

I. NAP summary table – target calculation
(Grey fields are filled out automatically)

Row	Data table no.		Emissions (Mt CO ₂ eq)
A		Target under Kyoto Protocol or Burden Sharing Agreement (avg. annual GHG emissions 2008-12)	332,79
B	III	<i>Total GHG emissions 2003 (excluding LULUCF emissions and removals)</i>	408,17
C		Difference +/- (row A - row B) (negative means need to reduce)	-75,38
D	III	<i>Av. annual projected total GHG emissions 2008-2012 ('with measures' projection)</i>	434,08
E		Difference +/- (row A - row D) (negative means need to reduce)	-101,29
Reduction measures (where relevant)			
F	V	EU emissions trading scheme [1], [2]	-26,10
G	VI	Additional policies and measures (other than emissions trading), including LULUCF	-43,40
H	VII	Government purchase of Kyoto mechanisms	-31,83
I		Total reduction measures (row F + row G + row H)	-101,33

[1] Please insert average annual contribution to reduction (in negative figure)

[2] Please insert the figure in Table V, Line L, Column iv minus the annual average emissions in 2008-2012 in the ETS sector under the business as usual scenario

Ila

NAP Summary table – Basic data
(Grey fields are filled out automatically)

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
A	Real GDP [1] (in billion €1995)	Absolute	414,7	425,2	429,2	424,8	434,9	456,5	467,5	485,6	507,3	531,4	558,2	578,6
		Trend index 2003=100	67,72	69,45	70,09	69,37	71,02	74,55	76,35	79,31	82,85	86,78	91,16	94,49
B	Emissions [1] (Mt of CO2) [2]	Absolute	228,56	234,89	242,43	233,177	244,90	255,72	242,99	262,65	270,75	296,30	307,67	311,55
		Trend index 2003=100	68,47	70,36	72,62	69,85	73,36	76,60	72,79	78,68	81,10	88,76	92,16	93,32
C	Carbon intensity [1] (million tonnes CO2 / billion €)	Absolute	0,55	0,55	0,56	0,55	0,56	0,56	0,52	0,54	0,53	0,56	0,55	0,54
		Trend index 2003=100	101,10	101,32	103,61	100,69	103,29	102,75	95,33	99,21	97,89	102,28	101,10	98,77
Year														<i>Annual average</i>
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		2008-2012
A	Real GDP [1] (in billion €1995)	Absolute	594,2	612,3	632,2	654,5	675,1	693,8				727,5		727,50
		Trend index 2003=100	97,04	100	103,24	106,89	110,25	113,30				118,81		118,81
B	Emissions [1] (Mt of CO2) [2]	Absolute	330,55	333,836	354,562	344,344	348,959	351,677	356,1	359,801	363,72	368,906	375,953	364,90
		Trend index 2003=100	99,02	100	106,21	103,15	104,53	105,34	106,67	107,78	108,95	110,51	112,62	109,30
C	Carbon intensity [1] (million tonnes CO2 / billion €)	Absolute	0,56	0,55	0,56	0,53	0,52	0,51				0,51		0,51
		Trend index 2003=100	102,03	100	102,87	96,50	94,81	92,98				93,01		93,01

[1] Indicate data source(s), separately per year where relevant.

[2] Please note that contrary to the explanation of Table Ila on page 34 of the English version of the NAP2 guidance communication, we are requesting here only CO2 and not total greenhouse gas emissions.

IIb.

NAP Summary table – Basic data on electricity sector [1]
(Grey fields are filled out automatically)

