

A close-up photograph of two hands, one older and one younger, gently cupping a small green seedling with three leaves. The seedling is growing out of a mound of dark soil. The background is a soft-focus green, suggesting an outdoor setting. The image is framed by a white border.

ETORKIZUNA
ERAIKIZ
think tank

GREEN RECOVERY GIPUZKOA
REPORT OF THE 9th MEETING

25/04/2022

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SPACE FOR DELIBERATION ON THE NEW POLITICAL CULTURE

GUNEA, 25 April 2022, 12:00 – 2:00 pm

1. Programme

Timetable	Presentation of the session and theme	Theme	Presenter/Driver
12:00 -12:05	José Ignacio Asensio	Welcome	José Ignacio Asensio - Deputy for Environment and Hydraulic Works of DFG
12:05–12:25		<i>Why is the energy transition important and urgent?</i>	Jorge Morales de Labra - energy expert
12:25 – 12:45		Fair energy transition. The Gipuzkoa Model	Mónica Pedreira - DFG's Environmental Manager Iñaki Puga - Head of Environment Service of the Provincial Government of Gipuzkoa Garbiñe Olaberria - Technician of the Environment Service of the Provincial Government of Gipuzkoa

12:45-12:55		Introduction to working dynamics	Leire Goienetxea - Eckoing Communication
12:55-13:55		Deliberation and group work	Deliberation group
1:55 – 2:00 pm		Evaluation and end of session	Mónica Pedreira - <i>DFG's Environmental Manager</i>

2. In attendance

- José Ignacio Asensio Bazterra
- Mónica Pedreira
- Nerea Errasti
- Maite Arana
- David Zabala
- Margarita Martín
- Carmen Jaca
- Enrique Ramos
- Iñigo Doria
- Ainhoa González
- Andre Paul Rickard
- Iñaki Puga
- Garbiñe Olaberria
- Oscar Miguel Crespo
- Asier Maiztegi
- Javier Martínez
- Maider Ballesteros
- Virginia Elvira
- Aitor Urresti
- Xabier Sagarna
- Leire Goienetxea
- Naia Begiristain

3. Welcome

Jose Ignacio Asensio opened the session, thanking all those present for attending the meeting. He explained that the Think Tank Green Recovery has been working for two years, and that the session ahead of them was special because it was introducing a new topic: energy transition. He explained that it is an assignment that has to be done in a group, and that, in the presence of a variety of experts, they have to be open to learning. *'How we deal with that very important transition, and how we address it. The circular economy and the energy transition are related to these two fundamental fields. I will not talk much further on the subject. The opinion of all of you and your work together are fundamental. Working together and implementing the department's policies'.*

He said that they would first hear from Jorge Morales de Labra, energy expert and Director of General Petroatlant. *'He will make the first introductory presentation'.* He said that Mónica Pedreira, Director for the Environment at the Provincial Government, Iñaki Puga, Head of the Environment Service at the Provincial Government, and Garbiñe Olaberria, would all offer their perspectives and show the different areas on which the Department of Environment is working. *'We will take our starting point from that shared base'.*

4. Why is the energy transition important and urgent?

Jorge Morales de Labra began his speech by thanking the organisers of the session and apologising for not being able to attend the meeting in person. *'On the issue that concerns us today, the urgency and importance of the energy transition, if there has been one really topical issue over recent months throughout Europe, this is it. It is not only because of the war; it had already kicked off earlier. The gas issue has been brewing for more than a year, since March of last year to be precise. Gazprom, the Russian company, decided not to fill the tanks it currently managed elsewhere in Europe, mainly in Germany, during the spring and summer. Already in October we started to see panic price rises. Luckily we had a fairly mild winter. There were also some additional*

contributions, which helped meet a significant important part of those gas needs. Since the end of February, with the invasion of Ukraine, the uncertainty has increased. The price is outrageous. It is sinking European industry, because it cannot compete at those prices. This is particularly true of industry that depends on thermal processes of natural gas consumption. This industry is facing a major problem’.

He explained that this situation also has a direct impact on consumers. *‘The price of electricity, the price of oil... This is not a temporary crisis. We have a serious problem: Europe’s has a very high dependence on foreign energy. In Spain, this dependence is even higher than elsewhere in Europe. The figure in Europe is around 55% and in Spain it is over 70%. When something like this happens, our economy is greatly affected. To subsidise all business and set them back to where they were a year ago, Spain would need subsidies of 90 billion euros per year. There is no budget that can afford such subsidies, so what we see are patches’.* Jorge Morales de Labra explained that behind these problems and patches there is one underlying reason: a high energy dependence.

‘That’s the bad news. Now what can we do?. (...) ‘We are in one of the best renewable energy territories in the world. We have very high solar radiation. We should be very aware that we have great solar radiation and that we have excellent wind conditions. That would enable us to become a major exporter and reduce our vulnerability to energy crises, by exporting energy and technology’. He said that the potential here is tremendous, and that more investment is needed because of the urgency of the energy transition. *‘We have been developing that potential for many years, but this crisis has highlighted the need to accelerate investment in the energy transition’.* Morales de Labra explained that one of the Spanish Government’s priorities is a post-Covid recovery programme, and that one of its main pillars is the energy transition. *‘European funds, which come from that post-Covid line, are going to provide the highest volume of subsidies in the Spanish energy industry’.* He said that actions and a range of subsidies are already being implemented in three main areas:

- Encouragement of renewable energy sources
- Subsidies for purchases of all types of electric vehicles
- Renewable air conditioning

'Today in Spain there is a goal to abandon all energy bills: families need to stop paying their electricity and gas bills. It's not easy but it's not utopian either'. He said this situation would be based on having solar panels, batteries to store some of the 'sedentary' energy and storing it overnight, and electric vehicles and using renewable air conditioning. 'In the end, we are talking about electrifying energy demand, increasing our use of electricity. Electricity currently accounts for a quarter of the energy used across the country, and it should be over 90 percent. The electricity sector is the easiest place to introduce renewables'. Morales de Labra added that renewable energies can also be introduced in the thermal sector, and cited the examples of biomass and shared heat networks. 'However, the main contribution and where renewables are being introduced most rapidly is in the electricity sector. There is an enormous opportunity, but also an enormous urgency and an emergency that cannot be borne.

