and competitiveness**, most of the proposed objectives and measures are not sufficiently quantified and lack dedicated funding for implementation.
- ✗ On **internal energy market**, while the plan acknowledges the importance of flexibility and demand response, it would benefit from putting the main targets and objectives for this dimension including monitoring indicators.
- ✗ On **land use land use change and forestry**, the plan does not clearly set out a pathway to increase the land sector's contribution to the EU's overall enhanced climate target.
- ✗ On **carbon capture utilisation and storage**, the plan does not identify annual CO₂ emissions that can be captured, nor geological CO₂ storage capacity. No details on CO₂ transport are provided.

Moving forward...

Based on this assessment, the Commission has published country-specific recommendations for each Member State. These recommendations should be taken into account by the Member States when preparing their final updated NECPs, which are due by 30 June 2024.

*Full Commission's assessment and recommendations on Spain's draft updated NECP: [here](#)
More information about the National Energy & Climate Plans: [NECP website](#)*