	Year	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Average 2008-2012
A	Total domestic electricity production (TWh)	225,11	237,71	280,85	292,92	301,71	309,35	316,99	324,06	330,52	336,49	343,87	330,38
B	Total Imports (TWh)	12,27	9,52	8,11	10,21	0,00	0,00						
	B/a France	8,50	6,39	5,98	7,30								
	B/b Portugal	3,77	3,10	2,11	2,80								
	B/c Andorra	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00								
	B/d Morocco	0,00	0,03	0,02	0,11								
C	Total Exports (Twh)	5,57	6,77	9,57	10,66	0,00	0,00						
	C/a France	0,60	0,60	0,76	0,76								
	C/b Portugal	4,70	5,90	8,53	9,63								
	C/c Andorra	0,27	0,27	0,28	0,27								
	C/d Morocco	2,26	1,49	1,57	0,90								
D	Electricity trade balance (TWh, total row B - total row C)	6,70	2,75	-1,46	-0,45	0,00	0,00						
E	Share of gas in total domestic electricity production (%)	9,7	15,9	20,4	26		27,6				33,3		33,30
F	Share of oil in total domestic electricity production (%)	9,9	8,4	7,7	8,9		7,2				3,6		3,60
G	Share of coal in total domestic electricity production (%)	35,9	28,9	28,7	28		21,2				15		15,00
H	Share of nuclear energy in total domestic electricity production (%)	27,6	23,4	22,6	19,7		19,7				17,3		17,30
I	Share of renewable energy, including biomass, in total domestic electricity production (%) [2]	16,9	23,4	20,6	17,4		24,3				30,9		30,90

[1] [Indicate data source\(s\), separately per year where relevant.](#)

[2] [The cell in row I for the year 2010 should also include \(in footnote\) the target pursuant to Directive 2001/77/EC.](#)

III NAP Summary table – Recent and projected greenhouse gas emissions per common reporting format sector (without taking into account **additional** policies and measures in Table VI)

(Grey fields are filled out automatically)

in Mt CO₂eq

Row ref.	CRF subsector			2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Average annual projected emissions 2008-2012
A	1.A.1	Energy generation	GHG	105,71	99,97	113,61	106,50	115,92	114,45	110,96	109,71	108,62	110,52	112,42	110,45
B			CO ₂ in ETS	86,77	81,26	95,95	91,36	100,99	101,24				82,76		
C	1.A.3	Transport	GHG	87,00	91,28	93,46	98,05	102,01	110,86	120,18	122,04	123,36	123,47	125,11	122,83
D	1.A.4.a + b + c	Commercial and institutional, Residential, and Agricultural energy use	GHG	34,02	35,00	35,98	38,07	39,35	37,58	39,78	40,49	41,22	41,96	42,67	41,22
E				CO ₂ in ETS	0,26	0,21	0,21	0,25	0,30	0,34					
F	2	Industrial processes	GHG	34,51	31,54	30,92	32,52	32,71	33,90	34,53	35,26	36,00	36,83	37,68	36,06
G				CO ₂ in ETS	28,19	28,67	29,47	29,51	29,55	29,59					
I	4	Agriculture	GHG	47,76	46,96	46,21	47,88	46,92	43,83	43,39	43,40	43,42	43,43	43,46	43,42
J	5	Land-Use Change and Forestry*	GHG												
K	6	Waste	GHG	10,90	11,41	11,85	11,94	12,10	7,30	6,13	6,16	6,20	6,22	6,25	6,19
L	1.A.2 + 1.A.5 + 1.B + 3 + 7	All other sectors	GHG	64,34	68,39	70,01	73,22	78,90	67,54	69,77	71,49	73,75	75,63	77,90	73,71
M				CO ₂ in ETS	51,13	52,45	55,33	52,77	56,20	58,67					
N		Total (A+C+D+F+I+J+K+L)	GHG												433,88
				384,23	384,55	402,05	408,17	427,90	415,45	424,73	428,55	432,57	438,07	445,49	
O		Total in ETS (B + E + G + M)	CO ₂ in ETS	166,35	162,59	180,96	173,89	187,04	189,85						

Notes

* Spain is working on its projections on carbon stocks as they have to be reported in CRF tables under the Convention. There are some preliminary data considering removals, but these data don't consider emissions due to forest fires or harvesting yet. Nevertheless, Spain has estimated its projections on removals due to LULUCF activities under the Kyoto Protocol during 2008-2012 period. It has been estimated that LULUCF activities under the Protocol will remove 2% of base year emissions during the first commitment period.