As for economic motivations, Morales de Labra said that some families can still deal with this situation more than others, but he said that, *'we are facing an emergency'*. He said that when he started talking about renewable energies and energy transition, some years ago, he had to allude to environmental and social motivations, *'which are not unimportant'*. On the economic side, people today want batteries and energy independence. *'There are many people who are willing to pay for their energy self-sufficiency'*. There may be many other reasons, he said, *'but the economic motive, today, is already enough in itself and it justifies the investments. However, it is important to do the maths very carefully: each case is different and the solutions should therefore also be different. It is necessary to provide customised solutions, but it is true that this will suit a great majority of end users. Not only wealthy people: there will have to be financing for the investment required. In companies it is even better: there will not be so much of a problem with financing; it will be necessary to provide help in managing and seeking subsidies. There is an economic obligation, a social obligation and also an environmental obligation. So, we all have to work in the same direction to channel and increase the energy culture. It is worthwhile from every point of view'*.

5. Fair energy transition. The Gipuzkoa Model

Mónica Pedreira thanked Jorge Morales de Labra for outlining the current scenario and for defining the changes that need to be made, taking into account what he has just identified: *‘what we need to be working on’*. *‘Now, between Iñaki Puga, Garbiñe Olaberria, and myself, we will try to explain a little about what we are working on at the Provincial Government of Gipuzkoa, which has a common framework with many of the features that Jorge has explained in his introduction’*.

Mónica Pedreira explained that in 2018-2019 they began working on a legal framework, which was consolidated last October with a provincial decree, the Gipuzkoan Energy Strategy 2050. *‘In this strategy, we began by establishing a diagnosis, identifying the baseline situation and the situation of Gipuzkoa, and establishing what we should work on. Secondly, we established the goals we want to work on, be it in the area of the general public, SMEs or the service sector. It is important to note that the Provincial Government of Gipuzkoa does not have jurisdiction over large renewable energy facilities; that power lies with the Basque Government. However, the provinces do have a fundamental role to play, in addressing this change in energy model at a closer level to the citizen, to SMEs and the service sector’*. She said that the regulatory framework in Gipuzkoa, which has been adopted by the Provincial Government, is based on certain basic principles: energy efficiency in all sectors and the promotion of renewable energy either through self-consumption or distributed generation. She said they have created a legal framework with eight strategic principles among which the following points are considered fundamental:

- Energy is a basic commodity.
- Distributed generation from energy based on renewables for self-consumption.
- The hierarchy of action for an efficient and sustainable energy management model.
- Towards the decarbonization of our economic activity.

She said that, for this purpose, they have tried to address the hierarchy of energy demand management. In this area, she particularly highlighted:

1. Firstly, **energy savings**, eliminating unnecessary consumption in households, industry and the service sector.
2. Second, **energy efficiency**, which can have a direct influence on industry, on the province, and on the technology centres, which can prepare machinery and equipment to improve energy efficiency in industry.
3. Promotion of renewable energy for **generating energy for self-consumption**.
4. **The purchase and sale of energy** through local markets.

She went on to describe the current state of renewables in Gipuzkoa. Renewables meet 18.71% of energy consumption; renewable energy production is 7.23%; energy dependence is 92.77%. *'I want to remind you of the figures that Jorge Morales de Labra gave: the European Union has an energy dependence of 55%; Spain has an energy dependence in excess of 70%; and in the case of the Basque Country, the figure is 92.77%. In this territory we continue to have a fossil fuel-based system, with 50% is still dependent on oil and petroleum products; 18% natural gas; and less than 8% reliant on renewables. This is the current situation: we need to turn it around, and together draw up a roadmap that will enable us to achieve this'.*

Mónica Pedreira went on to explain the steps taken by the Department of the Environment:

- The **fair energy transition**, especially the one targeting citizens. She explained that this has been implemented through two models: energy communities and energy cooperatives.
- **Energy Communities and Energy Cooperatives** to speed up the energy transition. She said that the action, the response and the project must be adapted to different situations: for a variety of reasons, Gipuzkoa is not a territory that is well prepared for large-scale power facilities. However, she said there is potential to develop energy communities and

cooperatives. The number of people linked to energy communities and cooperatives is increasing.

- **Citizen energy transition and sustainable mobility.** In order to plan a shift from today's citizen to the citizen of the future, it is necessary to implement a transition to electric mobility. A network of charging points for e-cars is being developed in Gipuzkoa.
- **Community Transformation Offices** for dissemination, accompaniment and advice. All this has to be done in collaboration with Gipuzkoa's climate change foundation, Naturklima. The energy transition means wellbeing and it also means economy. Naturklima will help in this road to transition, through:
 - Dissemination, training, support and advice. The necessary lines for citizens and companies.
 - Continuous follow-up and monitoring of the way in which the energy communities will operate will help ensure the transparency and traceability of all actions carried out in this area within the province.

