

Pamplona Solar Ordinance

Summary

The Pamplona Solar Ordinance entered into force in 2004. The purpose of this ordinance is to regulate the incorporation solar thermal energy for the production of hot tap water and indoor swimming pool water heating, in new and existing buildings subject to major renovations, within the Pamplona city. The promoter is the Pamplona City Council. The main objective is to diminish the CO2 emissions and therefore, improve the living quality of Pamplona's citizens.



Ordinance Facts

Ordinance title	Ordenanza sobre la captación y el aprovechamiento de la energía solar térmica en edificios.
Type of ordinance	solar thermal ordinance
Starting date	The ordinance entered into force in May 2004.
Duration	Closed. It was operating for just one year.
Geographical area	City of Pamplona.
No. of inhabitants	195,000
Scope	New and existing buildings subject to major renovations; residential buildings >15 dwellings; health-care, sports, educational, commercial and industrial use and, generally, any activity involving large consumption of hot water; new indoor swimming pools (volume>100 m ³); all outdoor swimming pools; in case of commercial use, only when commerce is the main building use.
Technology priorities	Mainly a solar thermal regulation.
Size of the solar heating system required	Mandatory solar fraction of 60% at 50 °C
Alternative measures	The mandatory solar fraction can be lower if the hot water demand is covered by other RES.
Executing authority	The Pamplona Energy Agency.
Execution mechanism	A network of involved actors (municipal departments for urban planning, economy, works and infrastructure) participated in the ordinance elaboration process, also forming a steering committee.

Development and Implementation

Background	The Pamplona Ordinance was born from a local initiative. As many other municipal solar ordinances, it was intended to replicate the Barcelona STO's experience. An important background document was the Pamplona Energy Plan.
Objectives	Technical and innovation development, decrease of expenses on fossil fuels, avoidance of CO2 emissions, jobs creation and improvement on living quality.

Process	The ordinance is not applicable anymore. It was in force for only one year until the builders association applied to the High Court to modify it. Modifications claimed were: voluntary solar thermal , systems subsidized by the local government and to lower solar fraction from 60% to 50%.
Timing	The solar ordinance was in force for only one year.
Quality schemes product	yes
Quality schemes installation	yes
Quality schemes other	no
Flanking measures	Involvement of actors, awareness campaigns, lectures, press releases, demonstration projects, training courses.
Supervision	Project check in the design phase Check by a certified installer Random inspections by the Municipality
Sanctioning fees	The fees follow “Law 21/1992, de Industria”, for administrative infringements.
Costs for implementing	The cost has not been estimated. The ordinance elaboration process lasted two years.

Monitoring and Results

Monitoring	The number of processed projects was monitored.
Quantitative results	5000 m2 of collectors are expected to be installed by 2010; so far, 2000 m2 of collectors were installed.
Costs borne by the enduser	0.53-0.68% increase per m2 built.
Effects on other sectors	No effects.
Communication	No information available.
Future outlook	

Lessons Learned

Barriers faced and overcome	Currently, the ordinance is not in force. A resolution from the High Court is expected.
Success factors	Barriers were not overcome, because the ordinance was stopped.
Potential for improvement	No success factors can be defined.
Recommendations	A general agreement on the ordinance is needed. The ordinance was developed within the sustainable development department instead of within the urban planning department.

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The ProSTO project is supported by:

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