IV NAP Summary table – Recent and projected CO₂ emissions in sectors covered by the EU emissions trading scheme
(Grey fields are filled out automatically)

	Emissions in Mt CO ₂ eq	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi [3]	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xi
	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Average annual projected emissions 2008 – 2012 [1]
A	combustion installations total (excluding installations covered under rows B-J)	101,00	95,71	112,58	109,16	119,99	121,67			101,21			101,21
	main activity 1												
	main activity 2												
	flaring												
	integrated steelworks												
	crackers												
	furnaces												
	main activity n												
B	mineral oil refineries	15,25	14,99	14,86	14,48	15,49	15,46			18,68			18,68
C	coke ovens	10,79	10,74	10,85	10,20	10,57	11,05			12,34			12,34
D	metal ore roasting, sintering, pig iron and steel producing installations												
E	cement producing installations	24,99	25,68	26,58	26,98	27,41	27,38			30,30			30,30
F	lime producing installations	2,09	2,08	2,20	2,17	2,32	2,06			2,39			2,39
G	glass and glass fibre producing installations	2,49	2,63	2,76	2,11	2,06	2,57			2,97			2,97
H	ceramics producing installations	6,10	6,43	6,61	4,00	4,15	4,90			6,10			6,10
I	pulp, paper and board producing installations	3,64	4,33	4,52	4,80	5,06	4,75			6,51			6,51
J	Total (ΣRows A and B to I) [2]	166,35	162,59	180,96	173,89	187,04	189,84			180,49			180,49
K	Share of EU ETS CO ₂ in total GHG emissions (%) (Row J / Row N in table III)	43,29%	42,28%	45,01%	42,60%	43,71%	45,69%			41,73%			41,73%

[1] Numbers to be used in last two columns of Table V.

[2] Row J must be equal to 166,35 162,59 180,96 173,89 187,04 189,85 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00

[3] Please insert figures equal to the registry data on the surrendered amount of allowances (note that this is not the allocation data).

V NAB Summary Table – Proposed allocation in relation to first period allocation (without additional policies and measures) in the sectors covered by the EU emissions trading scheme
(Grey fields are filled out automatically)

	I	II	III	IV	V	V	VI	VII	
	2000 actual CO ₂ emissions (Mt CO ₂)	2001 actual CO ₂ emissions (Mt CO ₂)	2002 actual CO ₂ emissions (Mt CO ₂)	2003 actual CO ₂ emissions (Mt CO ₂)	2004 actual CO ₂ emissions (Mt CO ₂)	Average annual allocation 2005 - 2007	Proposed average annual allocation in 2008-2012	Proposed ETS allocation as a percentage of first period ETS allocation	
A	combustion installations total (excluding installations covered under rows B-J)	101,00	95,71	112,58	109,16	119,99	108,536	71,21165,61%	
	main activity 1	0,00	0,00	0,00					
	main activity 2	0,00	0,00	0,00					
	firing	0,00	0,00	0,00					
	integrated steelworks	0,00	0,00	0,00					
	crackers	0,00	0,00	0,00					
	tumaces	0,00	0,00	0,00					
	main activity n	0,00	0,00	0,00					
B	mineral oil refineries	15,25	14,93	14,86	14,48	15,49	15,25	16,13105,79%	
C	coke ovens	10,79	10,74	10,85	10,20	10,57	11,23	12,19108,58%	
D	metal ore roasting, sintering, pig iron and steel producing installations								
F	cement producing installations	24,93	25,68	26,58	26,98	27,41	27,54	29,02105,37%	
G	lime producing installations	2,09	2,08	2,20	2,17	2,32	2,46	2,2892,67%	
H	glass and glass fibre producing installations	2,49	2,63	2,76	2,11	2,06	2,93	2,8396,76%	
I	ceramics producing installations	6,10	6,43	6,61	4,00	4,13	5,65	5,72101,20%	
J	pulp, paper and board producing installations	3,64	4,33	4,52	4,80	5,08	5,30	5,47103,25%	
L	Total	166,35	162,59	180,96	173,83	187,04	178,88	144,85	80,97%