Iñaki Puga took the floor to talk about the specific lines of action included in the strategy, which will continue to be developed. *'As Monica says, I am going to give you a few notions of what the sustainability strategy of Gipuzkoa 2050 consists of. The strategy was approved in December last year and is in line with the goals of the 2015 Paris agreement and the Basque Government strategies on combatting climate change'*. He explained that the strategy sets out seven lines of action from which 29 specific actions are derived. The seven lines of action are as follows:

- To develop Gipuzkoa's energy sustainability strategy and the Gipuzkoa energy observatory.
- To promote a change of energy model in procurement and at municipal level.
- To promote distributed generation of renewable energy for self-consumption and other energy technologies.
- To promote sustainable energy management in homes and businesses.

- To promote energy efficiency and renewable energy in urban planning and building.
- To promote an innovative local economic fabric aimed at changing the energy model.
- Towards a public sector with zero energy emissions.

‘This is basically related to the lines of action of the Gipuzkoa 2050 energy sustainability strategy. Garbiñe Olaberria in her presentation will give details of this line of citizen education and awareness-raising, on which we have been working for several years’.

Garbiñe Olaberria took the floor to begin her presentation, saying that the community energy transition will not be possible without an energy culture and citizen empowerment. *‘Since 2017, the General Directorate of the Environment has been working on this energy culture, especially with citizens, through the Energia Argitu programme. The aim is to provide tools and knowledge to citizens for real empowerment on energy issues. Our only relationship with energy is the day-to-day use we make of it, on which we do not place much importance, but then the direct relationship we have with all this energy management is our energy bill. We never quite understood that bill’.* She explained that through the Energia Argitu programme they have gradually worked on a range of different energy-related issues:

- Consumption and tariff data
- Savings and efficiency
- Renewable energy for self-consumption
- Energy rehabilitation
- Sustainable mobility
- Local Energy Communities

‘We started in 2017, when we paid a lot of attention to self-visualisation, of enabling each household to know its energy consumption figures, especially for electricity. The bill does not tell us how much and when we are spending, and if it does, it is quite complicated to follow. But there are tools and we can access the data to identify our habits, to know where we can save and in which activities we can be more efficient’.

Garbiñe Olaberria went on to say that they have been adding topics to all the tools they have made available to the public. *‘For example this year we added the theme of Local Energy Communities. As Mónica explained, in Gipuzkoa we have taken the lead on this issue. There are lots of municipalities involved and we need the citizens to be prepared and well-informed in order to be able to decide properly whether they want to participate in these energy communities and go ahead with developing them’.*

She said that in recent years they have used many different formats within the Energia Argitu programme in order to connect with citizens. In particular, she mentioned the following formats:

- **Face-to-face and on-line workshops**
- **Energia Argitu Kit Campaign.** This allows citizens to borrow a toolbox which they can use to perform a self-diagnosis of their home, to see where there are energy losses and address them.
- **Energy calculator.** By entering household and energy usage data, it is possible to calculate the real consumption and the areas in which savings can be made, and to compare their conventional vehicle use with their consumption if they were using an electric vehicle.
- **Guides and video tutorials**
- **Guided tours**
- **Training in schools.** Above all, they have tried to reach vocational education centres, in order to talk to the personnel who will be needed in homes in the future. Students should know how to manage their energy consumption in order to make homes more efficient.
- **Energy Fairs.** These serve to bring the energy issue closer to the citizens.

Garbiñe Olaberria ended her speech by saying that, *‘Energia Argitu is gradually reaching the public, so that citizens can have access to our workshops. It is hard to get people to come, but the people who do come are very happy, because the information is very useful for citizens. It is also very important for us that the issue is addressed by both women and men: energy has been a male-driven issue, but women have been more involved in the day-to-day management. Women should also be empowered in energy issues. More information is available at argitu.eus. We can now start the dynamic’.*

6. Introduction to working dynamics

Mónica Pedreira explained that they wanted to make the effort for a first reflection. *‘The purpose of this Think Tank, is that at the end, depending on how we develop, we want to have a specific roadmap with specific actions. Our aim is to take advantage of the knowledge you each possess of your own sectors and areas in order to establish specific actions and help us design the roadmap of actions so that, in coming years, the General Directorate of the Environment can manage the economic resources we have as effectively as possible for the needs we face. We often implement actions, but then we get no feedback. So we do not know how effectively we are managing economic resources’.* She concluded her talk by saying that the reflections that have been raised are meant as an initial basis, but that the purpose of everything they are discussing must be to come up with concrete projects and actions.

7. Evaluation and end of session

After an hour of deliberation, Leire Goienetxea collected all the contributions from the participants and thanked them for taking part.

Mónica Pedreira took the floor to once again thank all the attendees for participating and set out the next steps to be taken: *‘What will we do now? First, we will create maps using your contributions and we will send you the results in the form of a map, with summaries and interpretations of the results, so that we can begin to explore the results in greater depth’.* Once again, she thanked the attendees and took her leave of them until the next session.

8. Appendices

a. Working Document No. 10

THINK TANK

DELIBERATION SPACE ON THE GREEN RECOVERY

Working Document No. 10

Session 3, Cycle II

25 April 2022

In 2021, the first cycle of the Green Recovery Think Tank came to an end. During the cycle, work was carried out on different strategies, mainly to combat climate change. These included *Circular Economy*, *Citizens Committed to the Climate* and *Young People for Climate*, among others. As a result of the joint work between different agents in Gipuzkoa, a range of experimental projects have been created, some of which are already seeing the light of day.

