

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES

In the arbitration proceeding between

**RWE INNOGY GMBH
AND
RWE INNOGY AERSA S.A.U.**

Claimants

and

KINGDOM OF SPAIN

Respondent

ICSID Case No. ARB/14/34

AWARD

Members of the Tribunal

Ms. Anna Joubin-Bret, Arbitrator
Mr. Judd L. Kessler, Arbitrator
Mr. Samuel Wordsworth QC, President

Secretary of the Tribunal

Ms. Mercedes Cordido-Freytes de Kurowski

Date of dispatch to the Parties: 18 December 2020

REPRESENTATION OF THE PARTIES

*Representing RWE Innogy GmbH and
RWE Innogy Aersa S.A.U.:*

Ms. Marie Stoyanov
Mr. Antonio Vázquez-Guillén
Ms. Virginia Allan
Mr. David Ingle
Mr. Pablo Torres
Ms. Patricia Rodríguez
Allen & Overy LLP
Serrano 73
28006 Madrid
Spain

and

Mr. Jeffrey Sullivan
Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP
Temple Avenue
London, EC4Y 0HB
United Kingdom

Representing Kingdom of Spain:

Mr. José Manuel Gutiérrez Delgado
Ms. Gabriela Cerdeiras Megías
Mr. Pablo Elena Abad
Mr. Antolín Fernández Antuña
Ms. Patricia Froehlingsdorf Nicolas
Ms. María del Socorro Garrido Moreno
Mr. Rafael Gil Nievas
Ms. Lourdes Martínez de Victoria Gómez
Ms. Elena Oñoro Sainz
Ms. Amaia Rivas Kortazar
Mr. Mariano Rojo Pérez
Mr. Diego Santacruz Descartín
Mr. Javier Torres Gella
Mr. Alberto Torró Molés
Abogacía General del Estado
Depto. Arbitrajes Internacionales
c/Marqués de la Ensenada, 14-16
2ª. Planta
28004 Madrid
Spain

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TABLE OF DEFINED TERMS

Arbitration Rules	ICSID Rules of Procedure for Arbitration Proceedings 2006
C-[#]	The Claimants' Exhibit
Cl. Comments	The Claimants' Comments on the Experts' Joint Report, dated 1 May 2020
Cl. Mem.	The Claimants' Memorial on the Merits, dated 26 February 2016
Cl. PHB	The Claimants' Post Hearing Brief, dated 28 July 2017, as revised on 7 August 2017
Cl. Rej.	The Claimants' Rejoinder on Jurisdiction, dated 2 March 2017
Cl. Reply	The Claimants' Reply on the Merits and Counter-Memorial on Jurisdiction, dated 11 November 2016
Cl. Response	The Claimants' Responsive Submission on the Experts' Joint Report, dated 19 May 2020
CL-[#]	The Claimants' Legal Authority
Cl. Skeleton	The Claimants' Skeleton of the Case, dated 24 April 2017
CNMC	The National Commission on Markets and Competition (<i>Comisión Nacional de los Mercados y la Competencia</i>)
Decision	The Tribunal's Decision on Jurisdiction, Liability, and Certain Issues of Quantum, dated 30 December 2019
ECT	Energy Charter Treaty, adopted in Lisbon on 17 December 1994
Experts	Compass Lexecon and BDO together.
Experts' Joint Report	The Experts' Joint Report in Response to the Tribunal's Decision on Jurisdiction, Liability and Certain Issues of Quantum by

	Pablo T. Spiller and Antón García of Compass Lexecon and Gervase MacGregor, Eduardo Pérez Ruiz, David Mitchell and Francisco Javier Espel Sesé of BDO, dated 16 April 2020
Hearing	Hearing on the merits and jurisdiction held in Paris, France on 15 – 19 May 2017
ICSID Convention	Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States, dated 18 March 1965
ICSID or the Centre	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
R-[#]	The Respondent’s Exhibit
RE	Spain’s Renewable Energy power generation sector
Resp. C-Mem.	The Respondent’s Counter-Memorial on the Merits and Memorial on Jurisdiction, dated 20 May 2016
Resp. Observations	The Respondent’s Observations on the Experts’ Joint Report, dated 1 May 2020
Resp. PHB	The Respondent’s Post Hearing Brief, dated 14 July 2017
Resp. Rej.	The Respondent’s Rejoinder on the Merits and Reply on Jurisdiction, dated 19 January 2017
Resp. Response	The Respondent’s Responsive Observations on the Experts’ Joint Report, dated 19 May 2020
Resp. Skeleton	The Respondent’s Skeleton of the Case, dated 5 May 2017
RL-[#]	The Respondent’s Legal Authority
RfA	The Claimants’ Request for Arbitration, dated 16 December 2014
Tr. Day [#] [Speaker(s)] [page:line]	Transcript of the Hearing

Tribunal	Arbitral Tribunal constituted on 4 November 2015
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I. INTRODUCTION AND PARTIES

1. This case concerns a dispute submitted to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (“**ICSID**” or the “**Centre**”) on the basis of the Energy Charter Treaty which entered into force on 16 April 1998 for Germany and the Kingdom of Spain (the “**ECT** or “**Treaty**”) and the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, which entered into force on 14 October 1966 (the “**ICSID Convention**”).
2. The claimants are RWE Innogy GmbH (“**RWE**”), a company incorporated under the laws of Germany, and RWE Innogy Aersa S.A.U. (“**RWE Innogy Aersa**”), a company incorporated under the laws of the Kingdom of Spain (together, the “**Claimants**”). The respondent is the Kingdom of Spain (“**Spain**” or the “**Respondent**”).
3. The Claimants and the Respondent are collectively referred to as the “**Parties.**” The Parties’ representatives and their addresses are listed above on page (i).
4. This dispute relates to measures implemented by the government of Spain modifying the regulatory and economic regime of renewable energy projects.
5. The Tribunal refers to section IV of its Decision on Jurisdiction, Liability, and Certain Issues of Quantum, dated 30 December 2019 (the “**Decision**”), for the legal and factual background of the case.

II. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

6. On 30 December 2019, the Tribunal issued its Decision on Jurisdiction, Liability and Certain Issues of Quantum (the “**Decision**”). The Decision is attached to this Award, and constitutes an integral part of it.
7. In the Decision, the Tribunal ruled:

“For the reasons set out above, the Tribunal decides as follows:

(1) That it lacks jurisdiction to hear the claims of breach of Article 10(1) ECT with respect to the two Taxation Measures introduced by Law 15/2012 of 27 December 2017, but that the jurisdictional objections of the Respondent are otherwise rejected.

(2) That the Respondent has breached Article 10(1) ECT (i) to the extent that it has procured repayment by the Claimants of sums previously paid by the Respondent under the regime in place prior to adoption of the Disputed Measures, and (ii) the disproportionate nature of the new measures that it has adopted, with specific respect to Urano, Grisel II, Bancal I and II, Siglos I and II, and Cepeda.

(3) All other claims and requests of the Parties are dismissed.

*(4) The Parties are directed to attempt to reach an agreement on the amount of compensation to be paid by the Respondent to the Claimants in respect of its breaches of its obligations as identified in paragraph (2), in accordance with the Tribunal's findings. In a first phase, the Parties are invited to agree by **January 23, 2020** on a reasonable schedule within which to attempt to reach agreement. If the Parties are unable to agree on such a schedule, such will be fixed by the Tribunal through further directions.*

(5) Insofar as the Parties fail to reach an agreement in accordance with (4) above, the Tribunal will, following consultation with the Parties, fix a calendar for further submissions of the Parties on the damages due to the Claimants.

(6) The decision on the final determination of the damages due is thus reserved and will be fixed in the Award, along with the Tribunal's decisions as to interest, tax and costs.”¹

8. The Tribunal refers to section II of the Decision for the prior procedural history.
9. On 6 February 2020, pursuant to sub-paragraph 748(4) of the Decision, and following the Tribunal's granting of a two-week extension, the Parties communicated to the Tribunal their agreement on the schedule within which to attempt to reach agreement on the amount of compensation. The Parties proposed to do so in the form of a joint expert report, and included a proposed schedule for the preparation and submission of the experts' joint report.

¹ Decision on Jurisdiction, Liability and Certain Issues of Quantum, 30 December 2019 (the “**Decision**”), ¶ 748.

10. The Parties disagreed on the modality of the Parties' eventual submissions (if any) on matters directly relating to the experts' joint report. On 6 February 2020, the Claimants expressed their view that the submissions should be simultaneous, whereas the Respondent submitted in its communication of 13 February 2020, that they should be filed sequentially.
11. On 15 February 2020, the Tribunal informed the Parties that the above indicated submissions, if any, should be simultaneous, with the possibility for the Parties to request leave from the Tribunal for a responsive (simultaneous) round, if necessary.
12. On 17 April 2020, the Parties supplied to the Tribunal the *Experts' Joint Report in Response to the Tribunal's Decision on Jurisdiction, Liability and Certain Issues of Quantum*, dated 16 April 2020 (the "**Experts' Joint Report**").
13. On 1 May 2020, the Claimants filed Comments on the Experts' Joint Report ("**Cl. Comments**"), together with Legal Authorities CL-194 to CL-206.
14. On the same date, the Respondent filed Observations on the Experts' Joint Report ("**Resp. Observations**"), together with Legal Authorities RL-0101 and RL-0102.
15. On 19 May 2020, the Claimants filed their Responsive Submissions on the Experts' Joint Report ("**Cl. Response**"), together with Exhibit C-0347 and Legal Authorities CL-0207 and CL-0208.
16. On the same date, the Respondent filed its Responsive Observations on the Experts' Joint Report ("**Resp. Response**").
17. On 20 May 2020, the Respondent filed a "conditional" request in the event that the Tribunal follows the "alternative legal interpretation" as suggested by the Respondent, in which case the Respondent requests to be afforded opportunity to verify the Claimants' new evidence and to submit brief observations on the figures submitted by the Claimants in their submission of 19 May 2020.
18. Also on 20 May 2020, (i) the Tribunal took note of the Respondent's request of the same date, noting that it would consider it whilst studying the Parties' responses; (ii) the

Claimants filed observations on the Respondent's request of 20 May 2020; and (iii) the Tribunal acknowledged receipt and took note of the Claimants' communication of 20 May 2020 in response to the Respondent's communication of the same date, and noted that the Tribunal would consider the Parties' respective communications of 20 May 2020, as appropriate, whilst studying the Parties' responses.

19. On 16 November 2020, the Tribunal declared the proceeding closed in accordance with ICSID Arbitration Rule 38(1).

III. THE REMAINING ISSUES ON QUANTUM

20. The Tribunal refers to paragraphs 685 and 729-747 of the Decision. As noted there, the Tribunal has found a breach of Article 10(1) ECT so far as concerns –
 - i. the procurement of repayment of any sums already paid to the Claimants in the period between the adoption of RDL 9/2013 and Order IET 1025/2014;
 - ii. disproportionality with respect to certain of the Claimants' plants, i.e. the wind plants Urano, Grisel II, Bancal I and II, Siglos I and II, and the hydro plant Cepeda.
21. As to breach (i), the Tribunal found at paragraph 731 of the Decision that: “the Claimants say that EUR 19.4 million had to be repaid, which has not been challenged. All that is required is verification and precise quantification of amounts paid.”
22. As to breach (ii), the Tribunal found at paragraphs 732-746 of the Decision that it is compensation with respect to the breach concerning the disproportionate impacts to Urano, Grisel II, Bancal I and II, Siglos I and II, and Cepeda that the Tribunal must assess, using as a base Table 10 to the second report of Compass Lexecon and the spreadsheet that underlies it.
23. Consistent with the Decision and the Tribunal's directions, the Tribunal now has the benefit of the Experts' Joint Report and also the Parties' submissions as summarised below.

A. THE PARTIES' POSITIONS

(1) The Claimants' Position

24. The Claimants refer to the two heads of damages addressed in the Experts' Joint Report: (i) the "**Claw-back**", which they define as the procurement of repayment of any sums already paid to the Claimants in the period between the adoption of RDL 9/2013 and Order IET 1025/2014 (the "**Interim Period**"); and (ii) the reduction of the remuneration of the Claimants' installations below the threshold of an appropriate return. In doing so, they also address the alternatives set out in the Experts' Joint Report to quantify both head of damages.
- a. *The Claw-back*
25. The Claimants recall that RDL 9/2013 repealed and replaced RD 661/2007, introducing a new "cap" – the "permissible return" – that an installation could receive during the plant's "regulatory lifetime", with the payments later defined in Order IET 1025/2014 (also referred to as the "**June 2014 Ministerial Order**"), which applied retroactively to July 2013.²
26. According to the Claimants, the Claw-back, or retroactive application of the Order IET 1025/2014, implied that the plants were required "to return the difference between the payments actually received from July 2013 and the payments that they would have received under the June 2014 Ministerial Order."³
27. As regards the Claw-back, the Claimants further submit, first, that the Claw-back is a violation of the ECT, as has been found not only by this Tribunal, but also by the *RREEF*, *BayWa*, *Watkins*, *PV Investors* and *Hydro Energy* tribunals when considering the same Disputed Measures.⁴
28. Secondly, the Claimants assert that the Claw-back repayment obligation was imposed on 21 of the Claimants' 24 installations, and was not limited to the Claimants' 10 plants

² Cl. Comments, ¶ 13.

³ Cl. Comments, ¶ 16.

⁴ Cl. Comments, ¶¶15-17 (foot notes omitted).

considered by the Tribunal in its Decision. According to the Claimants, the information concerning the 10 plants had been provided by Compass Lexecon in their First Report, as an example of the plants that had both suffered the Claw-back and had to make a cash payment to the CNMC.⁵

29. Thirdly, the Claimants further argue that the damages caused by the Claw-back are not limited by the EUR 19.4 million figure, provided by Compass Lexecon only for illustrative purposes. That figure did not purport to quantify the full impact of the Claw-back, which were quantified in the Experts' Joint Report.⁶
30. The Claimants note the disagreement between the Experts on the quantification of the impact of the Claw-back:
31. For Compass Lexecon: (i) the Decision requires the quantification of damages with respect to all of the Claimants' installations that had to repay amounts already received pursuant to the Claw-back; (ii) the Claw-back applied to 21 of the Claimants' 24 plants; (iii) those commissioned before 2004 (i.e., the Claimants' 10 plants) had to make the repayment by cash transfer to CNMC, whereas those commissioned after 2004 (i.e., the remaining 11) had to make the repayment by way of set off against the future revenues and paid in monthly installments; (iv) "both forms of repayment are equivalent: they are amounts received which had to be returned"; and (v) in line with the Tribunal's Decision that "*the Claimants are entitled to return of all sums repaid*", the Claimants' 21 plants should be considered in the quantification of damages.⁷
32. For BDO: (i) only the Claimants' 10 plants, not receiving a Special Payment under the New Regime, should be considered. They were not paid the outstanding payments they were entitled to receive for the electricity they had already sold during the Interim Period. Given that Spain did not pay them, that money never had to be repaid, these sums should be excluded from the quantification of damages;⁸ (ii) other plants have faced Claw-back,

⁵ Cl. Comments, ¶¶ 6, 16, 22.

⁶ Cl. Comments, ¶¶ 18-24.

⁷ Cl. Comments, ¶¶ 25-31 (footnotes omitted).

⁸ Cl. Comments, ¶¶ 25, 32.

but since they are receiving a Special Payment, that will allow them to obtain a reasonable pre-tax return; and (iii) as a result, BDO only considered the Claimants' 10 plants in their analysis of damages.⁹

33. To refute BDO's position, the Claimants submit that: (i) since the Experts agree that the Claw-back applied to 21 of Claimants' plants and not only to 10 of them, damages should be quantified for the 21 plants;¹⁰ (ii) the Decision required the quantification regarding the "*the procurement of repayment of any sums already paid to the Claimants in the period between the adoption of RDL 9/2013 and Order IET 10[4]5/2014*",¹¹ and did indicate that Claw-back damages should be limited to the 10 plants;¹² (iii) reference in the Decision to the repayment made by the 10 plants and the related EUR 19.4 million, originated from what Claimants claim was an "illustrative example" given by Compass Lexecon in its Second Report, and does not quantify the Claw-back damages;¹³ and (iv) BDO's argument that the 11 plants are still receiving Special Payments and may obtain a reasonable pre-tax return, does not concern the first head of damages relating to the quantification of the Claw-back.¹⁴
34. As to the Respondent's argument that the Claw-back should be limited to the 10 plants because (i) it is "*res judicata*", and (ii) making a case about the 21 plants would be "*belated*", the Claimants contend that (i) it makes no sense to suggest that the verification and quantification required by the Decision is "*res judicata*" or "*belated*"; (ii) the total sums have been verified and quantified; (iii) Compass Lexecon has provided explanations as to the repayments made by the 21 plants; and (iv) the resulting damages have been quantified in the Experts' Joint Report.¹⁵

⁹ Cl. Comments, ¶ 32. Experts' Joint Report, ¶¶ 18-20.

¹⁰ Cl. Comments, ¶ 34.

¹¹ Decision, ¶ 729(i) (emphasis added by the Claimants).

¹² Cl. Comments, ¶ 35.

¹³ Cl. Comments, ¶ 36.

¹⁴ Cl. Comments, ¶ 37.

¹⁵ Cl. Response, ¶¶ 17-21.

35. The Claimants submit that Spain’s failure to pay sums owing to the Claimants does not relieve it of its obligation to pay damages pursuant to the Claw-back.¹⁶ This, is another area of disagreement between the Experts.¹⁷
36. The Claimants explain that the New Regime introduced a deferred payment system, according to which, the sums owing to the Claimants’ plants accrued during the Interim Period, were the subject of partial monthly payments determined by reference to the “*coeficiente de cobertura*” or “*coverage ratio*.”¹⁸
37. As a result, prior to June 2014, the Claimants only received a portion (60%) of the sum they were owed for the electricity that they produced and sold during the Interim Period. Once the 2014 Ministerial Order was approved, “instead of paying the remaining sum owed to the Claimants and requiring repayment of that amount, Spain simply cancelled the payment owed to the Claimants.”¹⁹
38. The Claimants refute the Respondent’s argument that “*repayment as such did not exist*” because there was no “*transfer of money [...] into the Spanish Treasury*”, and that damages should therefore be reduced to zero. The repayments concerned money taken from the Claimants and transferred to the Respondent. Payment was required from the plants, including the 10 plants, by way of negative invoices issued to each plant, that had to be settled by repayments made to the CNMC, a wholly-owned entity controlled by Spain. The Claimants assert that the total of such negative invoices amounted to EUR 31,564,458. The above-described set-off mechanism, according to the Claimants, is a form of payment and a direct appropriation of the Claimants’ revenues.²⁰
39. The Claimants submit to the Tribunal’s attention Compass Lexecon’s explanation in this regard: “[f]rom an economic viewpoint denying the Claimants’ Plants a collection right for the energy already produced and sold (on credit to the Government) is equivalent to

¹⁶ Cl. Comments, ¶¶ 41-53. Cl. Response, ¶ 24.

¹⁷ Cl. Comments, ¶ 41.

¹⁸ Cl. Comments, ¶¶ 42-43.

¹⁹ Cl. Comments, ¶¶ 45-49. Cl. Response, ¶ 23.

²⁰ Cl. Response, ¶¶ 9-16.

asking the Claimants' Plants to return payments received for the energy already produced and sold".²¹

b. Tax Treatment of Damages

40. The Claimants note that the Experts disagree on how a 'tax shield' that may result from an entity's net operating losses, asset impairments, and depreciations would affect the quantification of the Claimants' damages.²²
41. Compass Lexecon takes into account the Claimants' tax shield – the actual net operating losses, impairments, and depreciations as reported in the Claimants' 2013 annual account – to determine the damages due to the Claimants to put the Claimants in the position they would have been in but for the Respondent's breaches.²³
42. BDO, to the contrary, justifies not considering the real-world tax obligations of the Claimants that would apply in the "*but for*" because in its view (i) the net operating losses or asset impairments are not related to the project performance; and (ii) the tax shield is "*not consistent with investment cost used to calculate the IRRs*".²⁴
43. The Claimants submit that BDO's position is absurd and unsubstantiated because: (i) for the application of the tax shield in the real world, it does not require to be linked to the "*project performance*"; and (ii) the IRRs that inform the Tribunal's findings in its Decision are calculated on a pre-tax basis, and do not reflect the Claimants' fiscal obligations.²⁵

²¹ Cl. Comments, ¶ 51.

²² Cl. Comments, ¶ 55.

²³ Cl. Comments, ¶ 61.

²⁴ Cl. Comments, ¶¶ 63-64.

²⁵ Cl. Comments, ¶¶ 64-65.

c. *Additional Sensitivities to Damages. No Res Judicata*

44. The Claimants have included two sensitivities, which in their view “are the only means to achieve full reparation consistent with the Tribunal’s findings in the Decision.” They are contained in Appendix A to the Experts’ Joint Report.²⁶
45. First, the Claimants refer to the Tribunal’s choice of a 7.398% pre-tax rate of return as the benchmark to assess the proportionality of the Disputed Measures. This determination was on the basis that a 7% post-tax return – found relevant by the Tribunal after appreciating the evidence of record²⁷ - associated with the tariff regime in Spain for renewable energy and with the application of a margin of appreciation.²⁸
46. The Claimants point out that the Experts’ Joint Report shows the difference between the 7.398 pre-tax rate and the 7% post-tax return, and submit that the Tribunal should award damages applying a 7% post-tax return, even taking into account the margin of appreciation, which the Tribunal found should not be particularly wide.²⁹
47. This, submit the Claimants, would be in line with the findings by the *Hydro Energy*, *RREEF*, *NextEra* and *PV Investors* tribunals that Spain was required to ensure that investors would receive a reasonable rate of return.³⁰
48. Secondly, the Claimants also refer to the Tribunal’s choice of “*the discount rate of 7.61% advanced by the Claimants*”³¹, arguing that it should apply to the additional cash flows received by the Claimants’ plants to achieve a reasonable return, and submit that this is an inadvertent error and that the discount rate ought to be the WACC of 6.06%.³²
49. The Claimants refute the Respondent’s argument that the appropriate minimum return and the discount rate are *res judicata* and can only be subject to review until the rendering

²⁶ Cl. Comments, ¶ 8.

²⁷ Cl. Response, ¶ 3.

²⁸ Cl. Comments, ¶¶ 9, 67, 82.

²⁹ Cl. Comments, ¶¶ 9, 67-68, 76, 86.

³⁰ Cl. Comments, ¶¶ 70-75 (footnotes omitted).

³¹ Cl. Comments, ¶ 89, citing Decision, ¶ 744, in turn citing Cl. Mem., ¶ 568, and Compass Report, Table 11.

³² Cl. Comments, ¶¶ 89-94.

of the Award. This, on the following grounds: (i) the failure to make their submission on this matter might be considered as a waiver under ICSID Arbitration Rule 27, and as found by the *ad hoc* Committee in *Lemire*, it would be contrary to procedural economy and would encourage the parties to submit their objections later as an attack to an unfavourable award;³³ (ii) the Claimants contend that they only wish that the damages resulting from the disproportionate impact that the Disputed Measures had on certain of the Claimants' plants, as found by the Tribunal, be quantified correctly, and submit that they do not wish to relitigate the questions already decided by the Tribunal;³⁴ and (iii) the Claimants submit that "the Tribunal's finding on proportionality cannot be considered *res judicata* before the necessary assessment of damages has been carried out", and invoke the *RREEF* decision in support.³⁵

50. The Claimants request the Tribunal to award damages in the amount of EUR 60,531,860, on the basis of (i) Compass Lexecon's computation of damages; (ii) a 7% post-tax return; and (iii) a discount rate of 6.06%.³⁶

51. Alternatively, the Claimants also provide three other scenarios with Compass Lexecon's computation of damages in the event that the Tribunal elects to award damages applying other rates of return and discount:

a) Damages of EUR 58.55 million, applying a 7% post-tax return, and a 7.61% discount rate;

b) Damages of EUR 48.55 million, applying 7.398% pre-tax return, and a 6.06% discount rate; and

³³ Cl. Response, ¶ 5, citing *Joseph Charles Lemire Joseph Charles Lemire v. Republic of Ukraine*, ICSID Case No. ARB/06/18, Decision on Annulment, 8 July 2013, ¶ 203 ("*Lemire*") (CL-0207).

³⁴ Cl. Response, ¶ 7.

³⁵ Cl. Response, ¶ 8, citing *RREEF Infrastructure (G.P.) Limited and RREEF Pan-European Infrastructure Two Lux S.à r.l. v. Kingdom of Spain*, ICSID Case No. ARB/13/30, Decision on Responsibility and on the Principles of Quantum, 30 November 2018, ¶ 472 ("*RREEF*") (RL-0099).

³⁶ Cl. Comments, ¶¶ 95-96.

- c) Damages of EUR 47.19 million, applying a 7.398% pre-tax return, and a 7.61% discount rate.³⁷

(2) The Respondent's Position

a. *The Alternative Legal Interpretation of the Tribunal's Decision*

52. According to the Respondent “the issues addressed in the Tribunal’s Decision may have not been accurately interpreted by the Parties’ economic expert teams.” This, because they identify the term *repayment* with the “Claw-back” as the “first head of damages.”³⁸
53. In the event that the Tribunal has not considered those two terms as synonyms, the Experts’ Joint Report’s conclusions regarding the “first head of damages” should be adjusted, by providing to the Tribunal, at its request, with a table disaggregating the two heads of damages.³⁹
54. The Respondent submits that the earnings accrued during the Interim Period were deducted from the subsequent CNMC settlements, and that Claimants have provided no evidence, such as wire transfers or bank receipts, that “these settlements amounted to any effective repayment from the plants to the CNMC.”⁴⁰
55. Notwithstanding its view that the Claimants had the burden of proof, the Respondent in light of the Claimants’ insistence that there had been “*payments in cash*”, requested the CNMC to provide information regarding the settlements for the Claimants’ plants from June 2014 onwards. From a preliminary examination of the documents that the Respondent was able to obtain, the Respondent says in its Response “that indeed there may have been some repayments but it is not in a position to quantify them”, and suggests that the Tribunal directs the experts to analyze the relevant CNMC settlements, which the Respondent could provide.⁴¹

³⁷ Cl. Comments, ¶ 97.

³⁸ Resp. Observations, ¶ 12.

³⁹ Resp. Observations, ¶¶ 13-14, 28.

⁴⁰ Resp. Observations, ¶¶ 17-18. Resp. Response, ¶ 4.

⁴¹ Resp. Response, ¶¶ 5-7.

56. The Respondent further explains that the balance of the settlements was always positive, because there were certain deductions that applied, which could not exceed 50% of the payable amount.⁴²
57. According to the Respondent, if “the term *repayment* is to be understood as a transfer of money from the plants to the Kingdom of Spain, the first head of damages should be reduced to zero euros.”⁴³
- b. *Claw-back*
58. The Respondent notes the Experts’ disagreement as to the number of plants subject to Claw-back, with (i) BDO limiting the damages to the 10 plants which no longer receive subsidies, indicated by the Claimants and subject to the Tribunal’s Decision; and (ii) Compass Lexecon’s position that the compensation should include “*all of the plants subject to the Claw-back*”.⁴⁴
59. The Respondent further asserts that there is a disagreement as to the interpretation to be given to the Tribunal’s Decision, which is a legal issue.⁴⁵
60. The Respondent recalls that the Tribunal had rejected in its Decision the Claimants’ argument on the retroactivity of the Disputed Measures, with the exception of the 10 plants and the alleged repayment of EUR 19.4 million to which the Claimants’ had initially referred to, but that now claim such reference was only “illustrative”. This conclusion, argues the Respondent, is *res judicata* and should not be discussed.⁴⁶
61. The Respondent notes that the Claimants now argue that the damages should not be limited to the 10 plants, but to all of the Claimants’ plants which experienced a similar economic effect. Although they limit their calculations to 21 of them, excluding the three remaining plants which received additional income, and were thus compensated during

⁴² Resp. Observations, ¶ 19.

⁴³ Resp. Observations, ¶ 24.

⁴⁴ Resp. Observations, ¶ 30. Resp. Response, ¶ 10, citing Cl. Observations, ¶ 40.

⁴⁵ Resp. Observations, ¶ 31.

⁴⁶ Resp. Observations, ¶¶ 32-35, 39. Resp. Response, ¶¶ 12, 16.

the subsequent settlements.⁴⁷ This – argues the Respondent – is a further inconsistency, given that it would seem from the Claimants’ argument that “it is irrelevant whether the settlement of the amounts received was done by offsetting the amounts received against future revenues or by transferring them in cash to the CNMC.”⁴⁸

62. The Respondent argues that (i) the Tribunal, referring to the EUR 19.4 million alleged by the Claimants, only ordered the Experts the “*verification and precise quantification of the amounts paid*”; (ii) the Tribunal’s conclusion that the 10 plants were an exception to its general finding on retroactivity, does not extend to the rest of the plants and is *res judicata*; (iii) in any event, the Claimants’ new argument is belated; (iv) as BDO has explained, the rest of the plants are receiving “*special payments that will allow those plants to yield a reasonable pre-tax return*”⁴⁹; and (v) as a result, the compensation should be limited to the 10 plants to which the Tribunal referred to in its Decision.⁵⁰

c. Amounts Related to the Coverage Ratio

63. The Respondent recalls that pursuant to Third Transitory Provision of RDL 9/2013 (subsequently Act 24/2013), the payments made were “*payments on account*”, with the final amount to be paid to the plants to be adjusted in accordance with the new regime. Accordingly, from January to May 2014, the plants received a percentage of the tariffs resulting from the application by the CNMC of the “*coeficiente de cobertura*” – the Coverage Ratio.⁵¹
64. The Respondent explains that (i) to determine the “*precise quantification of the amount paid*”, BDO referred to the amount actually paid and subsequently deducted, whereas Compass Lexecon considered the amounts that, in their view, *should have been paid* to the Claimants⁵²; and (ii) that both Experts “agree that the amounts related to the Coverage

⁴⁷ Resp. Response, ¶ 13.

⁴⁸ Resp. Response, ¶¶ 13-14, citing Cl. Observations, ¶¶ 28-29.

⁴⁹ Experts’ Joint Report, ¶ 19.

⁵⁰ Resp. Observations, ¶¶ 39-41. Resp. Response, ¶¶ 15-20.

⁵¹ Resp. Observations, ¶¶ 43-44.

⁵² Resp. Observations, ¶ 45.

Ratio were never received by the Claimants and consequently were never paid back to the Respondent”.⁵³.

65. According to the Respondent, Compass Lexecon referred in its calculations to the amount that would be due from January 2014 to May 2014 “*in the absence of the Disputed Measures*”, when the Tribunal had in fact directed the Experts to quantify the amount *paid*.⁵⁴
66. The Respondent makes reference to the alleged deferral payment of sums pursuant to Article 19 of Law 24/2013, noting that (i) the Tribunal did not find such provision to be in breach of the Respondent’s obligations under the ECT, accordingly, the *coverage ratio* should be taken into account for the *actual* and *but for* scenarios; (ii) following the enactment of Law 24/2013, the monthly payments to the plants were made in accordance with the “*coverage ratio*”, subject to the existence of funds in the Electricity System; (iii) the plants were only entitled to payments under RDL 9/2013, as RD 661/2007 had been abrogated; (iv) the plants received on a provisional basis, “the tariffs which would have been due pursuant to Royal Decree 661/2007 and which were to be settled after the enactment of Ministerial Order 1045/2014.”⁵⁵
67. Finally, the Respondent submits that the amounts exceeding the *coverage ratio* in force at each of the monthly settlements were never paid, were not subject to repayment, and must not be considered by the Tribunal under the first head of damages.⁵⁶
68. As a result, the Respondent submits that the Claw-back amount should not exceed EUR 14.82 million.⁵⁷

⁵³ Resp. Observations, ¶ 46. Experts’ Joint Report, ¶ 31.

⁵⁴ Resp. Observations, ¶¶ 50, 53.

⁵⁵ Resp. Response, ¶¶ 25-30.

⁵⁶ Resp. Response, ¶ 34.

⁵⁷ Resp. Observations, ¶ 55. Joint Report, Table 3 (“Summary of Alternative Claw-back Amounts - In EUR million”). The Respondent notes that this would need the final amount to be paid, but it should be adjusted in accordance with the Experts’ Joint Report, ¶ 13 (“The Experts agree that whatever the amounts found that should have been paid to the Claimants’ Plants, either under the first head of damages or the second head of damages, these do not necessarily translate 100% into damages to the Claimants.”).

d. *Amounts Related to the Income Tax*

69. The Respondent also notes the Experts' disagreement on the inputs to calculate the income tax payable in the actual and *but-for* scenario: (i) the accumulated negative operating losses ("NOL") at the end of 2012; (ii) the 2013 amount of impairments; and (iii) the amount of depreciation.⁵⁸
70. The Respondent submits in such regard that (i) "the tax assessment must be consistent with the cash flows employed to calculate the returns of the Claimants' plant"⁵⁹; (ii) the above-indicated inputs "cannot be taken into account if they are not related to the project or are not consistent with the inputs employed to calculate the IRRs."⁶⁰

e. *Additional Sensitivities to Damages. Res Judicata*

71. The Respondent makes reference to the "*Additional Sensitivities to Damages*" included by Compass Lexecon, as Appendix A of the Experts' Joint Report, specifically: (i) a reasonable rate of return based on a post-tax 7% instead of the pre-tax 7.398% chosen by the Tribunal; and (ii) to discount damages to 20 June 2014 at the Plants' WACC of 6.06% instead of the cost of equity of 7.61%.⁶¹
72. The Respondent submits that the Tribunal already decided in its Decision the matters concerning (i) the reasonable rate of return, and (ii) the discount rate, that such findings are *res judicata*, and therefore cannot be revisited.⁶²
73. The Respondent, relying in *ConocoPhillips, Electrabel and RREEF*,⁶³ contends that (i) the Tribunal's conclusions in its Decision are *res-judicata*; (ii) they are to be incorporated in the Award; (iii) it is not possible for a tribunal to reconsider the

⁵⁸ Resp. Observations, ¶ 56. Experts' Joint Report, ¶¶ 36-37. Resp. Response, ¶ 35.

⁵⁹ Resp. Observations, ¶ 57. Experts' Joint Report, ¶ 48.

⁶⁰ Resp. Observations, ¶ 58.

⁶¹ Resp. Observations, ¶ 2.

⁶² Resp. Observations, ¶¶ 3-6.

⁶³ *ConocoPhillips Petrozuata B.V., ConocoPhillips Hamaca B.V. and ConocoPhillips Gulf of Paria B.V. v. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela*, ICSID Case No. ARB/07/30, Decision on Respondent Request for Reconsideration, 10 March 2014, ¶ 21 ("*ConocoPhillips*") (RL-0102); *Electrabel S.A. v. Hungary*, ICSID Case No. ARB 07/19, Decision on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law and Liability, 30 November 2012, ¶10.1 ("*Electrabel*") (RL-0002); and *RREEF*, ¶ 209 (RL-0099).

conclusions it reached in a previous decision; and (iv) those previous decisions can only be subject to review afterwards, within the limits of the post-award remedies under the ICSID Convention.⁶⁴

74. According to the Respondent, the Claimants are relying on an alleged tax shield, unrelated to the project performance, to avoid the tax burden. It is the Respondent's position that the benefit of such a tax shield "should be limited to those NOLs and asset impairments generated directly from the operating performance of the plants."⁶⁵
75. As to the reasonable rate of return, the Respondent recalls that the Tribunal found in its Decision that 7.398% was "*an appropriate minimum figure to protect against and excessive and disproportionate burden being placed on investors such as the Claimants with respect to the Respondent's need to address the Tariff Deficit.*"⁶⁶ Such decision, argues the Respondent, is *res judicata*, and the debate on this issue should not be re-open.⁶⁷
76. The Respondent contends that the Claimants' request for the Tribunal to rectify the 7.398% benchmark is procedurally inadmissible, their arguments inaccurate, and should be rejected, with the relevant costs allocated to the Claimants.⁶⁸
77. The Respondent argues that the Claimants' reliance on the approach followed by the *Nextera*⁶⁹ and *RREEF*⁷⁰ tribunals regarding the reasonable rate of return is misplaced. Although the Tribunal was aware of the findings of those tribunals when it issued its Decision, it nevertheless chose a different benchmark.⁷¹

⁶⁴ Resp. Observations, ¶¶ 7-8.

⁶⁵ Resp. Response, ¶ 39.

⁶⁶ Resp. Response, ¶ 41, citing the Tribunal's Decision, ¶ 599(d).

⁶⁷ Resp. Response, ¶ 44.

⁶⁸ Resp. Response, ¶¶ 45-46.

⁶⁹ *NextEra Energy Global Holdings B.V. and NextEra Energy Spain Holdings B.V. v. Kingdom of Spain*, ICSID Case No. ARB/14/11, Decision on Jurisdiction, Liability and Quantum Principles, 12 March 2019 (CL-0195).

⁷⁰ *RREEF* (CL-0134).

⁷¹ Resp. Response, ¶ 47.

78. Regarding the appropriateness or not of the return, and the margin of appreciation to be allowed to the Respondent in accordance with the Tribunal's Decision, the Respondent submits that the Claimants' reliance on the *RREEF* and *PV Investors*⁷² benchmarks is inapposite.⁷³
79. The Respondent criticizes the Claimants for (i) their attempt to have the Tribunal reconsider its finding of the pre-tax 7.398% as the reasonable rate of return; and (ii) providing new calculations on the assumption that the Tribunal had erred in its findings; and submits that there is no need for the Tribunal to reconsider its conscious and well-reasoned decision as to the benchmark to be applied.⁷⁴
80. The Respondent further contends that the Claimants' request to revisit the Tribunal's decision as to the 7.61% discount rate – originally advanced by the Claimants - to be applied “*with respect to cash flows that would have been received only in the future*”,⁷⁵ is procedurally inadmissible and wrong from an economic point of view.⁷⁶

B. THE TRIBUNAL'S ANALYSIS

(1) *Res judicata*

81. Given its potential importance to both the heads of compensation that have been ordered, the Tribunal considers first the Parties' contentions on the *res judicata* (or otherwise) effect of the Decision.
82. As noted above, it is the Respondent's position, referring to the decisions in *ConocoPhillips*, *Electrabel* and *RREEF*, that the principle of *res judicata* applies to the Decision with the result that it is not open to the Tribunal to seek to revisit matters that it has already decided.⁷⁷ The Claimants make three points in response.

⁷² The *PV Investors v. Kingdom of Spain*, PCA Case No. 2012-2014, Final Award, 28 February 2020.

⁷³ Resp. Response, ¶ 48.

⁷⁴ Resp. Response, ¶¶ 50-51.

⁷⁵ Tribunal's Decision, ¶ 744.

⁷⁶ Resp. Response, ¶¶ 52, 54-55.

⁷⁷ Cl. Comments, ¶ 7.

83. As an initial point, the Claimants contend by reference to *Lemire v. Ukraine* that they may be positively required to object to the terms and content of the Decision now so as to avoid a later conclusion – at an annulment stage – that they had made some form of waiver.⁷⁸ The Tribunal notes, however, that *Lemire* concerned a number of alleged procedural violations which, according to the annulment committee, could and should have been raised earlier than in the annulment proceedings so as to avoid a waiver pursuant to Rule 27 of the ICSID Arbitration Rules.⁷⁹ The current situation is in no way analogous. There is no suggestion that the Tribunal engaged in any procedural irregularities in its Decision and Rule 27 is not engaged. It was only in that context that the annulment committee in *Lemire* was concerned with procedural economy and found that, if there were no waiver, this “*would mean it was correct for Respondent to leave such procedural irregularity as future ammunition against a possible unfavourable award*”.⁸⁰
84. The Claimants also contend that there is an inescapable interaction between liability and quantum in the present case and that, relying on *RREEF v. Spain*, the assessment of damages must inform the finding on proportionality, such that the latter cannot be considered *res judicata* before the necessary damages assessment has been carried out.⁸¹ This is misconceived. The paragraph in *RREEF* relied upon concerns that tribunal’s conclusion that it would “*be in the position to determine whether the measures taken by the Respondent have adversely affected the Claimants’ legitimate expectation for a reasonable return only when it has evaluated the loss sustained by them, taking into account all the relevant elements*”.⁸² Thus the passage relied on turns on specific conclusions as to the existence of a legitimate expectation to a reasonable return that this Tribunal did not reach. This Tribunal does not understand the tribunal in *RREEF* as intending to reflect a general principle that an assessment of proportionality must await the detailed consideration of damages that forms part of a quantum phase. All will depend

⁷⁸ Cl. Response, ¶¶ 5-6.

⁷⁹ *Lemire*, ¶ 203.

⁸⁰ *Lemire*, ¶ 216; cf. Cl. Response, ¶ 6.

⁸¹ Cl. Response, ¶ 8, referring to *RREEF*, ¶ 472 (RL-0099).

⁸² *RREEF*, ¶ 472 (RL-0099).

on the individual case. In the current case, the Tribunal has already made its finding on disproportionality.