	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix
Measures	Under implementation [1]			Adopted [2]			Planned [3]		
	Expected average annual reduction (2008-12)		Full effects expected as from year	Expected average annual reduction (2008-12)		Full effects expected as from year	Expected average annual reduction (2008-12)		Full effects expected as from year
	In ETS sectors	In non-ETS sectors		In ETS sectors	In non-ETS sectors		In ETS sectors	In non-ETS sectors	
A	REAL DECRETO 314/2006, de 17 de marzo, por el que se aprueba el Código Técnico de la Edificación. BOE nº 74, de 28 de marzo.		2006 [1]						
B	Directiva 2006/40/CE, Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo, de 17 de mayo de 2006, relativa a las emisiones procedentes de sistemas de aire acondicionado en vehículos de motor y por la que se modifica la Directiva 70/156/CE del Consejo.					[2]			
C	Reglamento nº 842/2006, del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo, de 17 de mayo de 2006, sobre determinados gases fluorados de efecto invernadero					[2]			
D	Mejora de la eficiencia energética: Nuevo Plan de Acción de Eficiencia Energética								
E	Transporte: 1. Actuaciones en entornos urbanos y; 2. Mejora de la eficiencia y uso de combustibles alternativos;								
F	Residencial, Comercial e Institucional: 1. Mejora de la gestión de la demanda; 2. Medidas en el sector equipamiento; 3. Implantaación de sistemas de calificación energética; 4. Fomento de la penetración de las energías renovables.								
G	Agricultura: reforzamiento de las medias existentes.								
H	Residuos: Plan Integral de Residuos								
...									
X	Subtotal		0,00	0,00		0,00	0,00	37,60	
	Total (equal to row G in Table I)					0,00	37.6 Mt CO ₂ eq (resultado de la implantación del conjunto de medias adicionales, entre otras (e+f+g+h+i))		

[1] Implementation is ongoing, and the measure is not taken into account for the "with measures" projections presented in Table III. As regards the year, Member States should indicate the year where the full or a substantial part of the effects can be expected, not the first year of implementation.

[2] The measure has been adopted by the final instance at the relevant local, regional or national level, but it is not yet implemented.

[3] The measure is at least mentioned in a formal government document.

VII

NAP Summary table – Government's planned use of Kyoto units (Mt CO₂eq) and status of implementation

(Grey fields are filled out automatically)

			ERUs	CERs	AAUs and others	Total
A	Planned purchase	Total 2008-2012				159,15
B		Annual average	0	0	0	31,83
C	Quantity of units already paid for					0,00
D	Quantity of units contracted, but yet unpaid (delivery pending start of UN ITL) [1] [2]					9,08
E	Neither bought nor contracted by date of notification (A - C - D)		0	0	0	150,07
F	Full budget appropriated to first commitment period (2008-12)	Currently available for 2006 (M EUR)				126,10
G		Committed for the future (M EUR) [3]				179,80
H	Implied future price M EUR/Mt CO ₂ eq ((F+G)/E)					Confidential

[1] Units partially paid for should be proportionally distributed between lines C and D

[2] At the moment, the total quantity of emission reductions contracted in signed Emission Reduction Purchase Agreements (ERPAs) is 9.08 Mt. Nevertheless, the Government has already committed public funds up to € 306 mill for the acquisition of more than 60Mt.

[3] Row G should not include the sums intended to cover payments for units represented in row D