However, the Think Tank's work does not end here; just when this first cycle came to an end, the second cycle began. This cycle, in which we are currently immersed, aims to **create a meeting point for reflection on climate change from the perspective of green recovery**, address the future challenges that remain in this area in Gipuzkoa, and reflect on them, establishing the lever policies of the European Green Deal as a starting point.

All of this will be geared towards creating a roadmap with specific actions arising from joint reflection and deliberation, with direct action in the policies of the Department of the Environment to achieve decarbonisation of the economy and climate neutrality by 2050. This task requires working now and in the future in a shared, participative and consensual way with all the agents, citizens, industry and sectors operating in Gipuzkoa.

After an initial analysis of the initiatives that have already been implemented in Gipuzkoa to combat climate change, and their subsequent classification and prioritisation in the seven lever policies of the European Green Deal, she focused on 5 of them: **Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure (already being worked on), Clean Energy, Zero Pollution, Sustainable Industry and Farm-to-Fork'**).

Each of these lever policies, or strategies, have been or will be addressed in the sessions from three perspectives:

- **A European perspective**, which will allow us to learn about and the work being done elsewhere in Europe and provide some context.
- **A national vision**, taking into account the strategies announced or implemented at a Spanish state level.
- **A territorial vision**, i.e., a diagnosis of the situation of Gipuzkoa in relation to each of these Green Deal lever policies.

FAIR ENERGY TRANSITION. GIPUZKOA MODEL

At the next session, we will start a new block, the '**Fair Energy Transition. Gipuzkoa Model**', which is directly related to the clean energy policy of the European Green Deal. The first aim of this block is to learn about and analyse the importance of a fair energy transition in terms of economy, health, welfare, society and employment, and to jointly draw up a roadmap that will enable implementation of an action plan to facilitate the energy transition in Gipuzkoa, creating pilot projects, reinforcing the value chain of the energy sector in the territory and strengthening the network of suppliers of energy goods and services based on a fair transition, among others.

Because the time is now.

We know that this challenge is difficult and urgent. Therefore, in this first session we will focus on a range of issues such as: **Why is the transition important? Why is it important to do it now? What is Gipuzkoa doing at the moment in this respect? What are its strengths and weaknesses? What should we focus on?**

We will analyse, among others, the seven lines of action of the Energy Sustainability Strategy of Gipuzkoa 2050 and we will work together, through targeted dynamics, to steer actions aimed at citizens, the commercial and services sector and SMEs.

ESTRATEGIA DE SOSTENIBILIDAD ENERGÉTICA DE GIPUZKOA 2050	
Línea de actuación 1.1	DESARROLLAR LA ESTRATEGIA DE LA SOSTENIBILIDAD ENERGÉTICA Y EL OBSERVATORIO DE LA ENERGÍA DE GIPUZKOA
Línea de actuación 1.2	IMPULSAR EL CAMBIO DE MODELO ENERGÉTICO EN COMARCAS Y MUNICIPIOS
Línea de actuación 1.3	IMPULSAR LA GENERACIÓN DISTRIBUIDA DE ENERGÍA RENOVABLE PARA AUTOCONSUMO Y OTRAS TECNOLOGÍAS ENERGÉTICAS
Línea de actuación 1.4	IMPULSAR LA GESTIÓN ENERGÉTICA SOSTENIBLE EN HOGARES Y ACTIVIDADES ECONÓMICAS
Línea de actuación 1.5.	IMPULSAR LA EFICIENCIA ENERGÉTICA Y LAS ENERGÍAS RENOVABLES EN EL URBANISMO Y LA EDIFICACIÓN
Línea de actuación 1.6	IMPULSAR UN TEJIDO ECONÓMICO LOCAL INNOVADOR ORIENTADO AL CAMBIO DE MODELO ENERGÉTICO
Línea de actuación 1.7	HACIA UN SECTOR PÚBLICO FORAL CERO EMISIONES GEI ENERGÉTICAS

*The complete strategy is available at:

<https://www.gipuzkoa.eus/documents/3767975/18177802/Gipuzkoa+Energia+2050-+diciembre+2021-Cas/464cb1ff-8baa-0778-59fc-3e8801190281>

SUMMARY, CONTRIBUTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE SESSION ON FAIR ENERGY TRANSITION. GIPUZKOA MODEL

At the Think Tank Green Recovery session on 25 April 2022, in the first session dedicated to the block 'Fair Energy Transition. Gipuzkoa Model', the focus was on a range of issues, including:

- Why is the transition important?
- Why is it important to do it now?
- What is Gipuzkoa currently doing in this regard?
- What are its strengths and weaknesses?
- What should we stress in particular?

To this end, we have worked from three perspectives: citizenship, commerce and services, and SMEs, and from two angles: information, training and awareness, and specific actions and ideas.

The following maps show the answers given by the participants and the results of the group dynamics.



Sesión 1 - 25 /04 /2022

Transición energética justa. Modelo Gipuzkoa

En esta primera sesión dedicada al bloque "Transición energética justa. Modelo Gipuzkoa", se ha puesto el foco en diferentes cuestiones como: *¿Por qué es importante la transición?, ¿Por qué es importante hacerlo ya? ¿Qué está haciendo Gipuzkoa en estos momentos al respecto?, ¿Cuáles son sus fortalezas y cuáles sus debilidades?, ¿Dónde debemos poner el foco?* Para ello se ha trabajado desde tres perspectivas: ciudadanía, comercio y servicios, y pymes, y desde dos ángulos: información, formación y concienciación, y acciones e ideas concretas.

Los resultados de este trabajo en grupo se presentan en las siguientes páginas.