85. As to *res judicata* more specifically, the Claimants do not contend that cases that the Respondent relies on – *ConocoPhillips*, *Electrabel* and *RREEF* – were wrongly decided, but they do portray these as confined. According to the Claimants, these cases “*concern the possibility of revisiting a decision on jurisdiction or a finding as to the applicable law*” whereas, by contrast, the Claimants “*do not seek to challenge the Tribunal’s findings on these issues or relitigate a question already determined by the Tribunal*”.⁸³
86. While the finding on *res judicata* in *RREEF* may be seen as confined in the way the Claimants contend,⁸⁴ the Tribunal does not consider that either the analysis or the finding on *res judicata* in the *ConocoPhillips* case is confined to issues of jurisdiction or applicable law. The *ConocoPhillips* decision at issue concerned the *res judicata* status of a series of determinations made in a Decision on Jurisdiction and the Merits dated 3 September 2013, deciding a number of matters including as to the rejection and acceptance of various claims as to breach of treaty. All the determinations – without any distinction as to jurisdiction or liability – were found to be *res judicata*. Referring to the *Electrabel* case, the tribunal stated in a passage to which the Respondent now refers, and the Claimants also:

“Those decisions [seven determinations on jurisdiction and liability in the Decision of 3 September 2013 on Jurisdiction and the Merits] in accordance with practice are to be incorporated in the Award. It is established as a matter of principle and practice that such decisions that resolve points in dispute between the Parties have *res judicata* effect. ‘They are intended to be final and not to be revisited by the Parties or the Tribunal in any later phase of their arbitration proceedings.’”⁸⁵

87. The tribunal then went on to say why no different conclusion could be reached by reference to the Convention or the Arbitration Rules:

⁸³ Cl. Response, ¶ 7.

⁸⁴ *RREEF*, ¶ 209 (CL-0134).

⁸⁵ *ConocoPhillips*, ¶ 21 (RL-0102).

“Do the provisions of the Convention and Rules to which the Respondent referred make any difference to that position? The Tribunal does not think so, for two reasons. The first is that those provisions are about procedural matters. Article 44 of the ICSID Convention makes explicit the tribunal’s powers to address procedural issues not dealt with in the Convention or the Rules. And ICSID Arbitration Rule 38(2) has a much more limited function. Their essentially procedural character appears from the cases on which the Respondent relied. Those concerning Article 44 were about stay, allowing *amicus curiae* submissions and participation of counsel. Article 44, it is frequently said, is designed to enable gaps in the procedure to be filled. It cannot be seen as conferring a broad unexpressed power of substantive decision.

That gap filling character of the provision relates to the second reason for the Tribunal’s conclusion that those procedural provisions cannot be the source of a power to reconsider. The overall structure and the detailed provisions of the ICSID Convention were plainly designed to provide for review or actions in respect of decisions of a tribunal only once the Award was rendered. There is no gap to be filled by the power proposed here. Section 3 of Part IV of the ICSID Convention sets out the Powers and Functions of the Tribunal, with nothing among its provisions even hinting at such a power. Section 4 deals succinctly with the Award itself. And it is only in Section 5 that powers are conferred on the Tribunal to interpret and revise the Award and on an *ad hoc* Committee to annul an Award on prescribed grounds. It is in those ways and those alone that decisions such as that in September 2013 can be questioned, changed or set aside. Those various post-award remedies are, of course, available to both Parties. Those provisions and that structure exclude the possibility of the proposed powers of reconsideration being read into the Convention. That reading of the Convention is also supported by the drafting history mentioned above (paragraph 18).”⁸⁶

88. Neither this conclusion nor the underlying reasoning is challenged. Further, neither the conclusion nor the underlying reasoning can be seen as confined to the possibility of revisiting a decision on jurisdiction or a finding as to applicable law. Hence, on the Claimants’ case, the remaining question is whether the Claimants are correct in contending that they “*do not seek ... to relitigate a question already determined by the Tribunal*”.⁸⁷ That question is considered as appropriate by reference to the individual heads of claim in sections (2) and (3) below.

⁸⁶ *Id.*, ¶¶ 22-23.

⁸⁷ Cl. Response, ¶ 7.

89. For completeness, the Tribunal notes that, at the passage in *Electrabel* to which the Respondent has referred,⁸⁸ the tribunal stated its intention that the decision that it was making “*be final*”, and did not refer to *res judicata*. Within the scheme established by the ICSID Convention, this may be seen as a more accurate characterisation. According to the analysis in *Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited v. Tanzania (TANESCO)*:

“[313] Decisions of tribunals are of course binding within the scope of the proceedings, but this does not make them *res judicata*. That is so with procedural orders and provisional measures as pointed out earlier. An essential feature of *res judicata* is that the judgment in question produces effects on the parties outside the proceedings in which it is granted. But decisions of tribunals only have effect within the proceedings until they have been incorporated into the final award.

[314] This conclusion is supported by the structure and architecture of the ICSID Convention itself. Contracting States have an obligation to recognize only an award as binding (Art. 54(1)); recognition and enforcement is contemplated only in respect of an award (Art. 54(2)); only awards can be challenged through annulment proceedings (Art. 52). The proper inference to be drawn from these provisions is that only the Contracting State that is a party to the proceedings is under an obligation to recognize decisions of a tribunal as binding. Thus, decisions cannot have legal consequences outside the ICSID proceedings in which they are issued (i.e. they cannot be recognized and enforced and they cannot be challenged through annulment). Indeed, if decisions were *res judicata* before incorporation in the final award, then the requirement of incorporation into the final award under Article 48(3) would be redundant. ...

[318] The Tribunal is of the view that it is incorrect to characterize the decisions of ICSID tribunals, as opposed to their awards, as *res judicata*. They are binding within the scope of the proceedings but do not impose obligations upon the parties or other Contracting States outside the proceedings as is the case with awards that are *res judicata*.⁸⁹

⁸⁸ Resp. Observations, ¶ 7, referring to *Electrabel*, ¶ 10.1 (RL-0002): “This Decision is made in regard only to the first phase of these arbitration proceedings, relating to extant issues of jurisdiction and liability; and it is not made in regard to any issue of quantum (including interest). Although necessarily described as a “Decision” and not an “Award” under the ICSID Convention and ICSID Arbitration Rules, the several decisions and reasons contained in this Decision are intended by the Tribunal to be final and not to be re-visited by the Parties or the Tribunal in any later phase of these arbitration proceedings.”

⁸⁹ *Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited v. Tanzania (TANESCO)*, ICSID Case No ARB/10/20, Award, 12 September 2016, ¶¶ 312-313, 318 (“*TANESCO*”). See also *Burlington Resources Inc v. Republic of Ecuador*, ICSID Case No ARB/08/5, Decision on Reconsideration and Award, 7 February 2017, ¶¶ 86-89 (“*Burlington*”).

90. On this basis, prior determinations such as made in the Decision would be seen as binding on the Parties, but not *res judicata* as such. This does not in any way mean that such determinations could be revisited at will: they still bind the Parties. Moreover, as usefully explained by the tribunal in *Burlington Resources Inc v. Republic of Ecuador*, which endorsed the approach of the tribunal in the *Standard Chartered Bank* case:

“In the words of the second *Amco Asia* tribunal, the approach is stated as a general principle “that a right, question, or fact distinctly put in issue and distinctly determined cannot be disputed”. Whatever the justification, these tribunals express the opinion that an issue resolved once in the course of an arbitration should in principle not be revisited in the same proceedings. Irrespective of *res judicata*, the rationale for this opinion is obvious: a contrary view would defeat the purpose of efficient dispute settlement, entailing constant re-litigation of issues already resolved, with unavoidable adverse consequences in terms of increased costs and length of proceedings. In addition, the possibility of re-litigating issues would jeopardize legal certainty and ultimately undermine the confidence of the users in the system.”⁹⁰

91. The Tribunal has not been referred to the *Standard Chartered Bank* and *Burlington Resources* cases and, in the current case, it does not see the slightly different approach there adopted as material. While the Tribunal notes the conclusion reached by the tribunals in *Standard Chartered Bank* and *Burlington Resources* that it may be appropriate for an ICSID tribunal to re-open a decision in exceptional circumstances such as, by analogy, where the circumstances would justify revision under Article 51 of the Convention,⁹¹ no such circumstances have been put before the Tribunal.

(2) The Tribunal’s determination with respect to the repayment of any sums already paid to the Claimants in the period between the adoption of RDL 9/2013 and Order IET 1025/2014

92. The Parties have competing visions as to what the Tribunal decided with respect to the repayment of any sums already paid to the Claimants in the period between the adoption of RDL 9/2013 and Order IET 1025/2014. It is appropriate to start with the *dispositif* in the Decision, pursuant to which the Tribunal decided that:

⁹⁰ *Burlington*, ¶ 91.

⁹¹ *TANESCO*, ¶¶ 319-322; *Burlington*, ¶¶ 92-106.

“the Respondent has breached Article 10(1) ECT (i) to the extent that it has procured repayment by the Claimants of sums previously paid by the Respondent under the regime in place prior to adoption of the Disputed Measures;”⁹²

93. Consistent with basic principle, this must be understood in light of the Tribunal’s reasoning on this issue. In this respect, at paragraphs 620-621 of the Decision, the Tribunal found:

“As to the contention that EUR 19.4 million was paid by the ten plants that do not receive a Special Payment under the new regime in the period between the adoption of RDL 9/2013 and Order IET 1025/2014, and that this sum subsequently had to be repaid, the Tribunal considers this to be of a different order. This contention was made in the Reply and in oral opening and closing, while the only response has been to accept the principle that there could be no recovery of sums already paid, as follows:

“Something is forbidden in the international law, that is the idea of claiming excessive premiums already received. Those cannot be claimed and cannot be received by law.

If it did happen, then these can be recouped and proceedings may be entered before the Supreme Court.”

The Tribunal does consider that it would be a subversion of the prior legal regime, and in breach of the FET standard in Article 10(1), for the Respondent to require repayment of sums already paid, including in the period between the adoption of RDL 9/2013 and Order IET 1025/2014. The Claimants say that EUR 19.4 million nonetheless had to be repaid. That fact has not been challenged. It follows that, subject to verification and precise quantification of the amount paid, there has been a breach of Article 10(1) ECT, and the Claimants are entitled to return of all sums repaid.”

94. It is this conclusion to which the Tribunal referred at paragraphs 729(i) and 731 of the Decision where it stated:

“(...) The Tribunal has found a breach of Article 10(1) in this case, but this is a breach so far as concerns only –

⁹² See Decision, ¶ 748(2).

- (i) the procurement of repayment of any sums already paid to the Claimants in the period between the adoption of RDL 9/2013 and Order IET 1025/2014; (...)

As to breach (i) identified above, the Claimants say that EUR 19.4 million had to be repaid, which has not been challenged. All that is required is verification and precise quantification of amounts paid.”

95. The reasoning at paragraphs 620-621 concerns a specific contention by the Claimants: that EUR 19.4 million was paid by the ten plants that do not receive a Special Payment under the new regime in the period between the adoption of RDL 9/2013 and Order IET 1025/2014, and that this sum subsequently had to be repaid. This is confirmed by the references to which the Tribunal referred in a footnote to paragraph 604 (footnote 728), i.e. Claimants’ Reply, paragraph 478 referring in turn to Compass Lexecon, Second Report, paragraph 149, both of which concern the 10 plants that no longer receive any ‘special payment’ and the EUR 19.4 million that allegedly had to be repaid in respect of these. In this footnote, the Tribunal also referred to the Claimants’ oral opening at Day 1/146, where a submission was made with respect to this sum of EUR 19.4 million, i.e. concerning the 10 plants only, as follows:

“The June 2014 Order which sets out the details is then applied as if it were there from July 2013, so however you define retroactive, I think that probably ticks the box! And this required RWE to pay back some 19 million in revenues, €19.4 million in revenues, because they continued to pay under 661 in that period of uncertainty, and then once the June Order comes in, it’s treated as if it were there from July 2013, obviously there is a big cut, and RWE then had to pay back, just for that 11-month period, €19.4 million. You can see this in the second Compass report, paragraph 149.”

96. The Tribunal found in favour of the Claimants so far as concerns the specific contention that had been put, concerning the alleged repayment of EUR 19.4 million with respect to the 10 plants which the Tribunal regarded as not having been challenged by the Respondent. It follows that, correctly understood, the determination at paragraph 748(2) of the Decision is limited in this respect. It is plain that, given that the alleged figure of EUR 19.4 million had not yet been subjected to verification and precise quantification, it was omitted from the *dispositif*. There is no basis on which now to re-open this determination. It was not motivated by any error of fact but by the Claimants’ case as

pleaded, which – very understandably – drew specific attention to the 10 plants that no longer received a special payment under the New Regime and that had even been required (allegedly) to repay back certain sums received. The Claimants’ deployment of the EUR 19.4 million figure was not, and was not understood as, merely illustrative.⁹³ Further, in the context of the question of whether there had been some form of total and unreasonable change to, or subversion of, the legal regime,⁹⁴ the Tribunal’s specific focus on these 10 plants – which were not to benefit from the New Regime and were moreover allegedly required to repay sums received under the prior regime – could in no way be seen as inadvertent.⁹⁵

97. The only question left open by the Decision is precisely what sums – if any – did the Claimants procure repayment with respect to these 10 plants.

98. As to this, it is common ground that, in the period between the adoption of RDL 9/2013 and Order IET 1025/2014, the 10 plants were paid in accordance with the prior Special Regime (established by RD 661/2007). In the period subsequent to Order IET 1025/2014, Spain issued so-called negative invoices⁹⁶ and recovered certain sums that it had paid by deducting these from sums that were due in respect of electricity that had been generated by the 10 plants. As explained by the Claimants:

“Thus, the Claimants’ plants were issued negative invoices totalling EUR 31,564,458. This matches the figure for the Claw-back amount payable excluding the impact of the coverage ratio calculated by BDO and Compass Lexecon and set out in Table 3 of the Joint Report.

The negative invoices issued to each plant had to be settled by repayments being made to the CNMC. This transfer of money to the CNMC was effected by the CNMC appropriating the cash that the plants were entitled to receive from the sale of the electricity they had produced in the months following June 2014. This was even applied to the 10 plants no longer entitled to receive

⁹³ Cf. Cl. Comments, ¶ 36.

⁹⁴ See Decision, ¶ 610.

⁹⁵ The approach of the *RREEF* and other tribunals dealing with allegations of impermissible retroactivity with respect to other claims concerning RDL 9/2013 and Order IET 1025/2014 is not relevant to the current question, which concerns what the Tribunal decided in its Decision. Cf. Cl. Comments, ¶ 15. Moreover, as the Respondent correctly points out, the Tribunal expressly noted at fn. 751 of the Decision that its conclusion on retroactivity differed from that reached at *RREEF*, ¶¶ 326-329 (**RL-0099**).

⁹⁶ **C-0347**.

any incentive under the New Regime. There can be no question that power plants in Spain are entitled to receive payment for the electricity they sell at the market price on the open market. However, instead of allowing the 10 plants to keep the cash earned for the electricity sold, the CNMC appropriated up to half of the revenues earned by the Claimants each month to satisfy the repayment obligation imposed by the New Regime.”⁹⁷

99. The Tribunal has no doubt that this was a form of “procuring repayment”⁹⁸ (as indeed is consistent with the approach of both Parties’ experts in the Experts’ Joint Report). It makes no difference that “the plants did not have to transfer any money to the Respondent”.⁹⁹ As a matter of economic reality and, more important, within the meaning of what was ordered by the Tribunal, the repayment of sums can be procured just as readily by deducting such sums from debts that are due as by requiring repayment in the form of a transfer, and the Respondent’s so-called “alternative legal interpretation of the Tribunal’s Decision”¹⁰⁰ can accordingly be rejected in short order. It is inconsistent both with the approach of the Respondent’s own expert and the plain meaning of the *dispositif* in the Decision.
100. The Tribunal notes that the Respondent has stated that the figures submitted by the Claimants at paragraph 13 of their Response and the so-called negative invoices were introduced by the Claimants without leave, and has requested “that, if the Tribunal is minded to concur with the *alternative legal interpretation* proposed by the Kingdom of Spain, Respondent is afforded an opportunity to verify Claimants’ new evidence and submit brief observations on the figures presented by Claimants in yesterday’s submission”.¹⁰¹ As follows from the above, the Tribunal is not so minded, and anyway does not accept the submission as to the figures and the invoices being submitted without leave. In its Observations, the Respondent stated its case that there had been no repayments (expressly noting at footnote 21 that it had no objection to Claimants presenting evidence of alleged payments). The Claimants submitted the so-called

⁹⁷ Cl. Response, ¶¶ 14-15 (footnotes omitted).

⁹⁸ See Decision, ¶ 748(2).

⁹⁹ Cf. Resp. Observations, ¶ 18.

¹⁰⁰ Resp. Observations, section III.

¹⁰¹ See Respondent’s email of 20 May 2020.

negative invoices with their Response as evidence that payment was required from the plants.¹⁰² There has been no formal objection to the admission of these invoices onto the record of this arbitration, and any such objection would be untenable because (i) the invoices were submitted as responsive to a position adopted by the Respondent in its Observations and (ii) the Claimants contend, and the Tribunal accepts, that the Parties' experts relied on the invoices to prepare the Experts' Joint Report and that the figures at paragraph 13 of the Claimants' Response are contained within the Report model.¹⁰³

101. In any event, the Respondent accepts that the sums at issue were deducted by it at source,¹⁰⁴ and the sums as to which repayment was procured have been verified and quantified in the Experts' Joint Report.
102. The last issue to be considered under this heading concerns the amounts related to the so-called coverage ratio. The operation of the coverage ratio is explained at paragraphs 22-23 of the Experts' Joint Report as follows:

“Following the enactment of 2013 Electricity Law (Article 19), starting in 2014 a deferred payment system was introduced under which the revenues accrued by renewable energy source (RES) generators, including all of Claimants' Plants, were to be paid gradually and with a delay rather than upon demand. Under this system, the regulated revenues accrued in a month are received in successive monthly instalments. The amount of the accrued revenues paid up to any particular point in time is driven by the so called “coverage ratio” (“*coeficiente de cobertura*” in Spanish). The coverage ratio is calculated on a monthly basis as the ratio of accumulated costs and the accumulated revenues of the Spanish Electricity System (SES) over the year. This ratio reflects that there is a lag between the moment regulated revenues of the SES are accrued and when such revenues are collected by the SES. Over a year, as the SES collects revenues, the coverage ratio increases eventually reaching 100% (at such point in time RES generators finish collecting 100% of their accrued revenues).

At the time the calculations of the claw-back amounts were made, June 2014, the coverage ratio was 60%. That is, RES producers, including Claimants'

¹⁰² Cl. Response, ¶ 13.

¹⁰³ See Claimants' email of 20 May 2020.

¹⁰⁴ Cf. Resp. Observations, ¶ 18.

Plants, had received only 60% of the regulated revenues they had accrued between January 2014 and May 2014 (both inclusive).”

103. The thrust of the Claimants’ complaint is then that “in June 2014 the deferred payment was cancelled and the Claimants never received the debt that was owed to them. ... In essence through the June 2014 Order, Spain unilaterally cancelled a debt that had crystallised and was owing to the Claimants in consideration for electricity that the Claimants’ plants had already produced and sold.”¹⁰⁵
104. However, as the Respondent correctly points out, “both Parties agree that the amounts related to the coverage ratio were never received by Claimants and consequently were never paid back to Respondent”.¹⁰⁶ By definition, such amounts, i.e. allegedly due amounts that were never paid to the Claimants’ plants, fall outside the scope of the recovery as defined at paragraph 748(2) of the Decision which concerns “procured repayment by the Claimants of sums previously paid by the Respondent under the regime in place prior to adoption of the Disputed Measures”. As a further and separate matter, the Claimants’ description of the deferred payments as a crystallised debt appears very questionable in light of the fact that the payments in this period were anyway made on account pursuant to the Third Transitory Provision of RDL 9/2013.¹⁰⁷
105. It follows that the Claimants are only entitled to recover in respect of the repayment of sums actually paid in the first place, and only with respect to the 10 plants. This amount has been calculated by the Experts as EUR 14.82 million.¹⁰⁸ As explained by the Experts, however, this is not the sum to be awarded as damages as it is necessary to consider the correct approach to taxation and the time value of money.¹⁰⁹ These are matters considered in conjunction with the issues under the second head of damages.

¹⁰⁵ Cl. Comments, ¶¶ 48-49.

¹⁰⁶ Resp. Response, ¶ 32.

¹⁰⁷ Resp. Response, ¶¶ 26-27; **R-0095**.

¹⁰⁸ See Experts’ Joint Report, Table 3.

¹⁰⁹ See Experts’ Joint Report, section II.3.

(3) Damages arising out of the finding of breach through the disproportionate nature of the new measures adopted

106. It is recalled that the Tribunal found a breach of Article 10 ECT arising out of the disproportionate nature of the new measures adopted by the Respondent, with specific respect to certain of the Claimants' plants, i.e. the wind plants Urano, Grisel II, Bancal I and II, Siglos I and II, and the hydro plant Cepeda. Three issues arise (two of which also concern the damages to be awarded in respect of procured repayment).
107. The first issue concerns tax treatment, notably an alleged "tax shield" which, according to the Claimants and their expert (Compass Lexecon), existed by virtue of available reliefs in respect of net operating losses, asset impairments and depreciations.
108. There is a degree of common ground as to this issue. Both Parties accept that applicable taxes must be taken into account so that the sum awarded as damages is net of such taxes, and both Parties accept the availability in principle of a tax shield comprised of net operating losses, asset impairments and depreciation.¹¹⁰ Further, the Claimants' starting point, with which the Respondent does not take issue, is that the aim is to achieve full reparation and to re-establish the situation that would have existed had the illegal acts not been committed.¹¹¹
109. The Tribunal accepts that, in principle, there should be no more accounting for tax than there would be in what Compass Lexecon refers to as the "real world".¹¹² If a tax shield would indeed have been available, the Tribunal sees no reason in principle why account should not be taken of it consistent with the Claimants' position that: "Since the damages must put the Claimants back in the position they would have been in but for Spain's breaches, the tax shield must also be taken into account in the experts' damages calculations."¹¹³

¹¹⁰ Cl. Comments, ¶¶ 57-58; Resp. Observations, ¶ 35; Experts' Joint Report, ¶¶ 41 and 46.

¹¹¹ Cl. Comments, ¶56.

¹¹² Experts' Joint Report, ¶ 38.

¹¹³ Cl. Comments, ¶ 61.

110. The Respondent’s position is that the inputs to the tax shield – net operating losses, asset impairments and depreciation – cannot be taken into account unless these are (i) related to project performance and (ii) consistent with the inputs employed to calculate the IRRs at Table 10 of the Second Compass Lexecon report and the related spreadsheet (CLEX-0235), which form the basis for the assessment of damages in this case pursuant to the Decision.
111. As to (i), the Tribunal agrees with the Claimants that what matters is whether the tax shield existed under the applicable tax legislation in Spain (which is common ground) and would have been applied to reduce taxable revenues (which the Tribunal is willing to infer). In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, it likewise accepts that there is no requirement that the tax shield be linked to project performance for it to apply in the real world.¹¹⁴ It has not been established to the Tribunal’s satisfaction that the supposed lack of clarity as to whether net operating losses were generated by the plants, and likewise the alleged fact that the 2013 asset impairments are referenced to other assets of the Claimants (intangible assets, goodwill etc) apart from the tangible asset costs used for the IRR calculation, would impact on the actual availability of the tax shield or lead to any substantial inconsistency in the way that damages are being calculated.¹¹⁵
112. As to (ii), it is common ground between the Parties that the IRRs that form the basis of the Tribunal’s decision are calculated on a pre-tax basis. On this basis, the Claimants say that it is inevitable that these IRRs do not reflect the Claimants’ taxation obligations, and that to determine on the basis of an alleged inconsistency that “the Claimants’ real world taxation obligations should be ignored when assessing damages is absurd”.¹¹⁶ By contrast, the Respondent contends that the calculations made to reach both sets of damages must be consistent, including because damages under the first head of damages operate to reduce damages under the second head because the receipt of the former would increase the plants IRR. In this respect, it contends that the depreciation figures that Compass Lexecon wishes to include in the tax shield are inconsistent with CLEX-0235

¹¹⁴ Cl. Comments, ¶ 64.

¹¹⁵ Cf. Resp. Response, ¶¶ 38-39.

¹¹⁶ Cl. Comments, ¶ 65.

as such figures include the depreciation of additional assets (intangible and goodwill, etc).

113. The Tribunal considers that there is an air of unreality to the Respondent's position. It is not being said that, as a matter of the applicable Spanish tax legislation, it would be impermissible to assess taxable returns depreciating only for tangible assets, but then seek to include depreciation of intangible assets in a so-called tax shield. The issue is one of alleged inconsistency, but the Tribunal accepts the Claimants' basic proposition that the Tribunal should be seeking to replicate the actual tax situation of the plants, and it has not been established that the scope of depreciable assets must be precisely the same when it comes to calculating returns and assessing taxes or that failure to do so leads to a material discrepancy, including in the way the two heads of damages are assessed. The Respondent's submissions on this issue are rejected.
114. The second issue under this head of damages concerns the Claimants' position that damages should be awarded on the basis of a 7% post-tax return.¹¹⁷ However, as the Claimants correctly identify, the Tribunal concluded that a 7.398% pre-tax return was an appropriate minimum rate of return,¹¹⁸ and the Tribunal ordered damages on that basis with respect to the disproportionality impacting certain of the Claimants' plants, i.e. the wind plants Urano, Grisel II, Bancal I and II, Siglos I and II, and the hydro plant Cepeda: see the Decision at paragraphs 599 and 735-742. While the Claimants have focused on paragraph 599(d) of the Decision, it is plain both in that sub-paragraph and in the accompanying and later reasoning that the Tribunal decided that damages were to be assessed on the basis of a 7.398% return. Indeed, at paragraph 599(e) of the Decision, the following conclusion was reached:

“The Tribunal considers excessive and disproportionate the burden on the Claimants' Investments to the extent that even the 7.398% pre-tax return figure is not reached so far as concerns the projected returns of actual plants.”

¹¹⁷ Cl. Comments, section 5.

¹¹⁸ Cl. Comments, ¶ 81.

115. This conclusion is binding on the Parties, whether it is regarded as strictly *res judicata* or not (see the discussion under (1) above). The Claimants’ suggestion that the assessment of damages must inform the finding on proportionality, such that the latter cannot be considered *res judicata* before the necessary damages assessment has been carried out, is misconceived.¹¹⁹
116. As to whether there could be any basis for re-opening the conclusions in the Decision on disproportionality, the Claimants’ position is that the Tribunal proceeded on the appreciation that the 7.398% pre-tax figure and the 7% post-tax figure were roughly equivalent, whereas this has now been shown to be incorrect through the Experts’ Joint Report.¹²⁰ It is however clear from the paragraph that the Claimants cite (paragraph 599(d) of the Decision), as well as the Decision more generally, that the Tribunal was well aware that these pre-tax and post-tax figures were different, and that the conclusion reached at paragraph 599(e) was not based on any misapprehension. Thus, even if a misapprehension as alleged could in theory justify re-opening the Decision, there could be no basis for re-opening. The Claimants’ submissions on this issue are rejected.
117. The third issue concerns the discount rate which, as is common ground, the Tribunal fixed at 7.61% by reference to the rate advanced by the Claimants in their Memorial, at paragraph 568.¹²¹ The Claimants may well be correct that the intention was, at this particular paragraph, to refer to the discount rate as calculated by reference to the WACC, i.e. 6.06%, not the cost of equity, i.e. 7.61%. However, the Claimants advanced a discount rate both by reference to the WACC and the cost of equity. Thus it was explained in the Memorial:

“Compass has made its DCF analysis following two approaches: A free cash flows to firm (FCFF) approach, which is the cash flow available to the company, based on revenues over the life of the project after deducting all operating expenses, expenditures in working and fixed capital, discounted at a rate that reflects the cost of raising capital, both equity and debt for a similar company; and a free cash flow to equity (FCFE) approach, which also deducts

¹¹⁹ Cl. Response, ¶ 8.

¹²⁰ Cl. Comments, ¶¶ 83-85.

¹²¹ Decision, ¶ 744, referring to Cl. Mem, ¶ 568.

all debt interests and net debt capital payments, discounted at the rate that reflects the cost of raising equity capital for a similar project.”¹²²

118. At paragraphs 568 and 570 of the Memorial, the Claimants then claimed damages by reference to both discount approaches. The Claimants now argue that the WACC discount is to be preferred and has been generally applied,¹²³ but the Tribunal does not see on what basis it can appropriately accord weight to such submissions. Notwithstanding the possibility of error at paragraph 568 of the Memorial, the key point is that the Claimants advanced two discount rates, and the Tribunal accepted the rate of 7.61% on the basis that it was advanced by the Claimants as was, and remains, correct. Accordingly the Tribunal rejects the Claimants’ position on this issue.

(4) Conclusion in relation to the heads of damage ordered in the Decision

119. In light of the discussion above, the correct sum to be awarded to the Claimants, as assessed in the Experts’ Joint Report and reflected at Table 1 thereof, is EUR 28,080,000.

120. The Tribunal wishes to express gratitude to the Experts for the extremely helpful and accessible report that they produced.

IV. RESIDUAL ISSUES ON QUANTUM

121. As indicated in the Decision, the Tribunal has still to determine its position with respect to the tax gross-up claimed by the Claimants, as well as interest and costs.

A. THE TAX GROSS-UP

(1) The Parties’ Positions

a. *The Claimants’ Position*

122. The Claimants submit that in order to achieve full reparation, they had previously included a claim for tax gross-up to reflect the taxes payable on an award on damages.¹²⁴

¹²² Cl. Mem, ¶ 542.

¹²³ Cl. Comments, ¶¶ 83-85.

¹²⁴ Cl. Comments, ¶ 105.

123. Since such tax gross-up would need to be quantified following the Tribunal's determination on damages, the Claimants suggest instead that Tribunal "order Spain to hold the Claimants harmless from any amount of tax due as a result of the Tribunal's Award." The Claimants, in turn, would then request that damages be paid to the Second Claimant, RWE Innogy Aersa S.A.U., which is a tax resident in Spain. The Claimants submit that in the event that the Spanish tax authorities determine that tax is payable on the Award, once the Award has been paid to the Second Claimant, Spain should pay the Second Claimant the appropriate sum on the first demand of the Claimants.¹²⁵

b. *The Respondent's Position*

124. The Respondent contends that the tax gross-up claim should be rejected because: (i) it has not been justified or reasoned; (ii) no proof has been provided that an eventual award would be subject to Spanish taxes; (iii) no expert tax report has been submitted to support this claim; (iv) Article 21.1 of the ECT vetoes tax gross-up claims; and (v) it is speculative, contingent and uncertain.¹²⁶

(2) **The Tribunal's Analysis**

125. The Tribunal notes that the position of the Claimants with respect to a tax gross-up has evolved from payment of a specific additional sum to a request for an order of indemnity. Yet it remains the case that the Claimants have failed adequately to demonstrate that the Award will be subject to tax in Spain as is claimed. Although, in their Reply, the Claimants relied on a 2007 tax ruling of Spain's General Directorate of Taxation made in response to a consultation in order to demonstrate that tax would be payable,¹²⁷ the Respondent contends that this and other such consultations are not applicable to this case and are not in any way binding for the Spanish Tax Authority. As to this, it says that none of the submitted consultations address the application of taxes to compensation granted in an international arbitration award, and there is no identity between the facts and

¹²⁵ Cl. Comments, ¶106.

¹²⁶ Resp. Response, ¶ 69.

¹²⁷ Cl. Reply, ¶ 732, referring to Exhibit C-0220, Binding tax ruling of the General Directorate of Taxation No. V0276-07, dated 14 February 2007, p. 2.

circumstances, as would be required for binding effect. The Respondent also notes that the Claimants' position is not supported by a tax expert.¹²⁸ In the light of these points, which have not been satisfactorily rebutted, and the absence of any legal authority supporting the case for a tax gross-up, the Tribunal does not consider that the case for a tax gross-up has been made out.

126. Further, the Tribunal considers that Spain is correct to identify that there are two Claimants in this case, and it appears to be accepted that the First Claimant would not be subject to any taxation in Spain: hence the Claimants' offer of an undertaking to request that damages be paid to the Second Claimant.¹²⁹ This is not a practicable solution: the Tribunal will be *functus officio* when it makes this Award, and therefore would not be in place to ensure that such an undertaking was given or to ensure compliance. Moreover, it has not been established that there is a problem that calls for a solution.

B. INTEREST

(1) The Parties' Positions

a. *The Claimants' Position*

127. The Claimants request the Tribunal to award pre-award interest at the rate of 7.61% - the cost of equity – compounded monthly. This, because (i) more than 95% of the estimated damages correspond to losses of the Claimants' equity stake; and (ii) awarding compounded interest would be in line with the most recent practice of investment treaty tribunals.¹³⁰
128. The Claimants also request to be awarded post-award interest also at the rate of 7.61% , compounded monthly. Awarding post-award interest would be in line with what tribunals

¹²⁸ Resp. Rejoinder, ¶ 1123, referring to Exhibit C-0245, Law 58/2003, of 17 December, on General Taxation, Article 89.1.

¹²⁹ Cl. Comments, ¶ 106. See also Resp. Rejoinder, ¶ 1120.

¹³⁰ Cl. Comments, ¶ 101.

have awarded in other investor-state arbitrations against the Kingdom of Spain relating to the same disputed measures.¹³¹

b. *The Respondent's Position*

129. The Respondent submits that the rate of 7.61% is associated to high risk investment, and is not justified.¹³² Accordingly, the Respondent asserts that the interest rate on the Spanish Government bonds should be the one used to calculate both the pre-and post-award interest.¹³³

(2) The Tribunal's Analysis

130. Both Parties have approached the question of the appropriate interest rate for the damages awarded on the basis that pre-Award and post-Award interest should be the same rate. The Tribunal sees no reason to depart from such an approach, which is supported by multiple cases.¹³⁴
131. As to the appropriate interest rate, the Parties differ very widely: the Claimants argue for a rate of 7.61% compounded monthly (on the basis of cost of equity approach), while the Respondent argues for 0.6% (the return on a 2-year Spanish bond).
132. As to the rate, the Tribunal is mindful that interest rates have been historically low in the period from June 2014, and does not consider it appropriate to award a rate as high as 7.61% as derived by the Claimants as the opportunity cost of equity. The Tribunal accepts the Respondent's position that such a rate would result in compensating the Claimants at a rate linked to a high risk investment, when no such investment has been made.¹³⁵ In this respect, the Tribunal notes that while the Claimants have referred in their submissions on interest to three cases concerning Spain's New Regime,¹³⁶ the rates

¹³¹ Cl. Comments, ¶¶ 102-104.

¹³² Resp. Response, ¶ 64.

¹³³ Resp. Response, ¶ 66.

¹³⁴ See e.g. *Ioan Micula, Viorel Micula and others v. The Republic of Romania*, ICSID Case No. ARB/05/20, Award, 11 December 2013, ¶ 1269.

¹³⁵ Resp. Response, ¶ 64; BDO First Report, ¶ 261.

¹³⁶ Cl. Comments, ¶ 103.

awarded in these cases were: 2.07% compounded monthly pre-award, and 2.50% compounded monthly post-award (*Eiser*); 0.906% compounded monthly pre-award, and 1.60% compounded monthly post-award (*Masdar*); 1.4% compounded monthly pre-award, and 3.5% compounded monthly post-award (*Foresight*).

133. The Tribunal does not, however, consider appropriate the rate of 0.6%, proposed by the Respondent with respect to the return on a 2-year Spanish bond, by reference to the return in June 2014. Although the Tribunal accepts that the return on a Spanish bond may be appropriate, it would not be appropriate to fix a rate as if the Claimants were short term investors willingly lending to Spain. The Tribunal considers more suitable the return on a 10-year Spanish bond, and it is willing to adopt the Respondent's approach by fixing this by reference to the return in June 2014 which, consistent with various other awards, it takes as 2.07%. It considers that interest at this rate should be payable from 30 June 2014, i.e. the end of the month in which Order IET 1045/2014 was adopted.
134. As to whether interest should be simple or compounded, there is of course no uniform practice, but the Tribunal considers that, at least in the current context, the goal of wiping out all the consequences of the illegal act is best-served by an order of compound interest, to be compounded on a monthly basis as claimed. As the Claimants correctly contend, the awarding of compound interest has been followed in multiples cases in the ICSID investment treaty context.¹³⁷
135. The Tribunal therefore awards interest from 30 June 2014 to the date of this Award at the rate of 2.07%, compounded monthly, and interest from the date of the Award to the date of payment at the rate of 2.07%, again compounded monthly.

¹³⁷ See the cases and materials referred to at Cl. Memorial, ¶ 575; also Cl. Comments, ¶ 101.

C. COSTS

(1) The Parties' Positions

a. *The Claimants' Position*

136. The Claimants submit that the Tribunal has found that the Respondent has breached its obligations to the Claimants under the ECT. As a result, the Claimants argue that they are entitled to receive full payment of their costs in these proceedings on a full-indemnity basis, including all expenses that the Claimants have incurred or will incur in respect to the fees and expenses of the arbitrators, ICSID, legal counsel, experts and consultants.¹³⁸
137. The Claimants request the opportunity to submit an updated statement of costs, given that they have incurred in additional costs than the ones reflected in their statement of costs of 16 February 2019.¹³⁹

b. *The Respondent's Position*

138. The Respondent submits that it has prevailed on most of the claims that were raised by the Claimants. The Respondent argues that the amount claimed by the Claimants is speculative, and requests the Tribunal to exercise its broad discretion to make an award of costs in the Respondent's favor.¹⁴⁰

(2) The Tribunal's Analysis

139. Pursuant to Article 61(2) of the ICSID Convention:

“In the case of arbitration proceedings the Tribunal shall, except as the parties otherwise agree, assess the expenses incurred by the parties in connection with the proceedings, and shall decide how and by whom those expenses, the fees and expenses of the members of the Tribunal and the charges for the use of the facilities of the Centre shall be paid. Such decision shall form part of the award.”

¹³⁸ Cl. Comments, ¶ 107.

¹³⁹ Cl. Comments, ¶ 108.

¹⁴⁰ Resp. Response, ¶71.

140. It follows from this provision that the Tribunal has a very broad discretion with respect to allocation of the costs (in their various different forms) among the parties. Neither here, nor elsewhere in the Convention or Arbitration Rules, is guidance given as to how the discretion is to be exercised.
141. Both Parties have sought their costs in this arbitration, on the basis of the rejection of the other Party's case. It follows that both have adopted the principle – which is frequently but far from universally applied in ICSID investment treaty arbitrations – that a losing party should be responsible for costs.
142. The reality in this case is that neither Party can be seen as wholly successful. The Claimants have succeeded in establishing jurisdiction over the greater part of their claims, but it was not successful in respect of the claims of breach of Article 10(1) ECT with respect to the two Taxation Measures introduced by Law 15/2012 of 27 December 2012. The Claimants have succeeded in establishing a breach of Article 10(1) ECT, but did not succeed in certain limbs of the claim, and have not recovered the quantum they sought. As follows from this Award, many of their claims made by reference to the Experts' Joint Report were rejected.
143. At the same time, each aspect of the claims was reasonably brought and skilfully and appropriately pursued, while the same applies so far as concerns the jurisdictional objections and defences raised by the Respondent. Moreover, the issues of law and fact raised in the case have been multiple and difficult, whilst there is notable inconsistency on many of the key issues when it comes to the pool of relevant arbitral cases.
144. In these circumstances, and with particular reference to the implicit endorsement by both Parties in this case of the principle that a losing party should bear responsibility for costs, the Tribunal considers it appropriate to accord recognition to the fact that the Claimants have established a breach of Article 10(1) ECT, and have had to pursue time-consuming and costly litigation to establish the wrongful acts of the Respondent. It therefore considers it appropriate to order that the Respondent be responsible for 50% of the

Claimants' costs for the jurisdiction and liability phase,¹⁴¹ together with the costs of the arbitration in their entirety, i.e. the fees and expenses of the Tribunal, the costs of the Centre and related expenses.

145. As to the legal costs and other expenses that the Claimants have incurred in the course of the jurisdiction and liability phase of the arbitration, the Tribunal will take as a basis the figures contained in the Claimants' Statement of Costs dated 26 February 2019. Although the Claimants have sought permission to put in an updated Statement of Costs, the costs subsequent to 26 February 2019 substantially arose with respect to the quantum phase, and the Tribunal considers that each Party should be responsible for bearing its own legal and other costs with respect to the quantum phase.¹⁴² According to the Claimants' Statement of Costs dated 26 February 2019, their legal and other costs and disbursements (such as travel and accommodation) for the jurisdiction and liability phase amount to EUR 5,367,797.18, which however includes payments made to ICSID of EUR 619,978.70.¹⁴³ The Tribunal considers that, given the scale of this arbitration, such costs were reasonably incurred. Accordingly, the Tribunal awards to the Claimants 50% of EUR 4,747,818.48, that is EUR 2,373,909.24.

