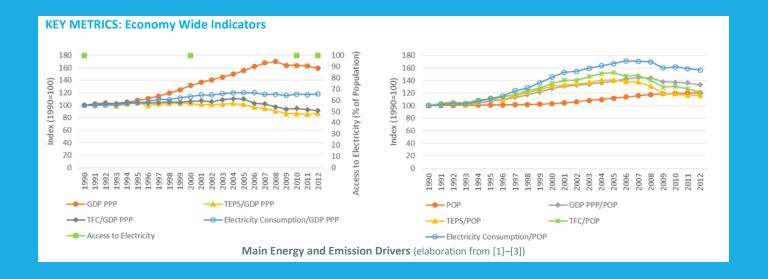
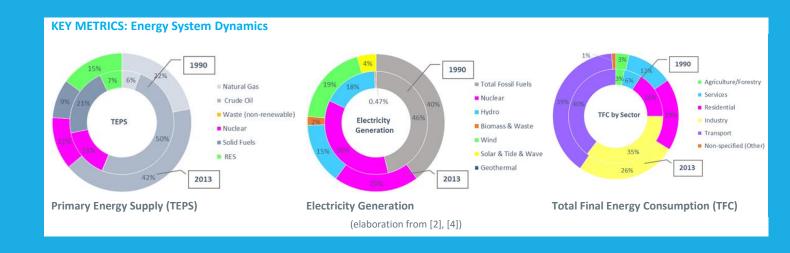
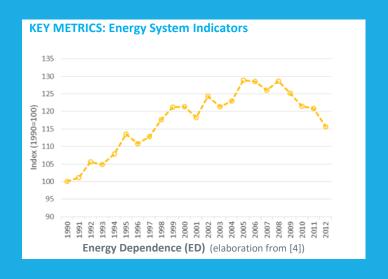
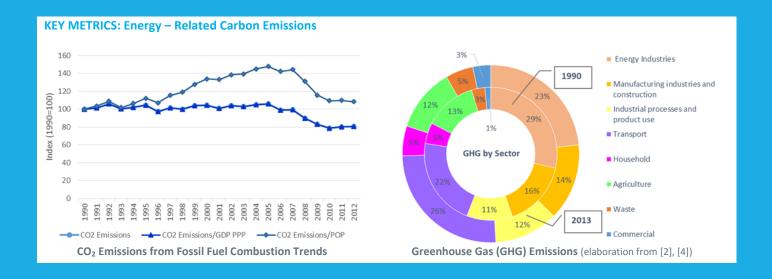
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Energy and Climate Change Policy Scope

- Lack of fossil fuel derivates, implies a significant external energy dependence, although RES (wind and solar energy) account for a significant/substantial amount of power generated [5].
- As a member of European Union (EU), Spain's energy and climate policies are shaped by EU's directives.
- Key aspects of climate change and energy policy framework, are currently listed in the 2014-2020 National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) and the 2011-2020 National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP).
- By 2020 Spain aims to reduce by 26.4% GHG emissions in primary energy consumption, comparatively to 2005 levels; increase by 20% the share of RES in final energy consumption (20.8% as Spain's national target) and 10% reduction of GHG emissions for sectors outside the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS), and 21% for sectors contemplated in the EU-ETS, both cuts comparatively to 2005 levels [6].
- > Spain has also developed efforts to improve energy efficiency, at multiple sectors. National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAPs) foresees aims to reach 54.6% of the savings, in transport 25.3%, in buildings and equipment 15.3%; and in the public sector, agriculture and fishing sectors a 4.8% of savings [5].
- Other key tools within climate change scope feature Spain's overarching climate policy is the Strategy of Climate Change and Clean Energy (2007-2020), focuses on energy efficiency, sustainable transport and renewable energies to reduce GHG emissions. The National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (PNACC), covered Three Work Programmes between 2006-2009, 2009-2013 and 2014-2020 [5], [6].

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