Información, formación y concienciación



NO SUFICIENTE INFORMADOS. Falta comprensión. Tienen acceso a la información pero no hacen uso de ella. No hay movilización suficiente. Se ve el mundo energético como una caja negra.

Algunos apuntes:

- Instituciones alejadas de la ciudadanía.
- Ciudadanía sobre informada.
- Imagen "cara" de las alternativas energéticas.
- Reticencia al cambio.

Algunos apuntes:

- No está claro por qué no acceden a la información.
- Distinguir entre comercio y servicios, y entre diferentes tipos de comercio (no es lo mismo una tienda que un centro comercial).

Algunos apuntes:

- Se solicita mayor presencia de PYMES en la deliberación.
- Necesitan una mayor comunicación por parte de la administración.

Formación:

- Necesidad de **EXPERTOS ENERGÉTICOS** que asesoren a los **GESTORES** de fincas.

Formación

- Formación que vincule el tema económico (incentivos) con la repercusión social e individual, accesible y que lleve a la acción.
- Comprender el sistema no está al alcance de todos. Hay que **FACILITAR EL SISTEMA**.

Formación

- Demandan acompañamiento. A veces se sienten abrumados y amenazados por las obligaciones, y necesitan guías para que les ayuden en el proceso de descarbonización.

Concienciación:

- Ahora hay interés por la situación pero no hay movilización social.
- Hay que mostrar beneficios ambientales pero también económicos (facturas de 400 euros sensibilizan a cualquiera).

Concienciación

- Conciencia relativa. Todo el mundo es verde pero no pasamos a la acción.
- Para concienciar hacen falta incentivos económicos.

Público objetivo:

- La clase media puede ser la más perjudicada (dificultades para pagar pero no le corresponden ayudas).
- Jóvenes que acceden a su primera vivienda.
- Ciudadanía de alquiler (público difícil).
- Público extranjero (público difícil).
- Municipios (comenzar por pequeños).
- Gestores de fincas (para acceder a las comunidades de vecinos).

Público Objetivo

- Administradores de fincas
- Empresas de gestión de los servicios.

Importancia del BOCA A

BOCA/INFLUENCIADORES ENERGÉTICOS

- Movimiento por envidia: si a mi vecino le va bien con las placas, yo no voy a ser menos.
- Referencias de personas conocidas.
- Necesidad de **INFLUENCERS** energéticos
- Importancia de los ejemplos: **COPIAR AL DE AL LADO**.

AHORA ES EL MOMENTO



Acciones propuestas / Ideas propuestas



Acciones/Ideas:

- **CHARLAS COMUNITARIAS:** Ejemplo: Riveras de Loyola. Charlas que imparten los propios vecinos según los conocimientos que cada uno tiene.
- **INFORMAR** sobre soluciones concretas y factibles para diferentes tipos de vivienda (no es lo mismo una comunidad grande que una pequeña, ni una vivienda aislada que un edificio).
- Información y formación práctica, directa, con lenguaje simplificado y adaptada a la ciudadanía.
- Asesoría personalizada para el ciudadano.
- Información relacionada con la financiación de proyectos.
- Fomento de comunidades energéticas: Mostrar sus beneficios, no sólo la generación de renovable y autoconsumo, sino también la ventaja de la compra del resto de energía necesaria de forma comunitaria.
- Vehículo eléctrico: hay que superar barreras en torno a la libertad que puede o no puede dar. Algunos creen que no es suficiente para trayectos largos y otros creen que para los trayectos que hacemos habitualmente es suficiente.

Acciones/ideas:

- Creación de una oficina independiente (por lo menos a nivel comarcal) que sirva de referencia.
- Facilitación del tema de ayudas.
- **Basar ARGUMENTOS** en mejoras económicas.
- **Acciones de apoyo** específicas, como financiación blanda para el empujón inicial, que es el más complicado. La primera inversión.
- Herramientas económicas en el sector servicios (impuestos).
- **FISCALIDAD 100% VERDE:** rehacer la estructura fiscal.
- "Sellos verdes" oficiales que ofrezcan beneficios.
- No olvidar la **MOVILIDAD**.
- District Heating. Redes de calor.
- No olvidar el almacenamiento y distribución.
- **COMPRA MANCOMUNADA:** Compra grupal de energía y canalizar a través de agentes intermedios (Asociaciones, Colegios de Administradores de Fincas, etc.).
- Campañas diferenciadas para cada público.

Acciones/Ideas:

- Creación de un sistema de confianza donde las pymes puedan conocer de 1ª mano medidas o soluciones tecnológicas adecuadas y económicamente viables.
- Programa de formación y sensibilización.
- Puesta en marcha de proyectos demostrativos por sectores empresariales, trabajando junto a asociaciones empresariales.
- Analizar, para situaciones como la actual (crisis), la posibilidad de ofrecer ayudas económicas en formato de préstamos blandos reintegrables.

b. Presentation: Fair citizen energy transition



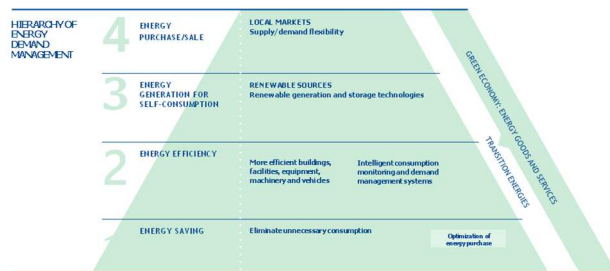
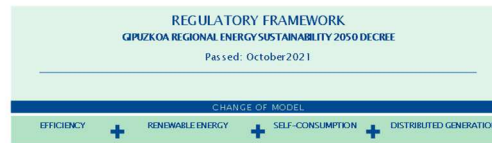
1. Legal framework

Gipuzkoa Energy Strategy 2050. Draft Provincial Decree



SUSTAINABLE AND EFFICIENT ENERGY MANAGEMENT MODEL

- 1 Energy is a basic commodity.
- 2 Distributed generation of renewably-sourced energy for self-consumption.
- 3 The hierarchy of action for an efficient and sustainable energy management model.
- 4 The new role of buildings and vehicles.
- 5 Efficient roll-out of renewables is inextricably linked to rolling out self-consumption.
- 6 What renewables are we talking about and how should we implement them sustainably?
- 7 Towards the decarbonization of our economic activity.
- 8 Partnership among local actors is essential to make the change happen.