146. As to the costs of the arbitration, including the fees and expenses of the Tribunal, ICSID's administrative fees and direct expenses, amount to (in USD):¹⁴⁴

¹⁴¹ Arbitrator Joubin-Bret takes a different view from the other members of the Tribunal with respect to a central aspect in the analysis by the Tribunal of the allocation of costs. The Tribunal could have focussed its analysis on whether each aspect of the claims was reasonably brought and put forward as were the jurisdictional objections and defences raised by the Respondent. Moreover, the issues of law and fact raised in the case have been multiple and difficult, whilst there is notable inconsistency on many of the key issues when it comes to the pool of relevant arbitral cases. However, the two other members of the Tribunal have preferred to limit themselves in their analysis given that both parties have separately stated that costs should follow the event. It is the view of Arbitrator Joubin-Bret that the reality in this case is that neither Party can be seen as totally successful or unsuccessful. Moreover, if the Tribunal were to judge success by the amounts claimed vs. the amounts awarded to the Claimants in this case, it would have to take into account that it is awarding less than 10% of the amounts claimed by the Claimants. It would therefore be more appropriate for the Tribunal to limit the recovery of the Claimant's costs to (at most) 10% of its own legal and other costs.

¹⁴² The Tribunal recalls that, following their submissions on costs of February 2019, the Parties made a further advance payment pursuant, as requested by letter of 10 January 2020.

¹⁴³ Claimants' Statement of Costs, 26 February 2019.

¹⁴⁴ Upon resuming her position as member of the Tribunal in the present case, Arbitrator Joubin-Bret informed the Parties that, due to her recent appointment as Secretary of UNCITRAL, she had sought specific authorization from the Secretary General of the United Nations to be able to discharge her duties as arbitrator as a staff member of the

Arbitrators' fees and expenses	
Mr. Samuel Wordsworth QC	USD 401,444.52
Mr. Judd L. Kessler	USD 437,286.25
Ms. Anna Joubin-Bret	USD 155,685.08
ICSID's administrative fees	USD 232,000.00
Direct expenses (estimated)	USD 205,064.87
Total	<u>USD 1,431,480.72</u>

147. The above costs have been paid out of the advances made by the Parties in equal parts. As a result, each Party's share of the costs of arbitration amounts to USD 715,740.36.
148. Accordingly, the Tribunal orders the Respondent to pay the Claimants USD 623,886.96 for the expended portion of the Claimants' advances to ICSID and EUR 2,373,909.24 in respect of the Claimants' legal and other costs and expenses.

V. AWARD

149. For the reasons stated in its *Decision on Jurisdiction, Liability and Certain Issues of Quantum* of 30 December 2019 and the body of this Award, the Tribunal hereby declares, orders and decides:
- a) The Respondent shall pay to the Claimants a sum of EUR 28,080,000 as compensation for the damages resulting from its wrongful acts as determined in the Tribunal's *Decision on Jurisdiction, Liability and Certain Issues of Quantum*.
 - b) The Respondent shall pay interest on the sum awarded above from 30 June 2014 to the date of payment in full of all sums due pursuant to this Award at a rate of 2.07%, compounded monthly.

United Nations. Arbitrator Joubin-Bret was subject to certain restrictions from the UN as to the fees she could charge in the present case, and did not claim payment for time spent on the case during 2017. Subsequently, given the numerous additional submissions made by the Parties and the time spent on the case, after discussing the matter with her co-arbitrators and seeking advice from the Secretary-General of ICSID, she asked for authorization by the Legal Counsel of the United Nations to record her time at a reduced hourly rate of 1 US\$/hour, and so informed the Parties by letter of 29 November 2018.

- c) The Respondent shall bear 100% of the costs of the arbitration. The Respondent shall thus pay the Claimants USD 623,886.96 for the expended portion of the Claimants' advances to ICSID.
- d) The Respondent shall reimburse the Claimants EUR 2,373,909.24 in respect of the Claimants' legal fees and other costs and expenses incurred in connection with the jurisdiction and liability phase.
- e) Subject to paragraph c) above, each Party shall bear the legal fees and other costs and expenses which it incurred in connection with the quantum phase.
- f) All other claims and requests of the Parties are dismissed.

[Signed]

[Signed]

Mr. Judd L. Kessler

Arbitrator

(See separate opinion¹⁴⁵)

Date: December 1, 2020

Ms. Anna Joubin-Bret

Arbitrator

Date: December 16, 2020

[Signed]

Mr. Samuel Wordsworth QC

President of the Tribunal

Date: December 15, 2020

¹⁴⁵ As is emphasised in Arbitrator Kessler’s Separate Opinion, he joined fully in the Decision and joins fully in this Award. Arbitrators Wordsworth and Joubin-Bret wish to express their sincere and abiding respect for Arbitrator Kessler and, like Arbitrator Kessler, to emphasise the years of common effort and careful deliberations, even though they do not share the differing perceptions addressed in his Separate Opinion.

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES

In the arbitration proceeding between

**RWE INNOGY GMBH
AND
RWE INNOGY AERSA S.A.U.**

Claimants

and

KINGDOM OF SPAIN

Respondent

ICSID Case No. ARB/14/34

**SEPARATE OPINION OF
MR. JUDD L. KESSLER**

I. Introduction and Background

1. I have joined in this Award (“the Award”) as well as in the Decision on Jurisdiction, Liability, and Certain Issues of Quantum (hereinafter “the Decision”) and am in agreement with my distinguished colleagues on a great many issues in this complicated and demanding dispute. Areas of agreement include jurisdiction and applicable law, as well as the standard of Fair and Equitable Treatment under international law which includes, importantly, the principle of good faith, and as an element of this latter principle, the protection of legitimate expectations. The key factual issues, of course, include what obligations each side undertook, whether or not they complied with those obligations, and finally what compensation, if any, should be due to the Claimants, who own and operate no fewer than 24 separate wind power and hydro facilities in Spain - of different sizes, in different locations with investments made under differing circumstances and at different times.

2. As a preface to this Separate Opinion, I consider it important to explain my reasoning in writing it. As I understand it, the obligation of a three arbitrator tribunal is, insofar as possible, to air among themselves any disagreements as to the facts or the law (and there are almost always some), and at the end, if possible, to produce a coherent award that will be enforceable. I have great respect for my distinguished colleagues and for the great effort and professional integrity that has produced the Decision and the Award. Though, as you will see, I have deep concerns about some of the reasoning that led to the outcome, I have joined in both the Decision and the Award. To do otherwise, would potentially weaken or undercut our years of common effort. I wish to make it clear that I have no intention to do so.

3. But I do feel obliged to express in detail how differently I perceive many of the issues involved in this dispute. I do so not as a claimant-appointed arbitrator disappointed with the quantum of the Award, but rather for reasons that I believe are more fundamental. If I may be so bold, I have taken as my model the well-known Separate Opinion of Prof. Thomas Wälde in *Thunderbird Gaming v. Mexico*, in which, while joining fully in the result, he expressed his differing views in some 130 pages of sparkling insight and erudition.¹ His purpose, clearly, was to influence future tribunals as they would struggle with the complex and difficult issues involved

¹ International Thunderbird Gaming Corp. v. Mexico, UNCITRAL, Award (Jan. 26, 2006)

in investment arbitration cases. I draw only my inspiration from him. The views expressed herein, valid or not as they may be considered, are my sole responsibility.

4. The main outlines of the circumstances that have given rise to this and numerous other cases involving Respondent are well known. Spain established a program of incentives which by 2004 became quite specific and attractive to investors. These incentives were adjusted somewhat in 2007 but remained essentially in place until 2013. In 2007-8 the world economy experienced a severe crisis whose effects were felt strongly in the Kingdom of Spain as they were in every other country in the world. One of the effects of that crisis was a diminution in consumption of power at the retail level which seriously diminished funds which had previously been available to cover the cost of incentives under the Special Regime for Renewable Energy. This further resulted in a continuing increase of the tariff deficit which led Respondent to enact the Disputed Measures which substantially reduced remuneration to RE producers under the Special Regime. Spain maintains that it was required to make these changes which were within its regulatory powers in order to protect the public as well as the sustainability of Spain's electric power network. Claimants maintain that the major changes made in the legal regime under which they made their investments violated their rights under the ECT, for which they are entitled to compensation.

5. While I believe that the above represents a fair general description of the circumstances that gave rise to this dispute, I take a very different view of important elements of the context and facts of this dispute from that of my distinguished colleagues. It is fair to say that we agree that the Kingdom of Spain did violate Section 10(1) of the ECT, and that some measure of compensation is due to the Claimants. But other than those two conclusions, I would have weighed the facts differently and would have reached a different outcome regarding virtually everything else.

6. I would have found that Spain did, indeed, enter into either a firm commitment, or the equivalent thereof, with the Claimants; that Respondent failed in more important ways to accord Fair and Equitable Treatment to the Claimants, and, accordingly, that Claimants should receive substantially more compensation. Since this is a separate opinion and since my concerns are rather broad and concrete I have, in parts of this opinion, not included extensive references to other decisions or awards. I recognize that this choice may draw criticism, but my principal

purpose here is to leave no doubt about my areas of concern and the reasons for them. As I see it, the reason for such a marked divergence of views among the Tribunal members is not that anyone is biased in favor of or against one side or the other, or that anyone failed to understand the evidence and argumentation presented by the Parties. All members of the Tribunal are well versed in the law of international investment in general and the FET standard in particular.

7. My view, and this is not something that I have discussed directly with my colleagues, is that, at least in part, these disparate views result from two different schools of legal thought regarding the entire enterprise of international investment arbitration. If I am correct, and I may not be, these differences have their roots, on the one hand, in the origins of investment arbitration where — after World War II — there was an urgent need to increase the flow of private investment resources to developing nations. On the other hand, more recently, a significant number of estimable practitioners and legal scholars have suggested that the investment arbitration process is not sufficiently structured. They maintain that investment tribunals should not focus so much on the tribulations of private investors. Instead they should be more deferential to the decisions of governments - especially democratically elected governments - and their respective agents. Some further elaboration of these disparate approaches, I believe, may help to explain how this arbitrator might approach this dispute in a manner so at variance with the reasoning of my distinguished colleagues.

II Guideposts for Analysis

8. Recognizing that any attempted summary of such complicated matters is likely to displease someone, I, nevertheless, offer the following descriptions of what appear to me as two poles or guideposts for analysis and as to how they may relate to a different appraisal of the facts and the law with regard to this dispute.

A. School of Thought A — The Rationale for and the Rise of Investment Arbitration.

9. The system we now know as “investment arbitration” arose from the same post-World War II efforts that gave rise to the World Bank, the IMF, the UNDP, and Regional Development Banks as well as numerous bilateral aid programs. The developing world was in urgent need of development finance and the demand exceeded by far the funds then available from these new institutions. By the 1960’s foreign assistance levels across the board had stagnated. As a result, the prospects for major improvements to the lot of developing nations seemed limited at

best. It was hoped that private foreign investment would come to the rescue and might dramatically expand the resources available for development. It was also observed that developing nations were still attracting only a relatively small proportion of the world's private investment flows.

10. This situation arose from the perception of the world business community that something drastic needed to be done to protect private foreign investment from political and/or non-commercial risks in developing nations, where legal systems were often perceived to be weak and unreliable. While protection against expropriation was the risk most often highlighted, businesses had similar concerns about the dangers presented by other, less easily described, governmental measures that might seriously impair the rights or assets of foreign investors.²

11. And so began a remarkable effort of world leaders to create the Washington Convention, and an institution within the World Bank Group dedicated to administering a rules-based system for resolving international investment disputes transparently, in accordance with widely accepted international law principles. It was also hoped that this new institution (which we now know as ICSID), might relieve the World Bank of certain “extra-curricular burdens” - namely being pushed to intervene forcefully in settling investment disputes with developing nations - often under considerable pressure from a wealthy member government which was being pressed to back one of its investors.³ World Bank officials also urged signatory nations of the “ICSID” Convention, to negotiate bilateral investment treaties (BIT's) — also known as International Investment Agreements (“IIA's”) — that would provide a neutral arbitral forum, such as ICSID, for the resolution of disputes. The expectation was that these arrangements would enable investors, when making large and long term investment decisions, to rely on the undertakings of and commitments by the government of a host State. And then, if a dispute did occur, investors could expect a reasonably expeditious and fair resolution based on widely accepted international law principles.

² Anthony R. Parra, *The History of ICSID*, 12 (2012).

³ *Id.* at 141; *See also* Judd L. Kessler, Investment Arbitration, Legitimacy and National Law in Latin America: An Arbitrator's Perspective, *Am. Rev. of Int. Arb.* 2016, (Vol. 27, No.3) at p. 265-8; 298-310.

12. A World Bank Development Report in 2005 summarized the hoped-for benefits of the system as follows:

“Governments and firms can both benefit. Governments benefit from a commitment device that can address concerns from investors, and thus help them attract more investment at lower cost, and also reduce the risk of any later dispute becoming politicized. Firms benefit from reduced risks and a more reliable mechanism for protecting their rights if the relationship with the host government deteriorates.”⁴

13. The Report also viewed the use of investment treaties as a “potentially powerful tool to enhance the credibility of their contractual and policy commitments.”⁵

14. With his characteristic directness, Jan Paulsson expresses the rationale for treaties to protect foreign investments as follows:

“. . . The obvious policy objective is to access international capital at the lowest possible cost. Investors are rational: to insist that those who act in the name of governments have an unfettered right to alter the terms of investment in the alleged public interest would lead to tragic disempowerment and dependence. If states were incapable of giving reliable promises — because their misconceived ‘sovereignty’ renders them powerless to do so — the policy objective of attracting foreign investment would be illusory.”⁶

15. Finally, by entering into investment treaties, sovereign governments also made a commitment to honor such treaty obligations and commitments as part of their domestic law — even if such commitments were understood to include standards that are more demanding than those normally applied in domestic law. Importantly, it was understood that the standards set forth in investment treaties would impose little or no additional burden on nations that already had highly developed legal systems.

⁴ World Bank Development Report (2005) p. 179.

⁵ *Ibid.*; See also Jan Paulsson, the Power of States to make Meaningful Promises to Foreigners, *Journal of International Dispute Settlement* Vol.1, No. 2 (2010), pp. 341-352; doi10.1093/jnlids/idq 013.

⁶ Paulsson op cit. at 341.

B. School of Thought B — The Critique of Investment Arbitration — Involving Concerns of Legitimacy, Appropriate Deference to Governmental Decisions, and the Need for Proportionality Analysis.

16. Over the past 20 years at least, practitioners, scholars and governments — predominantly from Europe — have expressed concerns that investment arbitration tribunals are insufficiently connected to the political sources of legitimacy by comparison, for example, to permanent tribunals authorized by domestic law. Such *ad hoc* arbitration tribunals are thought to give insufficient deference to the decisions of agencies authorized by democratically elected governments and to lack sufficient expertise or in-depth understanding of national circumstances. Finally, these critics urge that arbitral tribunals would benefit greatly by making use of proportionality analysis — a technique which originated in German administrative law. It involves a sophisticated three stage process and has proved very useful, *inter alia*, in elaborating complex relations between the European Union and its various member governments and court systems.

17. In summary the analysis would proceed more or less as follows: first, was the measure addressed to a legitimate government objective (i.e., rather than an arbitrary or corrupt purpose). If so, the measure is considered “suitable.” Second, was the measure “necessary” – i.e. having found the objective “suitable,” were the measures reasonable/appropriate? Were there less restrictive means reasonably available to the State for meeting the given objectives? And third, even if the previous requirements were found to be satisfied, was the impact of the measures on the affected parties “disproportionate?” And in answering that question, did the government, in the decision-making process, give due consideration to the interests of the impact on the affected parties.⁷

18. The proponents of this approach believe that increased use of proportionality analysis in international investment arbitration would result in a more careful balancing of public vs. private interests. They urge that this approach would require *ad hoc* arbitration tribunals to be more accountable and to justify their decisions in a more detailed fashion. Finally, it is thought that this approach might provide a gateway for non-investment principles to enter the investment

⁷ Decision ¶ 552-597.

arbitration framework of argumentation, thereby avoiding the fragmentation of international law between functional and special investment-related systems.⁸

19. Needless to say there are ardent supporters and opponents of these two approaches. I confess to leaning toward School of Thought A, though I respect and agree with elements of School of Thought B. My purpose at this point is simply to summarize these views so as to allow fair consideration of them as we now enter into examination of the detailed issues presented in this case.

III. Main Elements in the Logic of the Decision/Award

20. Like any decision in a complex dispute, the Decision and the Award build to their conclusions in a series of steps. For purposes of this Separate Opinion, I will limit my comments to certain key issues on which I see things differently. In summary, the major steps in the reasoning of the Tribunal seem to me to proceed as follows:

21. The language of the ECT, Titles I and II, regarding a stable and transparent legal framework is “focused on establishment of arrangements at the national level as opposed to the acceptance of international legal obligations owed to Investors.”⁹

(1) According to the Decision’s interpretation of the FET Standard, there was no specific commitment by the Kingdom of Spain or an explicit undertaking because, *inter alia*:

(i) Spain’s alleged “commitment” arose from a regulation of general application — which should not be interpreted as the equivalent of a contractual commitment — or more specifically a “stabilization clause.”¹⁰

(ii) The law of Spain provides for a hierarchy of laws, regulations, etc. which means that where a law sets forth a particular policy, no regulation may conflict with or contradict such policy — and this is something that potential investors must know when they

⁸ Public Law Concepts to Balance Investors’ Rights with State Regulatory Actions in the Public Interest – the Concept of Proportionality. *Benedict Kingsbury and Stephan W. Schill*. ©Oxford University Press 2010. Published 2010 by Oxford University Press.; Robert Alexy, *A Theory of Constitutional Rights* (Oxford University Press, 2002).

⁹ Decision ¶ 438.

¹⁰ The Decision does acknowledge, however, that the absence of a specific commitment does not mean that an investor that has invested on the basis of a given tariff regime ceases to be a relevant factor in applying the FET Standard under Article 10(1). Decision ¶ 462.

decide to invest. In addition the Supreme Court of Spain has held on numerous occasions that, for example:

*There is no legal obstacle that exists to prevent the Government, in the exercise of the regulatory powers and of the broad entitlements it has in a strongly regulated issue such as electricity, from modifying a specific system of remuneration ...*¹¹

Because of the above circumstances, it is concluded that there could not have been a firm commitment regarding RE tariffs in the first place, or, stated otherwise, the existence of these features of Spanish law undercut a claim by these investors based on “reasonable and legitimate expectations.” Also, if one views this transaction by the standards of normal commercial negotiations — there were weaknesses in Claimants case on “due diligence” and “reliance.”

(iii) Nonetheless, it is found that these alleged weaknesses in the Claimants’ case do not mean that Claimants have no legal rights if the Tribunal finds (as it does) that there has been a complete change in the system on which Claimants’ made their investments. Their compensation will, however be limited to those situations in which Spain has not taken their interests sufficiently into account, or where the impacts on Claimants’ investments have been “disproportionate.”

(iv) Finally, the Tribunal examines whether Spain’s Measures were “proportionate” or “not disproportionate” making use of the accepted three-part test described at ¶17, *supra*. The conclusion reached is that Spain’s Measures have passed the test of proportionality with the exception of minor adjustments regarding seven of Claimants’ 24 plants. The Tribunal also requires Spain to return to Claimants certain sums which Claimants had received as compensation for a given quantity of electric power sold in 2013 — and which Claimants were later required to return to Respondent, when RD 413/2014 and IET/1045/2014 retroactively lowered the price to which Claimants had been previously entitled for those sales.

IV. A Different Appreciation of the Dispute

22. Respectfully, I am not in agreement on any of the above elements for the following reasons:

¹¹ *Judgment of the Supreme Court, 15 December 2005; translated extract at R-0137; cited in Award ¶234.*

A. The Background of the ECT and its Relation to Application of the FET

The Tribunal’s analysis of the scope of Section 10(1) is detailed and precise in parsing the language of the ECT. It reasons, in summary, that the ECT’s concerns, especially in Title I, go beyond protection of investment, including for example, references to “non-discrimination and market oriented price information.”¹² As to investment protection, the Tribunal views references in Titles I and II to a “stable and transparent legal framework” to be focused on establishment of such a framework at the national level “as opposed to the acceptance of international legal obligations owed to Investors. . .”¹³ Regarding references in Title II to legal framework, the Decision indicates that norms to be established at the national level should be in conformity “*with the relevant international laws and rules on investment and trade.*”¹⁴

23. The Decision properly raises the question as to what such international laws and rules are — and after discussion ¶423 to 438, states:

“In the view of the Tribunal, the objects and purposes of the ECT are therefore more balanced than either Party allows for, and it approaches the interpretation of Article 10(1) on that basis.”¹⁵

I cannot agree. To conclude that the ECT is relatively neutral regarding protection of foreign investment is not I believe, an appropriate conclusion. The careful analysis of the words of Section 10(1) does not, I believe, give sufficient weight to the context and origin of the ECT. The Berlin Wall fell in November 1989.

24. As explained by the great Professor Wälde, himself an expert on the subject of the energy industry and investments:

“The overall background of the Treaty [the ECT] was the effort to help the transition economies of Eastern Europe to attract investment, mainly by helping to install a rule of law, safeguarding

¹² Decision ¶ 438.

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ Decision ¶ 439

of property, respect for contracts and liberalization of investment conditions in the model of Western market economies.”¹⁶

Prof. Wälde continues:

“...[T]he overriding purpose of the Treaty [ECT] is the encouragement of private investment by stable, equitable, transparent conditions at a **“high level” of protection**... The tools — the ‘investment disciplines’ in part III of the Treaty — have to be seen as instruments to implement the overall emphasis on promotion of private investments...

...the Treaty [ECT] emphasizes a “high” (i.e. not as other BITs a “normal”) level of protection of foreign investors, highlights the importance of “liberalization”, i.e. movement away from socialist command-control energy economy and monopolies with a new emphasis on property, contract and competition and highlights all features of a market economy in energy which are the opposite of socialist energy industry — that is respect for property rather than pervasive state control, separation of private ownership and entrepreneurship from politicized comingling of state, politics and energy industry, fair and transparent treatment of foreign investor — rather than exposing them to the volatilities and vagaries of intricate and not easily intelligible political maneuvering ... The Treaty’s language has therefore to be seen before the background and overall objectives and context — liberalization and modernization of still state-dominated energy industries, and the objects and purposes — to provide in a legally binding form with maximum effectiveness a high degree of investment security ...

From this detailed identification of relevant objectives of the Treaty identified in a formal, explicit and legally relevant form (i.e. not super-imposed by the interpreter’s personal subjective views and preferences) it seems clear that the broad thrust of the ECT is intended to offer extensive, rather than restrictive, protection to foreign energy investors and their investments”. (emphasis added)¹⁷

25. As the Decision indicates, at ¶447, the language of the ECT regarding investment protection was by no means novel. By 1998, nations had already signed more than 1700 BIT’s, virtually all of which required Host nations not to expropriate without compensation and, *inter*

¹⁶ CL-0010; CM ¶ 397.

¹⁷ *Id.*; CL. Mem. ¶ 401.

alia, required the Host nation to provide Fair and Equitable Treatment. The former Communist countries clearly lacked the kind of legal framework conducive to inspiring the confidence of long-term private foreign investors. This background accords comfortably with words of Article II of the ECT confirming its purpose to:

“[establish] a legal framework in order to promote long-term co-operation in the energy field, based on complementarities and mutual benefits, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the [European Energy] Charter.”¹⁸

26. Surely this background and the objective of increasing the flow of ample capital from the West to develop East European energy, and for that energy to be transferred to the West suggests at least a continuity of minimum international law protections of foreign investment and more likely an expansion of such protections as urged by Prof. Wälde. I see nothing in the language of the ECT to suggest, as the Decision does, that the ECT should be understood to grant generous deference, for example, to the national laws of any signatory nation, much less the former Communist bloc nations.

B. The Context and Facts of the Dispute: The Issue of a Specific Commitment; Legitimate Expectations

27. Anyone who has had the honor of being entrusted to decide a dispute between an investor and a sovereign government knows the weight of responsibility that comes with it. As one human element of a human institution, all arbitrators can do is attempt to view the facts and the law in a way that accords full respect to both Parties – here the RWE Claimants and the Kingdom of Spain, Respondent.

28. The Decision provides a detailed listing of the various legal and regulatory provisions enacted in the Kingdom of Spain — as well as the timing of each of the investments — but, in my view, does not provide adequate discussion of the economic and, business context of the dispute. I recognize that the Parties may take very different views of the legal significance of certain facts, but as to certain fundamentals there is no significant disagreement.

29. The Kingdom of Spain recognized that its balance of payments, and indeed its industrial competitiveness (including job creation) were being impacted negatively by the high

¹⁸ C-0001; Cl. M. ¶ 395.

cost of imported petroleum-based energy resources. Spain further recognized that its geography provided attractive conditions for Renewable Energy (hereafter “RE”) generation of all sorts, but that it was especially favorable for solar and wind power. Needless to say, increased generation from these power sources also would also provide a significant reduction in Spain’s carbon footprint, thereby reducing its contribution to global warming.

30. At about the same time, and for very similar reasons, the European Union undertook to foster an increase in the percentage of power generation from RE sources for the region as a whole. Between 2001 and 2009 it enacted, *inter alia*, two directives — EU Directive 2001/77/EC and EU Directive 2009/28/EC. These Directives created specific and binding requirements that member nations take steps to achieve RE generation of at least 12% by 2010, and 20% by 2020. In so doing, the EU also, consistently, called attention to the benefits of Feed-in Tariff (FIT) arrangements and advised strongly and repetitively against making retroactive changes to such tariff arrangements once they were put in place.¹⁹

31. It probably should be said here that different nations surely have different views about the role of the private sector in their economies. There is certainly no international mandate requiring any nation to seek foreign investment generally. And if a nation does seek to attract foreign investment, there are no fixed formulae for doing so. But once having made policy choices about obtaining the foreign investment it seeks, international norms, including the requirement of Fair and Equitable Treatment do attach. In seeking RE investment, Spain made a number of policy choices. First, it might have established incentives applicable only to Spanish nationals, in which case the rules of international law likely would not apply. But, in fact, the RE incentives were offered to, and actively sought from, foreign investors as well. Another policy choice was made regarding the precise nature of RE investments to be eligible under the Special Regime. Those incentives might, for example, have been limited to “green field” investments – meaning only investments made to construct new RE generation facilities. But in fact the Special Regime also applied to investments made to purchase and operate existing RE generation facilities. Finally, the specific terms of the incentives themselves – i.e. the remuneration rates as well as the number of years they were to be effective – involved another choice. As will be demonstrated, *infra*,

¹⁹ Decision ¶ 131.

Spain's incentives were put in place at a time when the costs of RE generation plants – especially those for wind and solar – were too high to make an unassisted private investment viable. Because of this, and because the moment of investment is, of course, crucial for the long-term investor, Spain chose to provide incentives that would pertain essentially for the operational life of each category of equipment involved.

32. Viewed from the present moment, with perfect hindsight, one might be critical of one or more of these policy choices. In particular, it seems that Respondent might rightfully have expected that the cost of wind and solar capacity would gradually decline – so that after a given period, RE generation costs would fall to the point that additional economic incentives would no longer be required.²⁰ But the point of this discussion is not to exercise hindsight, but rather simply to make clear that Respondent made certain choices in inviting investors, and that this is the policy framework which we have before us in this dispute.

33. While Spain first created a separate category for RE generators in 1994, Spain's first major legislation which included this general subject was the 1997 Electricity Law ("Law 54/1997" or the "Electricity Law"). This law covered a wide range of different activities related to electric power generation, transmission etc. Included within that law were two elements of fundamental importance to the dispute before us. First, in Title IV, it distinguished between the "Ordinary Regime" for electricity generation (Chapter I of Title IV) and the "Special Regime": which was focused especially on "non-consumable renewable energies." The specific key features of the Special Regime (Chapter II of Title IV) were also distinguished from those of the "Ordinary Regime."

34. As described in ¶131-132 of the Decision, Article 28(1) then established a requirement of prior administrative authorization of the construction and operation of installations under the Special Regime, while a series of rights and obligations for such installations were set forth in Article 30.4, which stated, *inter alia* that:

"The remuneration arrangements for electric power generation...under the Special Regime shall be supplemented by the payment of a premium under statutory terms set out in regulations...

²⁰ Indeed Respondent has introduced evidence that it is now able to conduct competitive auctions which will result in new investments in the RE generation without the need of incentives. Mr. Santacruz, Day1/271.

“To work out the premiums, the voltage level on delivery of the power to the network the effective contribution to environmental improvement, to primary energy saving and energy efficiency, the generation of economically justifiable useful heat and the investment costs incurred shall all be taken into account as to achieve reasonable profitability rates with reference to the cost of money on capital markets.” (Emphasis added)²¹

35. According to Respondent, the above language establishes the principle of a “reasonable return” with reference to the cost of money on capital markets. But of greater importance in the judgment of this arbitrator is the statement that the remuneration arrangements for power generation under the Special Regime shall be supplemented by the payment of a premium under statutory terms set out in Regulations.²² The first regulation implementing the above language was not enacted until Royal Decree 2818/1998 which, in its Preamble, stated:

*“for the facilities based on renewable energies and waste, the incentive established has no time limit as the environmental benefits need to be internalized, and because of their special characteristics and technological level, their higher costs do not allow them to compete in the free market.”*²³ (Emphasis added).

36. But in March of 2004, the Spanish government repealed RD2818/1998 and enacted RD436/2004 which, for the first time, set forth a more specific remuneration scheme for the Special Regime. It contained two key elements which remained, with relatively minor variations, from 2004 until 2013-14. First, investments, once they were found to be qualified for the Special Regime could choose each year between being remunerated (1) in the form of a regulated tariff *i.e.* a single, flat rate defined as a percentage of the average referenced tariff (TMR) or (2) by selling directly into the market in which case the operator would receive the market price plus an incentive, as well as a premium if the specific plant was entitled to receive one.²⁴

37. RD436/2004 then added a second key element regarding future changes in the remuneration rates. The tariffs and premiums established in RD434/2004 would be revised in 2006, and every four years thereafter. However, Articles 40(2) and (3) provided as follows:

²¹ R-3 at 50-51

²² Id.

²³ C-0177 and R-98

²⁴ Decision ¶ 144-145.

“2. The tariffs, premiums, incentives and supplements resulting from any of the revisions provided for in this section shall come into force on January 1st of the second year subsequent to the year that the revision has been carried out.

3. The tariffs, premiums, incentives and supplements resulting from any of the revisions provided for in this section shall apply solely to the plants that commence operating subsequent to the date of the entry into force referred to in the paragraph above and shall not have a backdated effect on any previous tariffs and premiums.”²⁵

38. It is evident to this arbitrator that Spain, for its own good and sufficient reasons, had created a sophisticated invitation to long-term RE investors. Recognizing that the generators under the Special Regime used technologies “involving higher costs that do not allow them to compete in the free market,”²⁶ Spain’s invitation was, in essence, as follows:

We want to expand RE electric generation in Spain as quickly as possible. In order to incentivize long-term RE investment in Spain, you may be assured of the following: Once your plant has been approved as qualified under the Special Regime you may sell all of your power either (1) at a favorably regulated market rate, or (2) directly into the market in which case you will receive an incentive payment, and, if qualified, also a premium.

Finally we know that in order to make these investments you need the assurance of reasonable stability. Therefore, though remuneration rates may change beginning in 2006, no such changes will affect plants already approved and in operation at that time — and future rate changes will only take effect on January 1 of the second year subsequent to the year that the revision is carried out.

39. For a potential investor, this presented a clear and unmistakable message. The investor knew its capital and operating costs. The investor could easily see how these Special Regime rates were established and knew the operational life of its equipment. If the investor considered that these incentives were sufficient to earn an acceptable profit, Spain would welcome this investment and Spain would do its best to maintain stability over the long term.

²⁵ Decision ¶ 146; similar language was included in RD 661/2007, Sec 44.3.

²⁶ See ¶ 30 *supra*.

40. As Respondent affirms correctly, this arrangement did not guaranty the investor a particular annual profit in Euros, or even a guaranteed percentage of profit. Ministry statements and press releases refer to a guaranteed return of (at least?) 7% for wind and hydro installations.²⁷ But in concrete business terms, it is evident that, according to the established remuneration system, the success of any investment would, in fact, depend on the efficiency of the particular plant in terms of capital cost, operating cost and, crucially, the actual volume of power it produced and sold to the grid each year over the useful life of its wind, solar or hydro generation equipment. The remuneration math was rate per unit of power – under either of the two options times the number of MWh produced.

41. Giving due respect to Respondent’s intentions at the time, this appears certainly to have been what Spain intended and what the investor relied on. In business vernacular, this was “the deal.” There was an invitation by Respondent and an acceptance by means of reliance by the investor. The resulting plants were then each, initially, administratively approved as properly qualified for remuneration under the Special Regime, or later were granted registration under the RAIPRE. In either case they were remunerated in the same way. Benefits and responsibilities flowed in both directions. Each year the investor operated the respective plants, kept accounts, delivered the power to the grid, paid their taxes and proceeded to do the same each successive year. Each year, as a result, Respondent required smaller quantities of imported petroleum products and improved its carbon footprint. This continued for approximately 10 years, from 2004 to 2013-14. In terms of the Paulsson article referred to above, the Respondent made “meaningful promises” to such foreign investors. It did so to enhance the flow of capital into Spain’s RE sector on the most favorable terms. It did so following the best advice of the EU as well as its own CNE and other related knowledgeable sources — all of whom knew that FIT schemes not only worked, but worked well — provided, however, that reasonable stability was maintained.

42. The Claimants, for their part, believed that Respondent was making this invitation honorably and in good faith and this would seem to have represented good business judgment. The record in this case shows that from 2004 onward, this invitation was accepted by Claimants as well as many other investors who have since made similar claims. Indeed, if one has doubts that Respondent, in fact, did recognize the essence of this agreement, one needs to look no further

²⁷ Decision ¶ 174-5.

than the record of Spain's conversations with the RE investors in 2010. While asserting that it had the right to make changes to the remuneration system, Spain made clear that the temporary reductions, for which it was seeking the Investors concurrence in 2010, would be for one year only.²⁸

43. Thus the story of these and other RE investments during this period is the history of a highly successful campaign by the Respondent to attract billions of Euros in RE investment in Spain; as well as to comply with the ambitions and binding Directives of the EU regarding increased RE generation capacity.

44. The question of whether or not Spain's invitation and investments by the Claimants should be considered to constitute a "specific commitment" may be fairly debated. Common law principles normally applied in circumstances such as this generally come under the heading of estoppel. But the civil law also honors the same sound equitable principles, which are referred to as *venire contra factum proprium*, or in Spanish law the Doctrine of *Actos Propios*.²⁹ In essence, no party may rely upon its own inconsistency to the detriment of another. This principle has been traced back through 12 centuries of Islamic jurisprudence and has deep roots in Roman law, common law, and modern civil law.³⁰ Unlike common law estoppel, *actos propios* applies so long as the conduct is capable of creating an objective expectation in third parties — actual detrimental reliance by the other party based on its subjective expectations is not typically required.³¹ In other well-known investment arbitration cases, the Tribunal in *ADC v. Hungary* stated that "[when] Hungary enters into and performs these agreements for years and takes full benefit of them, it lies

²⁸ Decision ¶ 183-5.

²⁹ See, CHARLES T. KOTUBY JR. and LUKE A. SOBOTA, *GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW AND INTERNATIONAL DUE PROCESS*, C. 119, (Oxford Univ Press, 2017); See also HÉCTOR MAIRAL, THE DOCTRINE OF *ACTOS PROPIOS* AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ¶¶ 2,5 (1988) (analyzing the doctrine in Spanish); MARCELO J. LÓPEZ MESA, THE DOCTRINE OF *ACTOS PROPIOS* IN JURISPRUDENCE 93-95 (1997) (analyzing the doctrine in Spain and Argentina) Rubén S. Stiglitz & Gabriel A. Stiglitz, *Actos Propios*, in *Contracts* 491-512 (1994) (analyzing the doctrine in Spain and Argentina); MIGUEL PASQUAU LIAÑO AND VOIDABILITY OF CONTRACTS 246-51 (1997) (analyzing the doctrine in Spain and Germany). As the Ecuador Supreme Court has recognized, the principle of *venire contra factum proprium* is a "principle of universal law, accepted by all legal systems." *Cobos Peña v. Asociación Mutualista de Ahorro y Crédito*, R.O. No.363, Decision No. 195-2001 (July 6, 2001).

³⁰ See *Desert Line Projects LLC v. Republic of Yemen*, ICSID Case No. AARB/05/17, Award, ¶ 207 (Feb. 6, 2008); *Case concerning the Temple of Preah Vihear (Cambodia v. Tha.)*, Merits, Judgment, 1962 I.C.J. 6.

³¹ See Mairal, *supra* note 28.

ill in the mouth of Hungary now to challenge the legality and/or enforceability from these Agreements.³²

45. Another source in the same vein is Prof. Wälde's well known Separate Opinion in *Thunderbird Gaming v. Republic of Mexico* regarding situations involving "invitations to invest," I believe that he was correct in that dispute, though the present case is a lot stronger on the facts than was *Thunderbird*. He maintained that in "invitation disputes," it was a mistake to analyze due diligence and reliance as if an arbitral tribunal were considering a normal commercial dispute. He emphasized the challenges for a foreign investor to find its way in a strange legal system, political system and culture. The investor in *Thunderbird* was a relatively small and unsophisticated company, which RWE certainly is not. Nonetheless, if the above description of Spain's initiative to attract RE investment is accurate, it would seem of doubtful legal significance to insist on the most exhaustive evidence from Claimants as to due diligence and reliance in the circumstances of this dispute. His opinion also references *actos propios* and other national laws that lead to a similar result.

46. But, no matter. If one considers that this position represents perhaps, the law as it should be, rather than as it is, we may move instead to a legal foundation that the Decision does accept, at least in principle. The Decision, (¶462) recognizes that even in the putative absence of a specific commitment, this does not mean that an investor, who has invested under a given tariff regime, has no rights under the FET Standard and Article 10(1).

47. If the Decision had proceeded from that conclusion to calculate the amount due to fully compensate Claimants for the damage caused, I would not be writing this Separate Opinion. Had this been done, the measure of damages to Claimants in accordance with the venerable *Chorzow* principles might have been determined by calculating the present value of the reduction in the cash flow for the remaining years of the term under the Special Regime remuneration system, and by using DCF (as Claimants' expert had suggested) to come up with an appropriate level of compensation. In so doing, the 7% tax and other modest changes to the original remuneration structure would be removed from the but-for expected cash flow. But this is not what the Decision did.

³² *ADC Affiliate Ltd. v. Republic of Hungary*, ICSID Case No. ARB/03/16, Award ¶ 475 (Oct. 2, 2006).

48. Instead the Decision, through a complex series of steps – attempts to weigh the interests of these private investors against Respondent’s much broader responsibilities to protect the interests of Spanish citizens and the political and economic stability of the Kingdom of Spain. In so doing, the Decision gives credence to the creative advocacy of Spain’s counsel, which framed this dispute as one which requires recognition of Spain’s sovereign right to regulate, as well as its need to exercise broad discretion to address the public interest, not merely the interests of private investors. This, I believe, is a mistake.

49. In my view, this dispute does not, in any way, call into question Respondent’s right to regulate. Respectfully, I believe that the Decision would have more appropriately taken the path of the tribunals in *Eiser*, *Novenergia* and RREEF, among others that found Respondent squarely at fault.³³

C. Balancing the Interests of the Public vs. Private Investors: A Different View

1. Brief Comments Regarding the *Saluka* Case

50. One of the most highly regarded investment arbitration awards on the subject of balancing public vs. private interests was the Award in *Saluka*.³⁴ In that case the tribunal began by citing language from the *Mondev* case that:

“[a] judgment of what is fair and equitable cannot be reached in the abstract; it must depend on the facts of the particular case.”³⁵

51. *Saluka* further found that, under the treaty in question, the Preamble and statements of purpose of the treaty were, as in the ECT, tied directly to the stimulation of foreign investment.³⁶ The tribunal also found that encouragement of foreign investment was not the sole aim of the treaty but was rather a necessary element alongside the overall aim of encouraging foreign investment and extending and intensifying the parties’ economic relations. This language, the tribunal found

³³ This reference to RREEF award is limited to its finding regarding violation of the FET Standard as well as ECT Article 10(1). The tribunal’s treatment of appropriate compensation, I believe, was erroneous, and will comment further on this point, *infra*.

³⁴ Cl. Memorial ¶ 456; *See, e.g.*, CL-0034, *Saluka Investment B.V. v. The Czech Republic*, Partial Award on Jurisdiction and Merits, 17 March 2006, ¶ 302.

³⁵ *Id.* at ¶ 285.

