



**UNIVERSITÉ  
DE GENÈVE**

**CENTRE UNIVERSITAIRE D'ÉTUDE  
DES PROBLÈMES DE L'ÉNERGIE**

Uni-Battelle, Bâtiment A, Route de Drize 7 | CH-1227 Carouge  
Tél. 022 379 06 61 | Fax 022 379 06 39

**CYCLE DE FORMATION ÉNERGIE – ENVIRONNEMENT  
CONFÉRENCE – DÉBAT**

**Energy Intensity in the European Union:  
The Spanish Case - Comparison with the European Union**

**María Mendiluce**

Universidad Pontificia de Comillas, Madrid

**Jeudi 5 avril 2007 à 17h.15**

**Auditoire D 185 - Bâtiment D – Uni Battelle**

7, route de Drize

1227 Carouge

*PROGRAMME DES PROCHAINES CONFÉRENCES :*

**Jeudi 19 avril 2007 à 17h15**

Orateur à confirmer

**Jeudi 3 mai 2007 à 17h15**

*The opening of the electricity market and the reorganisation of the electrical industry in Italy, P. Ranci, Università Cattolica (Milan) et Ecole de régulation (Florence)*

**Jeudi 24 mai 2007 à 17h15**

*Urbanisation et développement durable dans les villes du Sud, J.-C. Bolay, EPFL*

**Jeudi 7 juin 2007 à 17h15**

*Ethique dans l'économie et les affaires: enjeux et défis, P. H. Dembinski, Université de Fribourg*

**\* The Conference will be given in English \***

### **The Speaker**

*María Mendiluce obtained her Economics degree at the Navarra University in 1996. She began her professional career in the International Energy Agency where she was in charge of several statistics publications on oil, gas, energy balances and energy policies of OECD countries. In 2000 she joined Iberdrola, the second largest Spanish electricity company, where she worked on the company's renewable energy strategy and was an advisor on environmental and strategic issues as part of the CEO staff. In summer 2005 she started her thesis on energy intensity in Spain, at the Comillas University, directed by Professor Ignacio Perez Arriaga. Since last fall she is working as an advisor on sustainable development issues in the Economic Bureau of the President of the Spanish Government, where she is working mainly in water reforms, emission trading, green taxes, sustainable development strategies, etc.*

### **The Conference**

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Spain have increased by 50% since 1990, whereas the Kyoto Protocol objective was a 15% growth. In this conference we will analyze this deviation, based on the study of energy and CO<sub>2</sub> intensity of the Spanish economy. By comparing with the EU-15 indicators, it is possible to explain the impact of fast economic growth, which can serve as an example of what could happen in other countries with similar circumstances and is a useful tool for environmental and energy policies.

Indeed, the analysis of the relation between energy consumption, emissions and economic growth can be an important approach to future objectives of emissions reduction in the post-Kyoto context, based on equity and fairness principles, which will take into account the different degrees of dematerialization of the economies and its link to their productive structures and energy resources.