PABLO DE OLAVIDE UNIVERSITY - UPO - (Spain)

Josefina López Galdeano
josefinalopezgaldeano@gmail.com
Andalusia is located in the south of the Iberian Peninsula.

It has a favoured position that serves as the union of two continents, Africa and Europe and it is a liaison between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

This location has greatly marked the history of Andalusia, being the traditional door of Spain to Latin America and the Arab world. Its area is of 87,598 km² and its international boundary lines of 2,019 km, of which 1,971 km are land borders and 948 km maritime borders.

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CASE STUDY 1

ENERGY STRATEGY OF ANDALUSIA


The Andalusian Energy Strategy (2015-2020) has been published this year and rests on several key principles, which are also the key to defining the targets to be achieved by 2020.

• To contribute to efficient and smart uses of energy, prioritising local renewable energy sources and self-consumption systems and to turn the economic sectors towards renewable energies and thus make the region more economically competitive.
• To guarantee the quality of energy supply by easing the transition of energy infrastructures into a new intelligent and decentralised model which interacts with the landscape.
• To act from the demand end of the system in order to turn the public into a key agent in the management of the energy system and to optimise the use of energy in the regional government’s offices and facilities, thus improving efficiency and incorporating management criteria oriented towards a rational use of energy.

All of these documents respond to the political regard for ENERGY AS A KEY FACTOR IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, and as an opportunity to PROMOTE THE EMERGENCE OF A NEW PRODUCTIVE MODEL.

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CASE STUDY 2

CITY ENERGY PLANS (SEAPs)

The analysis of the local planning policies reveals a shift from technology-centred approaches and a specific focus on training in technical issues related to the sources and uses of energy, to a more comprehensive strategy.

Over time, local energy planning has been increasingly mature for two key reasons:

• The growing importance of the measures against climate change, which with the Pacto de los Alcaldes (Covenant of Mayors) also assume a local dimension that complements the actions being implemented at higher government levels.

• The importance of involving more local government areas, especially concerning transport and the management of garbage, waste water management and parks as carbon sinks.

The SEAPs assumes the transversality of energy, the fact that energy management is of relevance for all local policies and, within the jurisdictional limits of the council, tries to get all levels of local management involved in the matter.

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