³⁶ *Id.* at ¶ 298.

did not exaggerate the protection to be provided to foreign investments. Instead, in a more balanced way, the tribunal understood that “fair and equitable treatment” under the treaty should be understood, if not to be proactively stimulating the inflow of foreign investment capital, at least not to deter foreign capital by providing disincentives to foreign investors. The *Saluka* tribunal concludes: “...an investor’s decision to make an investment is based on an assessment of the state of the law and the totality of the business environment at the time of the investment as well as on the investor’s expectation that the conduct of the host State subsequent to the investment will be fair and equitable.”³⁷

52. As indicated above at ¶ 23 to 26, I believe that the protections provided to investors under the ECT are stronger than those in the treaty in the *Saluka* case. I, nonetheless, find this to be a fair expression of the general scope of the FET standard. Regarding a State’s right to regulate, the *Saluka* award cites with approval language from the award in *S.D. Myers*, that in determining the scope of the obligation of a host state under FET, tribunals should decide “in the light of the high measure of deference which international law generally extends to the right of domestic authorities to regulate matters within their own borders.”³⁸ Compared to this case, however, the facts in *Saluka* were relatively simple and straightforward. There was a financial crisis that affected all five major banks in the Czech Republic. The essence of the Claimants’ case related to being treated differently, as a foreign investor, from the way the other four banks were treated. Unfairness as “discrimination,” however, is not one of the allegations of the Claimants in this case.

53. The dispute in the present case is based on the Measures taken by Spain in 2013-44. As we know, the Special Regime became effective in 2004. When we examine the facts — and especially when we examine how the Respondent managed its responsibilities regarding the Special Regime, some interesting elements emerge. Obviously, this dispute was triggered by the Disputed Measures in 2013-14. But the tariff deficit began in 2000. If one is to balance public and private investor interests, a lot may depend on when the balancing takes place. As will be seen below, there were many significant moments during the period 2004 to 2013-14. A snapshot taken in 2006, 2008 or 2010 would involve different elements of weight in the imagined scales.

³⁷ *Id.* at ¶ 301.

³⁸ *Saluka* at ¶ 305.

With this in mind, we proceed to examine balancing in the present dispute, including consideration of Respondent's role as regulator.

2. The Right to Regulate and Its Relation, If Any, to the Dispute Before Us

54. A major issue which, in my view, has led to confusion relates, in one way or another, to Respondent's right to regulate and, as appropriate, to change laws or regulations in the public interest. For the avoidance of doubt, as we have stated earlier, numerous tribunals have found that, in the absence of a specific commitment, States retain the right to modify their regulatory regimes.³⁹ Such tribunals have found that "in order to adapt to changing economic circumstances the State's regulatory powers still remain in place."⁴⁰ And where there is not a specific stabilization clause or its equivalent, investors must expect that legislation or regulations may change.⁴¹ I recognize and accept this.

55. But the issue before us is to what extent Treaty protections, and, specifically, the obligation to accord investors Fair and Equitable Treatment under the ECT may give rise to legal liability and compensation notwithstanding the State's acknowledged right to regulate.

56. The Decision, properly takes note of the *Eiser* tribunal's language to this effect, namely that:

"... the Respondent's obligation under the ECT to afford investors fair and equitable treatment **does protect investors from a fundamental change to the regulatory regime in a manner that does not "take account of" existing reliance on the prior regime.** The ECT did not bar Spain from making appropriate changes to the regulatory regime of RD 661/2007. Thus, the Tribunal does not accept Claimants' contention that RD 661/2007 gave them **immutable economic rights that could not be altered by changes in the regulatory regime.** Nevertheless, the ECT did protect Claimants against the total and unreasonable change that they experienced here."⁴²

³⁹ See, e.g., *Parkerings – Compagniet AS v. Lithuania*, ICSID Case No. ARB/05/8, Award, 11 September 2007 ¶ 332, RL-0035, *EDF (Services) Ltd. v. Romania*, ICSID Case No. ARB/05/13, Award, 8 October 2009, ¶¶ 217-218.

⁴⁰ CL-0049, *BG Group Plc. v. Argentine Republic*, UNCITRAL, Award 24 December 2007, ¶ 298.

⁴¹ CL-0052, *Micula v. Romania*, ¶ 666.

⁴² Decision ¶ 449.

57. The Decision takes note of similar language from the *Blusun* case which, in turn, refers to the *El Paso* Award which speaks of “a total alteration of the entire legal setup for foreign investments” as well as language from the LG&E tribunal which speaks of “complete dismantling of the very legal framework constructed to attract investors.” Finally, the Decision takes note of the *Blusun* award’s conclusion that: “The emphasis is on the subversion of the legal regime.”⁴³

58. The Decision recognizes that, in addition to the *Eiser* case, tribunals in other Spanish investment cases — including *Novenergia* have also found that even if no “specific commitment” to the investor was found, that the relevant question:

*“is[still] whether the statement or conduct is objectively sufficient to create legitimate expectations in the recipient. Such conduct or statements can take the form of laws or regulations.”*⁴⁴

59. In a similar vein, but in factually different circumstances, Judge Higgins said in the *Martini* case:

“In my view the right distinctions are here being drawn: governments may indeed need to be able to act *qua* government and in the public interest. That fact will prevent specific performance (including restitution) from being granted against them. But that is not to liberate them from the obligation to compensate those with whom it has entered into specific arrangements. That is the reasonable place to strike the balance between the expectations of foreign investors and the bona fide needs of governments to act in the public interest.”⁴⁵

3. The Heart of the Matter

60. The Decision recognizes that Claimants are protected from total and unreasonable change or the subversion of the legal regime under which they invested, but the Decision still worries that recognition of anything less than a “specific commitment” may “constitute an

⁴³ Decision ¶ 450; *Blusun S.A., Jean-Pierre Lecorcier and Michael Stein v. Italian Republic* (ICSID Case No. QRB/14/3, ¶ 363 (CL-0187), referring to *El Paso Energy International Co v. Argentine Republic*, ICSID Case No. ARB/03/15, Award, 31 October 2011, ¶ 517; *LG&E Energy Corp. LG&E International Inc. v. Argentine Republic*, ICSID Case No. ARB/02/1, Decision on Liability, 3 October 2006, ¶ 139.

⁴⁴ Decision ¶ 456; *Novenergia II – Energy Novenergia II – Energy & Environment (SCA) (Grand Duchy of Luxembourg), SICAR v. Spain*, SCC Case 2015/063, Final Decision, 15 February 2018, ¶ 547.

⁴⁵ R. Higgins, *The Takings of Property by the State: Recent Developments in International Law*, (III) Collected Courses of the Hague Academy of International Law, p. 338; cited in *National Grid v. Argentina*, ¶151.

excessive limitation on power of states to regulate the economy in accordance with the public interest.”

61. I believe that in the circumstances of this case, this concern is not warranted because the situation that gave rise to this dispute, respectfully, has nothing to do with a limitation on Respondent’s regulatory powers. First, as has already been demonstrated (see ¶ 29 to ¶ 40, *supra*) Respondent created the structure of incentives for RE investments for perfectly understandable national interest reasons. Spain, alone, established the detailed remuneration system which came together first in RD 434/2004 and was further refined in RD 636/2007. Respondent does appear to have had in mind that investors under the Special Regime would earn what Respondent’s authorities considered a reasonable return, 7.398% per annum before taxes. But what Respondent established, in fact, was a remuneration system that gave investors an annual choice of two measure of remuneration per unit of electric power produced. The structure did not guarantee investors any specific level of return, but permitted them, if they were efficient, to earn as much as they could. Further, I see no evidence in the record that participants in the Special Regime were advised that continuation of their remuneration under the Special Regime was, in any way, conditioned on revenues received by Respondent from electricity consumers, or indeed from any other budgetary account or source of funds. No such condition was established because none existed.

62. Regarding Respondent’s right to regulate, I was struck by the representation that under Spain’s system of regulation for electric power generally, that regulators were charged with “the obligation of a result.”⁴⁶ Respondent had created a system whereby remuneration was calculated by multiplying the applicable rate (fixed tariff or market plus premium) times the numbers of MWh produced. Having done so, it is difficult to see how one could even speak of “over-remuneration.” But if somehow that were genuinely the concern, and if earnings seemed to be in excess of Respondent’s conception of a “reasonable return, one would have expected that as power plants were commissioned, regulators might have given some attention to the actual returns achieved by Claimants and other investors similarly situated. If it appeared, for example, beginning in 2004-5 that the incentives Respondent had provided for Special Regime investors had been too generous – i.e. genuinely in excess of the returns Respondent envisioned in

⁴⁶ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 342.

establishing the RE remuneration regime -- the regulators might, without legal objection from anyone -- have reduced the regulated tariff or the market price plus premium – not for plants already approved – but for future investors. But no evidence of such regulatory attention was presented. I find this interesting.

63. As RE investments flowed into Spain, some limits were established in 2010, on the minimum and maximum number of KWh eligible for remuneration under the Special Regime but the remuneration system remained the same. The only matter that did receive significant attention was the growth of the tariff deficit. And this became important only after the world economic crisis of 2007-2008. It caused a substantial reduction in Respondent's revenues from retail power consumption. Previously, revenues from power sales had been used to cover the cost of the incentives provided under the Special Regime. But as previously mentioned, investments under the Special Regime had, in no way, been tied to, or conditioned upon, Respondent's revenues from that or any other source.

64. Clearly the world economic crisis of 2007-8 created serious problems for many countries – and, perhaps especially, for those countries in Southern Europe. These countries, including Respondent, had, before the days of the Euro, been able to adjust to major crises by devaluing their currencies. But that was long ago. Respondent was obviously faced with great stresses for which Respondent certainly deserves compassion and understanding. But, the crisis of 2007-8 did not undo the conditions under which billions of Euros in RE investments had come to Spain from 2004 on, and which continued to arrive until 2013.

65. Respondent has made much of a series of decisions of the Supreme Court of Spain indicating that no private party could reasonably have expected that any regulation affecting its business interests could not “change”. As indicated *supra*, international law also recognizes that governments must be able to change laws and regulations in the public interest to adapt to changed circumstances. I will say more about these decisions below, but what I find striking is that, once again, Respondent, at any time, if it had so wished, could have made a number of changes to the Special Regime that would have had a direct impact on the tariff deficit, changes that almost certainly would have given rise to no negative legal consequences.

66. For example, in addition to reducing the level of Special Regime incentives for future investments, as suggested above, Respondent could have announced that, because of

economic circumstances, it would authorize only a limited number of new generating facilities under the Special Regime. Or, Respondent could simply have announced the elimination of the Special Regime as of a certain date (for installations not yet in operation). Either of these choices would certainly have stopped the growth of the tariff deficit. But of course they probably would also have halted the large flows of new RE investments – and caused Respondent’s percentage of RE generation capacity to fall far short of the levels called for by the binding EU Directives.

4. The Significance of the Decisions by the Spanish Supreme Court

67. The legal system of Spain is certainly among the world’s oldest and most sophisticated. No serious arbitrator can view decisions of Spain’s Supreme Court other than with appropriate respect. But as to the decisions regarding the issue of “change” of regulations, such as those cited in the Decision (at ¶ 234 to ¶ 236 and ¶ 515 to ¶ 534), this arbitrator was struck by the absence of any discussion at all of the role of international law arising from treaties to which Spain is a signatory. As called for by Article 26 of the VCLT, parties to a treaty are required to abide by their terms and perform their obligations in good faith - (*Pacta Sunt Servanda*). Article 27 provides that a party may not invoke provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty.

68. Indeed, in Article 96 of the Constitution of Spain it is provided that:

“1. Validly concluded international treaties, once officially published in Spain, shall be part of the internal legal system. Their provisions may only be repealed, amended or suspended in the manner provided for in the treaties themselves or in accordance with general international law.”

This means that the terms of the ECT, including the standard of Fair and Equitable Treatment are considered to be part of Spanish law. As a result, if Respondent made a change in Spanish law or regulations which might have resulted in a violation of the FET standard, Respondent would be required to conform its actions to the FET standard, or provide some explanation as to why the standard did not apply, or face the consequences of a violation of international law.

69. This being the case, I found it remarkable that the Supreme Court did not, in the decisions cited, so much as mention international law or the ECT. That being the case, it would

seem that the Supreme Court decisions to which Respondent has referred were of marginal significance, if any, as regards the issues before us.

70. But in any event, as stated in the Tribunal in *CMS v Argentina* in its Award:

“The Tribunal is mindful that, in its Decision on Jurisdiction, the distinction was made between measures of a general economic nature, such as those concerning the economic and financial emergency, and measures specifically directed to the investment’s operation. It then reached the following conclusion:

...the Tribunal concludes on this point that it does not have jurisdiction over measures of general economic policy adopted by the Republic of Argentina and cannot pass judgment on whether they are right or wrong. The Tribunal also concludes, however, that it has jurisdiction to examine whether specific measures affecting the Claimant’s investment or measures of general economic policy having a direct bearing on such investment have been adopted in violation of legally binding commitments made to the investor in treaties, legislation or contracts.”⁴⁷

71. If the discussion to this point seems still to leave open concerns about Respondent’s right to regulate and possible undue limitation on its power to adjust laws and regulations in the public interest, perhaps the following hypothetical will be useful. To review, the Decision as well as Section IV.B of this opinion concluded that Respondent, beginning at least in 2004, had invited Claimants to invest on the basis of two approved tariff arrangements available only to power plants qualified under the Special Regime. Respondent further provided that, beginning in 2006, these remuneration rates could be changed, but that the changes would not affect plants already qualified and producing under the Special Regime. From 2004 until 2013, these regulations with minor adjustments, remained in place.

72. The tariff deficit began in 2000 and proceeded to grow – especially after the world economic crisis of 2007-8. Spain’s tariff shortfall was financed, until 2014, by Respondent’s major utilities who were responsible for selling power to end-users. The record demonstrates that the increase in the tariff deficit was not due to a change in the cost of capital between 2004 and 2014. Instead, it resulted from reduced revenues paid by end-users, which revenues had previously been the main source of funds used to pay the producers under the Special Regime.

⁴⁷ *CMS Gas Transmission Company v Republic of Argentina*, ISCID Case No ARV/01/8 (2005), ¶ 124; citing to its Decision on Objections to Jurisdiction, July 17, 2003, 42 ILM 788 (2003) ¶ 25-32, ¶33; see also RREEF Award ¶ 593.

73. Prior to the Measures, Respondent's obligation to investors under the Special Regime consisted of a flow of funds sufficient to cover the incentive payments to Special Regime producers each year originally for the remainder of the useful life of the plant; later it related to the remaining balance of the established 20 or 25 year period. Those payment obligations can easily be conceived as a sort of amortization schedule. Until 2014, these were financed by Respondent's five major utilities.

74. Now imagine that, instead of financing these Special Regime costs as Respondent chose to do here, Respondent had gone to a major international bank and entered into a loan agreement that allowed Respondent to cover the Special Regime tariff deficit. Under these circumstances, having undertaken to repay the loan in accordance with its terms, does it seem realistic or possible that Respondent might then rely on its right to regulate, or appeal for a margin of appreciation to protect it from default? Many sovereign governments were shocked by the crisis of 2007-8. The growth of the tariff deficit was but one aspect of a larger macroeconomic crisis. It would seem that recourse to a private financial institution, or the World Bank or IMF, or a renegotiation of debt might have been a more appropriate solution. Surely this analogy to the situation of Special Regime beneficiaries is not perfect, but this arbitrator considers the reasoning to be sound and finds Respondent's arguments in defense of Claimants' claims based on broad sovereign discretion to regulate to be specious. I tip my hat to the skill of Respondent's legal team, but I am not persuaded.

V. Appropriate Deference; Proportionality (As Conceived and as Applied)

A. Appropriate Deference

75. As an arbitrator attempting in good faith to give respect and appropriate deference to policy decisions of a sovereign government, many questions come to mind. But, in the dispute before us, the first and most serious question is, "To which legitimate and sovereign government of the Kingdom of Spain shall we defer?" Respondent gradually developed and refined the characteristics of the Special Regime beginning in 1998. It settled, with the enactment of RD 434/2004 and subsequent provisions, on a regulatory structure that was intended to attract major RE investments, and was very successful in doing so. Having attracted major RE investments on this basis and with RE plants already in place and committed to operate for their useful life (or for 20 to 25 years, as later amendment provided), the Kingdom was faced with a

financial crisis involving multiple contributing factors. Respondent decided to move forcefully to deal with this crisis., and, in 2013-14, enacted the Disputed Measures. In doing so it changed the fundamental rules pursuant to which these investment had been made.

76. The Tribunal has accorded to Respondent a wide degree of deference. This is accomplished by giving credence to Respondent's sophisticated and elaborate effort to demonstrate that Claimants were only entitled to a "reasonable return." It is understandable that Respondent might have utilized the means that it did given the predicament in which the government found itself. In the circumstances, it is also understandable for a tribunal to attempt to somehow honor fully both the sovereign decisions of 2004 and 2013-14. But we are not charged with deciding this dispute *ex aequo et bono*. Respondent also appeals to and purports to apply the principles of proportionality. To this final consideration, we now turn.

B. Proportionality

77. It seems that someone once asked the American author and humorist, Mark Twain, what he thought of the music of Richard Wagner. Twain did not pretend to expertise in classical music. "People tell me," Twain said, "that Wagner's music is much better than it sounds." This arbitrator does not pretend to expertise regarding the respected principle of proportionality. But, it is clear to me that proportionality, at least as it applied to these investors, is not nearly as good as it sounds.

78. To examine this, we return to the three stage process of proportionality analysis summarized at ¶ 17, *supra*: First, were the Measures addressed to a legitimate government objective (rather than an arbitrary or corrupt purpose)? Here there was clearly a need to deal with a number of serious economic problems, including the costs arising from the tariff deficit. In these circumstances, the Measures would therefore be considered "suitable."

79. Second, having found the objective suitable, were the Measures "necessary," i.e., reasonable/appropriate. As stated in the Decision, the issue here is not whether there was a state of necessity precluding wrongfulness.⁴⁸ The Decision recognizes that passing this step is more difficult but concludes that the Measures do pass that test. My understanding, however, is that

⁴⁸ Decision ¶ 559; Cf. Cl. Reply ¶ 506, 585-7.

where the impact on a party is harsh, the threshold of “necessity” must be substantially raised.⁴⁹ Based on the reasoning provided, it seems to this arbitrator that the correct answer could be, and should be, “no.” These Measures were not “necessary” because, if this was, in fact, one element of a much larger macroeconomic crisis, there were many other ways to obtain the funds to resolve it.

80. But the Tribunal reaches the opposite conclusion on this step, and so we must proceed to look at the impact of the Measures on the affected parties, the RWE Claimants. Without repeating the changes made in 2013-14, it should suffice to supply the Decision’s language regarding impact on the Claimants.

“Overall, Claimants plants are impacted by a drop in future revenue in excess of EUR 400 million, with Claimants suffering a 54% reduction in forecasted cash flows from their plants. These are by any standards very substantial reductions.”⁵⁰

The Tribunal concludes that by allowing Claimants their return of 7.398%, Respondent has used an acceptable standard to protect the Measures, generally, from being declared “disproportionate.” The Tribunal does find a violation of the FET standard, but only to the extent that seven of Claimants’ plants had returns below that minimum return figure. In other words, with that sole exception, the Tribunal finds the Measures to have successfully passed each of the three requisites of proportionality analysis. I see this matter differently.

81. First, as an arbitrator functioning as part of an institution based on the rule of law, I find it impossible to condone the fundamental procedural elements utilized by Respondent in establishing the Disputed Measures. Claimants were invited to invest in Spain on specific terms and conditions. As acknowledged earlier, it is not that these conditions could not be changed, but investors were protected against “a complete dismantling of the very legal framework constructed to attract investors.” *See*, ¶¶54-56, *supra*. Putting aside investments made before 2004, Claimants, in the case of each specific investment, were found by Respondent to qualify under the conditions established for the Special Regime. Claimants successfully operated their RE plants, paid their

⁴⁹ ECtHR, *Sporrong and Lönnroth v Sweden*, 23 September 1982, Series A, No. 5, para 73. See also Van Dijk and van Hoof, *Theory and Practice of the European Convention on Human Rights*, 3rd Ed. (The Hague, Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1998) at 629; Burke-White and von Staden, “Investment Protection in Extraordinary Times” 48 *Virginia Journal of International Law* (2008) at 347

⁵⁰ Decision ¶569(a) – based on Compass Lexecon slide No. 38 and Dr. Spiller at Day 3/190. These figures do not appear to have been disputed. See Mr. Perez at Day 5/56. Also, Slide 39, based on Compass Lexecon second report.

taxes, and generally conducted themselves as responsible corporate citizens. After operating successfully for about 10 years, I find it impossible to accept, in terms of any understanding of the rule of law, that Claimants – and other Special Regime investors -- were subjected to the “time machine” introduced by the Disputed Measures. Lawyers everywhere, I am confident, understand the fundamental inequity of a State inviting and accepting investment on one set of conditions and then, for its own reasons, establishing new rules to be applied “as if” they had been in force in the first place.⁵¹

82. It may be that under Spanish law, a measure is only considered to be retroactive when a party is actually required to repay to the State amounts it had already earned in full compliance with the law. It may also be that, under Spanish law, there is no legal problem if a measure, merely, goes back to recalculate earnings beginning in 2004 and uses those subsequently determined amounts of “over-remuneration” to reduce remuneration to which foreign investors would otherwise be entitled for the remainder of the 20 or 25 years that their installations will be in operation. But this arbitrator finds no reason to believe that such treatment passes muster under the FET standard. Respondent’s apparent efforts to avoid retroactively reducing Claimants’ earnings from 2004-2013-14 below 7.398% cannot rectify the situation. I believe that it is not possible to justify these actions in terms of due process of law and I would have found them clearly to be found wrongful under the FET standard.

83. But should proportionality analysis change this result? The Decision, after all, places on one side of the scale the very substantial impact on Claimants. On the other scale, according to the Decision, is placed the impressive tariff deficit and the entire financial health of the Kingdom of Spain. But this arbitrator believes that proper respect for both parties requires respect for their carefully considered policy decisions. Spain decided in 2004 and onward that it urgently wanted to attract investment in renewable energy. It actively sought and was successful in attracting billions of Euros in foreign investment. Claimants and many others responded to that call and behaved as responsible corporate citizens. It is undisputed that the cost of money on capital markets did not change from 2004 to 2013-14. Moreover there is no evidence that the conduct of the Claimants or others similarly situated was the cause of the growth of the tariff

⁵¹ See generally, *Legitimate Expectations and Informal Administrative Representations*, *Hector A. Maiiral*, Oxford University Press 2010.

deficit. The real cause was a macroeconomic crisis for Spain, resulting largely from the world economic crisis of 2007-08 and perhaps some sort of budget stretching in prior years – a phenomenon with which the citizen of virtually every democratic nation is, unfortunately, familiar.

84. If the above is correct, the Disputed Measures, *per se*, to constitute wrongful action under international investment law and I would have preferred that they be treated as such. Without, in any way criticizing proportionality analysis *per se*, my view of the lesson of this case is that proportionality, as applied in this dispute, points in a rather dangerous direction. It could mean that every time a State encounters a macroeconomic crisis, foreign investors become fair game – because the interests and legal rights of those private investors will be placed on one scale – and the well-being of citizens and the State’s financial well-being will be placed on the other. If that is what occurs, not only Respondent but nations with much more urgent developmental needs, will find foreign investment hard to attract and maintain.

85. I reiterate that I join fully in both the Decision and the Award. It will be for others to determine whether some or all the views expressed by my fellow arbitrators or those expressed in this Separate Opinion will better serve the interests of justice, of international investment law, or of international law generally. As for the role of this arbitrator, and with sincere respect for my fellow arbitrators, I believe I have said what I must.

[Signed]

Judd L. Kessler

December 1, 2020

Date

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES

In the arbitration proceeding between

**RWE INNOGY GMBH
AND
RWE INNOGY AERSA S.A.U.**

Claimants

and

KINGDOM OF SPAIN

Respondent

ICSID Case No. ARB/14/34

DECISION ON JURISDICTION, LIABILITY, AND CERTAIN ISSUES OF QUANTUM

Members of the Tribunal

Ms. Anna Joubin-Bret, Arbitrator
Mr. Judd L. Kessler, Arbitrator
Mr. Samuel Wordsworth QC, President

Secretary of the Tribunal

Ms. Mercedes Cordido-Freytes de Kurowski

Date of dispatch to the Parties: December 30, 2019

REPRESENTATION OF THE PARTIES

*Representing RWE Innogy GmbH and
RWE Innogy Aersa S.A.U:*

Mr. Antonio Vázquez-Guillén
Ms. Marie Stoyanov
Ms. Virginia Allan
Mr. David Ingle
Mr. Pablo Torres
Ms. Patricia Rodríguez
Allen & Overy LLP
Serrano 73
28006 Madrid
Spain

and

Mr. Jeffrey Sullivan
Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP
Temple Avenue
London, EC4Y 0HB
United Kingdom

Representing Kingdom of Spain:

Mr. José Manuel Gutiérrez Delgado
Mrs. Elena Oñoro Sainz
Mr. Roberto Fernández Castilla
Mrs. María José Ruiz Sánchez
Mr. Diego Santacruz Descartín
Mr. Antolín Fernández Antuña
Mr. Javier Torres Gella
Ms. Amaia Rivas Kortazar
Mrs. Patricia Froehlingsdorf Nicolás
Mr. Pablo Elena Abad
Mr. Alberto Torró Molés
Mr. Rafael Gil Nievas
Ms. Alicia Segovia Marco
Abogacía General del Estado
Depto. Arbitrajes Internacionales
c/Marqués de la Ensenada, 14-16
2ª. Planta
28004 Madrid
Spain

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TABLE OF DEFINED TERMS

Arbitration Rules	ICSID Rules of Procedure for Arbitration Proceedings 2006
C-[#]	The Claimants' Exhibit
Cl. Mem.	The Claimants' Memorial on the Merits dated 26 February 2016
Cl. PHB	The Claimants' Post Hearing Brief dated 28 July 2017, as revised on 7 August 2017
Cl. Rej.	The Claimants' Rejoinder on Jurisdiction dated 2 March 2017
Cl. Reply	The Claimants' Reply on the Merits and Counter-Memorial on Jurisdiction dated 11 November 2016
CL-[#]	The Claimants' Legal Authority
Cl. Skeleton	The Claimants' Skeleton of the Case dated 24 April 2017
ECT	Energy Charter Treaty, adopted in Lisbon on 17 December 1994
Hearing	Hearing on the merits and jurisdiction held in Paris, France on 15-20 May 2017
ICSID Convention	Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States dated 18 March 1965
ICSID or the Centre	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
R-[#]	The Respondent's Exhibit

RE	Renewable Energy
Resp. C-Mem.	The Respondent's Counter-Memorial on the Merits and Memorial on Jurisdiction dated 20 May 2016
Resp. PHB	The Respondent's Post Hearing Brief dated 14 July 2017
Resp. Rej.	The Respondent's Rejoinder on the Merits and Reply on Jurisdiction dated 19 January 2017
Resp. Skeleton	The Respondent's Skeleton of the Case dated 5 May 2017
RL-[#]	The Respondent's Legal Authority
RfA	The Claimants' Request for Arbitration dated 16 December 2014
Tr. Day [#] [Speaker(s)] [page:line]	Transcript of the Hearing
Tribunal	Arbitral Tribunal constituted on 4 November 2015

I. INTRODUCTION AND PARTIES

1. This case concerns a dispute submitted to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (“**ICSID**” or the “**Centre**”) on the basis of the Energy Charter Treaty which entered into force on 16 April 1998 for Germany and the Kingdom of Spain (the “**ECT** or “**Treaty**”) and the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, which entered into force on 14 October 1966 (the “**ICSID Convention**”).
2. The claimants are RWE Innogy GmbH (“**RWE**”), a company incorporated under the laws of Germany, and RWE Innogy Aersa S.A.U. (“**RWE Innogy Aersa**”), a company incorporated under the laws of the Kingdom of Spain (together, the “**Claimants**”). The respondent is the Kingdom of Spain (“**Spain**” or the “**Respondent**”).
3. The Claimants and the Respondent are collectively referred to as the “**Parties.**” The Parties’ representatives and their addresses are listed above on page (i).
4. This dispute relates to measures implemented by the government of Spain modifying the regulatory and economic regime of renewable energy projects.

II. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

A. REGISTRATION OF THE REQUEST FOR ARBITRATION

5. On 19 December 2014, ICSID received a request for arbitration dated 16 December 2014 from RWE and RWE Innogy Aersa against Spain (the “**Request**”), together with Exhibits C-001 to C-0015.
6. On 23 December 2014, the Secretary-General of ICSID registered the Request in accordance with Article 36(3) of the ICSID Convention and notified the Parties of the registration. In the Notice of Registration, the Secretary-General invited the Parties to proceed to constitute an arbitral tribunal as soon as possible in accordance with Rule 7(d) of ICSID’s Rules of Procedure for the Institution of Conciliation and Arbitration Proceedings.

B. CONSTITUTION OF THE TRIBUNAL

7. By letter of 23 March 2015, the Claimants, noting that the Parties had not been able to reach an agreement on the method for the appointment of the Tribunal within 60 days after the registration of the Request, informed the Secretary-General that they chose the formula provided for in Article 37(2)(b) of the ICSID Convention, according to which the Tribunal would consist of three arbitrators, one arbitrator appointed by each party and the third and presiding arbitrator, appointed by agreement of the Parties.
8. On 3 June 2015, the Parties informed the Centre of their agreement on the method for appointing the presiding arbitrator. The President was to be appointed by agreement of the Parties. Absent an agreement, there would be a ballot procedure, and in the event that this resulted in no appointment, it was agreed that ICSID would then make the appointment.
9. The Tribunal is composed of Mr Samuel Wordsworth QC, a national of the United Kingdom, President, appointed by the Secretary-General of ICSID pursuant to the Parties' agreement; Mr Judd Kessler, a national of the United States, appointed by the Claimants; and Ms Anna Joubin-Bret, a national of France, appointed by the Respondent. Mr Kessler and Ms Joubin-Bret accepted their respective appointments on 3 April 2015 and 3 June 2015.
10. On 4 November 2015, the Secretary-General, in accordance with Rule 6(1) of the ICSID Rules of Procedure for Arbitration Proceedings (the "**Arbitration Rules**"), notified the Parties that all three arbitrators had accepted their appointments and that the Tribunal was therefore deemed to have been constituted on that date. Ms Mercedes Cordido-Freytes de Kurowski, ICSID Legal Counsel, was designated to serve as Secretary of the Tribunal.

C. WRITTEN AND ORAL PHASES OF THE PROCEEDING

11. In accordance with ICSID Arbitration Rule 13(1), the Tribunal held a first session with the Parties on 14 December 2015 by teleconference. The Parties confirmed that the

Tribunal was properly constituted and that no party had any objection to the appointment of any Member of the Tribunal.

12. Following the first session, on 15 December 2015, the Tribunal issued Procedural Order No. 1 recording the agreement of the Parties on procedural matters and the decision of the Tribunal on disputed issues. Procedural Order No. 1 provides, *inter alia*, that the applicable Arbitration Rules would be those in effect from 10 April 2006, that the procedural languages would be English and Spanish, and that the place of proceeding would be the seat of the Centre in Washington, D.C. Procedural Order No. 1 also sets out the agreed timetable for the various phases of the proceeding.
13. On 15 December 2015, the European Commission filed an Application for Leave to Intervene as Non-Disputing Party pursuant to ICSID Arbitration Rule 37(2) (“**EC’s First Application**”).
14. At the Tribunal’s invitation, on 8 January 2016, each party filed observations on the EC’s First Application of 15 December 2015. The Respondent filed together with its submission Legal Authorities RL-0001 to RL-0003.
15. On 10 February 2016, the Tribunal issued Procedural Order No. 2 dismissing the EC’s First Application pursuant to ICSID Arbitration Rule 37(2). The Tribunal noted that the proceeding was still at a very early stage, the Respondent had not yet raised any jurisdictional objections. The Tribunal felt that it was ill-equipped at the time to assess whether the European Commission’s submission would assist it in the determination of an issue related to the proceeding by bringing a perspective, particular knowledge or insight that is different from that of the Parties.
16. On 26 February 2016, the Claimants filed a Memorial on the Merits together with its supporting documentation (“**Claimants’ Memorial**” or “**Cl. Mem.**”), including: witness statements of Mr Hans Bünting, Mr Ulrich Schäfer, Mr Alan Henderson, and Mr Robert Navarro; the expert report of Compass Lexecon dated 24 February 2016, together with Exhibits CLEX-001 to CLEX-0147; Exhibits C-0016 to C-0212; and Legal Authorities CL-0001 to CL0094.

17. On 7 April 2016, the Claimants notified the Tribunal that they were going through a corporate restructuring process.
18. On 13 April 2016, the Tribunal invited the Respondent to comment on the Claimants' letter of 7 April 2016.
19. On 21 April 2016, the Respondent informed the Tribunal that it reserved its right to submit its comments about the Claimants' restructuring process at the timely procedural step.
20. By letter of 25 April 2016, the Claimants responded to the Respondent's letter and requested the Tribunal to instruct the Respondent to refrain from making any untimely submissions. This was followed by the Respondent's comments by letter of 29 April 2016.
21. After consultation with the Parties, on 11 May 2016, the President of the Tribunal confirmed that the Hearing would be held at the World Bank Conference Centre in Paris, France from 15 May until 20 May 2017 (the "**Hearing**").
22. On 20 May 2016, the Tribunal took note that the Respondent would comment on the Claimants' corporate restructuring process in its Counter-Memorial on the Merits and Memorial on Jurisdiction. The Tribunal also allowed the Claimants to raise any objections to the Respondent's comments if they saw fit, as long as reference was made to the Claimants' letter of 24 March 2016.
23. On the same date and in accordance with the procedural calendar, the Respondent filed a Counter-Memorial on the Merits and Memorial on Jurisdiction together with supporting documentation ("**Respondent's Counter-Memorial**" or "**Resp. C – Mem**"), including: the witness statement of Mr Juan Ramón Ayuso; the expert report of BDO dated 20 May 2016; Exhibits R-0001 to R-0254; and Legal Authorities RL-0001 to RL-0067.
24. On 20 June 2016, the Claimants submitted a copy of the agreement regarding the merger by absorption of RWE Innogy GmbH by RWE International SE.

25. On 21 June 2016, the European Commission filed a Second Application for Leave to intervene as a Non-Disputing Party pursuant to ICSID Arbitration Rule 37(2) (“**EC’s Second Application**”).
26. On 24 June 2016, the President of the Tribunal invited: (i) the Parties to provide any observations on the EC’s Second Application; and (ii) the Respondent to comment on the merger agreement provided by the Claimants on 20 June 2016.
27. On 5 July 2016, each party filed their observations on the EC’s Second Application.
28. On the same date, the Respondent filed its comments on the Claimants’ merger agreement provided on 20 June 2016.
29. On 13 July 2016, the Tribunal issued Procedural Order No. 3 regarding the EC’s Second Application, making the following ruling:

“*Ruling:*

- (i) *Subject to (ii) below, the European Commission’s Application for Leave to Intervene as a Non-Disputing Party dated June 21, 2016 is accepted with respect to sub-paragraphs 27(i) and (ii) of the Application.*
- (ii) *The deadline for filing of the European Commission’s written amicus curiae submission will be one month from the date of this Order. The submission will be limited to the matters of jurisdiction identified in the Application, and will be limited to 25 pages in length (following the same format as the Application). No permission is given to the European Commission to attend any hearing in these proceedings.*
- (iii) *The Application is rejected with respect to its sub-paragraph 27(iii). Accordingly, the European Commission shall have no access to the documents filed in this case.*
- (iv) *There be no order as to costs (either with respect to the determination of the Application or the subsequent consideration and determination of such written amicus curiae submission as is submitted in accordance with the above).”*

30. On 22 July 2016, following exchanges between the Parties, the Claimants filed the Parties' Joint Document Production Application with their respective Redfern Schedules for the Tribunal to decide on production of documents. On 26 July 2016, the Respondent confirmed its agreement to the Joint Document Production Application submitted by the Claimants. Together with the Parties' Joint Document Production Application, the Claimants filed two annexes, which they later identified as Exhibits C-0213 and C-0214.
31. On 1 August 2016, the Claimants informed the Tribunal that the Claimants' Redfern Schedule submitted on 22 July 2016 was incomplete, as a number of the requests had been inadvertently omitted. The Claimants filed a corrected version of the Joint Document Production Application of 22 July 2016, that replaced the one originally filed. On 2 August 2016, the Respondent confirmed its agreement to the text contained in the corrected version.
32. On 11 August 2016, pursuant to ICSID Arbitration Rule 37(2), the European Commission filed a written *amicus curiae* submission in accordance with the Tribunal's instruction on Procedural Order No. 3 ("**EC's *amicus curiae* submission**").
33. On 23 September 2016, the Tribunal issued Procedural Order No. 4 concerning the Parties' Joint Document Production Application.
34. On 29 September 2016, the Parties submitted an agreed amendment to the procedural calendar.
35. On 30 September 2016, the Respondent filed a submission regarding the Spanish Council of Ministers' discussions Minutes as outlined in Procedural Order No. 4. On 7 October 2016, the Claimants filed their objections in such regard.
36. On 25 October 2016, the Tribunal issued Procedural Order No. 5 addressing the Claimants' requests on production of documents regarding discussions of the Council of Ministers of Spain.
37. On 3 November 2016, the Parties informed the Tribunal of their agreement to a one-week extension of the deadline for the filing of the Reply and the amended procedural calendar.

On the same date, the Tribunal confirmed the revised procedural calendar, as agreed by the Parties: the Claimants' Reply on the Merits and Counter-Memorial on Jurisdiction would be filed on 11 November 2016; the Respondent's Rejoinder on the Merits and Reply on Jurisdiction on 13 January 2017, and the Claimants' Rejoinder on Jurisdiction on 24 February 2017.

38. On 11 November 2016, the Claimants submitted a Reply on the Merits and Counter-Memorial on Jurisdiction ("**Claimants' Reply**" or "**Cl. Reply**"), with supporting documents including: a second expert report of Compass Lexecon; Exhibits C-0215 to C-0332; Legal Authorities CL-0095 to CL-0160; and four appendixes: Appendix 1 – Table of Spanish Supreme Court Judgments, Appendix 2 – the Claimants' Consolidated Table of Defined Terms, Appendix 3 – The Claimants' Consolidated List of Factual Exhibits and Appendix 4 – The Claimants' List of Legal Authorities.
39. On 24 November 2016, the Respondent filed a request dated 18 November 2016 for the Tribunal to decide on the admissibility of the Award rendered in *Isolux Netherlands BV v Spain (SCC Arbitration V2013/153)* ("**Isolux award**") as new evidence on the record, together with a request for the Tribunal to order the Parties and their counsel to keep the *Isolux* award strictly confidential. The Respondent also requested that both Parties be allowed to submit a brief submission regarding the *Isolux* award.
40. On 28 November 2016, following an invitation from the Tribunal of 27 November 2016, the Claimants filed their observations to the Respondent's request of 24 November 2016. In their communication, the Claimants invited the Respondent to confirm whether *Isolux* Netherland BV had consented for the *Isolux* award to be included in the record of this proceeding.
41. By communication of the same date, the Tribunal invited the Respondent to comment on the Claimants' communication and, in particular, to confirm whether *Isolux* Netherlands BV had consented for the *Isolux* award to be put on the record in this proceeding.
42. The Parties' subsequent communications (the Respondent's communications of 29 November 2016, 15 and 22 December 2016, and the Claimants' communications of 5

and 16 December 2016) referred to the issue of confidentiality that had been raised with respect to the *Isolux* award.

43. On 11 January 2017, the Parties informed the Tribunal of their agreement to extend the deadlines for the Parties' Memorials and translations. On the same date, the Tribunal confirmed the extension of the deadlines for the remaining submissions and translations, as agreed by the Parties.
44. On 19 January 2017, the Respondent filed a Rejoinder on the Merits and Reply on Jurisdiction together with its supporting documentation ("**Respondent's Rejoinder**" or "**Resp. Rej.**"), including: the second witness statement of Juan Ramón Ayuso; the second expert report of BDO, Exhibits R-0254 Bis to R-0336; and Legal Authorities RL-0068 to RL-0087.
45. On 20 January 2017, the Respondent requested the Tribunal for leave to include under a footnote reference to a legal authority that was inadvertently omitted from its Rejoinder on the Merits and Reply on Jurisdiction of 19 January 2017.
46. On 24 January 2017, the Tribunal authorised the Respondent to include a legal authority as a footnote reference, and to provide updated Spanish and English versions of its Rejoinder on the Merits and Reply on Jurisdiction.
47. By letter of 2 February 2017, the Respondent requested leave from the Tribunal to file two additional documents which had become known to the Respondent after the submission of the Rejoinder of the Merits: (i) the Claimants' Cuatrecasas Legal Report titled "*changes to the legal framework applicable to solar thermal plants*" as Exhibit R-337, and (ii) the European Commission's Decision regarding the ECT, in a Czech State Aid procedure, which is publicly available in the European Commission website, as Exhibit R-0338. The Respondent also ratified its request to add to the record of the proceedings the *Isolux* award.
48. On 3 February 2017, the Tribunal invited the Claimants to make any observations they might have on the Respondent's request. The Tribunal also informed the Parties that it

would decide on the Respondent's request regarding the *Isolux* award, together with the Respondent's request of 2 February 2017.

