ACEEE’S 2022 INTERNATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

SPAIN

Spain in the 2022 International Scorecard

National Efforts
Buildings
Industry
Transportation

How does Spain compare to other countries in Europe?

NATIONAL EFFORTS
Spain set a near-term goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 23% below 1990 levels and improve energy efficiency 39.5% by 2030. The country could help achieve this target by increasing its investments in energy efficiency R&D and broadening its energy efficiency loan programs and tax incentives to include more sectors of its economy, as well as increasing the size of its energy service companies market. The country spends a significant amount of money per capita on energy efficiency relative to other countries included in the Scorecard.

BUILDINGS
Spain placed among the top three countries in the buildings category, largely because it has strong mandatory building codes, which cover a broad range of technical elements, for both residential and commercial buildings. Furthermore, Spain has renovation requirements in place for all buildings as part of its construction code. Spain also has a mandatory program for building labeling and building energy disclosure. Spain can improve by reducing the energy intensity of its residential and commercial building stock.

INDUSTRY
Spain has a voluntary agreement in place with businesses in the manufacturing sector and mandates energy audits, but the country has considerable room for improvement in the industrial efficiency category of the Scorecard. The country generates very low amounts of electricity from CHP and has no CHP targets or incentives in place. Moreover, it could require large industrial facilities to hire on-site energy managers.

TRANSPORTATION
Spain improved its score in transportation policies and placed in fifth in this edition of the Scorecard. Due to its compliance with the European Union’s mandatory emissions reduction target for new cars, Spain scored full points for both fuel economy standards and average fuel economy for passenger vehicles. The country’s investment in rail is high compared to other countries in the Scorecard. Further energy savings could be gained by encouraging the purchase of electric vehicles, improving the energy intensity of freight transport, and adopting a more stringent fuel economy standard for heavy-duty vehicles.