NAP Summary table – Details on new entrants, closures and auctioning

Issues with respect to new entrants	Description of NAP provisions
Does the plan contain a new entrants' reserve?	Yes.
What is its size in absolute terms and as a percentage of the total quantity of allowances for the period?	39.125 for the period 2008-2012 (representing a 5.40% of the total allocation)
What use is made of allowances left over in the reserve at the end of the trading period? (cancellation, sold)	Any allowances from the reserve that have not been used by June 30, 2012 could be sold or auctioned according to the provisions included in Law 33/2003 of 3 November, on the Assets of the Public Administration or cancelled, only if decided.
How will new entrants be treated in case the reserve runs out of allowances before the end of the trading period? (reserve replenished, further new entrants buy in the market)	This issue is open. No specific provision in the National Allocation Plan 2008-2012.
Does the allocation to the new entrant depend on the actual choice of fuel?	The emissions intensity of the new installation used in the allocation process shall be the minimum one in the range defined by BATs published at the launching time of the said installation. The lowest emissions intensity of incumbents belonging to the same industrial sector and having homogenous and equivalent characteristics may be used. Under no circumstance shall they be allocated a higher emissions intensity than the one used in the allocation process of the most efficient installation of the sector. However, in the powergen sector, the new entrants' allocation will depend on the choice of fuel.
Does the allocation to the new entrant depend on the actual choice of technology?	The emissions intensity of the new installation used in the allocation process shall be the minimum one in the range defined by BATs published at the launching time of the said installation. The lowest emissions intensity of incumbents belonging to the same industrial sector and having homogenous and equivalent characteristics may be used. Under no circumstance shall they be allocated a higher emissions intensity than the one used in the allocation process of the most efficient installation of the sector. However, in the powergen sector, the new entrants' allocation will depend on the choice of fuel.
Does the allocation to the new entrant depend on the estimated or actual number of operating hours or does the allocation use a standard number of operating hours?	Yes. For industrial installations, the allocation will be based on the Best Available Techniques, the production capacity of the installation and the average use of the production capacity of the incumbents of the relevant sector during 2005. For the powergen sector, the allocation methodology for new entrants is the same as for incumbents and it is based on the total power that is expected to be generated for each kind of technology for the 2008-2012 period, calculated according to the energy balances contained in the Review of the Planning for Electricity and Gas sectors for the period 2005-2011. A benchmark depending on the fuel and technology employed is used.
Auctioning	
Will any allowances be auctioned?	Only if decided, any allowances from the reserve that have not been used by June 30, 2012 could be auctioned. Outside this case, no other auction is expected.
What share of the total quantity of allowances will be auctioned?	Never more than the allowances in the reserve that have not been used by June 30, 2012.
Who can participate in the auction?	To be decided.
What auctioning method will be used?	To be decided.
When/at what intervals will the auction(s) be held?	To be decided.
What quantity of allowances will be auctioned each time?	To be decided.
What use will be made of the revenues?	To be decided.
Will the auctions be coordinated with any auctions in other Member States?	To be decided.
Closures	
Do operators have to report to the competent authority when an installation closes, and on what conditions is an installation considered to be closed?	The operator must report to the competent authority on every change in the characteristics, functioning or size of the installation and every change that affects to the identity or address of the operator. Depending on the information submitted, the Competent Authority will modify the GHG emissions permit within 3 months.
Does the operator continue to be issued allowances for a closed installation in the remaining years of the trading period? If the reply depends on whether the operator sets up a new entrant installation replacing the closed installation, please briefly describe the provision.	No. According to the article 26.4 of the Law 1/2005, from the date in which the permit is revoked no more allowances are transferred from the State account to the operator holding account. Allowances already transferred are kept by the operator.
What happens to any allowances that were intended for an installation, which will not receive them after closure? (cancellation, fed into a new entrants' reserve, auctioning)	According to the article 18.2 of the Law 1/2005, the allowances intended to be allocated to an installation which will not receive them after closure will feed the new entrants' reserve.

IX

NAP Summary table – Further details on selected new entrants

	Power plant with a rated thermal input exceeding 20 MW [1]	Power plant with a rated thermal input exceeding 20 MW
Maximum capacity of the actual installation	(At least 20 MW)	400 MW
Fuel (s) used	Coal	Gas
Forecast number of operating hours/year in the period 2008 to 2012		Minimum annual operating hours: 3000 h
Annual allowance allocation in 2008 to 2012		313170

Notes

[1] Firstly, there will be no new coal fired power plants in 2008-2012 period. Secondly, for calculating the theoretical allocation for a coal fired plant it would be necessary to know if this plant is included in the National Coal Mining Plan for and to know if environmental investments have been implemented.

X

NAP Summary table - Important assumptions on annual averages

Year	EU Allowance price (in Euro)	Crude oil price (Brent) [1]	Natural gas price [1]	Coal price [1]	Exchange rate [2]	Other
2005						
2006						
2007						
2008						
2009						
2010						
2011		40\$				
2012						

[1] Use common market standard and specify, including the currency used; indicate in detail sources of data and methodologies

[2] For those Member States outside the Euro-zone