49. On 9 February 2017, the Claimants filed observations to the Respondent's request of 2 February 2017.
50. On 13 February 2017, the Tribunal posed certain questions to the Parties concerning the issue of confidentiality raised with respect to the *Isolux* award, and fixed the deadlines for the Parties to submit their respective responses (the Respondent by 20 February 2017 and the Claimants by 27 February 2017).
51. On 15 February 2017, at the request of the Respondent, to which the Claimants had no objections, the Tribunal extended the above deadlines to 27 February 2017 for the Respondent and 13 March 2017 for the Claimants.
52. Pursuant to the revised schedule, the Parties filed their respective responses to the Tribunal's questions concerning the confidentiality of the *Isolux* award.
53. By letter of 24 February 2017, the Tribunal invited: (i) the Claimants to provide a "*Memo on the fulfilment by Marquesado Solar SL of the conditions described in sections e) and f) of article 4 of Royal Decree 6/2009 of 30 April for the registering of the thermosolar plant promoted by it in the Registry for Pre-Assignment of Tariff*" issued by CMS Albiñana & Suarez de Lezo (the "**Further CMS Note**"), to which the Claimants had referred to in their letter of 9 February 2017, and (ii) the Respondent to produce the confidentiality order or agreement in the *Isolux* matter.
54. On 27 February 2017, the Claimants produced the *Further CMS Note* referred to in the Claimants' letter of 9 February 2017. On the same date, the Tribunal acknowledged receipt of the Claimants' submission and invited the Respondent to file a brief submission, if it so wished, on the *Further CMS Note*.
55. On 2 March 2017, the Respondent submitted a response to the Tribunal's invitation of 24 February 2017, clarifying that there was no further confidential agreement between

the Parties of the *Isolux* matter different than the one established in the Procedural Order No. 1 issued by the tribunal of the case.

56. On 2 March 2017, the Claimants filed a Rejoinder on Jurisdiction (“**Claimants’ Rejoinder**” or “**Cl. Rej.**”), including Exhibits C-0333 to C-0335, and three Appendixes: Appendix 1 – the Claimants’ Consolidated List of Defined Terms, Appendix 2 – the Claimants’ Consolidated List of Factual Exhibits and Appendix 3 – the Claimants’ List of Legal Authorities.
57. On 6 March 2017, the Respondent filed a submission regarding the *Further CMS Note*, in accordance with the Tribunal’s directions of 24 February 2017.
58. By letter of 8 March 2017, the Claimants requested the opportunity to file a pre-hearing skeleton brief, recalling that such a possibility was left open during the first session to be considered at a later stage. By communication of the same date, the Respondent objected to the Claimants’ proposal, mainly for reasons of cost, and because in its view such additional pleadings were not reasonably justified.
59. In preparation for the Hearing, by letter of 13 March 2017, the Tribunal (i) invited the Parties to prepare an agreed consolidated USB with the Parties’ submissions; (ii) proposed dates for a Pre-Hearing Organisational Meeting provided under Section 19.1 of Procedural Order No. 1; (iii) provided a Draft Agenda for the Pre-Hearing Organisational Meeting, inviting the Parties to submit a joint proposal advising the Tribunal of any agreements on the agenda items, or of their respective positions; and (iv) after considering the position of the Parties on the question of skeleton arguments/outline submissions, the Tribunal invited the Parties to submit Skeleton Arguments/Outline Submissions of up to 20 pages long, as follows: (i) the Claimants by three weeks before the hearing (i.e., by Monday, 24 April 2017), and (ii) the Respondent by ten days prior to the hearing (i.e., by Friday, 5 May 2017).
60. On 18 March 2017, the Tribunal confirmed that the Pre-Hearing Organisational Meeting would be held by telephone conference on Thursday, 30 March 2017.

61. On 22 March 2017, the Tribunal issued Procedural Order No. 6 concerning the Respondent's request filed on 24 November 2016 for authorisation to add the *Isolux* award to the record, making the following ruling:
- (i) *“Subject to (iii) below, the Respondent is not excluded from deploying before this Tribunal extracts from the Isolux award containing the reasoning of that tribunal, together with an English translation of the same.*
 - (ii) *The Respondent shall inform the Tribunal within 7 days of the steps taken, if any, pursuant to the invitation to it at item No. 41 of the Redfern Schedule appended to PO No. 4.*
 - (iii) *The Parties shall seek to agree between themselves any specific confidentiality protections that they may consider appropriate with respect to the Isolux award and any decision or award that may eventually be made available to this Tribunal in accordance with (ii) above, and shall report back to the Tribunal in this respect within 14 days.”*
62. On 28 March 2017, the Parties submitted a Joint Draft Agenda for the Pre-Hearing Organisational Meeting, including the Parties' confidentiality agreement on the use of the *Isolux* award.
63. On 28 and 29 March 2017, each of the Parties submitted a proposed schedule for the Hearing.
64. On 30 March 2017, the Tribunal held a Pre-Hearing Organisational Meeting with the Parties by telephone conference.
65. On 31 March 2017, the Tribunal issued Procedural Order No. 7 reflecting the agreements and decisions taken during the Pre-Hearing Organisational Meeting.
66. On 6 April 2017, in accordance with Tribunal's letter of 2 February 2017, the Respondent filed two new exhibits: (i) R-0337 - *Memorandum on Changes to the legal framework applicable to solar thermal plants by Cuatrecasas*, dated 27 January 2011, and (ii) R-0338 - *State Aid SA.40171 (2015/NN) – Czech Republic Promotion of electricity production from renewable energy sources*, dated 28 November 2016.

67. On 18 April 2017, the Claimants filed their comments on the Respondent's Exhibits R-0337 and R-0338, and on 26 April 2017, the Respondent sent a message in such regard.
68. On 19 April 2017, the Claimants filed a request for the Tribunal to decide on the admissibility of five exhibits as new evidence. On 25 April 2017, the Respondent filed observations on the Claimants' request. By letter of 25 April 2017, the Tribunal took note that the Respondent had no objection to the filing by the Claimants of two of the exhibits: Exhibit C-0339 - *Order ETU/130/2017 dated 17 February 2017*, and Exhibit C-0340 - *CNMC Report on the draft order dated 12 January 2017*. As a result, the Tribunal decided to admit those two documents into the record as the Claimants' Exhibits C-0339 and C-0340.
69. On 24 April 2017, the Claimants filed a Skeleton Brief, as did the Respondent on 5 May 2017.
70. On 27 April 2017, the Claimants filed a response to the Respondent's observations of 25 April 2017 on the Claimants' request for admissibility of new evidence of 19 April 2017.
71. By letter of 28 April 2017, the Tribunal authorised the Claimants to add into the record: Exhibit C-0336 (*Iberdrola Presentation "Renewable Energies in Spain: New Regulation (RD 661-2007)"* dated 29 May 2007); Exhibit C-0337 (*Iberdrola's Presentation "Renewable Energies in Spain: New Regulation (RD 661-2007)"* dated 22 October 2009); and Exhibit C-0338 (*Iberdrola Renovables, S.A. and Subsidiaries Audit Report, Consolidated Financial Statements and Consolidated Management Report for the year ended December 31, 2010* dated 22 February 2011). The Tribunal also authorised the Respondent to add into the record: Iberdrola's presentation called "*Renewable Energies: New Regulation*", dated 17 March 2004. This presentation was filed by the Respondent on 10 May 2017 as Exhibit R-0339.
72. On 8 May 2017, the Claimants filed a request for the Tribunal to decide on the admissibility of the award rendered in *EISER Infrastructure Limited and Energía Solar Luxembourg S.à r.l. v Kingdom of Spain* (ICSID Case No. ARB/13/36) (the "**Eiser award**") as new evidence on the record. On 9 May 2017, the Respondent stated that it

did not have objections to the Claimants’ request. Accordingly, with the Tribunal’s authorisation, on 10 May 2017, the Claimants filed the *Eiser* award in its English and Spanish versions as CL-0170.

73. On 10 May 2017, with the Claimants’ agreement and the Tribunal’s authorisation, the Respondent filed a Supreme Court Judgment of 12 April 2012 as Exhibit R-0144, to replace another Judgment that had been mistakenly filed as Exhibit R-0144.

74. A hearing on the merits and jurisdiction was held at the World Bank Conference Centre in Paris, France from 15 May to 19 May 2017 (the “**Hearing**”). The following persons were present at the Hearing:

Tribunal:

Mr Samuel Wordsworth QC	President
Ms Anna Joubin-Bret	Arbitrator
Mr Judd L. Kessler	Arbitrator

ICSID Secretariat:

Ms Mercedes Cordido-Freytes de Kurowski	Secretary of the Tribunal
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For the Claimants:

Counsel:

Mr Antonio Vázquez-Guillén	Allen & Overy LLP
Mr Jeffrey Sullivan	Allen & Overy LLP
Mr Antonio Jiménez-Blanco	Allen & Overy LLP
Ms Marie Stoyanov	Allen & Overy LLP
Ms Virginia Allan	Allen & Overy LLP
Mr David Ingle	Allen & Overy LLP
Mr Tomasz Hara	Allen & Overy LLP
Ms Stephanie Hawes	Allen & Overy LLP
Mr Gonzalo Jiménez-Blanco	Allen & Overy LLP

Parties:

Mr Jutta Dissen	Innogy (RWE)
Mr Gunnar Helberg	Innogy (RWE)

For the Respondent:

Counsel:

Mr Diego Santacruz	Ministry of Justice
Mr Francisco Javier Torres	Ministry of Justice
Ms Elena Oñoro	Ministry of Justice
Mr Antolín Fernández	Ministry of Justice
Ms Patricia Fröhlingdorf	Ministry of Justice

Parties:

Ms Carmen López	IDEA
Ms Carmen María Roa	IDEA

Court Reporter(s):

Ms Claire Hill	English-Language Court Reporter (The Court Reporter Ltd)
Mr Leandro Iezzi	Spanish-Language Court Reporter (DR-Steno)
Ms Luciana Sosa	Spanish-Language Court Reporter (DR-Steno)

Interpreters:

Mr Jesús Getan Bornn	English-Spanish Interpreter
Ms Amalia Thaler de Klemm	English-Spanish Interpreter
Ms Roxana Dazin	English-Spanish Interpreter

75. During the Hearing, the following persons were examined:

On behalf of the Claimants:

Witnesses:

Mr Hans Bünting	Innogy (RWE)
Mr Robert Navarro	Innogy (RWE)
Mr Alan Henderson	Innogy (RWE)

Experts:

Mr Pablo Spiller	Compass Lexecon
Mr Antón García	Compass Lexecon
Mr Alan Rozenberg	Compass Lexecon
Mr Rui Pratinha	Compass Lexecon

On behalf of the Respondent:

Witness:

Mr Juan Ayuso	IDEA
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Experts:	
Mr David Mitchell	BDO
Mr Gervase Macgregor	BDO
Ms Susan Blower	BDO
Mr Eduardo Pérez	BDO
Mr Javier Espel	BDO
Mr Manuel Vargas	BDO

76. By letter of 26 May 2017, the Tribunal (i) took note of the Parties’ agreement regarding the further proceeding, as informed by the Parties during the last day of the Hearing, and amended by the Parties’ emails of 26 May 2017; and (ii) posed a number of questions to the Parties to be addressed in their Post-Hearing Briefs.
77. On 7 July 2017, the Parties filed the Final Transcripts of the Hearing, incorporating the corrections agreed by the Parties.
78. By letter of 11 July 2017, the Claimants requested leave to submit two additional documents into the record: (i) *Transcript of the Spanish Parliamentary Session No. 13 on Energy, Tourism and Digital Agenda dated 28 June 2017* (as Exhibit C-0343); and (ii) *Article in Cinco Días: “Nadal wants to cut renewables premium by half” dated 26 June 2017* (as Exhibit C-0344).
79. By letter of 12 July 2017, the Respondent filed observations in such regard.
80. By communication of 13 July 2017, the Tribunal informed the Parties that unless either party raised any objection by 14 July 2017, the Tribunal had decided (i) to extend the deadline for the filing of the Parties’ simultaneous Post-Hearing Briefs by two (2) weeks; (ii) to authorise the Claimants to incorporate the Additional Documents into the record as Exhibits C-0343 and C-0344); (iii) to invite the Respondent to submit any responsive documents within ten days; and (iv) that the Parties could comment as they saw fit on the new documents in their Post-Hearing Briefs.
81. The Parties filed simultaneous Post-Hearing Briefs on 28 July 2017, including answers to the questions posed by the Tribunal on 26 May 2017. The Respondent filed with its Post-Hearing Brief Exhibits R-0345 to R-0353.

82. By letter of 30 July 2017, the Claimants requested the Tribunal to (i) strike Exhibits R-0345 to R-0353 from the record; (ii) strike paragraphs 174 and 182 from the Respondent's Post-Hearing Brief where the Respondent referred to those new exhibits; and (iii) direct Spain to file a revised Post-Hearing Brief not containing paragraphs 174 and 182 and otherwise left unchanged for the exclusion of evidence. On 31 July 2017, the Respondent filed observations on the Claimants' request for the exclusion of the new evidence.
83. On 31 July 2017, the Tribunal, considering that no prejudice would be caused to the Claimants so long as they had the opportunity to respond to the new documents, admitted them into the record, and invited the Claimants to comment on exhibits R-0345 through R-0353. The Claimants were also encouraged to include any such comments in a revised version of their Post-Hearing Brief. On 7 August 2017, the Claimants thus filed a revised Post-Hearing Brief.
84. On 23 November 2017, the Respondent filed a request for the Tribunal to decide on the admissibility of a Decision from the European Commission regarding the Spanish State Aid Framework for Renewable Sources (the "**EC Decision on State Aid**") into the record, and to allow the Parties to file a short submission regarding the implications of the EC Decision on the issues discussed in this proceeding. On 30 November 2017, the Claimants filed observations on this request.
85. On 30 November 2017, following the resignation of Arbitrator Anna Joubin-Bret, the Secretary-General notified the Parties of the vacancy on the Tribunal and the proceeding was suspended pursuant to ICSID Arbitration Rule 10(2). On 12 January 2018, Ms Anna Joubin-Bret accepted her reappointment as arbitrator by the Respondent in accordance with ICSID Arbitration Rule 11(1).
86. On 14 January 2018, the Tribunal decided to allow the introduction of the EC Decision on State Aid onto the record on the basis that its relevance and weight would be assessed by the Tribunal together with all the materials submitted. Subsequently, on 19 January 2018, the Respondent filed as its Legal Authority RL-0089 the European Commission's Decision on the State Aid SA.40348 (20151NN) proceeding regarding Spain's Support

for Electricity Generation from Renewable Energy Sources, Cogeneration and Waste, together with a submission as to its relevance and importance. On 26 January 2018, the Claimants filed their *Reply to Respondent's Comments on the European Commission's Decision SA.40348 (2015/NN)*.

87. On 2 March 2018, the Claimants filed a request for the Tribunal to decide on the admissibility of the final award rendered in *Novenergia II – Energy & Environment (SCA) (Grand Duchy of Luxembourg), SICAR v Kingdom of Spain* (SCC Arbitration (2015/063)), dated 15 February 2018 (the “**Novenergia award**”) as an additional legal authority into the record. The Claimants further requested that the Tribunal allow the Parties to file brief comments on the relevance of the *Novenergia* award in the event that the document was admitted into the record.
88. Following the Tribunal's invitation, the Respondent filed observations on 9 March 2018 on the Claimants' request of 2 March 2018, concerning the admissibility of new documents. With regard to the *Novenergia* award, the Respondent requested leave from the Tribunal to file the clarifications, corrections and/or complements of that award and the further Judgment rendered by the competent Swedish Jurisdictional Court in the appeal filed against the *Novenergia* award. The Respondent further requested authorisation from the Tribunal to file into the record: (i) the award rendered in the *Blusun S.A., Jean-Pierre Lecorcier and Michael Stein v Italian Republic* (ICSID Case No. ARB/14/3), dated 27 December 2018 (the “**Blusun award**”); (ii) the Final award rendered in the *Mr Jürgen Wirtgen, Mr Stefan Wirtgen, Mrs Gisela Wirtgen, JSW Solar (zwei) GmbH & Co. KG v The Czech Republic*, dated 11 October 2017 (the “**Wirtgen award**”); and (iii) the Final Judgment issued by the Court of Justice of the European Union (the “**CJEU**”), in Case C-284/16, *Slowakische Republik v Achmea BV* (the “**Achmea Judgment**”).
89. Following the Tribunal's invitation, the Claimants filed a response on 13 March 2018 to the Respondent's observations and further request of 9 March 2018, concerning the admissibility of new documents.

90. On 15 March 2018, the Tribunal decided to allow the introduction into the record of (i) the *Novenergia* award, together with, so far as they were in existence as of that date, any clarifications, corrections and/or supplements to the *Novenergia* award and the Judgment in the appeal filed against the *Novenergia* award; (ii) the *Wirtgen* award; and (iii) the *Achmea* Judgment. The Tribunal invited the Parties to submit comments on their relevance. The Respondent's application to introduce into the record the *Blusun* award was denied because it was already on the record.
91. On 22 March 2018, the Claimants requested leave from the Tribunal to file the *Novenergia* award without having to wait for the Respondent's further documents.
92. By email of 22 March 2018, the Respondent informed the Tribunal that an Application for Clarification, Amendment and Correction of calculation errors of the *Novenergia* award was filed on 14 March 2018, but that no Resolution had been issued yet. The Respondent submitted with its communication: (i) the Respondent's Comments on the *Achmea* Judgment together with four annexes, including the *Blusun* award; (ii) the *Wirtgen* award and the Dissenting Opinion, both as RL-89; and (iii) the *Achmea* Judgment, as RL-90.
93. On 23 March 2018, the Claimants filed a request for the exclusion of the new legal authorities attached as annexes to the Respondent's comments to the *Achmea* Judgment submitted on 22 March 2018. This was followed by the Respondent's observations of the same date.
94. On 28 March 2018, the Claimants filed comments on the *Wirtgen* award and the *Achmea* Judgment. On 2 April 2018, the Claimants filed the *Novenergia* award, together with their comments on its relevance. On 11 April 2018, the Claimants filed a revised submission on the *Achmea* Judgment incorporating their observations on Annexes 2-4 to the Respondent's submission on the *Achmea* Judgment.
95. On 16 May 2018, the European Commission offered to update the EC's *amicus curiae* submission of 11 August 2016 in light of the *Achmea* Judgment, and set out its view on the consequences of that judgment for pending arbitration cases based on the ECT (the

“**EC’s Communication**”). On 31 May 2018, the Tribunal invited each Party to file its observations on the EC’s Communication.

96. On 29 May 2018, the Claimants requested leave (i) to introduce the award dated May 16, 2018 rendered in *Masdar Solar & Wind Cooperatief U.A. v Kingdom of Spain* (ICSID Case No. ARB/14/1) (the “**Masdar award**”) as an additional authority to the record; and (ii) to allow the Parties to file simultaneous submissions on its relevance. On 30 May 2018, the Tribunal invited the Respondent to comment on the Claimants’ request and, by letter of 5 June 2018, as revised by letter of 6 June 2018, the Respondent filed its observations.
97. On 6 June 2018, the Tribunal decided to allow the Claimants to introduce the *Masdar* award as an additional authority, and the Parties to submit consecutive comments on its relevance. The Tribunal emphasised (i) that it would not be assisted by any attempt to re-litigate issues that were before the *Masdar* tribunal, and (ii) that the *Masdar* award might (or might not) be of assistance to the Tribunal because of the persuasive (or otherwise) nature of the reasoning on issues of law, and not because of the facts, given that the facts in the present case are unique (just as those of the *Masdar* case).
98. On 7 June 2018, each Party filed observations on the EC’s Communication.
99. On 13 June 2018, the Claimants filed the *Masdar* award as CL-0191, together with their comments thereon. The Respondent’s comments followed on 20 June 2018.
100. On 22 June 2018, the Tribunal accepted the European Commission’s invitation of 16 May 2018 to update the EC’s *amicus curiae* submission dated 11 August 2016.
101. On 13 July 2018, the European Commission filed its updated *amicus curiae* submission (the “**EC’s Updated Submission**”), together with annexes 1 to 6.
102. On the same date, the Tribunal informed the Parties that, upon receipt of the EC’s Updated Submission, the Respondent would be able to submit comments of up to three pages within the following seven days, and then the Claimants likewise within a further seven days.

103. On 24 July 2018, the Respondent informed the Tribunal that it had not been able to submit its comments by the deadline, because of a hearing in another case, and requested leave to submit its comments on 25 July 2018. On the same date, the Claimants informed the Tribunal that although the deadline for the Respondent's comments had expired, they had no objections to the Respondent's request.
104. Also, on 24 July 2018, the Secretary of the Tribunal informed the Parties, that the Respondent's request had been granted, with its comments due on 25 July 2018. The Claimants would be afforded a similar extension of the deadline, if they so wished, in which case their comments on the EC's Updated Submission would be due by 6 August 2018. Accordingly, the Respondent filed its comments on 25 July 2018, and the Claimants theirs on 6 August 2018.
105. On 10 August 2018, the Claimants requested leave (i) to introduce the award dated 15 June 2018 rendered in *Antin Infrastructure Services Luxembourg S.à.r.l and Antin Energia Termosolar B.V. v Kingdom of Spain* (ICSID Case No. ARB/13/31) (the "**Antin award**") as an additional authority to the record; and (ii) to allow the Parties to file simultaneous submissions on its relevance. On 17 August 2018, the Respondent filed observations on the Claimants' request of 10 August 2018, regarding the *Antin* award. On 20 August 2018, the Tribunal allowed the Claimants to introduce the *Antin* award as an additional authority, and the Parties to submit consecutive comments on its relevance. Thus, on 27 August 2018, the Claimants filed this award as CL-0192, together with their comments thereon. The Respondent's comments followed on 3 September 2018.
106. On 12 September 2018, the Claimants requested leave (i) to introduce the "Decision on the *Achmea* Issue" dated 31 August 2018 issued in *Vattenfall AB and others v Federal Republic of Germany* (ICSID Case No. ARB/12/12) (the **Vattenfall Decision**) as an additional authority to the record; and (ii) to allow the Parties to file simultaneous submissions on its relevance.
107. On 21 September 2018, the Respondent expressed that it did not have objections and, on 23 September 2018, the Tribunal authorised (i) Claimants to introduce the *Vattenfall* Decision as an authority, as agreed by the Parties, and (ii) the Parties to submit

consecutive comments on its relevance.¹ Thus on 2 October 2018, the Claimants filed this Decision as CL-0193, together with their comments thereon. The Respondent's comments followed on 9 October 2018.

108. On 25 January 2019, the Respondent requested authorisation from the Tribunal to submit to the record the "*Declaration of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, of 15 January 2015 on the legal consequences of the judgment of the Court of Justice in Achmea and on Investment Protection in the European Union*" (the "**Declaration of 15 January 2019**").
109. On the same date the Parties informed the Tribunal of their agreement to file simultaneous submissions on costs on 8 February 2019.²
110. On 30 January 2019, the Claimants opposed the Respondent's request of 25 January 2019, noting that in the event that the Tribunal was minded to allow the Respondent to introduce the Declaration, the Claimants requested leave to introduce as additional authorities to the record: (i) the "*Declaration of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, of 16 January 2019, on the enforcement of the Judgment of the Court of Justice in Achmea and on investment protection in the European Union*" signed by the Representatives of the Governments of Finland, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovenia and Sweden (the "**Five Member States' Declaration**"); and (ii) the "*Declaration of the Representative of the Government of Hungary, of 16 January 2019, on the legal consequences of the Judgment of the Court of Justice in Achmea and on investment protection in the European Union*", signed by Hungary ("**Hungary's Declaration**").

¹ On 26 September 2018, Arbitrator Joubin-Bret, informed the Parties of her intention to participate in the Euro-Mediterranean Community Conference in Madrid on 19 and 20 October 2018. The Claimants filed observations on 3 October 2018. Subsequently, by letter of 8 October 2018, Arbitrator Joubin-Bret clarified certain questions regarding the conference program, and informed the Parties that she had decided to cancel her participation in the conference, where she could be replaced by one of her colleagues.

² On 3 October 2018, the Tribunal had informed the Parties on the status of the Award and invited the Parties to confer and submit to the Tribunal's consideration an agreed date for the simultaneous filing of the Parties' submissions on costs.

111. On 1 February 2019, the Tribunal authorised the submission (i) by Respondent of the Declaration; and (ii) by Claimants of the additional Declarations identified in Claimants' letter of 30 January 2019, and fixed the deadlines for the Parties to submit comments on their relevance. Accordingly, on 5 February 2019, the Respondent filed the Declaration and the Claimants in turn introduced the Five Member State's Declaration and Hungary's Declaration. In accordance with the Tribunal's directions, the Respondent filed its comments on 12 February 2019, and so did the Claimants on 19 February 2019.³
112. On 26 February 2019, each Party filed a Submission on Costs.⁴
113. On 11 April 2019, the Respondent filed a request for leave from the Tribunal to submit the Decision on Responsibility and on the Principles of Quantum rendered in the *RREEF Infrastructure (G.P.) Limited and RREEF Pan-European Infrastructure Two Lux S.á.r.l v Kingdom of Spain* (ICSID Case No. ARB/13/30) (the "**RREEF Decision**"), on 30 November 2018, jointly with the Partially Dissenting Opinion. On 22 April 2019, the Claimants filed observations on the Respondent's request of 11 April 2019. On 25 April 2019, the Tribunal allowed the Respondent to introduce the Decision and Partial Dissent, and the Parties to submit consecutive comments.
114. On 3 May 2019, the Respondent filed the *RREEF Decision* and the *RREEF Partial Dissent* as RL-099EN and RL-100EN, respectively, together with their comments thereon. The Claimants comments followed on 10 May 2019.
115. On 9 August 2019, the Claimants requested the Tribunal (i) to confirm that it had sufficient availability to work expeditiously to issue the Award; (ii) to declare the

³ On 25 February 2019, the Secretary of the Tribunal transmitted to the Parties the following message from the President of the Tribunal: "*I have recently become aware that, in a bilateral investment treaty case in which I am instructed on issues of jurisdiction and liability (only), BDO (Mr Gervase MacGregor) is acting as the expert on quantum for the opposing party (the case concerns the alleged expropriation and other BIT breaches with respect to a Finnish investor's property in Egypt in the early 2000s). I have not been following the issues on quantum in that case, have not read and will not read the report(s) prepared by BDO in that case, and will not attend the hearing during the examination of the BDO expert or be in any way involved in that aspect of the case. The above of course does not affect in any way my impartiality and independence as arbitrator in this case.*"

⁴ On 6 February 2019, the Claimants had informed the Tribunal of the Parties' agreement to request an extension of the deadline for the Parties to submit their submissions on costs until 26 February 2019. Following the Respondent's confirmation on 7 February 2019 of its agreement, on the same date the Tribunal confirmed the extension of the deadline, as agreed by the Parties.

proceeding closed in accordance with Rule 38(1) of the ICSID Arbitration Rules; and (iii) to provide clarity as to when it intends to render its Award.

116. On 13 August 2019, the Tribunal provided the following update to the Parties: “Since its letter of 3 October 2018, the Tribunal has met for deliberations in person, and has additionally held multiple teleconferences and kept regular contact by email, almost on a weekly basis. The Tribunal has concluded its deliberations and has very recently completed its final draft, albeit that time must be allowed for final edits, translation, and proofreading, a process which may push delivery into the early autumn (...)”.

III. THE PARTIES’ CLAIMS AND REQUESTS FOR RELIEF

A. THE CLAIMANTS’ CLAIMS

117. The Claimants submit that Spain has violated Article 10(1) of the ECT, and that the Claimants are entitled to relief accordingly. In particular, it is alleged that:

- i) “Spain has breached its obligation to accord, at all times, FET to the Claimants’ investments. This is because:
 - a. Spain’s measures have violated the Claimants’ reasonable and legitimate expectations at the time the relevant investment decisions were made;
 - b. Spain has failed to provide a stable and predictable regulatory framework;
 - c. Spain’s implementation of the New Regime was not transparent, and the New Regime does not provide certainty as to the economic and regulatory regime that will apply to the Claimants’ investments in Spain from now on;
 - d. Spain’s actions are profoundly unreasonable, as Spain’s justifications behind the measures (the Tariff Deficit and overcapacity of the RE infrastructure) are the result of Spain’s own regulatory decisions; and
 - e. Spain’s actions are disproportionate, as there is no reasonable relationship between the burden imposed on the Claimants’ investments and the stated goal of addressing the Tariff Deficit.

Spain's measures had a disproportionate impact on RWE's investments – significantly reducing the fair market value of the Claimants' investments and causing damages in an amount superior to EUR 275 million – and were adopted notwithstanding Spain's alternative options to adopt less harmful measures with respect to ECT-protected investments.

- ii) Spain caused substantial impairment of the Claimants' investments through unreasonable measures; and
- iii) Spain's wrongful measures depart from the obligations it entered into with respect to the Claimants' investments, in breach of the umbrella clause under Article 10(1) of the ECT (the **Umbrella Clause**). Those obligations, specifically to "grandfather" the Claimants' already-existing installations, i.e., not to subject them to future tariff reviews, were endorsed in RD 436/2004, and RD 661/2007, as well as in the July 2010 Agreement and RD 1614/2010, regarding the 'guaranteed' application of the RD 661 economic regime going forward."⁵

B. THE CLAIMANTS' REQUESTS FOR RELIEF

118. The Claimants included in their Request for Arbitration ("**RfA**") the following Request for Relief:

- (i) "declaring that Spain has violated Articles 10 and 13 of the ECT, as well as its obligations under the applicable rules and principles of international law;
- (ii) requiring that Spain make full reparation to the Claimants for the injury or loss to their investments arising out of Spain's violations of the ECT and international law, by way of: (1) full restitution to the Claimants by reinstating the legal and regulatory framework in place before the issuance of, including but not limited to, Law 15/2012, RDL 2/2013, RDL 9/2013, Law 24/2013, RD 413/2014 and the Ministerial Order; or (2) full compensation to the Claimants for all losses suffered by them as a result of Spain's violations of the ECT and international law, in an amount to be determined in the course of these proceedings, including interest on all amounts awarded at a reasonable rate;
- (iii) directing Spain to pay all costs incurred in connection with these arbitration proceedings, including the costs of the arbitrators and ICSID, as well as the legal and other expenses incurred by the Claimants, including but not limited to the fees of their legal counsel, experts and

⁵ Cl. Mem. ¶ 73.

consultants and those of the Claimants' own employees, on a full indemnity basis, plus interest thereon at a reasonable rate;

- (iv) directing Spain to pay post-award interest, compounded monthly, on the amounts awarded until full payment thereof; and
- (v) any other relief the Arbitral Tribunal may deem appropriate in the circumstances.”⁶

119. In the Claimants' Memorial on the Merits dated 26 February 2016, they requested the following Request for Relief:

- (i) “DECLARING that Spain has breached Article 10(1) of the ECT; and
- (ii) ORDERING that Spain:
 - a. provide full restitution to the Claimants by re-establishing the situation which existed prior to Spain's breaches of the ECT, together with compensation for all losses suffered before restitution; or
 - b. pay the Claimants compensation for all losses suffered as a result of Spain's breaches of the ECT; and

in any event:

- a. pay the Claimants pre-award interest at a rate of 7.61% compounded monthly; and
- b. pay the Claimants post-award interest, at a rate of 7.61% compounded monthly from the date of the award until full payment thereof; and
- c. pay the Claimants the costs of this arbitration on a full-indemnity basis, including all expenses that the Claimants have incurred or will incur in respect of the fees and expenses of the arbitrators, ICSID, legal counsel, experts and consultants; and
- d. any other relief that the Tribunal may deem just and proper.”⁷

⁶ RfA ¶ 128.

⁷ Cl. Mem. ¶ 580.

120. The Claimants reserved their rights to amend or supplement their Memorial on the Merits and to request such additional, alternative or different relief as may be appropriate.⁸

121. In the Claimants' Reply on the Merits and Counter-Memorial on Jurisdiction dated 11 November 2016, they included the following Request for Relief:

“The Claimants repeat the relief set out at paragraph 580 of the Memorial and also ask the Tribunal to dismiss all of Spain’s jurisdictional objections. In addition to the reservation of rights contained at paragraph 581 of the Memorial, the Claimants also reserve their right to address any discrepancies that the Claimants subsequently discover between the English and the Spanish versions of Spain’s Counter-Memorial, the Claimants having relied on the English translation.”⁹

122. In the Claimants' Rejoinder on Jurisdiction dated 2 March 2017, the Claimants included the following Request for Relief:

“Insofar as Spain’s jurisdictional Objections are concerned (and in addition to the relief set out at paragraph 580 of the Claimants’ Memorial and paragraph 736 of the Claimants’ Reply), the Claimants hereby request the Tribunal to:

- dismiss both of Spain’s jurisdictional Objections; and
- order that Spain bear the Claimants’ costs associated with these jurisdictional Objections.”¹⁰

C. THE RESPONDENT’S POSITION

123. In the Respondent’s Counter-Memorial on the Merits and Memorial on Jurisdiction dated 20 May 2016, the Respondent requested the Tribunal to:

- a) “Declare its lack of jurisdiction over the claims of the Claimants or, if applicable, the inadmissibility of said claims.
- b) Secondly, in the event that the Arbitral Tribunal decides that it has jurisdiction to hear this dispute, to dismiss all the claims of the Claimants

⁸ Cl. Mem. ¶ 581.

⁹ Cl. Reply ¶ 736.

¹⁰ Cl. Rej. ¶ 77.

regarding the Merits, as the Kingdom of Spain has not breached the ECT in any way, pursuant to section III herein, with regard to the Merits.

- c) Secondly, to dismiss all the Claimant's claims for damages as the Claimant has no right to compensation, in accordance with section V herein; and
- d) Order the Claimant to pay all costs and expenses derived from this arbitration, including ICSID administrative expenses, arbitrators' fees, and the fees of the legal representatives of the Kingdom of Spain, their experts and advisors, as well as any other cost or expense that has been incurred, all of this including a reasonable rate of interest from the date on which these costs are incurred until the date of their actual payment."¹¹

124. The Respondent reserved the right to supplement, modify or complement its Counter-Memorial on the Merits and Memorial on Jurisdiction and present any and all additional arguments that might be necessary in accordance with the ICSID Convention, the ICSID Rules of Arbitration, procedural orders and the directives of the Arbitral Tribunal in order to respond to all allegations made by the Claimants in regard to this matter.¹²

125. In its Rejoinder on the Merits and Reply on Jurisdiction dated 19 January 2017, the Respondent asked the Tribunal to:

- a) "Declare its lacks of jurisdiction to hear the claims of the Claimants, or if applicable their inadmissibility, in accordance with what is set forth in section III of this Document, referring to Jurisdictional Objections;
- b) Secondly, for the case that the Arbitral Tribunal decides that it has jurisdiction to hear this dispute, that it dismiss all the claims of the Claimants on the merits because the Kingdom of Spain has not breached in any way the ECT, in accordance with what is stated in paragraphs (A) and (B) of section IV of this Document, on the substance of the matter;
- c) Secondly, to dismiss all the Claimants' claims for damages as said claims are not entitled to compensation, in accordance with section V of this Document; and
- d) Sentence the Claimants to pay all costs and expenses derived from this arbitration, including ICSID administrative expenses, arbitrators' fees,

¹¹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 1084.

¹² Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 1085.

and the fees of the legal representatives of the Kingdom of Spain, their experts and advisors, as well as any other cost or expense that has been incurred, all of this including a reasonable rate of interest from the date on which these costs are incurred and the date of their actual payment.”¹³

126. The Respondent again reserved the right to supplement, modify or complement its Rejoinder on the Merits and Reply on Jurisdiction and present any and all additional arguments that may be necessary in accordance with the ICSID Convention, the ICSID rules of arbitration, procedural orders and the directives of the Arbitral Tribunal in order to respond to all allegations made by the Claimants with regard to this matter.¹⁴

IV. LEGAL AND FACTUAL BACKGROUND

127. The following section of the Award sets out an overview of the legal and factual background to the dispute, referring in turn to (A) the most important elements of the electricity generation regime into which the Claimants invested, (B) the actual investments of the Claimants, (C) the disputed measures, and (D) the Spanish court decisions on which emphasis has been placed by the Respondent.

A. THE SPECIAL REGIME: LEGAL AND ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

128. From the mid-1990s, Spain has sought to develop its renewable energy (“**RE**”) generation sector.

(1) **The 1997 Electricity Law (Law 54/1997)**¹⁵

129. On 27 November 1997, Spain adopted Law 54/1997 on the Electric Power Sector (“**Law 54/1997**”). According to its Preamble, the basic purpose of Law 54/1997 was “to regulate the electricity sector with the traditional, three-fold goal of guaranteeing the supply of electrical power, its quality and the provision of such supply at the lowest cost possible.”

¹³ Resp. Rej. ¶ 1136.

¹⁴ Resp. Rej. ¶ 1137.

¹⁵ **C-0028/R-0003**, Law 54/1997, on the Electricity Sector (the 1997 Electricity Law), 27 November 1997 (published 28 November 1997) (hereinafter “**Law 54/1997**”), Arts. 27 *et seq.*

130. The financial regime for activities regulated by Law 54/1997 was established by its Title III, including Article 15 “Remuneration of activities” which provided as follows:

“1. The activities involved in the supply of electric power shall be remunerated economically in the manner provided by this Act, as charged to the rates and prices paid.

2. To determine the rates and prices that consumers must pay, the remuneration of activities shall be stipulated in regulations with objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria that act as an incentive to improve the effectiveness of management, the economic and technical efficiency of said activities and the quality of the electricity supply.”¹⁶

131. Law 54/1997 distinguished in its Title IV between the “Ordinary regime” for electricity generation (Chapter I of Title IV) and the “Special regime” (Chapter II of Title IV), which applied to installations generating no more than 50 MW and in particular to “non-consumable renewable energies” (Article 27(1)). Pursuant to Article 27(2) of this Law, generation under the special regime was to be “governed by specific provisions and, in cases not provided for in these special provisions, by the general regulations on electricity generation where applicable.”¹⁷

132. Article 28(1) then established a requirement of prior administrative authorisation for *inter alia* the construction and operation of installations under the special regime, whilst a series of rights and obligations for such installations was established by Article 30. In particular, Article 30(4) provided:

“4. The remuneration arrangements for electric power generation installations operating under the special regime shall be supplemented by the payment of a premium under statutory terms set out in regulations and in the following cases:

a) The installations referred to in letter a) of point 1 in article 27.

b) Hydroelectric power stations whose installed capacity is equal to or less than 10 MW and all other installations referred to by letter b) of point 1 in article 27.

¹⁶ R-0003, Law 54/1997, p. 33.

¹⁷ R-0003, Law 54/1997, p. 47; see also Art. 16(7) with respect to remuneration.

For the purposes of this Act, neither solid urban waste nor hazardous waste shall be considered biomass.

c) Hydroelectric plants of between 10 and 50 MW, the installations referred to in letter c) of point 1 of article 27 as well as the installations mentioned in the second paragraph of point 1 in article 27.

To work out the premiums, the voltage level on delivery of the power to the network, the effective contribution to environmental improvement, to primary energy saving and energy efficiency, the generation of economically justifiable useful heat and the investment costs incurred shall all be taken into account so as to achieve reasonable profitability rates with reference to the cost of money on capital markets.”¹⁸

133. According to the Respondent, this provision established the principle of “reasonable return”, which it portrays as the stable basis of the remunerative regime with respect to the production of energy from renewable sources.¹⁹ It portrays this as a key, overarching concept, that (i) requires a balance between the cost of the premiums for consumers and profitability for the investor, (ii) has a dynamic character, (iii) represents a guarantee for the investor, and (iv) imposes on the regulator an obligation of a result.²⁰ The Claimants contend that the reference to “reasonable return” in Law 54/1997 is undetermined and unquantified, and thus has no meaning on its own, except when implemented through regulations establishing the tariff to which qualifying RE installations are entitled, which is what RD 2818/1998 did by implementing the Special Regime FIT (“feed-in” tariff system: “FIT”).²¹

134. Law 54/1997 also provided (in its Sixteenth transitory provision) that: “*In order for renewable energy sources to cover at least 12% of Spain’s total energy demand by the year 2010, a plan shall be drawn up to promote renewable energies and whose objectives shall be taken into account in the setting of premiums.*”

¹⁸ R-0003, Law 54/1997, pp. 50-51.

¹⁹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 335-355, Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 301 *et seq.*

²⁰ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 342.

²¹ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 270-271.