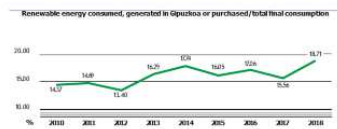
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FAIR CITIZEN ENERGY TRANSITION
GIPUZKOA

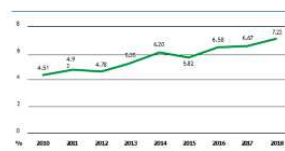
2. Diagnosis Gipuzkoa

SHARE OF RENEWABLES IN CONSUMPTION 2010-2018



GIPUZKOA KLIMA Draft Law on Climate Change and Energy Transition	SHARE	2010	2018
		30%	80%
		35%	100%
	For the electrical system		

ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY 2010-2018



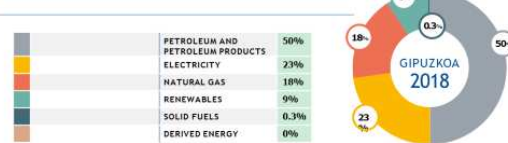
• It is increasing progressively but slowly. Energy dependence of 92.77 %

FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION 2010-2018



• Fluctuations linked to the economy
• Values similar to 2012

PERCENTAGE OF FINAL CONSUMPTION BY ENERGY TYPE



3

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3. Transparency. Fair energy transition for Gipuzkoa. Citizen model

Energy communities and cooperatives

GIPUZKOA



2
MUNICIPALITIES
> 50,000 POPULATION

32
MUNICIPALITIES
50,000-5,000 POPULATION

54
MUNICIPALITIES
< 5,000 POPULATION

FOSTERING CHANGE IN MODEL >> BENEFITS:

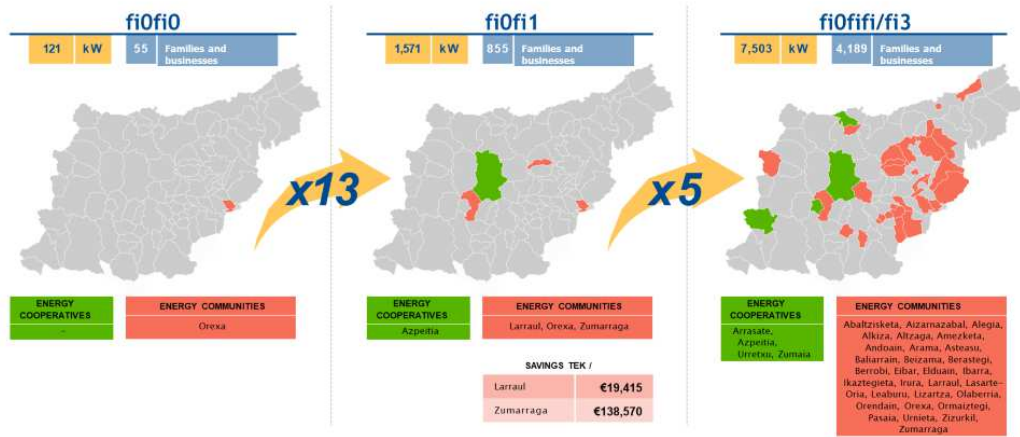
1. Increase in renewable and decentralized output
2. Dissemination of a new energy culture
3. Participation of new players in the electricity system (democratization)
4. Mobilization of individual economic resources for the energy transition
5. Financial savings
6. Access to 100% renewable energy from Km 0
7. Electricity bill optimization
8. Reduction in energy vulnerability

4

FAIR CITIZEN ENERGY TRANSITION

GIPUZKOA

4. Transparency. Energy Communities and Cooperatives. Accelerating the Energy Transition



5

FAIR CITIZEN ENERGY TRANSITION

GIPUZKOA

5. Citizen energy transition and sustainable mobility, demographically challenged municipalities <5000 inhabitants



6



6. Community Transformation Offices. Dissemination, support and advice

NEW Community Transformation Office



Mission

To place the citizens of Gipuzkoa at the centre of the energy transition through the promotion of Local Energy Communities (LECs) in the province.

LEC Projects

These are local energy community projects driven by citizens, SMEs and/or local entities, with a multi-component object in terms of electricity and/or renewable thermal generation, energy efficiency, sustainable mobility, smart demand management systems, reduction of energy poverty and other possible aims.

Types of actions for promoting LECs

The IDAE draft order (Art. 8) sets out **3 types** of action for CTOs:

- **Dissemination**
Establishment and offer of training courses, conferences, seminars or workshops for the constitution and operation of energy communities, aimed at citizens and other agents of the social fabric potentially interested in them.
- **Accompaniment**
Provision of technical assistance for dynamization and empowerment of energy communities, which will consist, among other services, in the development of participatory processes in certain environments to assess the potential for developing projects to establish them, with the participation of citizens and other interested agents from the social fabric, facilitating, where needed, the establishment, in its area, of processes of information, debate, deliberation and decision for its potential participants.
- **Advice**
Technical, administrative or legal consultancy related to the promotion of specific projects for the constitution and operation of energy communities.

