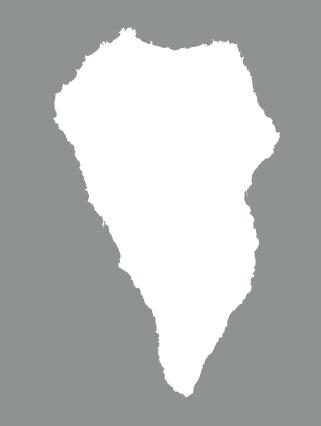
La Palma

Canary Islands, Spain



La Palma in a nutshell

A volcanic island in the Atlantic Ocean



The highest point is 2,426 m Declared biosphere reserve by Unesco in 2002

Visited by tourists throughout the year



Permanent population: 82,000

Tourist arrivals/month: 20,000-30,000

Connected by plane to mainland Spain & Europe



And by boat to other Canary Islands:

- 4 h to Tenerife by ferry (133 km)
- 3 h to Madrid by plane (~1800 km)

Tourism and agriculture sustain the local economy



Primarily banana production although avocado cultivation is emerging

Stakeholder mapping

Civil society

49 organisations

La Palma Renovable Som Energia local group (energy co-operative)

Platform for a new energy model (Px1NME)

Rural development association
Citizens associations

Citizer etc.

Public sector

14 City Councils of the island

Island Government (Cabildo)

Reserve of the biosphere of La Palma

Association for promotion and economic development of La Palma (SODEPAL)

Business sector

32 associations

La Palma Business Federation (FAEP and FEDEPALMA)

Tourism Associations

Agricultural Associations

Small businesses on the island

etc.

Academia

organisatior

Telescopes on the island

School association

Highschool Eusebio Bareto Lorenzo

Energy System Description

Final Energy Consumption in 2018 [MWh]		CO ₂ [tonne]	
Electricity		278,699	171,524
Heating		34,774	9,279
Transport to & from		401,932	103,297
Transport on Island		444,056	114,872
Industry		73,443	19,609
	TOTAL:	1,232,904	417,197

Electricity

Non-interconnected.

The total installed capacity is 118MW, of which only 10% is renewable.

Most of the consumed electricity is generated by 10 diesel engines and a gas turbine.

Heating

Mild temperatures all year long limit heating consumption.

The primary source for heating is butane.

Transport on the island

Due to the geographical features of the island, residents largely rely on car transport to move around.

Passenger cars fuelled by diesel and gasoline dominate road transport.

Transport to and from the island

The number of passengers passing through the airport has increased by 75% since 2008.

There are regular flights to Madrid, Gran Canaria and Tenerife and to several European capitals like London, Berlin, Amsterdam, Brussels, etc.



Vision

La Palma is a 100% renewable island thanks to a combination of clean technologies, energy storage and auto-consumption. Energy efficiency, demand reduction and sustainable mobility are the core of the energy transition.

Transition timeline

November 2015

Route for energy sovereignty starts led by the citizens **Platform for a New Energy Model** (Px1NME)

April 2017

All the 14 municipalities and the Island Government sign the 'Manifiesto del Electrón', a document establishing a clear vision for the island and the main pillars to achieve it.

Political consensus is achieved between all the political parties to establish an **Island Plan for a new Energy Culture** (PINCE). This document outlines specific actions that need to be taken to achieve the Island's vision.

September 2018

The Island's government financially supports 'La Palma Renovable', an organisation employing 2 people who work full time on the clean energy transition of the island.

July 2019

La Palma agrees with **ClimateView** to create its own online platform to visualise the origin of CO₂ emissions and the measures in place to reduce them.

August 2019

More than 100 organisations from La Palma sign the Clean Energy for EU Islands Pledge, showing their awareness of the need for decarbonisation of the island.



Regular citizens' meetings take place twice per month to update and move forward the ideas and projects.