(2) **Royal Decree 2818/1998²² (“RD 2818/1998”) and the Plan for Renewable Energy Promotion 2000-2010 (“2000 PER”)**²³

135. RD 2818/98 was subsequently promulgated to “[t]he regulatory development, as regards the special plan of Law 54/1997 ... in relation to the requirements and procedures to adhere to the special plan, to the registration procedures in the corresponding Record ...”,²⁴ establishing a regime of incentives for installations under the special regime. According to the Preamble of RD 2818/98, “for the facilities based on renewable energies and waste, the incentive established has no time limit as the environmental benefits need to be internalised, and because of their special characteristics and technological level, their higher costs do not allow them to compete in the free market.”²⁵
136. The incentives established by RD 2818/98 were in the form of a premium to be paid on top of the market price for power generated or alternatively a fixed tariff for each kWh of electricity sold, in lieu of the market price (Articles 26 and 28).²⁶ Pursuant to Article 32, there was to be a review every four years “taking into account changes in the price of electric energy in the market, the share of these facilities in the coverage of demand and their impact on the technical management of the system.”²⁷
137. According to the Claimants, the incentives established by RD 2818/98 were to apply during the whole useful life of RE plants,²⁸ whilst the (i) FIT mechanism, (ii) encouragement of and reward for efficiency in production, (iii) choice between Premium and Regulated Tariff, and (iv) availability of the FIT for the life of the installation were to remain common features of the Spanish RE regulatory framework throughout the

²² **C-0177**, Royal Decree 2818/1998 of 23 December 1998, on electricity production installations supplied by renewable energy, waste or cogeneration (hereinafter “**RD 2818/1998**”).

²³ **C-0035/R-0118**, Ministry of Science and Technology and IDAE (the *Instituto para la Diversificación y Ahorro de la Energía*), “Plan for the Promotion of Renewable Energy in Spain 2000-2010” (hereinafter “**Renewable Energy Promotion Plan 2000-2010**” or “**2000 PER**”), December 1999.

²⁴ **C-0177**, RD 2818/1998, Article 1.

²⁵ **C-0177/R-0098**, RD 2818/1998.

²⁶ See also, Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 131-136. **C-0177**, RD 2818/1998, Article 28; Compass I ¶¶ 64-67; **C-0152**, Harpen 2003 Report, p. 5; Cl. Skeleton ¶¶ 14-16.

²⁷ **C-0177/R-0098**, RD 2818/1998; Cl. Mem. ¶ 136; Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 395.

²⁸ Cl. Mem. ¶ 108; Claimants’ oral opening at day 1/69.

entire period that RWE made its investments in Spain.²⁹ According to the Respondent, the remuneration framework was designed to meet the legal principle of reasonable return, did not include the “grandfathering” of the subsidies, while factors relating to the economic sustainability of the electricity system or the reasonableness of the profitability received could make it possible at any time to make reforms other than those provided for in RD 2818/1998.³⁰

138. The RD 2818/1998 regime was in force when the Claimants first invested in the Spanish wind and hydro sectors.³¹ Under this regime, nine of the Claimants’ plants began operating.³²
139. On December 1999, Spain approved the 2000 PER for the promotion of RE, establishing a series of targets per area that would enable renewable energy sources to meet at least 12% of Spain’s primary energy demand by 2010.³³ The Claimants submit that the plan acknowledged that one of the key elements for its success was the recognition that, for investors, financial resources were dependent upon the principles of profitability, opportunity and stability.³⁴
140. According to the Respondent, the 2000 PER indicated that it was not necessary to increase the remuneration for wind and hydroelectric technologies to reach the target. The plan established the methodology for determining the remunerative regime of the RE which consisted of:

“defining, within each technology and according to the state of the art existing from time to time, different standard facilities. Once these standard facilities had been determined, different standards were established in each

²⁹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 31.

³⁰ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 25 and 394-395.

³¹ Cl. Reply ¶ 284.

³² Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 387; Cl. Mem., Appendix 4: List of facilities. These facilities were: i) wind technology: Wind Farm in Acampo Armijo, Wind Farm la Ciesma de Grisel, Wind Farm Bosque Alto; Wind Farm Plan de María; Wind Farm Río Gallego; Wind Farm Plana de la Balsa; Wind Farm Los Labrados; Wind Farm Plana de Zaragoza; ii) hydroelectric technology: Mora Hydroelectric Plant; Villalgordo Hydroelectric Plant.

³³ Cf. Cl. Mem. ¶ 269; Compass Report ¶ 117.

³⁴ Cl. Mem. ¶ 123; **C-0035**, Renewable Energy Promotion Plan 2000-2010, Introduction.

one of them (investment cost, operation cost, useful life of the plant, hours of rewarded production, market price) that allowed such plant to reach, in a given period of time (useful life), a reasonable return according to the cost of money in the capital market.”³⁵

(3) **Royal Decree 436/2004 and Further Implementing Regulations, including Royal Decree No. 661/2007**

a. **Royal Decree 436/2004 (“RD 436/2004”)**³⁶

141. On 27 December 2002, RD 1432/2002 was adopted, establishing the methodology for the approval or modification of the average or reference tariff (the “*tarifa media de referencia*”: “**TMR**”).
142. On 12 March 2004, the Spanish Government enacted RD 436/2004, which repealed RD 2818/1998.³⁷
143. As part of the backdrop to this new regulation, on 27 September 2001, the European Union (the “**EU**”) issued Directive 2001/77/EC (“**2001 Renewables Directive**”) which mandated the Member States of the EU to take certain actions to meet the objectives of the Kyoto Protocol. According to the Claimants, the 2001 Renewables Directive recognised the need to provide government-backed economic incentives for RE power generation projects, including through FITs.³⁸ The Respondent accepts that the 2001 Renewables Directive recognised the need to give public aid to RE, although it emphasises that this would be as set by States within the obligations imposed by Articles 87 and 88 of the Treaty on State Aid. According to the Respondent, in 2014 the Court of

³⁵ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 405; **R-0118**, Renewable Energy Promotion Plan 2000-2010, pp. 200-218.

³⁶ **C-0016**, Royal Decree 436/2004 of 12 March 2004, establishing the methodology for the updating and systematisation of the legal and economic regime for electric power production in the Special Regime (published on 27 March 2004) (hereinafter “**RD 436/2004**” or “**RD 436**”).

³⁷ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 32-33; Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 409.

³⁸ Cl. Mem. ¶ 113; **C-0178**, Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and Council on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources, Official Journal of the European Union Series L 283, 27.10.2001, Recital (12) and Recital (14).

Justice of the European Union (“**ECJ**”) recognised as State aid the amounts that end users pay to private companies producing energy.³⁹

144. As explained in the Preamble to RD 436/2004, the plant operator would have a choice to sell energy produced in return for remuneration in the form of a regulated tariff, i.e. a single, flat rate defined as a percentage of the TMR fixed in accordance with RD 1432/2002, or to sell directly in the market, in which case the operator would receive the market price plus an incentive and a premium if the specific plant was entitled to receive one (as also calculated by reference to the TMR, although specified on a case-by-case basis taking into account the criteria mentioned in Article 30(4) of Law 54/1997). The Preamble continued:

“Whichever remuneration mechanism is chosen, the Royal Decree guarantees operators of special regime installations fair remuneration for their investments and an equally fair allocation to electricity consumers of the costs that can be attributed to the electricity system although incentives are offered for market participation because this is deemed to be the way to minimise administrative intervention in the setting of electricity prices as well as to better, and more efficiently allocate the system costs especially with respect to deviation (differences) management and the provision of ancillary services.”

145. Article 1(a) further defined the purpose of the Decree as to “update, systematise and consolidate the regulatory provisions issued to develop and implement the legislation on the legal regime for electric power production in the special regime covered by” Law 54/1997. The economic regime outlined in the Preamble was provided for in Articles 22-23. Article 22 established that operators had a choice between a fixed tariff and payment of a payment above the wholesale market price per kWh of energy produced, while pursuant to Article 23, the regulated tariff and the premium were to be calculated by

³⁹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 309-310; **RL-0015**, Directive 2001/77/EC, Recital (12); **RL-0019**, Court Order of 22 October 2014, issued in a Preliminary Ruling C-275/13 (“*Elcogás Case*”) ¶ 21: “in order for benefits to be classified as aid in the sense established in Article 107.1 TFEU, they must be granted directly or indirectly through State resources, on the one hand and, on the other, be attributable to the State.” ¶ 33: “the sums awarded to a private electricity producer that are financed by all the end users of electricity within the national territory and distributed among the companies in the electricity sector by a public organisation according to predetermined legal criteria constitute aid granted by the State or through State resources.”

reference to set percentages of the TMR, fixed each year in accordance with Article 2 of RD 1432/2002.

146. Pursuant to Article 40(1) of RD 436/2004, “in view of the findings of the monitoring reports on the degree of performance of the renewable energies promotion Plan”, the tariffs and premiums as defined in the Decree were to be revised in 2006, and then every four years. However, as established by Article 40(2) and (3), such revisions were not to have any backdated effect:

“2. The tariffs, premiums, incentives and supplements resulting from any of the revisions provided for in this section shall come into force on January 1st of the second year subsequent to the year that the revision has been carried out.

3. The tariffs, premiums, incentives and supplements resulting from any of the revisions provided for in this section shall apply solely to the plants that commence operating subsequent to the date of the entry into force referred to in the paragraph above and shall not have a backdated effect on any previous tariffs and premiums.”⁴⁰

147. Article 34(5) also provided specifically in relation to wind energy:

“Notwithstanding the provisions of article 40, whenever group b.2 [installations that solely use wind power as primary energy] reaches 13,000 MW of installed capacity the figures for the tariffs, incentives and premiums stated in this article shall undergo revision.”⁴¹

148. RD 436/2004 also established a transitional scheme. Pursuant to the Second Transitory Provision: “*Electric power production installations covered under Royal Decree 2818/1998, dated December 23rd, which on the entry into force of this Royal Decree have full registration in the Administrative Register of special regime production installations attached to the Ministry of Economy, shall have a transitional period available to them until January 1st 2007.*” Pursuant to this provision, it was also permitted to opt for such installations to be covered by RD 436/2004 right away.

⁴⁰ C-0016/R-0100, RD 436/2004, Article 40.

⁴¹ According to Cl. Reply, ¶ 340, this 13,000 MW figure was passed in the course of 2007.

149. The Claimants contend that RD 436/2004 guaranteed the economic conditions that it contained for the entire life of a plant, and also established a stability commitment, according to which future changes to the RE tariffs would not apply to installations that had already achieved start-up unless of equivalent or better economic terms.⁴² Relying on the report of 14 February 2007 of Spain’s National Energy Commission (“CNE”),⁴³ the Claimants say that Article 40.3 of RD 436/2004 “*introduced an explicit grandfathering guarantee*”,⁴⁴ and they also contend that Spain’s internal documents confirm that the greater stability provided for by RD 436/2004 was specifically to incentivise investment.⁴⁵
150. The Respondent submits that RD 436/2004 was linked to the 2000 PER and responded to the same methodology for determining the remunerative regime of the RE established in the 2000 PER, i.e. the subsidies granted were calculated through a methodology aimed at granting a standard facility a reasonable return over a given period of time.⁴⁶ It contends that the wording of Article 40.3 of RD 436/2004 is confined and does not extend to all possible revisions to the remunerative regime.⁴⁷ The Respondent also says that RD 436/2004 linked the evolution of the subsidies in the collection to the evolution of the

⁴² Cl. Mem. ¶ 33; **C-0016**, RD 436/2004, Article 40.3; Bunting Statement ¶ 49; Claimants’ oral opening at day 1/78-79.

⁴³ **C-0249**, CNE, “Report 3/2007 on the proposed RD regulating the activity of electricity production under the special regime”, 14 February 2007, (hereinafter “**CNE Report 3/2007**”), pp. 23-24. As noted in **C-0103**, Pöyry Report, *Report, Current and Future State of Wind Energy in Spain and Portugal*, 1 July 2007 (hereinafter “**Pöyry July 2007 Report (Wind)**”), p. 30: “The CNE (*Comisión Nacional de Energía*) was created by the Hydrocarbons Law (Law 34/1998) and acts as the regulatory entity of the energy sector. The powers of CNE are limited at present to consultation, participation, inspection, arbitration, and the provision of reports.” *See also*, the position of the Respondent at Day 2/18-19.

⁴⁴ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 291-292; Bunting Statement ¶ 53. The principle of “grandfathering” was explained by the Claimants in their oral opening, day 1/57, as follows: “*Once an investment is made, it is entitled to the tariff for its service life, and we know the cost of renewable will come down over time, but only new investments take advantage of that cost reduction. ... That is why you have this grandfathering principle*”

⁴⁵ Cl. Reply ¶ 293; referring to **C-0263**, Draft Proposal for RD 436/2004, dated 30 January 2004, pp. 3-4; **C-0264**, *Memoria Económica* for RD 436/2004, undated, p. 10; **C-0265**, Ministry of Economy Report on RD 436/2004, 9 February 2004, p. 1.

⁴⁶ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 409(b) and 411.

⁴⁷ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 423-427; **R-0100**, RD 436/2004, Article 40.3.

TMR, which potentially endangered the economic sustainability of the Spanish Electricity System (“SES”) in addition to producing situations of over-remuneration.⁴⁸

b. *The 2005-2010 Plan for Renewable Energy (“2005 PER”)*⁴⁹

151. In August 2005, Spain published a Renewable Energies Plan for 2005-2010 (the “**2005 PER**”), maintaining the 12% target for energy from renewable sources that had been set in the Plan for 2000-2010.⁵⁰
152. The 2005 PER noted that satisfactory progress had been made with respect to wind energy, but that small-scale hydroelectric energy generation had grown more slowly than envisaged. Certain areas, including solar, were identified as growing at well below the desired rates. A new target was set for the wind energy sector in the form of an increase in output of 12,000 MW over the period 2005-2010 (which would mean ending the decade with a total installed potential of 20,155 MW).⁵¹ It was also stated with respect to wind energy that it was “*essential that the current legislative framework be retained without substantial changes over the period 2005-2010 (Law 54/1997 on the Electricity Sector and Methodology for Revision of Tariffs established in Royal Decree 436/2004 on the Special System).*”⁵²

⁴⁸ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 26.

⁴⁹ **C-0034**, 2005-2010 Renewable Energy Plan.

⁵⁰ Ministry of Science and Technology and IDAE, “Plan for the Promotion of Renewable Energy in Spain 2005-2010”, August 2005. See, the Summary at **C-0047** and extracts at **C-0034** and **R-0119**. According to a report from Pöyry dated March 2011 entitled “Current State and Future Trends of Solar Power in Spain” submitted by the Respondent: “The renewable energy planning documents - Plan de Energías Renovables (“**PER**”) - set out the specific growth projections for each technology and breaks it down by autonomous region. Based on the documents, the Government sets a tariff (published in the form of a Royal Decree) for each technology depending on the level of growth that is required from each technology. Renewable energy planning documents are the best indicators of the future development of the different renewable technologies.” See, **R-0277**, Pöyry, Current and Future Trends in the Spanish Solar System, March 2011, p. 22.

⁵¹ **C-0047**, 2005-2010 PER Summary p. 17. See, pp. 20-23 for the target re hydroelectric power generation. See also, Henderson Statement, ¶ 17, referring to this 20,155 MW target.

⁵² **C-0047**, Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Commerce & IDEA, Summary of the Spanish Renewable Energy Plan (PER) 2005-2010, p. 40. At Cl. Reply, ¶ 301, the Claimants also rely on and emphasise a passage p. 48 where it was said that “it is necessary to provide further incentives if possible in particular technology areas in order to make them more attractive to future investors.” However, it appears from the context that this does not concern wind energy (or micro-hydro).

153. The 2005 PER included a detailed section on the funding of the Plan. In introducing this section, reference was made to a stable regulatory framework, and it was explained that the funding requirements were established on the basis of an assumed 7% return (after tax) for a standard facility.⁵³
154. The Claimants submit that the 2005 PER laid the groundwork for further improvements to the Special Regime, and recognised that the legal framework of wind energy must be maintained without substantial changes between 2005-2010.⁵⁴ They say that the stability of the framework was recognised as the decisive factor.⁵⁵
155. The Respondent claims that the 2005 PER is essential to understanding the remuneration scheme set in RD 661/2007, and that the plan “*followed the traditional methodology and established its profitability targets for the plants in a given period of time (lifetime) based on the calculation of the costs of the standard facilities for the various technologies and revenue forecasts, according to the prevailing macroeconomic circumstances.*”⁵⁶ The Respondent contends that the remuneration scheme set the different parameters required for each standard facility to reach a return on the project close to 7% on equity throughout its lifetime.⁵⁷
- c. **Royal Decree Law 7/2006 (“RDL 7/2006”)**⁵⁸
156. On 23 June 2006, the Spanish Government adopted Royal Decree Law 7/2006 which, through its Article 1, de-linked the calculation of tariffs and premiums from the TMR (as

⁵³ **C-0034**, 2005-2010 Renewable Energy Plan. The Claimants rely on an extract from the 2005 PER, p. 52, stating with respect to Law 54/1997 and RD 436/2004: “Royal Decree 436/2004, on the Special Regime, explains the law, and establishes an economic regime guaranteed for the whole life of the facility, by updating and revising the legal regime that affects photovoltaic solar energy.” However, this passage is concerned with the photovoltaic sector, and does not appear in the equivalent passages of the detailed sections in the 2005 PER dealing with wind and hydroelectric power.

⁵⁴ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 142-143; **C-0047**, Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Commerce & IDAE, “*Summary of the Spanish Renewable Energy Plan (PER) 2005-2010*”, August 2005, p. 40.

⁵⁵ Claimants’ oral opening at day 1/83.

⁵⁶ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 446.

⁵⁷ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 456; **R-0119**, Renewable Energy Plan 2005-2010 ¶ 274.

⁵⁸ **C-0053**, Royal Decree Law 7/2006, on the adoption of urgent measures for the energy sector, 23 June 2006 (hereinafter “**RDL 7/2006**”), Preamble.

the method of calculation under RD 436/2004 was having an unforeseen upwards impact on the rates of tariffs and premiums) and froze the tariffs. This was intended as an urgent and temporary measure, with the intention being that new regulations be developed for the establishment of tariffs and premiums. Industry associations (including the **APPA** and **AEE** of which the Second Claimant is an active member) reacted with extreme hostility.⁵⁹

157. The Claimants submit that RDL 7/2006 provided further incentives: (i) froze the consumer tariff paid by electricity consumers for the purposes of determining the FIT for RE installations,⁶⁰ and (ii) conferred on qualifying RE installations priority of access to the transmission and distribution network.⁶¹ This was done to enhance the economic regime for RE to comply with the EU's policy.⁶²
158. According to the Respondent, RDL 7/2006 was adopted to correct the negative effects that RD 436/2004 had on the sustainability of the SES caused by the ties of the RE subsidies to the TMR.⁶³ Thus, RDL 7/2006 froze the subsidies of the Special Regime until a new remuneration model was developed, as well as de-linking the calculation of tariffs and premiums from the TMR.⁶⁴ The Claimants accept this point as to de-linking.⁶⁵

⁵⁹ See, **R-0015**, *The Controversial Energy Decree-Act*, APPA Alegaciones magazine No. 22, May-July 2006; and **R-0016**, APPA Info magazine No. 23, August-December 2006. Representatives of the Second Claimant attended the meetings of the APPA and the AEE, at least from 2008: see, e.g. Mr Henderson at Day 3/3-4. See also, Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 439-442; **R-0224**, "Review Economic Regime of Renewable Energy; Report on APPA proposals", November 2006.

⁶⁰ **C-0053**, **RDL 7/2006**, Second Transitional Provision.

⁶¹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 149; **C-0053**, RDL 7/2006, Article 1 ¶ 12, amending Article 30(2)(b) of the 1997 Electricity Law.

⁶² Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 148 and 149.

⁶³ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 432 and 437.

⁶⁴ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 26 and 437; **R-0088**, RDL 7/2006, Second Transitory provision. "Until the regulatory implementation of the provisions contained in paragraphs one to twelve of Article 1 in accordance with the provisions of the second final provision of this Royal Decree-Law: 2. The revision of the average rate performed by the Government shall not apply to prices, premiums, incentives and tariffs that form part of the remuneration of the activity of production of electricity in the special regime."

⁶⁵ Claimants' oral opening at day 1/85.

- d. *Royal Decree No. 661/2007 of 25 May 2007 (“RD 661/2007”)*⁶⁶
159. New draft regulations were published in November 2006, and these were reviewed by the CNE in a report of 14 February 2007, following adverse reaction to the draft from industry bodies such as the APPA and the AEE.⁶⁷ The CNE listed out a number of “fundamental criteria” that it considered must influence the legal and economic regulation of electricity production, including:

“(b) **Minimize regulatory uncertainty.** The NEC [National Energy Commission] understands that transparency and predictability in the future of economic incentives reduce regulatory uncertainty, incentivising investments in new capacity and minimizing the cost of financing, thus reducing the final cost to the consumer. The regulation must offer sufficient guarantees to ensure that the economic incentives are stable and predictable throughout the service life of the facility. In each case, regulation must provide both transparent annual adjustment mechanisms, associated to robust trend indexes (such as the average or reference tariff, the CPI, ten-year bonds, etc.) and regular reviews that only affect new facilities (e.g. every four years) with regard to investment costs, which could also affect the reduction of operating costs at existing facilities.”⁶⁸

160. The CNE also stated, however, that it did not regard legal certainty or the protection of legitimate expectations as meaning that legislation would be immune to reform:

“As shown both in the scientific doctrine and case law, in a social and democratic State of Law the principles of legal certainty and protection of legitimate expectations cannot be built on insurmountable obstacles to the innovation of a body of law, nor can they be used as instruments to petrify current Law at any moment. In other words, the principle of legal certainty is not by definition as anti-evolutionary or conservative principle; it does not mean that legislation is resistant or immune to reform. In this sense, these principles do not impede dynamic innovation Thus the principles

⁶⁶ Royal Decree No. 661/2007 of 25 May 2007, regulating the activity of electricity production under the special regime (published on 26 May 2007) (hereinafter “**RD 661/2007**” or “**RD 661**”).

⁶⁷ **C-0249/R-0128**, CNE Report 3/2007, regarding the proposed Royal Decree, regulating the activity of electricity production under the special regime and of certain facilities of comparable technology under the ordinary regime, 14 February 2007 (hereinafter “**CNE Report 3/2007**”).

⁶⁸ **C-0249/R-0128**, CNE Report 3/2007, p. 16, bold in original. *See also*, p. 24: “The developers who have invested in special regime production facilities during the validity of Royal Decree 436/2004 have done so in stable regulatory conditions, fundamentally based on a secure and predictable regulated tariff during the entire service life of the facility. The guarantees covered in Royal Decree 436/2004 have allowed cheaper financing, with lower project costs and a lower impact on the electricity tariff ultimately paid by the consumer.”

only require that regulatory innovation—especially if sudden, unpredictable or unexpected—be carried out with certain guarantees and caution (sufficient transition periods for adaptation and, where applicable, compensatory measures) that cushion, moderate and minimise as far as possible the defrauding [sic] of expectations generated by previous regulations.”⁶⁹

161. The new regulation, RD 661/2007, was adopted on 25 May 2007 and came into force on 1 June 2007. It is of central importance to the Claimants’ case in these proceedings.⁷⁰ The Claimants say that they made the following investments on the basis of the RD 661/2007 regime: Project Ulysses, investing €363.5m (the Urvasco acquisition); Project Aldea, investing €12m; and Project Dia, investing €48m.⁷¹ Further, consistent with the provisions of RD 661/2007, the Claimants contend that they spent €6.8m upgrading various wind plants (Grisel, Acampo, Armijo, Muel, Balsa, Labrados, and Zaragoza).⁷²
162. In its Preamble, RD 661/2007 explained that the “*modification of the economic and legal framework which regulates the special regime existing to date has become necessary for various reasons.*” These reasons were stated to be:

“First of all, the growth seen in the special regime over recent years tied to the experience accumulated during the application of Royal Decree 2818/1998, of 23 December and Royal Decree 436/2004, of 12 March, has shown the need to regulate certain technical aspects in order to contribute to the growth of those technologies, while maintaining the security of the electrical system and ensuring the quality of supply, and minimising the restrictions on the production of electricity generated in this manner. In view of the behaviour of the prices in the market, where certain variables which were not considered in the cited compensation system for the special regime have, over recent times, acquired greater importance, the economic circumstances established by Royal Decree 436/2004, of 12 March, make it necessary to modify the compensation system and de-link it from the Mean Electricity Tariff, or Reference Tariff, which has been used to date. Finally,

⁶⁹ C-0249/R-0128, CNE Report 3/2007, p. 18.

⁷⁰ C-0017; R-0101, Royal Decree 661/2007, regulating the activity of electricity production under the special regime (hereinafter “RD 661/2007”).

⁷¹ Cl. Skeleton ¶ 27; C-0091, Circular decision by Executive Board of RWE AG, April 2008; and C-0098, Transaction Approval Request Form (TARF) for RWE Innogy Project DIA, April 2009; Bünting Statement ¶¶ 42 and 47. *See also*, Claimants’ oral opening at day 1/86.

⁷² Cl. Skeleton ¶ 27.

it is necessary to include the changes in the legislation deriving from European law, and from Royal Decree-Law 7/2006 ...”⁷³

163. The Preamble further explained:

“The economic framework established in the present Royal Decree develops the principles provided in Law 54/1997, of 27 November, on the Electricity Sector, guaranteeing the owners of facilities under the special regime a reasonable return on their investments, and the consumers of electricity an assignment of the costs attributable to the electricity system which is also reasonable, although incentives are provided to playing a part in this market since it is considered that in this manner lower government intervention will be achieved in the setting of prices, together with better, more efficient, attribution of the costs of the system, particularly in respect of the handling of diversions and the provisions of supplementary services.

To this effect, a system which is analogous to that provided in Royal Decree 436/2004, of 12 March, is maintained, in which the owner of the facility may opt to sell their energy at a regulated tariff, which will be the same for all scheduling periods, or alternatively to sell this energy directly on the daily market, the term market, or through a bilateral contract, in this case receiving the price negotiated in the market plus a premium. ...”⁷⁴

164. The Claimants submit that the Government introduced RD 661/2007 with the aim of achieving the EU objectives concerning RE production and the 2005-2010 PER.⁷⁵ By contrast, the Respondent argues that RD 661/2007 was adopted to ensure the economic sustainability of the SES, which could be affected by a system of subsidies linked to the TMR.⁷⁶

165. Pursuant to Article 9.1 of RD 661/2007, and in line with previous legislation (e.g. Article 21.4 of Law 54/1997, Article 9 of RD 2818/1998, and Article 9.1 of RD 436/2004),

⁷³ C-0017 and R-0101, RD 661/2007, pp. 1-2.

⁷⁴ C-0017 and R-0101, RD 661/2007, pp. 2-3.

⁷⁵ Cl. Mem. ¶ 151; Cl. Reply ¶¶ 300, 303 and 304; C-0017, RD 661/2007, Preamble; C-0246, Ministry of Industry, “Report on the draft of RD regulating the activity of electricity production under the special regime”, dated 23 March 2007, p. 3.

⁷⁶ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 460.

facilities under the special regime were subject to compulsory registration in the *Registro Administrativo de Instalaciones de Producción en Régimen Especial* (the “**RAIPRE**”):

“In order to ensure appropriate monitoring of the special regime and in particular in order to ensure the management and control of the receipt of the regulated tariffs, the premiums and supplements, both in respect of the categories, groups, and sub-groups, the installed power, and where applicable the date of entry into service, and in respect of the evolution of the electrical energy produced, the energy sold to the grid, the primary energy employed, the useful heat produced, and the primary energy saving achieved, facilities for the production of electrical energy under the special regime shall be subject to compulsory registration in Section Two of the Public Authority Register of facilities for the production of electrical energy indicated in Article 21.4 of Law 54/1997, which is a part of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism, and Trade. Section Two of the Public Authority Register indicated above shall hereinafter be known as the Public Authority Register for production facilities under the Special Regime.”⁷⁷

166. Chapter III of RD 661/2007 (Articles 16-23) was concerned with the rights and duties of facilities under the special regime. Article 17 established certain key rights, with Article 17.1 providing as follows:

“Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 30.2 of Law 54/1997, of 27 November, the proprietors of production facilities under the special regime shall enjoy the following rights:

- a) To connect their generating unit or units in parallel to the grid of the distribution or transport company.
- b) Transfer to the system their net production of electrical energy or energy sold, by way of the distribution or transport company upon condition that it is technically possible for it to be absorbed by the grid.
- c) Receive, for the total or partial sale of their net electrical energy generated under any of the options appearing in Article 24.1, the compensation provided in the economic regime set out by this Royal Decree. The right to receive the regulated tariff, or if appropriate the premium, shall be subject to final registration of the facility in the Register of production facilities under the special regime of the General Directorate of Energy Policy and Mines, prior to the final date set out in Article 22.

⁷⁷ C-0017 and R-0101, RD 661/2007, p. 16.

- d) To sell all or part of their net production by way of direct lines.
- e) To enjoy priority in access and connection to the electricity grid under the terms and conditions set out in Annex XI of this Royal Decree, or in such regulations as may supersede them.”⁷⁸

167. Chapter IV (Articles 24-51) then established the new economic regime. Pursuant to Article 24.1, producers under the special regime benefited from an option to choose between sale of energy on the basis of a fixed tariff or by reference to the market price plus, where appropriate, a Premium (subject to a cap and to a floor). Detailed provisions then followed for calculation of the Fixed Tariff and the Premium, including with specific respect to wind energy and hydroelectric power (Articles 36, 38 and 40). The Premium option for wind and hydro technologies was subject to (i) an upper limit or “cap” of 8.4944 €cent/kWh, and (ii) a lower threshold or “floor” of 7.1275 €cent/kWh. According to the Claimants, the fact that the lower Premium price was very close to the Fixed Tariff of 7.3228 €cent/kWh, made the Premium option more attractive.⁷⁹

168. Article 22 established the “Period of maintenance of the regulated tariffs and premiums”, providing in this respect that:

“1. As soon as 85% of the power target for any Group or Sub-Group as established in Articles 35 to 42 of the present Royal Decree has been reached, the maximum period during which such facilities as have been registered in the Public Authority Register of production facilities under the special regime prior to the date of the termination of such period shall have the right to a premium or if applicable the regulated tariff established in the present Royal Decree for such Group or Sub-Group, which shall be no less than twelve months, shall be established by Resolution of the General Secretariat for Energy. . . .”

169. Article 44 provided for “Updating and review of tariffs, premiums, and supplements.” Article 44.3, and in particular its final paragraph, are of great importance in the way the claim has been put, providing that:

⁷⁸ C-0017 and R-0101, RD 661/2007, p. 23.

⁷⁹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 170.

“During the year 2010, on sight of the results of the monitoring reports on the degree of fulfilment of the Renewable Energies Plan (PER) 2005-2010, and of the Energy Efficiency and Savings Strategy in Spain (E4), together with such new targets as may be included in the subsequent Renewable Energies Plan 2011-2020, there shall be a review of the tariffs, premiums, supplements and lower and upper limits defined in this Royal Decree with regard to the costs associated with each of these technologies, the degree of participation of the special regime in covering the demand and its impact upon the technical and economic management of the system, and a reasonable rate of profitability shall always be guaranteed with reference to the cost of money in the capital markets. Subsequently a further review shall be performed every four years, maintaining the same criteria as previously. The revisions to the regulated tariff and the upper and lower limits indicated in this paragraph shall not affect facilities for which the deed of commissioning shall have been granted prior to 1 January of the second year following the year in which the revision shall have been performed.”⁸⁰

170. RD 661/2007 also contained detailed transitional provisions, enabling those facilities operating under RD 436/2004 to elect to continue receiving premiums under that regime until 31 December 2012 (see Transitory Provision One). It is common ground that most wind energy producers took the benefit of these provisions and remained under the old tariff regime. The Claimants’ plants opted for the application of RD 436/2004 until 31 December 2012, and the application of RD 661/2007 thereafter.⁸¹
171. Pursuant to the Fifth Transitory Provision of RD 661/2007, older wind farms had to upgrade their technology to qualify for the application of RD 661/2007.⁸² The Claimants’ case is that, in reliance on the provisions of RD 661/2007 to the effect that the tariffs would apply during the whole operational life of the plant and that any future reviews would not affect those plants that had already complied with all registration and other

⁸⁰ **C-0017** and **R-0101**, RD 661/2007, pp. 45-46. Cf. the first draft of what was to become RD 661/2007, as summarised by the CNE in its February 2007 report. See, **C-0249** and **R-0128**, CNE Report 3/2007, p. 6 (¶ 11). See also, **C-0266**, the *Memoria Económica* for RD 661/2007, 21 March 2007, describing the provision on revisions as ultimately included in Article 44(3), p. 9.

⁸¹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 40.

⁸² Cl. Mem. ¶ 164. **C-0017**, RD 661/2007, Transitory Provision Five.

requirements and achieved start-up, the Claimants invested funds to carry out those upgrades.⁸³

172. In light of the above provisions, the Claimants submit that RD 661/2007 provided for a FIT mechanism (Fixed Tariff or Premium), incentives based on production to encourage and reward efficiency, long-term tariff guarantee (entitlement expressly granted for the life of the installation), and the promise of “grandfathering” existing installations in the event of future tariff reviews.⁸⁴
173. The Respondent says that the provisions of RD 661/2007 must be analysed in harmony with the principles of Law 54/1997 and keeping in mind that RD 661/2007 maintained the link of the subsidies with the prior methodology, as well as with the base economic parameters embodied in the 2005-2010 PER.⁸⁵ It refutes the argument that, due to a “grandfathering” commitment, the Claimants’ investments made between April 2001 and December 2012 became entitled to the RD 661/2007 regime during the lifetime of all the plants.⁸⁶
174. The adoption of RD 661/2007 was accompanied by a press release from Spain’s Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Commerce entitled “The Government prioritises profitability and stability in the new Royal Decree on renewable energy and combined heat and power.” This three-page document set out the basic lines of the Royal Decree. In the opening paragraph, the Ministry stated as follows (in relevant part):

“The purpose of this Royal Decree is to improve the compensation for those technologies that are less mature, such as biomass and solar thermal, in order to be able to reach the objectives of the Renewable Energy Plan 2005-2010, as well as the objectives imposed on Spain by the EC. By developing these technologies, renewable energy in Spain will cover 12% of energy consumption in 2010. The new regulation guarantees a return of 7% for wind farms and hydro-electric facilities that opt to transfer their production

⁸³ Cl. Mem. ¶ 41.

⁸⁴ Cl. Mem. ¶ 36. *See further*, the Claimants’ oral opening at day 1/86-99 identifying five key benefits arising from RD 661/2007: a FIT scheme, identifying the actual tariff, with a cap/floor, stability through Articles 22 and 44.3, and a transitional regime.

⁸⁵ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 462.

⁸⁶ Resp. Skeleton ¶¶ 1-2.

to distributors and between 5% and 9% if they participate in the electricity production market. ... Tariffs will be revised every 4 years, taking into account the fulfilment of the objectives set out. This will make it possible to adjust the tariffs based on the new costs and the degree of fulfilment of the objectives. Future adjustments to said tariffs will not affect installations which are already in operation. This guarantees legal certainty for the electricity producer and stability for the sector, favouring development. The new legislation will not be retroactive. Facilities functioning by 1 January 2008 may keep to the previous legislation in the fixed tariff option during their entire lifespan. When they participate in the market, they may keep to their regulation prior to 31 December 2012. The emission of 6.3 million tonnes of CO₂ per year will be avoided by achieving the objectives set out for combined heat and power for 2010.”⁸⁷

175. It was also reiterated at page 2 of the press release:

“Renewable energy Returns With regards to returns, the new regulation guarantees an average return of 7% for wind farms and hydro-electric facilities that opt to transfer their production to distributors and returns between 5% and 9% if they participate in the electricity production market.”⁸⁸

176. The Claimants submit that the Spanish Government, led by the Ministry and the State Company for the Promotion and Attraction of Foreign Investment (“**InvestinSpain**”),⁸⁹ also launched a domestic and international campaign to attract foreign investments in the Spanish RE sector, highlighting the economic conditions and long-term tariff of RD 661/2007.⁹⁰ The Claimants referred in particular to presentations in 2007 in Graz,

⁸⁷ **C-0238**, Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Commerce, announcement of RD 661/2007, “*The Government prioritises profitability and stability in the new Royal Decree on renewable energy and combined heat and power*”, 25 May 2007 (hereinafter “**Announcement of RD 661/2007**”).

⁸⁸ **C-0238**, Announcement of RD 661/2007, p. 2. These figures are the same as are found in the *Memoria Económica* for RD 661/2007, 21 March 2007, at **C-0266**, 17.

⁸⁹ InvestinSpain’s website explicitly states that it is “subject to control mechanisms characteristic for public limited companies that are fully owned by the [S]tate.” See, **C-0059**, InvestinSpain website, “*About Us*”, , available at <www.investinspain.org/invest/en/cabecera/about-us/index.html> (last accessed on 15 February 2016) (hereinafter “**InvestinSpain website, ‘About Us’**”).

⁹⁰ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 181-185. See, **C-0059**, InvestinSpain website, “*About Us*”. **C-0030**, Manuela García, “*Opportunities in Renewable Energy in Spain*”, INTERES InvestinSpain Power Point presentation, Graz (Austria), 15 November 2007, pp. 4, 15, 18, 19, 32, 40 and 42.

Austria⁹¹ and in Germany in 2008 on “*Opportunities in Renewable Energy in Spain.*”⁹² Reference was also made to two presentations made by the CNE in February 2009.⁹³ While the Claimants do not contend that they relied on what was said at specific presentations, they do rely on such presentations as evidence of how Spain itself understood the Special Regime that it has established.⁹⁴

e. ***Royal Decree Law 6/2009 (“RDL 6/2009”)⁹⁵ and the Pre-Assignment Register***

177. On 30 April 2009, Spain adopted Royal Decree Law 6/2009. Royal Decree-Laws have the same value as a law and may be issued by the Spanish Government in cases of extraordinary and urgent need.⁹⁶
178. As recorded in its Preamble, RDL 6/2009 was adopted against the backdrop of the international financial crisis of 2008 and what was portrayed as an increasingly unsustainable electricity tariff deficit in Spain:

“The growing tariff deficit, that is to say, the difference between revenue from the regulated tariffs that are set by the Administration and that consumers pay for their regulated supply and from the access tariffs that are set in the liberalised market and the real costs associated with these tariffs, is causing serious problems which, in the current context of international financial crisis, is having a profound effect on the system and placing at risk not only the financial situation of the companies that make up the Electricity Industry, but also the very sustainability of the system. This imbalance is

⁹¹ C-0030, Manuela García, “Opportunities in Renewable Energy in Spain”, INTERES InvestinSpain Power Point presentation, Graz (Austria), 15 November 2007, p. 32.

⁹² Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 183-184. C-0060, Manuela García, “Opportunities in Renewable Energy in Spain”, InvestinSpain and the Spanish Ministry for Industry, Tourism and Commerce, November 2008.

⁹³ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 183-187. C-0133, Luis Jesús Sánchez de Tembleque, “The Regulation of Renewable Energy”, CNE Power Point presentation, Barcelona, February 2009; C-0183, Carlos Solé Martín, Luis Jesús Sánchez de Tembleque, “Renewable Energies: The Spanish Case”, CNE Power Point presentation, Cartagena de Indias, 9-13 February 2009. It is striking that if the Tariff Deficit was a problem to solve, Spain continued to encourage further RE investments that would increase the system costs. Cf. Resp. Skeleton ¶ 3.

⁹⁴ See e.g., Claimants’ oral opening at Day 1/103.

⁹⁵ C-0061, Royal Decree Law 6/2009, which adopted certain measures within the energy industry and approved the special rate, 30 April 2009 (published on 7 May 2009) (hereinafter “**RDL 6/2009**”).

⁹⁶ Cl. Mem., fn. 232; Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 504. See, C-0021, Constitution of Spain of 27 December 1978, Section 86(1): “In case of extraordinary and urgent need, the Government may issue temporary legislative provisions which shall take the form of decree-laws and which may not affect the legal system of the basic State institutions, the rights, duties and freedoms of the citizens contained in Part 1, the system of the Self-Governing Communities, or the general electoral law.”

unsustainable and has serious consequences, as it undermines the security and the capacity to fund the investments needed for the supply of electricity at the levels of quality and security that Spanish society requires.”⁹⁷

179. With specific reference to facilities under the special regime, the Preamble explained that:

“... due to the growing impact on the tariff deficit, mechanisms are established with respect to the remunerative system of special regime facilities. The trend that these technologies are following could place system sustainability at risk in the short term, both from the economic point of view due to its impact on the electricity tariff and from the technical point of view, also compromising the economic viability of already completed facilities whose operation depends on the suitable balance between manageable and non-manageable generation. Therefore there is a need to adopt an urgent measure that serves to guarantee the necessary legal security of those who have made investments, and lays down the bases for establishing new economic regimes that encourage compliance with the intended objectives: the achievement of certain power objectives from technology at a reasonable cost for the consumer and the technological evolution thereof, which makes possible a gradual reduction in their cost and consequently their concurrence with conventional technologies.”⁹⁸

180. Pursuant to its Article 1, RDL 6/2009 sought to eliminate the tariff deficit by 1 January 2013, amending the additional provisions to Law 54/1997 so as to provide that: “As of 1 January 2013, access fees shall be sufficient to satisfy the entire costs of the regulated activities without the possibility of any ex ante deficit appearing.”⁹⁹ Article 4 of RDL 6/2009 also introduced a new requirement of registration in the Remuneration Pre-assignment Registry as a necessary condition to being awarded the right to the economic

⁹⁷ C-0061, RDL 6/2009, p. 1.