7



6. Community Transformation Offices. Dissemination, support and advice

NEW Community Transformation Office



Energy control room

Real-time monitoring and control of all energy communities:



Renewable energy production

Percentage of self-consumption and % fed into the grid

Efficiency of the installation, by hours, day and monthly and annual

averages Shutdown and operation alert systems.

8

GIPUZKOA
FAIR CITIZEN ENERGY
TRANSITION



THANK YOU

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c. Presentation by Iñaki Puga and Garbiñe Olaberria



Gipuzkoa is committed to a low-carbon energy - and economic - scenario, through the introduction of a new sustainable energy model in the province, by bringing together all the spheres involved (social, economic and environmental), in all consumer sectors (public and private).

GIPUZKOAKO JASANGARRITASUN ENERGETIKOAREN ESTRATEGIA 2050		ESTRATEGIA DE SOSTENIBILIDAD ENERGÉTICA DE GIPUZKOA 2050	
1.1 jarduera lerroa	GIPUZKOAKO ENERGIA JASANGARRITASUNAREN ESTRATEGIA ETA GIPUZKOAKO ENERGIAREN BEHATOKIA GARATZEA.	Línea de actuación 1.1	DESARROLLAR LA ESTRATEGIA DE LA SOSTENIBILIDAD ENERGÉTICA Y EL OBSERVATORIO DE LA ENERGÍA DE GIPUZKOA
1.2 jarduera lerroa	ENERGIA EREDUAREN ALDAKETA BULTZATZEA ESKUALDEETAN ETA UDALERRIETAN.	Línea de actuación 1.2	IMPULSAR EL CAMBIO DE MODELO ENERGÉTICO EN COMARCAS Y MUNICIPIOS
1.3 jarduera lerroa	AUTOKONTSUMORAKO ENERGIA BERRITAGARRIEN SORKUNTZA BANATUA ETA BESTE ENERGIA TEKNOLOGIA BATZUK BULTZATZEA.	Línea de actuación 1.3	IMPULSAR LA GENERACIÓN DISTRIBUIDA DE ENERGÍA RENOVABLE PARA AUTOCONSUMO Y OTRAS TECNOLOGÍAS ENERGÉTICAS
1.4 jarduera lerroa	ENERGIA KUDEAKETA JASANGARRIA BULTZATZEA ETXEETAN ETA JARDUERA EKONOMIKOETAN.	Línea de actuación 1.4	IMPULSAR LA GESTIÓN ENERGÉTICA SOSTENIBLE EN HOGARES Y ACTIVIDADES ECONÓMICAS
1.5 jarduera lerroa	EFIZIENTZIA ENERGETIKOA ETA ENERGIA BERRITAGARRIAK BULTZATZEA HIRIGINTZAN ETA ERAIKINGINTZAN.	Línea de actuación 1.5	IMPULSAR LA EFICIENCIA ENERGÉTICA Y LAS ENERGÍAS RENOVABLES EN EL URBANISMO Y LA EDIFICACIÓN
1.6 jarduera lerroa	EREDU ENERGETIKOA ALDATZERA BIDERATUTAKO TOKIKO SARE EKONOMIKO BERRITZAILA BULTZATZEA.	Línea de actuación 1.6	IMPULSAR UN TEJIDO ECONÓMICO LOCAL INNOVADOR ORIENTADO AL CAMBIO DE MODELO ENERGÉTICO
1.7 jarduera lerroa	BEG EMISIO ENERGETIKORIK GABEKO FORU SEKTORE PUBLIKO BATERANTZ.	Línea de actuación 1.7	HACIA UN SECTOR PÚBLICO FORAL CERO EMISIONES GEI ENERGÉTICAS



Energy culture



Empowering citizenship

COMMUNITY ENERGY TRANSFORMATION

ERAGINKORTASUN
ENERGETIKORAKO
ETA ZAURGARRITASUN
ENERGETIKOARI AURRE
EGITEKO PROGRAMA



PROGRAMA PARA LA EFICIENCIA
ENERGÉTICA Y LA LUCHA
CONTRA LA VULNERABILIDAD
ENERGÉTICA



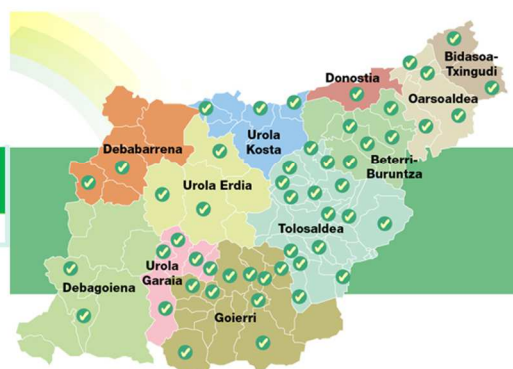
Providing tools and knowledge to citizens for real empowerment in energy issues

THEMES	FORMATS
Consumption and tariff data	Workshops: face-to-face and on-line
Savings and efficiency	Energia Argitu Kit Campaign
Renewable energy for self-consumption	Energy calculator
Energy rehabilitation	Guides and video tutorials
Sustainable Mobility	Guided tours
Local Energy Communities	Training in schools
	Energy Fairs



ENERGIA ARGITU 2017-2021	Nº de talleres	Participantes	Mujeres	Hombres
	177	2.264	1.151	1.113

www.argitu.eus
argitu@gipuzkoa.eus



GIPUZKOA
TRANSICIÓN ENERGÉTICA
JUSTA CIUDADANA



ESKERRIK ASKO | MUCHAS GRACIAS

Gipuzkoako
Foru Aldundia
Ingurumen eta Ozeo
Hidrauliketatik Departamentua



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d. Citizen dynamics

Citizenship**To prevent energy poverty and vulnerability, raise the energy culture and empower the citizens of Gipuzkoa...**

Are citizens sufficiently informed and empowered on energy issues? We are talking about:

- Understanding the purchase of energy and interpreting their bills
- Knowledge of savings and efficiency measures (through changes in habits, improvement in equipment and refurbishment of buildings)
- Renewable energy generation for self-consumption and the possibility of accessing the local energy market (local energy communities)
- Electromobility and the electric vehicle market

What information and advice resources do citizens need in order to save and be energy efficient?

