

Thank you, Mr Chairman.

First of all, I would like to thank both the Secretariat and the Indonesian and Australian delegations for organising this meeting, which once again allows us to take a step forward in the implementation of innovation policies for energy transition and the deployment of accessible clean energy.

A near future of clean energy by 2030 will only be possible if we all join forces and synchronise our policies and frameworks for innovation and development.

In recent years, Spain has embarked on an intensive environmental transition agenda, which has been seen as an opportunity to modernise the economy, create long-term sustainable jobs, strengthen competitiveness and reduce external energy dependence, which has emerged in recent years as a key vulnerability factor. Spain is particularly well positioned in terms of natural resources, as well as human, technological and industrial capacity, to manage this transformation.

The latest update of the NECP (2023-2030) envisages a more ambitious energy transition in the country, with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in line

with the new proposals stemming from the Goal 55 and REPowerEU packages and the 2030 targets agreed at COP28 (tripling national renewable energy capacity by 2030 and achieving net zero emissions by 2050). The target scenario of the Spanish NECP (2023-2030) will make it possible to achieve

- 32% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels
- 48% share of renewable energy in final energy consumption
- 44% improvement in energy efficiency in the final energy sector
- 81% renewables in electricity generation
- Have 19 GW of self-consumption and 22 GW of storage
- Reduce external energy dependence from 73% in 2019 to 51% in 2030
- 43% reduction in emissions from diffuse sectors and 70% from emissions trading sectors compared to 2005

With regard to the importance of public-private cooperation, I would like to highlight that Spain has continued to implement the Strategic Projects for Economic Recovery and Transformation, PERTEs, with a strong focus on technological innovation. In particular:

- the PERTE-ERHA for Renewable Energy, Hydrogen and Storage (which mobilises an investment of around 16.3 billion euros to maximise economic, industrial, labour, innovation and participation opportunities for citizens and SMEs) includes specific aid programmes to promote innovation in these sectors and contributes to accelerating the energy transition projected in the NECP /PNIEC.

- The Industrial Decarbonisation PERTE, which foresees a total investment of 11.6 billion euros, with a public sector contribution of 3.1 billion euros.

- PERTE of the Electric and Connected Vehicle (PERTE VEC), which foresees a public sector contribution of 4,300 M€ and a private investment of 19,700 M€.

With regard to Spain's achievements in Mission Innovation, we would like to highlight the following for each of the missions in which we participate

UTM

- Two Spanish cities (Valencia and Vitoria-Gasteiz) are part of the first UTM cohort. These cities are also part of the European Cities Mission and the Spanish National Platform (citiES 2030). This platform is promoting the participation of some of the other 15 cities that are members of the platform.

- Since the last UTM meeting, the 7 Spanish Mission cities have submitted their Climate City Contract to the European Commission and have already received the Mission label, which recognises their work towards climate neutrality and would allow them to access public and private capital to implement their Climate Action Plans.

- citiES 2030 is working closely with RED INNPULSO to bring other cities and stakeholders into the UTM.

- citiES 2030 is integrating adaptation initiatives into the CCC, finding synergies between both missions and increasing the impact of their climate change strategies.

- The Spanish mission cities are developing a joint pilot project on urban regeneration to demonstrate new strategies and tools to accelerate the climate change transition with a systemic perspective in this field.

- The seven mission cities are now working on the implementation and iteration of their CCCs, while the other 10 mission-minded cities are developing their first CCCs with the support of the platform. A three-

day event will be held in Santander on 15-17 July to bring together more than 200 people from the Spanish ecosystem working on the implementation of the Mission: city officials, people from universities and research centres, private companies and civil society organisations.

## GPFM

Spain's participation in the mission has taken the form of 23 projects, of which 11 are European projects funded by the European Commission and 12 are funded exclusively by national resources. The collection of projects was made possible thanks to the participation of the Spanish Technology and Innovation Platforms (STIPs). These platforms are non-legal entities that bring together companies, universities, research centres and Spanish government agencies to promote technological development in a specific field.

The participation of the platforms allows a capillarity in the collection of information and the updating of the state of progress of the projects. At present, the Platforms compile the progress of the projects in the standardised Mission Fact Sheets.

On the other hand, the platforms use the information from the projects of other countries participating in the

mission to establish technological benchmarks in specific aspects, such as the integration of energy storage technologies in flexibility markets.

The 23 Spanish projects cover 41 of the 50 innovation priorities, with particular interest in demand side and EV flexibility, standards for interoperability, energy storage integration, system stability and flexible operation, and integrated solutions, among others.

## CHM

- During the European Hydrogen Energy Conference EHEC 2024 in Bilbao (Spain), a workshop was organised on Mission Innovation and the role of the Spanish Hydrogen Technology Platform PTEH2 in supporting the Clean Hydrogen Mission. This workshop focused on the participation of representatives from Latin America (Uruguay, Chile, Costa Rica, ...) and Africa (South Africa). A copy of the two presentations is attached

- We participated in the workshop organised by the Clean Hydrogen Mission to discuss the goals of this mission (Goal Workshop, 3 May 2024). We were about 20 people in a brainstorming session. Opinions were expressed on the appropriateness and practicality of the 2 \$/kg target in 2030, or on the interest in establishing a stronger link with a trough target. The session as such was not conclusive, and we worked on giving our views on a number of issues

in order to be able to comment more fully at the Bali meeting.

Some of the comments we made were: the competitiveness of technology should not only be measured by a concept of cost, or even that is not the best way to measure its maturity, but there are other aspects such as performance, safety, lifetime, that are equally relevant. Regarding the valleys, we commented that they are a powerful tool to achieve a goal (because they provide scale and take advantage of the transversality of hydrogen), but they are not the goal or the objective in themselves.

In line with Spain's objectives in the Clean Hydrogen Mission to promote cooperation with regions such as Latin America or North Africa, Spain has carried out two initiatives:

- We have moderated a workshop promoted by the World Economic Forum, as representatives of the Spanish Hydrogen Technology Platform, also referring to our participation in the Clean Hydrogen Mission (26 April 2024). Attached is an email that summarises the main "takeaways", as well as the presentation that was made to conclude the round table discussions.
- ICEX organised a workshop on hydrogen with Uruguay, in hybrid format (25 April 2024), in which we participated (participant). The aim of the workshop was to share experiences and establish a framework for cooperation between Spain and Uruguay in the

specific field of hydrogen. An informative email is attached.

Among the short-term actions, it is worth mentioning the interest and willingness to establish a framework of cooperation with UNIDO, precisely in these two regions of interest. Latin America and North Africa.