⁹⁸ C-0061, RDL 6/2009, pp. 3-4. Cf. the description of this part of the Preamble at Reply, ¶ 350, where it is said that it confirms the Claimants’ understanding of Article 44(3) of RD 661/2007 and guarantees the fixed tariff for existing installations. At Reply, ¶ 352, the Claimants refer to section 5 of the *Memoria Económica* for RDL 6/2009, dated 5 May 2009, saying that this makes expressly clear that RDL 6/2009 was designed specifically to protect the legitimate expectations of existing investments. The passage referred to, in context, is as follows: “Application of the remuneration system foreseen in Royal Decree 661/2007, of 25 May, has proven to be excessively inflexible and ineffective to guarantee the achievement of its two fundamental objectives. In turn, if this change is not immediately put in place an irreversible situation could arise, consisting of authorised facilities being implanted no longer legally affected by the intended amendment, endangering the system’s technical and economic sustainability and consequently damaging both electricity consumers and the facility owners themselves. In any case, possible expectations are taken into account, with the necessary precautions to ensure that, certainly, no acquired rights or legitimate expectations are affected without adequately foreseeing the necessary transitional regime.”

⁹⁹ C-0061, RDL 6/2009, p. 6.

regime established in RD 661/2007, enabling the Government to stagger the entry into operation of new installations.¹⁰⁰

181. Industry associations including the APPA strongly criticised this RD.¹⁰¹ Both parties agree that there was a tariff deficit in the SES and that the main goal of RDL 6/2009 was to eliminate this. According to the Claimants, by 2009 the tariff deficit was in excess of EUR 20 billion.¹⁰² The Claimants say that the tariff deficit was caused by the Respondent's failure to comply with Law 54/1997 and ensure that end-user tariffs for electricity are at levels sufficient to cover the actual costs of the SES, including the costs of the Special Regime.¹⁰³ The Respondent say that imbalance in the SES was largely due to the sharp reduction in the demand for electricity caused by the economic crisis.¹⁰⁴

f. *Further developments in the Special Regime 2009-2010*

182. On April 23, 2009, the EU adopted Directive 2009/28/EC (the “**2009 Renewables Directive**”),¹⁰⁵ fixing 2020 as the date by when the EU would seek to obtain 20% of its total energy consumption requirements from RE sources (the “**2020 Target**”).¹⁰⁶ In accordance with the 2009 Renewables Directive, on 30 June 2010, Spain adopted a National Action Plan for Renewable Energy (“**NAPRE**”) to meet the targets of the directive.¹⁰⁷ With respect to “Future developments in support schemes for electricity generation from renewable energies”, this Plan stated that: “Electrical energy production

¹⁰⁰ It is understood that all of the Claimants' plants were in operation by this time, and this provision therefore had no direct impact on the Claimants' plants. *See*, Cl. Mem. ¶ 195. However, the Claimants contend that RDL 6/2009 confirmed their understanding that if a plant had obtained the definite RAIPRE registration it had secured its right to benefit from the economic conditions of RD 661/2007.

¹⁰¹ *See*, **R-0018**, *Europe, new policy. Spain, new imposed decree*, APPA info magazine No. 29, May 2009. *See also*, Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 510-515; cf. Cl. Reply ¶¶ 396-397.

¹⁰² Compass Report, Figure 8.

¹⁰³ *See e.g.*, Cl. Mem. ¶ 70; **C-0029**, Law 54/1997, on the Electric Power Sector (version as of 1 January 2008).

¹⁰⁴ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 503 and 517.

¹⁰⁵ **C-0018**, Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009, on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC, Official Journal of the European Union Series L 140/16, 5.6.2009, pp. 16-62 (entered into force on 25 June 2009) (“**2009 Renewables Directive**”).

¹⁰⁶ Cl. Mem. ¶ 39.

¹⁰⁷ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 531-532; National Action Plan for Renewable Energy in Spain (hereinafter “**PANER**”) 2011-2020 (**R-0120**).

under the special procedure is founded on three basic principles, namely legal certainty, feasibility and regulatory stability.”¹⁰⁸

183. The Respondent contends that, during 2010, there was an exceptional reduction in electricity demand, which among other factors, led to the need for reform in the Electricity Sector.¹⁰⁹

184. On 2 July 2010, Spain’s Ministry of Industry, Tourism, and Trade issued a press release announcing that it had reached “an agreement with the solar thermal and wind power sectors to revise their rate structures” (the “**July 2010 “agreement”**”).¹¹⁰ This referred to a cap on the number of hours that would benefit from the tariffs of RD 661/2007, and a reduction of the Premium until 2013. However, the incentives and rates of RD 661/2007 were otherwise to be maintained.¹¹¹ The press release announced that:

“The agreements include short-term measures, which will allow the impact on the price of electricity to be reduced, as well as long-term measures, which will guarantee stability and certainty to both sectors for its future development.

The premium for wind provided by RD 661/2007 will be reduced by 35% until 2013. ...

It is agreed to limit the number of hours with above-market remuneration rights for wind power and solar thermal plants, taking into account the different technologies and the provisions of the Renewable Energies Plan 2005-2010 for the calculation of the profitability of the facilities. ...

With this measure, which does not jeopardise the profitability of the existing facilities, it will be guaranteed that the production of renewable energy above the expected amounts will benefit consumers and not jeopardise the financial sustainability of the system.

This pact furthermore assumes the reinforcement of the visibility and

¹⁰⁸ **R-0120**, PANER 2011-2020, p. 118.

¹⁰⁹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 33.

¹¹⁰ **C-0063**, Government of Spain, Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Commerce, press release: “*The Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade Reaches an Agreement with the Solar Thermal and Wind Power Sectors to Revise their Rate Structures*”, 2 July 2010 (hereinafter, “**2 July 2010 Press Release**”).

¹¹¹ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 199-204; **C-0063**, 2 July 2010 Press Release.

stability of the regulation of these technologies in the future, guaranteeing the current incentives and rates of RD 661/2007 for the facilities in operation (and for those included in the pre-registration) starting in 2013.

...

The Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade will immediately start the proceedings that allow the content of the agreements to transfer into regulation.”¹¹²

185. Shortly before the July 2010 “agreement”, representatives of the First Claimant (including Mr Henderson and Mr Navarro) had met with representatives of the Government. As to this meeting, Mr Henderson said:

“They [the Spanish Government representatives] believed that Article 44.3 gave them the right to change the premium but not the fixed tariff, that was their interpretation of it, so the fixed tariff they couldn't touch, but the premium yes. And their proposal to the sector was that in return for these temporary adjustments, as I say, to reduce the premium component for a limited period, and also the operating hours, with some caps on operating hours, they would guarantee to the sector, and they did guarantee to the sector in the July 2010 agreement and subsequent legislation, that they would never again touch the parameters applicable to 661 and to our assets.”¹¹³

186. On 19 November 2010, Spain issued Royal Decree 1565/2010 (“**RD 1565/2010**”)¹¹⁴ which introduced certain technical and economic measures for the wind energy sector. This was followed on 7 December 2010 by issue of Royal Decree 1614/2010 (“**RD 1614/2010**”).¹¹⁵

¹¹² **C-0063**, 2 July 2010 Press Release, pp. 1-2.

¹¹³ Mr Henderson, Day 3/33. *See also*, Navarro Statement, ¶ 69: “In conversation with RWE, Spain made clear that this was a temporary course of action and that normality would be restored.” *See also*, **C-0191**, Minutes of the meeting held between representatives of RWE Innogy and the Ministry of Industry, 23 June 2010 (hereinafter “**Minutes of 23 June 2010 Meeting**”).

¹¹⁴ **R-0104**, RD 1565/2010 of 19 November 2010.

¹¹⁵ **C-0065** and **R-0105**, Royal Decree 1614/2010 of 7 December 2010, regulating and modifying certain aspects relating to the production of electricity based on thermoelectric and wind technologies (published on 8 December 2010) (hereinafter “**RD 1614/2010**” or “**RD 1614**”).

187. In its Preamble, RD 1614/2010 recorded that with “the growth in wind, solar thermoelectric and photovoltaic technologies, the objectives for 2010 for installed power having been equalled and indeed exceeded”, and that the support regime “must adapt, while ensuring the legal security of investments and the principle of fair return” A limit on the number of hours entitled to remuneration at the fixed tariff or to a premium was established by Article 2(4).¹¹⁶ Article 5 of RD 1614/2010 also provided that reviews under Article 44(3) of RD 661/2007 would not apply to installations that had obtained the definitive registration in the RAIPRE on or before 7 May 2009,¹¹⁷ nor to any installations that at the time of entry into force of RDL 6/2009 met the requirements for registration in the Pre-Assignment Register, and were effectively registered in the RAIPRE on or before 31 December 2013.¹¹⁸
188. Article 5(3) thus reiterated the final sentence of Article 44(3) of RD 661/2007 with specific respect to facilities registered definitively in the RAIPRE as of 7 May 2009 and those that had met the requirements for registration in the Remuneration Pre-assignment Registry (see Article 4 of RDL 6/2009).¹¹⁹
189. The final legislative act establishing the framework into which the Claimants were making their various investments is **Royal Decree Law 14/2010**, adopted on 23 December 2010 (“**RDL 14/2010**”).¹²⁰ This RDL required producers under the ordinary

¹¹⁶ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 206-207; **C-0065**, RD 1614/2010, Article 5(3).

¹¹⁷ It is recalled that Article 44(3) of RD 661/2007 stated that a review of the Fixed Tariffs or the Premiums would be carried out in 2010, at the end of the planning period set forth in the PER 2005-2010 and when Spain anticipated it would reach its RE installed capacity goals. **C-0065**, Article 5(3) thus provides: “Without prejudice to that which is set forth in this Royal Decree, for wind technology facilities adhered to Royal Decree 661/2007, of 25 May, the revisions of the tariffs, premiums and upper and lower limits referred to in article 44.3 of the aforementioned Royal Decree, shall not affect facilities registered definitively in the Administrative Registry of production facilities entitled to the special regime that is maintained by the Directorate-General for Energy and Mining Policy as of 7 May 2009”

¹¹⁸ Cl. Mem. ¶ 211; **C-0065**, RD 1614/2010, Article 5(3).

¹¹⁹ According to the Reply, ¶¶ 364-365, Article 5 was included despite a warning from the State Council as to this establishing “immutability” with respect to premiums in the future. Reference is made to **C-0269**, State Council Report on draft RD 1614/2010, 26 November 2010, p. 18 and **C-0268**, Memoria Económica for RD 1614/2010, p. 11. Following a careful review, the Tribunal does not see these documents as assisting the Claimants with respect to the intended scope of Article 5.3 of RD 1614/2010.

¹²⁰ **R-0090**, Royal Decree Law 14/2010, establishing urgent measures for the correction of the tariff deficit in the electricity sector, 23 December 2010, Preamble (hereinafter “**RDL-14/2010**”).

regime (traditional electric power plants) and under the special regime to pay an access fee for the use of transmission and distribution networks and affected the RE producers' profit.¹²¹ According to the Respondent, this demonstrates that RD 1614/2010 was not intended to freeze the economic regime established in RD 661/2007.¹²² The Claimants contend that these cuts were only for PV installations, so the wind and hydro sector did not suffer.¹²³ The Tribunal notes, however, that the introduction of the access fee under RDL 14/2010 was of general application, whereas certain provisions of this RDL were confined to the PV sector i.e. certain limits on operating hours.

B. THE CLAIMANTS' INVESTMENTS IN SPAIN

190. Between April 2001 and December 2011, the Claimants bought and developed in Spain (i) four hydroelectric plants (Cepeda and La Mora in Ávila, Chomba in Asturias, and Villalgordo in Albacete) with a total installed production capacity of approximately 12.20 MW and (ii) 16 wind farms (Grisel, Acampo-Armijo, Muel, Bosque Alto, Plana de María, Río Gallego, Lanternoso, Los Labrados, Plana de la Balsa, Plana de Zaragoza, Bancal, Siglos, Juno, Luna, Urano and Aldehuelas) with a total installed production capacity of approximately 446.75 MW.¹²⁴ The Claimants say that they invested more than EUR 577 million in these plants between 2001 and 2011.¹²⁵
191. As follows from the details below, the investments were acquired in three broad tranches: first, in a series of transactions in 2001 to early 2004 totalling in excess of EUR 45 million, in particular with respect to the acquisition of 100% of the share capital of Agrupació

¹²¹ **R-0090**, RDL-14/2010, First transitory provision.

¹²² Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 584-591, relying also on **R-0150**, the Supreme Court ruling of 25 June 2013 for the proposition that this was lawful as a matter of Spanish law, and noting that the Supreme Court here reiterated its conclusion that RD 661/2007 was not inalterable or unchangeable by reference to alleged principles of legal certainty and legitimate expectations and still less did such principles obstruct the regulator from taking general or non-tax measures. The Court concluded: "It is therefore legitimate to decide that all producers of electricity, without exception, should contribute through the payment of tolls to the costs that can be attributed to investments required to make it possible for the energy produced to be transported and distributed."

¹²³ Cl. Mem. ¶ 212.

¹²⁴ Cl. Mem. ¶ 17, Appendix 4 of Cl. Mem., **CLEX-0004**, pp. 93-94.

¹²⁵ Claimants' oral opening, Day 1/24; also at Day 1/133-135.

Energías Renovables, S.A.U. (Aersa) (the “**Aersa Acquisition**”);¹²⁶ second, on 6 June 2008, the Claimants acquired a 100% interest in Urvasco Energía, S.A. (Urvasco) for EUR 363.5 million (the “**Urvasco Acquisition**”);¹²⁷ third, in a series of transactions from December 2008 up until December 2012, the Claimants increased their shareholding interests in the various plants in which they already had an interest through their prior acquisitions.

192. The Claimants’ first investments were made through the First Claimant’s predecessor company, Harpen AG (Harpen).¹²⁸
193. In April 2001, Harpen acquired the **Grisel** wind farm for EUR 3,500.¹²⁹ In June 2001, Harpen and PEG entered into an agreement with BBB Umwelttechnik Erneuerbare Energien GmbH (BBB) and Germania Windpark GmbH & Co. (GWP), in which PEG acquired from BBB all authorisations, permits and licences of the Grisel plant for EUR 3.5 million.¹³⁰
194. In May 2002, Harpen acquired 100% of the share capital of Agrupació Energías Renovables S.A.U. (Aersa) for EUR 42 million. Harpen thus acquired interests in the following wind farms: **Acampo Armijo** (100%); **Muel** (77.67%); **Puena de la Balsa** (81%); **Los Labrados** (81%); **Plana de Zaragoza** (81%); **Aldehuelas** (20.81%). Also through the Aersa acquisition, Harpen acquired a 100% interest in the hydroelectric plants **Chomba del Plagano**, **Cepeda** and **La Mora**, and a 60% interest in the hydroelectric plant **Villalgordo**.¹³¹

¹²⁶ Cl. Mem. ¶ 216; **C-0069**, Public deed of sale and purchase agreement between Harpen Aktiengesellschaft as buyer and Agrupación Mutua del Comercio I de la Industria, Mutua D’Assegurances I Reassegurances a Prima Fixa, Agrupación Bankpyme Seguros de Vida y Salud, S.A., and Agrupación Mutua Fondo de Pensiones as sellers, dated 17 May 2002, pp. 1 and 10; Schäfer Statement ¶ 29.

¹²⁷ Cl. Mem. ¶ 233.

¹²⁸ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 22 and 215-219.

¹²⁹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 215.

¹³⁰ Cl. Mem. ¶ 215; **C-0174**, Public deed of sale and purchase agreement entered into between Windfarm Holding GmbH and Harpen, dated 10 April 2001; Public deed of sale and purchase agreement between BBB, GWP, Harpen and PEG, dated 18 July 2001, pp. 2, 7 and 15; Schäfer Statement ¶ 27.

¹³¹ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 216-234.

195. As at the time of the Aersa Acquisition, RWE Aersa owned 90% of Prodenergías-2, S.L. (“**Prodenergías 2**”),¹³² which owned 46.26%¹³³ of each Parque Eólico La Luna (“**Luna**”), Parque Eólico Juno (“**Juno**”) and Parque Eólico Urano (“**Urano**”) through the company Danta de Energías, S.A. The percentage interest was increased to 50% on 1 April 2004 due to a capital increase in Dante, with the result that the Claimants had a 45% in Luna, Juno and Urano as of that date.¹³⁴
196. A draft due diligence report was produced by Price Waterhouse Coopers in April 2002 with respect to the Aersa acquisition, although this focused on the individual plants as opposed to the details of the Spanish regulatory regime.¹³⁵ In July 2002, Ilex Energy Consulting (Ilex) prepared for the Claimants a report entitled “Projecting Wholesale Electricity Prices in Spain.”¹³⁶ This report drew attention to RD 2818/1998, which it described as “encourag[ing] new investments in co-generation and renewable energies by placing them under a Special Regime and subsidising electricity purchases from renewable energy generators with a capacity of less than 50MW.”¹³⁷ Under the section “Future of the Special regime”, a “main risk” was identified as “the possibility of partial or total elimination of the Special regime subsidies”, although it was added that “we consider it unlikely that support for renewable energy would disappear completely.”¹³⁸
197. On 30 December 2003, a further 21.97% interest in Aldehuelas was acquired for EUR 586,363.¹³⁹
198. It follows that the Claimants invested in excess of EUR 49.5 million under the regulatory regime put in place by RD 2818/1998 and prior to the adoption of RD 436/2004. A further

¹³² Cl. Mem. ¶ 219; Schäfer Statement ¶ 30.

¹³³ Cl. Mem. ¶ 219; **C-0209**, “Danta de Energías, S.A.”, Landwell and PriceWaterhouseCoopers Summary. p. 4. *See also*, **C-0211**, Registry Book of Shares of Danta de Energías, S.A., dated 15 April 2002, p. 6.

¹³⁴ Cl. Mem. ¶ 220.

¹³⁵ **C-0085**, *Financial Review Due Diligence Draft Report*, for Agrupación Energías Renovables, S.A., PWC PowerPoint presentation, April 2002.

¹³⁶ **C-0088**, Ilex Energy Consulting Report to Harpen, *Projecting wholesale electricity prices in Spain*, July 2002.

¹³⁷ **C-0088**, Ilex Energy Consulting Report to Harpen, *Projecting wholesale electricity prices in Spain*, p. 11.

¹³⁸ **C-0088**, Ilex Energy Consulting Report to Harpen, *Projecting wholesale electricity prices in Spain*, p. 12.

¹³⁹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 230.

1.77% interest in this plant was acquired on 1 April 2004 for around EUR 40,000, i.e. a few days after RD 436/2004 was adopted.¹⁴⁰

199. In October 2004, Ilex prepared for the Claimants a further report, entitled “Wind Power Price Projections for Spain”, having been retained by Harpen “to examine the background to, and project the prospects for, wind power in Spain for the period to 2022.”¹⁴¹ In this report, Ilex stated in the Executive Summary that:

“The future for renewable generation will depend on the form and level of any support mechanism. The Special Regime mechanism is subject to periodic review, and there have been discussions about introducing a market-based mechanism in accordance with the latest EU directive on renewable generation. However, given the success of the current mechanism, ... it is likely that the current tariff/premium methodology will continue, at least until 2010...

Given the uncertainty surrounding the Special Regime and the future policy and support mechanism for the development of renewable energy to meet the set targets, it is difficult to accurately project potential additional revenue to wind generators. However, there is a commitment by the Spanish Government to continue support in some form, whether it is through subsidies set annually and funded by the regulated tariffs, or through market-based mechanisms.”¹⁴²

200. In July 2007, Ilex (now called Pöyry) prepared a report for RWE Power AG, “Current and Future State of Wind Energy in Spain and Portugal.”¹⁴³ This report post-dates RD 661/2007 (25 May 2007) but pre-dates the Claimants’ acquisition of Urvasco (6 June 2008, see further below). It is noted that the Claimants’ witnesses did not read this report, and it has not been established that it was relied on in the acquisition of Urvasco.¹⁴⁴

201. In its Executive Summary, Pöyry identified under its first heading “*Recent market events in Spain*” various matters including “*ongoing problems with the tariff deficit*” and

¹⁴⁰ Cl. Mem. ¶ 230.

¹⁴¹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 230; C-0089, Ilex Energy Consulting Report to RWE, *Wind power price projections for Spain*.

¹⁴² At (ii), footnotes omitted and (v)-(vi); C-0089, Ilex Energy Consulting Report to RWE, *Wind power price projections for Spain*, pp. 6 and 9.

¹⁴³ Cl. Mem.; C-0103, Pöyry July 2007 Report (Wind).

¹⁴⁴ The Claimants’ witness, Mr Navarro, was aware of but did not read this report, whilst the Claimants’ witness, Mr Henderson, was not aware of it. *See*, Day 2/193 and Day 3/25.

“changes in legislation to cap revenue to Special Regime generators.” It also stated that “given recent high Pool prices, Special Regime generators, in particular wind farms, have been making supra-normal profits. As a result of these excessive profits the government has intervened in order to cap profits by modifying RD 436/2004 (the main special regime legislation for the period 2004-2007) and publishing RD 661/2007 to replace it.” It continued:

“Due to these major changes by the Government, Pöyry believes the Spanish market will continue to be dominated by the government, with it actively managing the market to try and maintain a cap on generator profits. What seems increasingly probable is that the government is unlikely to opt for direct intervention in the Pool. Rather it appears to prefer intervention outside the Pool (as RD 1634/2006 and ITC 400/2007 legislation to cap generators profits and total system cost). Thus the government is more likely to intervene to tax companies for windfall profits, or cap revenues (RD 661/2007), than it is to directly intervene in the wholesale market and cap prices.”¹⁴⁵

202. In the ensuing “Summary of legislation for renewables in Spain”, Pöyry set out the basic elements of RD 661/2007, stating *inter alia*:

“The Spanish Government, through Royal Decree (RD) 661/2007, encourages new investments in co-generation and renewable energies by placing them under a Special Regime, and subsidising electricity purchases from renewable energy generators. Under RD 661/2007, these subsidies (environmental premiums) are guaranteed during the operating lifetime of the plant. RD 661/2007 supplants the previous legislation governing the special regime market, RD 436/2004.

The main conclusion for the industry from the implementation of RD 661/2007 is that although the potential income to be received has been capped so have the potential losses. In our opinion the revised remuneration for wind generators will not cause any real lasting damage to the Spanish wind industry – a concern that had been raised after the publication of the first draft in November 2006.”¹⁴⁶

203. Pöyry’s forecast was, in its summary form, as follows:

“The Spanish wind farms remuneration has changed with the recent introduction of RD 661/2007. It provides a new measure to control revenues

¹⁴⁵ C-0103, Pöyry July 2007 Report (Wind), pp. 1-2.

¹⁴⁶ C-0103, Pöyry July 2007 Report (Wind), pp. 2-3. *See also*, pp. 81-82.

wind farms by imposing a cap and a floor (also referred to as a ‘collar’). This way the Spanish Government limits the return wind assets will obtain. Pöyry estimates that the expected IRR (Internal Rate of Return, post-tax nominal) ungeared for wind farms at market prices would be in the range of 5% to 7.5% (see Pöyry’s DCF model in Annex E). The IRR range implies a decrease in expected IRR compared to those that result from RD 436/2004 scheme which allowed higher returns. Existing wind farms opting for the transitory period will have an IRR ungeared in the range of 5.5% to 8%. We estimate that the impact RD 661/2007 for the existing assets is, therefore, limited.”¹⁴⁷

204. In the section on regulatory/political risks, Pöyry explained that: “2006 saw a significant increase in Government intervention in the energy market in Spain. The ever-increasing tariff deficit caused by low hydro and ever increasing Brent prices forced the Government to take drastic measures. Towards the end of 2005, the Government announced that it intended to analyse the Special regime remuneration (specifically wind), since it was viewed as profiting from the high SMP [pool] price as well as the increasing TMR.”¹⁴⁸ As it had in the 2004 report, Pöyry also considered the possibility of introduction of a market-based mechanism to replace the tariff system, but it considered this very unlikely. The report stated that: “In any case, in the event of a change from the current feed-in tariff mechanism to a market mechanism (possibly at the end of 2010), we would expect to see a transitory period essentially extending the feed-in tariff mechanism applicable to operating wind farms for a number of years.”¹⁴⁹
205. Approximately one year following issue of the 2007 Pöyry report, on 6 June 2008, RWE Aersa acquired a 100% interest in Urvasco Energía, S.A. (Urvasco) for EUR 363.5 million.¹⁵⁰ As a result, RWE Aersa acquired 100% of: (i) Parque Eólico Bancal, S.L., which held the **Bancal** wind farm; (ii) Parque Eólico Los Siglos, S.L., which held the **Los Siglos** wind farm; (iii) Guijosa Eólica, S.A., which held the **Lanternoso** wind farm; (iv)

¹⁴⁷ C-0103, Pöyry July 2007 Report (Wind), p. 7. See also, pp. 97-98. As stated there, Pöyry considered that its estimation suggested that the majority of wind generators would remain under the market option as opposed to opting for the fixed tariff.

¹⁴⁸ C-0103, Pöyry July 2007 Report (Wind), pp. 57-58.

¹⁴⁹ C-0103, Pöyry July 2007 Report (Wind), p. 58.

¹⁵⁰ Cl. Mem. ¶ 233.

Parque Eólico Río Gallego, S.L., which held the **Río Gallego** wind farm; (v) Parque Eólico Bosque Alto, S.A., which held the **Bosque Alto** wind farm; and (vi) Explotaciones Eólicas Plana de María, S.L., which held the **Plana María** wind farm.¹⁵¹ The Claimants consider that they paid a high price for these assets, which was justified because they were able to afford the price under the regime in place.¹⁵²

206. On 23 December 2008, the Second Claimant acquired a further 23.75% interest in Aldehuelas for EUR 12 million.¹⁵³
207. On 7 May 2009, a few days after the adoption of Royal Decree Law 6/2009, the Second Claimant acquired a further 49.23% interest in La Luna, Juno and Urano for EUR 48 million.¹⁵⁴ Also, in the second half of 2009, upgrades to fourteen plants were made in accordance with the Fifth Transitory Provision of RD 661/2007, in the amount of EUR 6.8 million.¹⁵⁵
208. In a series of transactions in October-December 2010, i.e. in the months after the Ministerial press release of 2 July 2010 concerning the “*agreement with the solar thermal and wind power sectors to revise their rate structures*”, the Claimants acquired further interests in Plana de la Balsa (a further 13.7% for EUR 1.2 million¹⁵⁶), Los Labrados

¹⁵¹ C-0081, Public deed of share purchase agreement between Grupo Urvasco, S.A., Mr Rodolfo Di Pietro, Mr Luis Alonso, Mr Pablo Couto, Mr Jesús Esparza, Mr Julio Esparza and RWE Aersa, dated 6 June 2008, pp. 1, 14, 15, 29 and 30; Bünting Statement ¶ 42.

¹⁵² Bünting Statement ¶ 63.

¹⁵³ Cl. Mem. ¶ 231.

¹⁵⁴ Cl. Mem. ¶ 221; C-0212, Public deed of sale and purchase agreement between Eólica Renovables de Inversiones, S.A. and Agrupació Energías Renovables, S.A.U., dated 7 May 2009, pp. 1 and 8. *See also*, Bünting Statement ¶¶ 44-45, referring to Transaction Approval Request Form dated 6 April 2009. That Form contains the same “assumption” referring to RDs 436/2004 and 661/2007 as the Form of 12 December 2008.

¹⁵⁵ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 235-236.

¹⁵⁶ Cl. Mem. ¶ 224; C-0077, Public deed of share purchase agreement between Compañía Leonesa de Energías Alternativas Renovables, S.L. and RWE Aersa, dated 19 October 2010, pp. 1, 5 and 6.

(a further 13.98% for EUR 1.65 million¹⁵⁷), Plana de Zaragoza (a further 19% for EUR 2.725 million¹⁵⁸), and Muel (a further 17.32% for EUR 1.7 million).¹⁵⁹

209. Further significant investments were made by the Claimants in 2011 (subsequent to the adoption of RD 1614/2010 and RDL 14/2010). In February 2011, the Second Claimant acquired a further interest in Muel through the acquisition of Promotura Acurado SA (approximately 5% for EUR 4.6 million),¹⁶⁰ and also bought the remaining 10% interest in Prodenergías 2, thereby increasing its interest in Plana de la Balsa and Los Labrados to 100%.¹⁶¹ On 2 December 2011, RWE Aersa acquired a further 47.50% of the share capital of Aldehuelas for EUR 25,540,000,¹⁶² increasing its interest in the Aldehuelas wind farm to 95%.¹⁶³ Finally, on 1 December 2012, the Claimants acquired a ‘golden share’ with respect to the Muel plant (for EUR 50,000).¹⁶⁴

¹⁵⁷ Cl. Mem. ¶ 226; **C-0078**, Public deed of share purchase agreement between Compañía Leonesa de Energías Alternativas Renovables, S.L. and RWE Aersa, dated 19 October 2010, pp. 1, 5, 6 and 12.

¹⁵⁸ Cl. Mem. ¶ 228; **C-0162**, Public deed of share purchase agreement between Compañía Leonesa de Energías Alternativas Renovables, S.L. and RWE Aersa, dated 2 December 2010, pp. 1, 5 and 6.

¹⁵⁹ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 223-224, 226 and 228. *See also*, Bünting Statement ¶¶ 44-45, referring to Transaction Approval Request Form dated 12 July 2010; also **C-0072**, Public deed of share purchase agreement between Compañía Leonesa de Energías Alternativas Renovables, S.L. and RWE Aersa, dated 19 October 2010, pp. 1 and 5; **C-0073**, Public deed of share purchase agreement between Hidráulica del Loureiro-Enorsa, S.L. and RWE Aersa, dated 22 December 2010, pp. 1, 5, 6 and 13.

¹⁶⁰ Cl. Mem. ¶ 223.

¹⁶¹ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 221, 225 and 227; This 10% interest was achieved by means of Aersa’s purchase (i) to Promotora Acurado of a 5% interest in Prodenergías 2 (**C-0074**, Public deed of share purchase agreement between Ms María Begoña Amann Garbisu, Mr Joaquín Barrera Amann, Mr Antonio Barrera de Irimo, Ms María Teresa Barrera Amann, Ms Gracia Barrera Amann, Mr Iñigo Barrera Amann, Ms María Asunción Barrera Amann, Ms Ana María Barrera Amann, Corporación Atlántica de Servicios, S.A. and RWE Aersa, dated 1 February 2011, pp. 1 and 8-9) and (ii) the remaining 5% interest from Servicios Generales Corporativos, S.L. (**C-0086**, Public deed of share purchase agreement and loan amortisation between Servicios Generales Corporativos, S.L. and Agrupació Energías Renovables, S.A.U., dated 2 February 2011, pp. 1, 5 and 6.)

¹⁶² **C-0185**, Public deed of share purchase agreement entered into between Enel Green Power España, S.L. and RWE Aersa, dated 2 December 2011, pp. 1, 7 and 9. *See also*, **C-0148**, Registry Book of Shares of Explotaciones Eólicas Aldehuelas, S.L., p. 8.

¹⁶³ Cl. Mem. ¶ 232.

¹⁶⁴ Cl. Mem. ¶ 223; The Golden Share refers to a minority stake representing 0.001% of the share capital of Muel (that is, one out of 110,000 shares) owned by Taim-Weser, S.A., a Spanish company acting in several industry fields including crane manufacturing, waste treatment or renewable energy. Its existence is due to the fact that the Municipality of Muel, at the time, required a company based in the Spanish region of Aragón to be part of the share capital of Muel holding a minimum of one share. **C-0075**, Resolution of the Board of Directors of RWE Aersa on the “Acquisition of the “Golden Share” Explotaciones Eólicas de Muel, S.L.”, dated 6 June 2012, p. 1. Taim-Weser, S.A., as original owner of 100% of the share capital of Explotaciones Eólicas de Muel, S.L. retained the “Golden Share”, which granted it certain rights including the approval of sales to third parties; **C-0189**, Transaction Approval Request

210. The Respondent does not make any challenge to the Claimants' ownership of the investments in Spain. However, it does emphasise that the investments were acquired over a period of more than 12 years, and it criticises the Claimants for giving the impression that the only regulations in the Spanish Regulatory Framework that any investor had to take into account were RD 661/2007 and RD 1614/2010.¹⁶⁵ The Respondent also says that the Claimants failed to carry out any due diligence subsequent to July 2007.¹⁶⁶ The issue of due diligence, as with the evidence on actual reliance on the applicable regulations, is considered in section VI below.

C. SPAIN'S MEASURES AND THE NEW REGIME

211. According to the Claimants, from December 2012 until June 2014, Spain adopted a series of measures (the Disputed Measures) which seriously undermined the RD 661/2007 economic regime and amounted to the renegeing of the promises that had induced the making of the Claimants' investments.¹⁶⁷

212. The Respondent says in contrast that the measures adopted to reform the Electricity Sector had been announced publicly,¹⁶⁸ were reasonable and proportionate, and affected all subjects of the SES. The Respondent says that the measures affected in particular consumers whose electricity bills had increased disproportionately between 2003 and 2012,¹⁶⁹ and that the Disputed Measures were adopted in a context of international crisis

Form for RWE Innogy Project, 28 September 2010, p. 4 and fn. 2, p. 3. The obligation was waived on May 2012, after Aersa's formal request for waiver. Therefore, on 1 December 2012, by means of a sale and purchase agreement entered into between Aersa and Taim-Weser, S.A., Aersa was able to acquire the Golden Share, consolidating its stake in Muel and becoming its sole shareholder; **C-0207**, Resolutions of the Board of Directors of RWE Innogy GmbH on the Acquisition of the "Golden Share" Explotaciones Eólicas de Muel, S.L., dated 6 June 2012, p. 1).

¹⁶⁵ Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 205-212.

¹⁶⁶ Resp. Rej. ¶ 213.

¹⁶⁷ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 54-55.

¹⁶⁸ The Respondent refers to **R-0192**, a speech by Mariano Rajoy in his inaugural address as President of the Government, to the Spanish Congress, Monday 19 December 2011, www.lamoncloa.gob.es; **R-0170**, a press release by the National Energy Commission: "The CNE (National Energy Commission) is analysing the revision of access tolling and certain tariffs and premiums of installations under a special regime", press release of the National Energy Commission", 28 December 2011.

¹⁶⁹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 36.

that produced severe effects on the demand for electricity and capital market yields.¹⁷⁰ In the Respondent's view, the reforms maintained the essential elements of the support system for renewable energies.¹⁷¹

a. ***The CNE report of 7 March 2012; the MOU of 20 July 2012***

213. On 27 January 2012, the Spanish Government asked the CNE to prepare a report on the regulatory adjustment measures that could be adopted in the energy sectors, including in terms of addressing the development of the tariff deficit in the electrical sector. The CNE issued a report on 7 March 2012.¹⁷² According to the CNE, the deficit between revenues and costs of the electrical system was unsustainable, the system debt having grown to €21,812 M.¹⁷³ It stated that “*the urgent adoption of regulatory solutions is needed, in the electrical and natural gas sectors.*”¹⁷⁴
214. The CNE proposed a number of possible “*urgent and necessary*” short and medium term measures, some of which were radical in nature i.e. financing the cost of the special regime through CO2 auctions and a tax on the sale of petrol and gas, some of which envisaged relatively minor reductions to the current remuneration to RE generators (such as reductions to the annual increase in accordance with the CPI, reductions impacting solar thermoelectric plants pre-registered but not yet finally registered in the RAIPRE, and restrictions on use of fossil fuels in generation of renewable energy to 5%), some of which envisaged an increase in access tolls.¹⁷⁵ The CNE did not propose the replacement of the Special Regime fixed tariff / premium put in place by RD 661/2007.
215. Three months later, on 25 June 2012, the Spanish Government requested external financial assistance from the EU in the context of the ongoing restructuring and recapitalisation of the Spanish banking sector. This led, on 20 July 2012, to conclusion

¹⁷⁰ Resp. Skeleton ¶¶ 31-33.

¹⁷¹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 37.

¹⁷² **C-0163** and **R-0131**, CNE, *Report on the Spanish Electricity Sector*, 7 March 2012 (hereinafter “**2012 CNE Report**”).

¹⁷³ **C-0163**, 2012 CNE Report, p. 6.

¹⁷⁴ **C-0163**, 2012 CNE Report, p. 4, emphasis in the original.

¹⁷⁵ **C-0163**, 2012 CNE Report, p. 10.

of a Memorandum of Understanding with the EU on “Financial Sector Policy Conditionality.” This MOU recorded how the global financial and economic crisis had exposed weaknesses in the growth pattern of the Spanish economy, how Spanish banks had largely lost access to wholesale funding markets on affordable terms, and set out a roadmap for the restructuring and recapitalisation of Spanish banks. Further, at paragraph 31 of the MOU it was stated:

“31. **Regarding structural reforms, the Spanish authorities are committed to implement the country-specific recommendations in the context of the European Semester.** These reforms aim at correcting macroeconomic imbalances, as identified in the in-depth review under the Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure (MIP). In particular, these recommendations invite Spain to: ... 6) complete the electricity and gas interconnections with neighbouring countries, and address the electricity tariff deficit in a comprehensive way.”¹⁷⁶

b. *Law 15/2012*

216. Law 15/2012 of 27 December 2012 (“**Law 15/2012**”),¹⁷⁷ which came into force on 1 January 2013,¹⁷⁸ imposed (i) a 7% levy on all income obtained by all generators, renewable or otherwise, and (ii) a 22% levy on the use of mainland waters (reduced to 2.2 % for hydro plants with an installed capacity of less than 50 MW). According to the Claimants, this was not a ‘tax measure’ but rather a disguised tariff cut.¹⁷⁹ The Respondent states that the economic impact of the taxes on RE producers is neutralised because they are one of the costs remunerated to RE producers under the payment regime applicable to them.¹⁸⁰

¹⁷⁶ **RL-0067**, Memorandum of Understanding signed with the European Union: VI. Public Finances, Macroeconomic Imbalances and Financial Sector Reform (hereinafter “**MOU with the EU**”), emphasis added.

¹⁷⁷ **C-0019**, Law 15/2012 of 27 December 2012, concerning tax measures to ensure energy sustainability (published on 28 December 2012) (hereinafter “**Law 15/2012**”).

¹⁷⁸ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 652; **R-0030**, Law 15/2012, Fifth Final Provision: “This Law shall enter into force on 1 January 2013”.

¹⁷⁹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 55.

¹⁸⁰ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 661 and 672; **R-0115**, Order IET/1045/2014, dated 16 June 2014, approving those compensation parameters for standard energy facilities applicable to certain electric power production facilities from renewable energy sources, cogeneration and waste, Explanatory Memorandum III. “On the other hand, other costs among those variable operating costs that depend on the standard facility’s output are taken into account including, but not limited to: insurance costs, administrative costs and other general costs, representation costs on the market, taxes on access to

c. **RDL 2/2013, RDL 9/2013 and Law 44/2013**

217. Spain issued Royal Decree Law 2/2013 on 1 February 2013 (“**RDL 2/2013**”).¹⁸¹ This adopted further “*Urgent Measures within the Electricity System and the Financial Sector*”, pursuant to which: (i) the value of the Premium was reduced to nil; and (ii) the inflation adjustments that were envisaged under RD 661/2007 for the FIT were reduced, removing key components of the CPI, because it replaces the CPI with the Consumer Price Index at constant taxes excluding unprocessed food and energy products (“**CPI-IP**”).¹⁸² In the Preamble to RDL 2/2013, these measures were explained as being a response to new increases in the tariff deficit, it being said that this was to a great extent “due to a greater increase in the cost of the special regime on account of an increase in operating hours which was greater than expected, to an increase in remuneration values due to their being indexed to the Brent price, and to a decrease in revenue from fees due to a very marked fall in demand which was consolidated during this tax year.”¹⁸³
218. On 12 July 2013, the Spanish Government adopted Royal Decree Law 9/2013 (“**RDL 9/2013**”)¹⁸⁴ the principal measure of which the Claimants complain in this case. According to the Preamble of RDL 9/2013, the electricity sector debt had become unsustainable, and urgent and immediately-applicable measures were needed. The Preamble described the urgent measures that had previously been taken by Spain, gave an explanation as to why these had not proved sufficient, and then described the new measures and their legal basis as follows:

“First of all, the Government is empowered to approve a new legal and economic regime for existing electricity production installations using renewable, co-generation and waste energy sources. In this way article 30.4

transport and distribution networks that must be paid by producers of electric power, operation and maintenance (both preventive and corrective), the tax on the value of the electric power produced envisaged by Law 15/2012, dated 27 December, fiscal measures for energy sustainability, as well as other taxes whatsoever regulated by the aforesaid law..”