What information and advice resources do citizens need to consume renewable energy, or to generate renewable energy for their own consumption?

In addition to information and advice, what actions do citizens need to take to position themselves as an active part in the new energy model?

e. Commercial dynamics

Commerce and services

To encourage energy savings and efficiency in their buildings, and introduction of renewables (preferably for self-consumption):

Are businesses and establishments in the service sector sufficiently informed, sensitised and trained to be able to make appropriate decisions regarding the management of their energy needs? Do they require sector-specific information and communication campaigns?

What types of incentives are required for performing energy saving and efficiency, and for introducing renewable energy for self-consumption, which is of interest to businesses and establishments in the service sector?

- Examples: support in complying with Act 4/2019, incentivisation of environmental additionality, design and implementation of new territorial and municipal legal provisions...

Are specific actions of technical, economic support and/or facilitation of energy management for businesses and the service sector necessary?

f. SME Document

SMEs

To encourage energy savings and efficiency, in both their buildings and their production lines, as well as support for introduction of renewable energy (preferably for self-consumption):

Are SMEs sufficiently informed, sensitised and trained to be able to make appropriate decisions regarding the management of their energy needs? Do they require targeted information and communication campaigns?

What types of incentives would be needed to make energy saving and efficiency, as well as the implementation of renewable energies for self-consumption, which is of interest for SMEs?

Is there a need for specific technical, economic and/or facilitation support actions for energy management for SMEs?

g. Results of group dynamics



Sesión 1 - 25 /04 /2022

Transición energética justa. Modelo Gipuzkoa

En esta primera sesión dedicada al bloque "Transición energética justa. Modelo Gipuzkoa", se ha puesto el foco en diferentes cuestiones como: *¿Por qué es importante la transición?, ¿Por qué es importante hacerlo ya? ¿Qué está haciendo Gipuzkoa en estos momentos al respecto?, ¿Cuáles son sus fortalezas y cuáles sus debilidades?, ¿Dónde debemos poner el foco?*. Para ello se ha trabajado desde tres perspectivas: ciudadanía, comercio y servicios, y pymes, y desde dos ángulos: información, formación y concienciación, y acciones e ideas concretas.

Los resultados de este trabajo en grupo se presentan en las siguientes páginas.

Información, formación y concienciación



NO SUFICIENTE INFORMADOS. Falta comprensión. Tienen acceso a la información pero no hacen uso de ella. No hay movilización suficiente. Se ve el mundo energético como una caja negra.

Algunos apuntes:

- Instituciones alejadas de la ciudadanía.
- Ciudadanía sobre informada.
- Imagen "cara" de las alternativas energéticas.
- Reticencia al cambio.

Algunos apuntes:

- No está claro por qué no acceden a la información.
- Distinguir entre comercio y servicios, y entre diferentes tipos de comercio (no es lo mismo una tienda que un centro comercial).

Algunos apuntes:

- Se solicita mayor presencia de PYMES en la deliberación.
- Necesitan una mayor comunicación por parte de la administración.

Formación:

- Necesidad de **EXPERTOS ENERGÉTICOS** que asesoren a los **GESTORES** de fincas.

Concienciación:

- Ahora hay interés por la situación pero no hay **movilización social**.
- Hay que mostrar **beneficios ambientales** pero también **económicos** (facturas de 400 euros sensibilizan a cualquiera).

Público objetivo:

- La **clase media** puede ser la más perjudicada (dificultades para pagar pero no le corresponden ayudas).
- Jóvenes que acceden a su primera vivienda.
- Ciudadanía de alquiler (público difícil).
- Público extranjero (público difícil).
- Municipios (comenzar por pequeños).
- Gestores de fincas (para acceder a las comunidades de vecinos).

Importancia del BOCA A

BOCA/INFLUENCIADORES ENERGÉTICOS

- Movimiento por envidia: si a mi vecino le va bien con las placas, yo no voy a ser menos.
- Referencias de personas conocidas.
- Necesidad de **INFLUENCERS** energéticos
- Importancia de los ejemplos: **COPIAR AL DE AL LADO**.

Formación

- Formación que vincule el tema económico (incentivos) con la repercusión social e individual, accesible y que lleve a la acción.
- Comprender el sistema no está al alcance de todos. Hay que **FACILITAR EL SISTEMA**.

Concienciación

- Conciencia relativa. Todo el mundo es verde pero no pasamos a la acción.
- Para concienciar hacen falta incentivos económicos.

Público Objetivo

- Administradores de fincas
- Empresas de gestión de los servicios.

Formación

- Demandan acompañamiento. A veces se sienten abrumados y amenazados por las obligaciones, y necesitan guías para que les ayuden en el proceso de descarbonización.

AHORA ES EL MOMENTO



Acciones propuestas / Ideas propuestas