¹⁸¹ **C-0020**, Royal Decree Law 2/2013 of 1 February 2013, concerning urgent measures within the Electricity System and the financial sector (published on 2 February 2013) (hereinafter “**RDL 2/2013**”).

¹⁸² Cl. Mem. ¶ 55, Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 674.

¹⁸³ **C-0020**, RDL 2/2013. The Claimants challenges the reference to over-remuneration: *see e.g.*, Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 284-285.

¹⁸⁴ **C-0024**, Royal Decree Law 9/2013 of 12 July 2013, by which urgent measures are adopted to guarantee the financial stability of the Electricity System (published on 13 July 2013) (hereinafter “**RDL 9/2013**”).

of Law 54/1997, of 27 November, concerning the Electricity Sector, is modified to introduce the concrete principles on which this regime will be based, in order to establish the scope of activity of the Government in developing remuneration regimes for these installations. This shall be based on receiving the revenue deriving from market participation, with an additional remuneration which, were it to prove necessary, covers those investment costs that an efficient and well-run company cannot recover from the market. In this way, in line with Community jurisprudence, an efficient and well-run company shall be understood to be one that has the necessary resources to carry out its activity, whose costs are those of a company that is efficient in its activity, and taking into account the corresponding revenue and a reasonable return for carrying out its functions. The objective is to guarantee that the high costs of an inefficient company are not used as a benchmark.

...

Furthermore, in Law 54/1997 of 27 November, the concept of reasonable return is embodied and regulated, and is established, in line with jurisprudence and doctrine that has been laid down in recent years, in a project profitability that will depend, before tax, on the average yield from ten-year Government Bonds on the secondary market, by applying the appropriate differential.”

219. Pursuant to Article 1 of RDL 9/2013, Article 30.4 of Law 54/1997 was radically amended so as to read as follows (in relevant part):

“Additionally, subject to the terms that the Council of Ministers might adopt pursuant to Royal Decrees, in relation to the remuneration for the generation of electricity calculated according to market price, installations may receive a specific remuneration [the Special Payment] composed of an amount per unit of installed capacity. Such amount shall cover, as appropriate, the investment costs of a standard installation that cannot be recovered through the sale of energy, as well as an amount for the operation of the installation to cover, as the case may be, the difference between exploitation costs and the revenues obtained from the participation of such a standard installation in the market.

...

This remuneration regime shall not exceed the minimum required level to cover the costs that are necessary for installations to compete on an equal footing with the rest of the technologies in the market in order to allow those installations to obtain a reasonable return, by reference to the standard installation, as the case may be. Notwithstanding the above, exceptionally

the remuneration regime might also include an incentive to investments and timely execution of an installation, if this was going to result in a significant cost reduction for the Spanish islands or the extra-peninsular territories' electricity systems.

Such reasonable return will be based on, before taxes, the average returns in the secondary market of the State's ten-year bonds plus the adequate differential.

The parameters of the remuneration regime can be revised every six years.”

220. Pursuant to this RDL's First Additional Provision, the adequate differential referred to in the revised Article 30(4) was fixed at 300 base points.

221. On 4 September 2013, a report was produced by CNE¹⁸⁵ in which the impact of the new methodology was described inter alia as follows (emphasis in original):

“The new methodology incorporates periodic revisions of the specific payment in order to ensure that so-called reasonable rates of return are obtained, avoiding *underpayments* and also *overpayments*; however, the methodology also presents great uncertainties for its application to the approximately 60,000 existing installations, since its application depends on a series of standard parameters that will be defined in the development order of the royal decree.”

222. On 26 December 2013, Spain introduced a new Electricity Law, Law 24/2013 (“**Law 24/2013**”), repealing Law 54/1997 save with regard to certain limited provisions.¹⁸⁶ The new Law confirmed and developed the principles set out in RDL 9/2013, with Article 30(4) of Law 54/1997 as amended by RDL 9/2013 becoming Article 14(7) of Law 24/2013. Pursuant to its Article 26(2), RE producers were accorded priority of dispatch where market economic conditions are equal, and priority of access and connection to the grid.¹⁸⁷

¹⁸⁵ **C-0123**, CNE, *Report 18/2013 on the proposed RD regulating activities of electrical energy production from sources of renewable energy, cogeneration and waste*, 4 September 2013 (hereinafter “**CNE Report 18/2013**”).

¹⁸⁶ **C-0025**, Law 24/2013 of the electricity sector, 26 December 2013 (published 27 December 2013) (hereinafter “**Law 24/2013**”), p. 7.

¹⁸⁷ The Claimants contend that Law 24/2013 nonetheless deprived RE installations of the unconditional right of priority of grid access and priority of dispatch that existed under the previous regime. *See*, Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 319-320; Reply ¶ 555.

223. Law 24/2013 did not however define what the precise economic regime would be going forward, or the precise amount of the Special Payment. This transitory period lasted for 11 months.¹⁸⁸
224. Spain then enacted Royal Decree 413/2014 of 6 June 2014 (“**RD 413/2014**”)¹⁸⁹ and Ministerial Order IET/1045/2014 of 16 June 2014 (“**June 2014 Order**”)¹⁹⁰, which established the parameters for the Standard Installation, i.e. an important factor in calculation of remuneration under RDL 9/2013.¹⁹¹
225. As a result of the new Law and the new regulations, RE producers obtain the pool price for electricity sold in the open market, plus a Special Payment.¹⁹² This Special Payment:
- a) is limited to the regulatory useful life of 20 years (for wind) or 25 years (for hydro as opposed to the previous regime which guaranteed the incentives for the whole useful life.¹⁹³
 - b) is composed of two elements: i) a remuneration per MW of installed capacity; and ii) a remuneration per MW hour (“**MWh**”) of electricity produced, seeking to cover the operating costs that cannot be met by market prices;¹⁹⁴ and is determined by reference to a standard installation (the “**Standard Installation**”) and capped by

¹⁸⁸ Cl. Mem. ¶ 59.

¹⁸⁹ **C-0026**, Royal Decree 413/2014 of 6 June 2014, regulating the activity of electric power production from renewable energy sources, cogeneration and waste (published on 10 June 2014) (hereinafter “**RD 413/2014**”).

¹⁹⁰ **C-0027**, Order IET/1045/2014 of 16 June 2014, approving the remuneration parameters of standard installations that apply to specific installations for the production of electricity from renewable energy sources, co-generation, and wastes (published on 20 June 2014) (hereinafter “**June 2014 Order**”).

¹⁹¹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 60; **C-0027**, June 2014 Order.

¹⁹² Cl. Mem. ¶ 304.

¹⁹³ Cl. Mem. ¶ 305; **C-0025**, Law 24/2013, Article 14(7); **C-0024**, RDL 9/2013, Article 1(two); and **C-0026**, RD 413/2014, Articles 16 and 19. **C-0027**, June 2014 Order, Article 5.

¹⁹⁴ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 62 and 307; **C-0024**, RDL 9/2013, Article 1(two); **C-0025**, Law 24/2013, Article 14(7); and **C-0026**, RD 413/2014, Articles 11, 16 and 17.

the concept of “*reasonable return*”, defined as a rate of return of 300 basis points above the average yield on Spanish ten-year government bonds, set at 7.398%;¹⁹⁵

- c) is subject to revision every six years;
- d) takes into account the amounts received under the RDL 661/2007 regime in assessing whether a plant has achieved a reasonable return during the regulatory life,¹⁹⁶ i.e. if a plant has obtained in the past a return higher than the capped rate, that plant will receive a lower Special Payment (or none at all) to compensate for the excess and reach the target of a 7.398% return.¹⁹⁷

226. It follows that although certain of the benefits accorded to RE producers by RD 661/2007 have remained in place, the structure of remuneration was radically altered by RDL 9/2013, Law 24/2013 and the further regulations of June 2014.

d. *The impact of Spain’s measures on the Claimants’ investments*

227. As identified above, the Claimants acquired Investments in Spain through acquisitions and improvements costing in excess of EUR 513 million. The Claimants’ RE plants are now substantially less profitable than they were prior to the adoption of the Disputed Measures.

228. According to the Claimants, the Disputed Measures have “wiped out 56% of the fair market value of RWE’s investments”, reducing the fair market value by EUR 267.7 million.¹⁹⁸ Their position is also that the equity value of RWE Aersa has been reduced to zero (taking into account inter-company debt).¹⁹⁹

229. According to the Respondent, the Claimants’ plants have received or will receive a reasonable return. Its case is that:

¹⁹⁵ Cl. Mem. ¶ 63; **C-0024**, RDL 9/2013, First Additional Provision; **C-0025**, Law 25/2013, Third Final Provision; **C-0026**, RD 413/2014, Article 19.

¹⁹⁶ Cl. Mem. ¶ 65.

¹⁹⁷ Cl. Mem. ¶ 334; **C-0026**, RD 413/2014, Annex XIII.

¹⁹⁸ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 67, 73 and 328; Claimants’ PHB, ¶ 7.c.

¹⁹⁹ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 14, 399, 429 and 597.

- a) Certain plants have already been exceptionally profitable and hence are no longer entitled to a subsidy. Thus, the rates of return are stated as: with respect to Muel, 11.2%; Acampo Armijo, 18.6%; Bosque Alto, 10.1%; Los Labrados, 11.4%; Plana María, 10.1%; Plana Zaragoza, 13.7%; Río Gallego phase I, 10.8% and phase II, 16.1%; Aldehuelas, 19.2%. It is said that, overall, “the Claimants recover their investment costs and, taking operating costs into account, will obtain a total consolidated rate of return of 10.6% before tax or 8.2% after tax.”²⁰⁰
- b) Pursuant to the Claimants’ ‘But-for scenario’, the average rate of return would be 14.5% for the Claimants’ wind farms and 7.1% for the Claimants’ hydro plants. The Respondent says that these return rates are disproportionate in relation to the risk profile of the investments.²⁰¹

230. The Claimants have put forward, through Compass Lexecon, various rates of return figures, including figures based on standard plants corresponding to the Claimants’ plants.²⁰²

- a) According to Compass Lexecon, the expected rate of return achieved by the standard plants corresponding to each of the Claimants’ plants is 5.7% after tax as a result of Spain’s measures (“the actual scenario”), as opposed to 9% after tax under their “but-for scenario.”²⁰³

²⁰⁰ Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 1046 and 1102, referring to BDO Second Report, Table 13: “BDO calculated the rates of return obtained by the plants after the measures as 10.7% for wind power and 7.5% for hydro, before tax (average, 10.6% before tax, equivalent to 8.27% after tax).” It is noted that these rates of return are calculated by reference to the asset and construction cost of the various plants (i.e. as if they were greenfield sites), giving a figure of EUR 462 million. The Claimants’ actual cost of acquisition was higher, i.e. around 513 million.

²⁰¹ Rejoinder ¶ 1103, and *see*, Compass Lexecon, Second Report, p. 120, Table 10. These are pre-tax figures.

²⁰² Compass Lexecon, Second Report, ¶ 117, where it is said that “there is evidence that the Claimants’ wind plants have above-average performance. The fact that above-average performance naturally leads to higher returns (and that *vice versa* below-average performance leads to below-average returns) needs to be taken into account when assessing whether the returns achieved by the Claimants’ Plants are reasonable. To account for this, we have not used for each the Claimants’ Plants’ revenues and costs, but we have used those of the corresponding standard plant as defined by Spain in the Order, which according to the Spanish Government and BDO are representative of an efficient and well-managed plant.”

²⁰³ Compass Lexecon, Second Report, ¶¶ 117-121 and Table 4. These % figures take wind and hydro together.

b) A comparison is made by Compass Lexecon to the percentage figures to the rates of return referred to in the CNE Report 3/2007, on the basis that these were what the CNE had considered to be reasonable. The Tribunal notes, however, that the rates of return contained in the CNE report concerned (i) CNE's calculation of average rates of return under the then draft RD, i.e. 8.2% (wind) and 9.7% (hydro) for both the fixed tariff and premium options, and (ii) CNE's proposed rates of return for plants coming into operation after 1 January 2008, being the same for the fixed tariff option, but 9.9% (wind) and 11.2% (hydro) for the premium option.²⁰⁴ Given that none of the Claimants' plants came into operation after 1 January 2008, the Tribunal does not consider the CNE proposed rates (9.9% (wind) and 11.2% (hydro)) to be relevant.²⁰⁵ It is also not clear to the Tribunal whether these CNE figures were pre- or post-tax.

e. *European Commission State Aid Procedures*

231. Respondent submits that, following the European Court of Justice ("ECJ") preliminary ruling C-275/13 (the *ELCOGAS* case),²⁰⁶ in which a definition on the concept of state aid was given, Spain was obliged to notify the European Commission ("EC") of the support measures provided for RE relating to this arbitration.²⁰⁷ Respondent informed the European Commission of the measures adopted through the June 2014 Order and the European Commission opened an investigation procedure No. SA.40348 2014/N.²⁰⁸ It is the Respondent's position that, under Article 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union ("TFEU"), the EC has the exclusive competence to declare the compatibility of an aid with EU law. The Respondent also notes that the ECJ is the only body competent to review the EC's decision.²⁰⁹

²⁰⁴ **R-0128**, CNE Report 3/2007, pp. 53-54.

²⁰⁵ Cf. Compass Lexecon, Second Report, ¶¶ 117-121 and Claimants' oral closing at Day 5/120.

²⁰⁶ **R-0024**, Order of the European Court of Justice laid down regarding the preliminary ruling C-275/13, *ELCOGAS*, on 22 October 2014.

²⁰⁷ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 800 and 805; Article 4.3 of the Treaty on the European Union ("TEU").

²⁰⁸ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 801.

²⁰⁹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 807.

232. According to the Claimants, the State aid issues are irrelevant to the resolution of this arbitration for the following reasons:

- a) The EC investigation concerns the June 2014 Order, so the New Regime is what is under investigation, not the Special Regime on which the Claimants relied to invest.²¹⁰
- b) There is no evidence that the Disputed Measures were motivated by State aid concerns, as the preambles do not mention State aid.²¹¹
- c) Neither the Community Guidelines on State Aid for Environmental Protection and Energy 2014/2020, Number 2014/C200/0170 (the “**2014 Guidelines**”), nor the guidelines approved by the Communication from the European Commission 2008/C82/0171 (the “**2008 Guidelines**”), mentioned by Respondent, required Spain to adopt the Disputed Measures.²¹²
- d) It is a principle of EU State aid law that beneficiaries of support schemes should be allowed to rely upon a stable legal framework. The 2014 Guidelines provide that a reduction in renewable incentives should apply prospectively to new RE installations.²¹³

233. On 10 November 2017, the EC made its the Decision on the State Aid SA.40348 (20151NN) proceeding regarding Spain’s Support for Electricity Generation from Renewable Energy Sources, Cogeneration and Waste.²¹⁴ In light of this Decision, the

²¹⁰ Cl. Reply ¶ 489.

²¹¹ Cl. Reply ¶ 490.

²¹² Cl. Reply ¶ 491.

²¹³ Cl. Reply ¶ 492; **C-0281**, European Commission, Guidelines for State Aid for Environmental Protection, OJ 2014/C200/01, 28 June 2014 ¶ 249: “such aid can be granted for the entire period under the conditions laid down in the scheme at the time of the confirmation to the extent that the aid is compatible with the rules applying at the time of the confirmation.”

²¹⁴ EC’s Decision on the State Aid SA.40348 (20151NN) proceeding regarding Spain’s Support for Electricity Generation from Renewable Energy Sources, Cogeneration and Waste (**RL-0089**, it being noted that the Respondent has accorded this exhibit number to more than one exhibit).

Parties developed their respective positions on the State aid issue, as considered further in Section V (Jurisdiction) below.

D. THE SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS

234. The Respondent has put before the Tribunal multiple judgments of the Spanish Supreme Court, and it contends that since 2005 a consistent case-law on the remuneration scheme for RE has been established.²¹⁵ It refers to the Judgment of 15 December 2005, involving a challenge to RD 436/2004, in which the Supreme Court stated that: “*There is no legal obstacle that exists to prevent the Government, in the exercise of the regulatory powers and of the broad entitlements it has in a strongly regulated issue such as electricity, from modifying a specific system of remuneration [...].*”²¹⁶ In the years following this Judgment – in particular in 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012, 2013 and 2016²¹⁷ – the Supreme Court issued further judgments which, according to the Respondent, confirmed that:

- a) There was no right to an economic system remaining unaltered;
- b) The only limit to be respected by the Government in regulatory modifications was the provision to SR facilities of a reasonable return with reference to the cost of money on the capital market;
- c) The integration of SR facilities into the SES implied that companies had to assume a certain regulatory risk.²¹⁸

²¹⁵ Resp. Skeleton ¶ 23.

²¹⁶ **R-0137**, Judgment of the Supreme Court, 15 December 2005 (translated extract).

²¹⁷ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 361-379; **R-0138**, Judgment of the Supreme Court, appeal 12/2005, reference El Derecho EDJ 2006/282164 (Spanish), 25 October 2006; **R-0139**, Judgment of the Supreme Court, appeal 11-2005 EDJ 2007-18059, 20 March 2007; **R-0140**, Judgment of the Supreme Court, appeal 13-2006 EDJ 2007-175313, 9 October, 2007; **R-0141**, Judgment of the Supreme Court, appeal 151/2007 EDJ 2009/307349, 3 December 2009; **R-0002**, Judgment of the Supreme Court of 9 December 2009, rec. 152/2007, reference The Law 2009/307357, Fifth Point of Law; **R-0144**, Judgment of the Spanish Supreme Court of 12 April 2012, rec. 40/2011, Fourth Point of Law; **R-0146**, Judgment of the Supreme Court of 19 June 2012 (appeal 62/2011); **R-0150**, Judgment of the Supreme Court of 25 June 2013 (RJ/2013/6733), rec. 252/2012; **R-0155**, Judgment 63/2016 of 21 January 2016, of the Supreme Court handed down in cassation appeal 627/2012.

²¹⁸ Resp. Rej. ¶ 238.

235. In judgments of 1 June and 12 July 2016, the Supreme Court considered and rejected various challenges to RD 413/2014 and Order IET/1045/2014. In rejecting the arguments put before it on legitimate expectations and legal certainty, the Supreme Court stated that “no provisions of RD 661/2007 ... guaranteed that the regulated tariffs could not be changed.”²¹⁹ According to the Supreme Court, its jurisprudence “has been constant over the years on indicating that, in the interpretation and application of the rules ordering the legal and economic system for electricity generation based on renewable energy sources, such regulations guarantee reasonable return on their investments to the owners of these facilities, but do not acknowledge an unmodifiable right to them regarding the unalterability of the remuneration framework approved by the owner of the regulatory powers.”²²⁰
236. The Claimants reject the relevance of the various judgments on the basis that they are not analogous, i.e. they did not relate to incentives that were part of the guaranteed RE regime, and/or they post-date the period when the Claimants made their investments.²²¹ The Parties’ competing positions as to the Supreme Court judgments are considered in Section VI (Liability) to which the Tribunal turns following its consideration of the jurisdictional issues below.

V. JURISDICTION

A. JURISDICTIONAL OBJECTIONS

237. The Respondent has raised two jurisdictional objections:

²¹⁹ **R-0264**, Ruling of the Supreme Court, 1264/2016, 1 June 2016, p. 8; **R-0336**, Supreme Court Judgment, 1730/2016.rca 456.2014 AEE, 12 July 2016, p. 8; in each case referring to the judgment of the Supreme Court of 15 December 2005 (appeal 73/2004) as well as judgments of 25 October 2006 (appeal 12/2005), 20 March 2007 (appeal 11/2005), 9 December 2009 (appeals 149/2007 and 152/2007), 12 April 2012 (appeal 40/2011), 13 September 2012 (appeal 48/2011), 15 October 2012 (appeal 64/2011), 10 December 2012 (appeal 138/2011), 29 January 2013 (appeal 232/2012), 29 May 2013 (appeal 193/2010) and 16 March 2015.

²²⁰ **R-0264**, Ruling of the Supreme Court, 1264/2016, 1 June 2016, pp. 8-9; **R-0336**, Supreme Court Judgment, 1730/2016.rca 456.2014 AEE, 12 July 2016, pp. 8-9.

²²¹ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 367-368 and 371-372.

- (i) Lack of jurisdiction of the Tribunal *ratione personae* to rule on the dispute raised by the Claimants due to the absence of investors protected under the ECT: the Claimants are not from the area of another Contracting Party as Germany and Spain are Member States of the European Union, and the ECT does not apply to disputes relating to intra-EU disputes;²²²
- (ii) Lack of jurisdiction of the Tribunal to hear an alleged breach by Spain of obligations derived from Article 10(1) ECT through the introduction of taxation measures by Law 15/2012: Spain has not consented to submit this matter to arbitration given that, pursuant to Article 21 ECT, Article 10(1) ECT does not generate obligations regarding taxation measures of the Contracting Parties.²²³

238. Article 41(1) of the ICSID Convention provides that: “*The Tribunal shall be the judge of its own competence.*” Article 25 of the ICSID Convention provides:

(1) “The jurisdiction of the Centre shall extend to any legal dispute arising directly out of an investment, between a Contracting State (or any constituent subdivision or agency of a Contracting State designated to the Centre by that State) and a national of another Contracting State, which the parties to the dispute consent in writing to submit to the Centre. When the parties have given their consent, no party may withdraw its consent unilaterally. (...)”

239. Article 26 ECT, which concerns the “*Settlement of disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party*”, provides in relevant part as follows:

- 1) “Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of another Contracting Party relating to an Investment of the latter in the Area of the former, which concern an alleged breach of an obligation of the former under Part III shall, if possible, be settled amicably.
- 2) If such disputes cannot be settled according to the provisions of paragraph (1) within a period of three months from the date on which either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, the Investor party to the dispute may choose to submit it for resolution:

²²² Resp. Rej. III (B).

²²³ Resp. Rej. III (C).

- (a) To the courts or administrative tribunals of the Contracting Party, party to the dispute;
 - (b) in accordance with any applicable, previously agreed dispute settlement procedure;
 - (c) in accordance with the following paragraphs of this Article.
- 3) (a) Subject only to subparagraphs b) and c), each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of a dispute to international arbitration or conciliation in accordance with the provisions of this Article. ...
- 4) In the event that an Investor chooses to submit the dispute resolution under subparagraph (2)(c), the Investor shall further provide its consent in writing for the dispute to be submitted to:
- (a) (i) The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, established pursuant to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Dispute between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington, 18 March 1965, (hereinafter referred to as the “ICSID Convention”), if the Contracting Party of the Investor and the Contracting Party, party to the dispute, both parties to the ICSID Convention; ...
- 5) (a) The consent given in paragraph (3) together with the written consent of the Investor given pursuant to paragraph (4) shall be considered to satisfy the requirement for:
- (i) written consent of the parties to a dispute purposes of Chapter II of the ICSID Convention ...
- 6) A tribunal established under paragraph (4) shall decide the issues in dispute in accordance with this Treaty and applicable rules and principles of international law.”

B. THE CLAIMANTS’ CORPORATE RESTRUCTURING

240. In its Counter-Memorial on the Merits and Memorial on Jurisdiction of 20 May 2016, the Respondent reserved its right to supplement or modify its claims and arguments, and to formulate additional jurisdictional objections where appropriate in view of the supporting documentation concerning the corporate restructuring by which RWE International SE had allegedly succeeded RWE Innogy GmbH.²²⁴ However, in its

²²⁴ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 49-55.

Rejoinder on the Merits and Reply on Jurisdiction of 19 January 2017, the Respondent confirmed that it raised no jurisdictional objection related to the Claimants' corporate restructuring.²²⁵

C. THE INTRA-EU OBJECTION

(1) The Parties' Positions

241. The Tribunal has considered not only the positions of the Parties as summarised below, but also the numerous detailed arguments made in their written submissions and authorities submitted. To the extent that these arguments are not referred to expressly, they have been subsumed into the Tribunal's analysis, and the same applies so far as concerns the submissions received from the EC.

a. *The Respondent's Position*

242. The Respondent submits that the Arbitral Tribunal lacks jurisdiction *ratione personae* to hear the present intra-EU dispute brought by alleged investors from Germany against the Kingdom of Spain due to the absence of a protected investor under the ECT. The Claimants are not investors protected under the ECT from the area of another Contracting Party, as required by Article 26 ECT in order to be able to resort to arbitration.²²⁶ Both Germany, the Claimants' State for the purposes of this arbitration, and Spain are and were, at the time of ratification of the ECT, EU Member States, whilst the EU is also a Contracting Party to the ECT.²²⁷ Hence, the Claimants fail to comply with the requirement of Article 26(1) ECT which states that to access arbitration the dispute must be "*between a Contracting Party and an Investor of another Contracting Party.*"²²⁸

243. According to the Respondent, the requirement in Article 26(1) ECT that the dispute occur between "*a Contracting Party*" and an "*Investor of another Contracting Party*" "*implies the exclusion of this article from any case where an investor of an EU State has a dispute*

²²⁵ Resp. Rej. ¶ 7.

²²⁶ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 5

²²⁷ Resp. Skeleton ¶ 7.

²²⁸ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 5 and 108. Resp. Skeleton ¶ 7.

with an EU State, in relation to an investment in said State” (respectively, an “**intra-EU dispute**” and an “**intra-EU investment**”).²²⁹

244. The Respondent’s case is that because both Spain and Germany were already members of the EU at the time of their ratification of the ECT, “*they were unable to contract obligations between themselves within the framework of the Internal Energy Market harmonized by the EU.*”²³⁰ The Claimants’ investments were made within the framework of the internal market in electricity of the EU. The Respondent submits that the EU system confers particular protection upon the EU-national investor, which is preferential to the protection conferred by the ECT, and which must prevail over any other international treaty. It is said that “*EU Law forbids the existence of any dispute settlement mechanism other than that established by its Treaties, which may interfere with the bases of the Internal Market.*”²³¹
245. According to the Respondent, the above is reflected in the literal interpretation, context and purpose of the ECT: (i) the literal interpretation of the ECT provides that between EU Member States, the EU system prevails;²³² (ii) Article 26 ECT prevents arbitration between an intra-EU investor and an EU Member State;²³³ and (iii) the purpose of the ECT confirms this interpretation.²³⁴
246. Thus, the Respondent contends that the special regime for intra-EU disputes follows from the literal interpretation of the wording of the ECT with respect to Regional Economic Integration Organizations (“**REIOs**”), the EU being the only REIO that is Party to the ECT. According to the Respondent, Article 1(3) ECT, which defines REIO as “*an*

²²⁹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 57.

²³⁰ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 61. At Resp. Rej. ¶ 83, the Respondent distinguishes the Award in *Electrabel v Hungary* on the basis that “*Hungary signed the ECT when it had not yet joined the EU. Therefore, Hungary, unlike Spain and Germany, was able to contract obligations under Part III of the ECT.*”

²³¹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 62-63 and 66 *et seq.*

²³² Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 76-83.

²³³ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 84-93; Article 344 of the TFEU; **R-0022**, Opinion 1/91 of 14 December 1991 issued by the Court of Justice of the European Union regarding the “*Agreement to Create a European Economic Area*” (EEA) (original Spanish version).

²³⁴ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 94-97; **RL-006**, Article 1 of the ECT and Preface to the ECT.

organization constituted by states to which they have transferred competence over certain matters a number of which are governed by this Treaty, including the authority to take decisions binding on them in respect of those matters” acknowledges the special nature of the EU and the transfer of competence. The Respondent also cites Articles 1(10), 16, 25 and 36(7) ECT as further illustration of the special status of the EU and the supremacy of the treaties governing the EU over the ECT.²³⁵

247. The Respondent particularly emphasises Article 26(6) ECT, which provides that a tribunal established under Article 26 “*shall decide the issues in dispute in accordance with this Treaty and applicable rules and principles of international law*” and which, it is said, means treating EU law and applicable international law on equal terms when it comes to resolving the dispute.²³⁶
248. The Respondent relies on *Electrabel v Hungary* where the tribunal concluded “*that Article 307 EC precludes inconsistent pre-existing treaty rights of EU Member States and their own nationals against other EU Member States; and it follows, if the ECT and EU law remain incompatible notwithstanding all efforts at harmonization, that EU law would prevail over the ECT’s substantive protections and that the ECT could not apply inconsistently with EU law to such a national’s claim against an EU Member State.*”²³⁷
249. According to the Respondent, submission of an intra-EU dispute to arbitration under Article 26 ECT would be contrary to Article 344 TFEU which precludes Member States from submitting “*a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Treaties to any method of settlement other than those provided for therein.*” Such dispute would in turn require an arbitral tribunal to rule on the rights of EU investors within the EU’s internal market, matters over which only the ECJ is competent, and in this respect it relies

²³⁵ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 79-82.

²³⁶ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 83.

²³⁷ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 84 referring to **RL-0002**, *Electrabel S.A v Hungary*, ICSID Case No. ARB/07/19, Decision on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law and Liability, 30 November 2012 (original version in English) ¶ 4.189 (hereinafter “**Electrabel, Decision on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law and Liability**”).

in support on Legal Opinion 1/91 regarding the “*Agreement to Create a European Economic Area.*”²³⁸

250. The Respondent relies on the purpose of the ECT and cites the objective of the ECT established in Article 2 as “*a legal framework in order to promote long term cooperation in the energy field, based on complementarities and mutual benefits, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charter*” and further intended to “*promote East-West industrial cooperation through the establishment of legal safeguards in areas such as investment, transit and trade.*” The Respondent also relies on the writings of Bruno Poulain²³⁹ and Professor Jan Kleinheisterkamp.²⁴⁰ The Respondent says that, according to Professor Kleinheisterkamp, the issue is not the selection and application of the “*most favourable regulation*”, but the fact that between EU Member States and their citizens, EU Law puts aside the application of any other regulation by dint of the principle of supremacy.²⁴¹ It is said that both the Respondent and the EC have taken the position that arbitration under the ECT is not a suitable means to review the legality of government measures that are governed by EU law and that affecting the fundamentals of the EU by means of the ECT would be incompatible with EU law, which cannot have been the intention of the Contracting Parties. Moreover, the rules and principles of the EU are rules and principles of international law, and must be applied with the same hierarchy as the ECT.²⁴²
251. The Respondent also refers to the impact on the result of this arbitration of the EC evaluation of the measures supporting Renewable Energies and cogeneration in Spain

²³⁸ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 85-90, referring to **R-0022**, Opinion 1/91 on 14 December 1991 issued by the Court of Justice of the European Union regarding the “Agreement to Create a European Economic Area” (EEA).

²³⁹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 98. See, **RL-0060**, *Développements récents du droit communautaire des investissements internationaux*, Bruno Poulain, *Revue Générale de Droit International Public*, C XIII/2009, 4, p. 881. The omitted footnote says: “*Our opinion is grounded on Article 25 of the [ECT], [which proposes] a disconnection clause for the benefit of the parties of a regional economic integration organisation and in article 16 which seems to link material law and dispute settlement mechanism.*”

²⁴⁰ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 99-101. See, **RL-0064**, *Investment protection and EU Law: the intra- and extra-EU dimension of the Energy Charter Treaty*, Jan Kleinheisterkamp, *Journal of International Economic Law* 15 (1), Oxford University Press, 2012, pp. 101, 103 and 108.

²⁴¹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 101.

²⁴² Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 100-103.

(procedure SA.40348 2014/N). Reference is made to the Order of 22 October 2014 of the Court of Justice of the European Union (“CJEU”) regarding preliminary ruling C-275/13 (the *ELCOGAS* case) where it was said with respect to Spain:

“Article 107.1 TFEU must be interpreted as meaning that the sums awarded to a private electricity producer that are financed by all the end users of electricity within the national territory and distributed among the companies in the electricity sector by a public organisation according to predetermined legal criteria, constitute aid granted by the State or through State resources.”²⁴³

252. It is contended that Member States are required to bear in mind the EC Guidelines on State aid, and it is said that the existence of this procedure is particularly relevant in the light of the decisions of the EC of 26 May 2014 and 30 March 2015, ordering Romania to suspend payment of the award in *Micula v Romania*, and then deciding that such payment breached the EU State aid rules and had to be returned by the beneficiary companies.²⁴⁴ The Respondent has also relied subsequently on the EC’s Decision of 10 November 2017 on the State Aid SA.40348 (20151NN) proceeding regarding Spain’s Support for Electricity Generation from Renewable Energy Sources, Cogeneration and Waste.²⁴⁵

253. In its Reply on Preliminary Objections, the Respondent drew the Tribunal’s attention to pending cases before the ECJ and the then forthcoming decision in *Achmea* (considered further below). The Respondent also insisted on the principle of primacy of EU law and its recognition in the ECT, as said to be stated in Article 25(1) of the ECT:

“The provisions of this Treaty shall not be so construed as to oblige a Contracting Party which is party to an Economic Integration Agreement (hereinafter referred to as “EIA” to extend by means of most favoured national treatment, to another Contracting Party which is not a party to the

²⁴³ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 104-105, referring to **RL-0019**, Order of the Court of Justice of the European Union laid down regarding the preliminary ruling C- 275/13, *ELCOGAS*, on 22 October 2014.

²⁴⁴ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 106-107, referring to **R-0025**, Decision (EU) 2015/1470 by the Commission on 30 March 2015 pertaining to State Aid SA.38517 (2014/C) (ex 2014/NN) carried out by Romania, Arbitration Award *Micula/Romania* on 11 December 2013.

²⁴⁵ **RL-0089**, EC’s Decision on the State Aid SA.40348 (20151NN) proceeding regarding Spain’s Support for Electricity Generation from Renewable Energy Sources, Cogeneration and Waste.

EIA, any preferential treatment applicable between the parties to that EIA as a result of their being parties thereto.”

254. According to the Respondent, under this principle, it is the laws of the EU and not the ECT which must be applied to resolve this dispute, as it is EU law that has always applied to the investments of the Claimants. In addition, the dispute affects essential elements of EU law such as State aid, free movement of capital and freedom of establishment, that the Tribunal does not have the power to rule on, this power being reserved to the EU’s own judicial system and ultimately to the CJEU.²⁴⁶
255. The Respondent rejects or distinguishes the arbitral awards cited by the Claimants, including on the basis that such concern disputes based on intra-EU BITs, or obligations contracted by given States before acceding to the EU, or fail to analyse the argument based on the principle of primacy. By contrast, in addition to *Electrabel*, the Respondent has referred the Tribunal to:
- a) *Blusun v Italy*, where the tribunal considered that it must apply EU Law “as part of international law or as part of the law of Italy. The Tribunal evidently cannot exercise the special jurisdictional powers vested in the European courts, but it can and where relevant should apply European law as such.”²⁴⁷
 - b) *Jürgen Wirtgen et al. v Czech Republic* which, it is said, supported the reasoning and conclusions of the *Electrabel*, concluding that that the applicable international law in addition to the Treaty encompasses EU law.²⁴⁸
256. The Respondent also challenges the Claimants’ interpretation of the ECT, saying that it would lead to an ineffective interpretation which does not recognise that the EU Member States could not be linked to each other under Part III of the ECT and because the ECT

²⁴⁶ Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 70-78; Resp. oral opening at Day 1/270-271.

²⁴⁷ Resp. Comments on *Achmea* of 22 March 2018, citing **CL-0187**, *Blusun S.A., Jean-Pierre Lecorcier and Michael Stein v Italian Republic*, ICSID Case No. ARB/14/3, Award, 27 December 2016 (hereinafter “*Blusun*”) ¶ 278. Annex 1.

²⁴⁸ Resp. Comments on *Achmea* of 22 March 2018, citing **RL-0089**, *Mr Jürgen Wirtgen et al. v The Czech Republic*, PCA Case No. 2014-03, Final Award, 11 October 2017 (hereinafter “*Wirtgen*”) ¶¶ 177 and 178.

itself recognises in Article 25 the principle of primacy of EU law. Furthermore, by advocating the inapplicability of the TFEU dispute settlement mechanism to the dispute at hand, the Claimants ignore the fact that the Tribunal would have to rule on essential pillars of EU law and that Spain cannot be submitted to any other system than the EU judicial system in relation to this matter.²⁴⁹

257. According to the Respondent, this first jurisdictional objection affects the entirety of the dispute raised by the Claimants.²⁵⁰

b. *The Claimants' Position*

258. The Claimants say that every single investment-treaty arbitral tribunal that has considered the issue has concluded that the intra-EU nature of the dispute does not preclude jurisdiction.²⁵¹ They say that there is no basis for distinguishing between States that were not Member States of the EU at the time they ratified the ECT and States that were (such as Spain and Germany), contending that the awards in *Charanne v Spain*, *PV Investors v Spain*, and *RREEF v Spain* have confirmed that Article 26 ECT applies amongst 'old' Member States. It is said that there is no support for the argument that Article 26 ECT applies to an intra-EU dispute so long as either the home or host State was not an EU Member State at the time the ECT was ratified, but that it does not apply

²⁴⁹ Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 100-125.

²⁵⁰ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 7.

²⁵¹ Cl. Reply ¶ 107; **CL-0042**, *Electrabel*, Decision on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law and Liability. In the context of other investment treaties see, **CL-0097**, *Eastern Sugar B.V.(Netherlands) v The Czech Republic*, SCC Arbitration No. 088/200, Partial Award, 27 March 2007; **CL-0099**, *Jan Oostergetel and Theodora Laurentius v The Slovak Republic*, UNCITRAL, Decision on Jurisdiction, 30 April 2010; **CL-0098**, *Eureka B.V. v Slovak Republic*, PCA Case No. 2008-13, Award on Jurisdiction, Arbitrability and Suspension, 26 October 2010; **C-0218**, L E Peterson, "Details Surface on Jurisdiction Holding in *Binder v Czech Republic*; Ad-Hoc Tribunal Saw No Conflict between BITs and EU law"; and **CL-0095**, *European American Investment Bank AG (EURAM) v The Slovak Republic*, UNCITRAL, Award on Jurisdiction, 22 October 2012. In addition, it has been reported that the tribunal in *EDF v Hungary* upheld EDF's claims of unfair and inequitable treatment, notwithstanding an Intra-EU Objection being advanced. **C-0219**, L E Peterson, "Intra-EU Treaty Claims Controversy: New Decisions and Developments in Claims Brought by EU Investors vs. Spain and Hungary"; **CL-0096**, *The PV Investors v The Kingdom of Spain*, PCA Case No. 2012-14, Preliminary Award on Jurisdiction, 13 October 2014 ¶ 375; **CL-0134**, *RREEF Infrastructure (G.P.) Limited and RREEF Pan-European Infrastructure Two Lux S.à r.l. v The Kingdom of Spain*, ICSID Case No. ARB/13/30, Decision on Jurisdiction, 6 June 2016 (hereinafter "**RREEF, Decision on Jurisdiction**"), ¶ 232(4); and **CL-0094**, *Charanne B.V. and Construction Investments S.A.R.L. v The Kingdom of Spain*, SCC Arbitration No. 062/2012, Award, 21 January 2016 ¶ 432 (hereinafter "**Charanne**").

to intra-EU disputes if both of the relevant States were EU Member States at that time.²⁵² It is also said that there are numerous ECT cases involving disputes between EU Member States and EU investors where no intra-EU Objection was even raised by the respondent State, such as *AES Summit Generation Limited v Hungary*, *Electrabel v Hungary* or *Micula v Romania*.²⁵³

259. The Claimants refute the Respondent’s reliance on Opinion 1/91 on intra-EU disputes, saying that the Respondent ignores the fact that “*the CJEU has stressed that an international dispute-settlement mechanism set forth by an international treaty to which the EU is a party is compatible with EU law, and that the decisions of the court with jurisdiction to decide disputes under that treaty will be binding on the CJEU.*”²⁵⁴ Spain’s reliance on the EC’s intervention in the enforcement of the award in *Micula v Romania* to support the intra-EU Objection is said to be misleading and only serves to highlight the frivolous nature of the objection.²⁵⁵
260. The Claimants also reject the Respondent’s argument that the text of the ECT indicates that Investors from an EU Member State may not bring a claim against another EU Member State under Article 26 ECT. The Claimants say that: (i) a good faith interpretation of the ordinary meaning of Article 26 shows that there is no intra-EU exception to the Contracting Parties’ unconditional consent to arbitration; (ii) the ordinary meaning of the terms of Article 26 of the ECT is clear and the Tribunal has jurisdiction to hear the present dispute as Article 26 applies to disputes between any Contracting Party of the ECT and an Investor of any other Contracting Party; (iii) the phrase “*in the Area of the former [Contracting Party]*” in Article 26(1) ECT refers to the particular dispute initiated by the Investor; (iv) the relevant “*Area*” is that of the

²⁵² Cl. Reply ¶¶ 108-109; cf. Resp. CM ¶¶ 61 and 108.

²⁵³ Cl. Reply ¶ 111, referring to **CL-0101**, *AES Summit Generation Limited and AES-Tisza Erőmű Kft v The Republic of Hungary*, ICSID Case No. ARB/07/22, Award, 23 September 2010, (hereinafter “**AES Summit, Award**”), Section 6; **CL-0042**, *Electrabel*, Decision on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law and Liability; and **CL-0052**, *Ioan Micula, Viorel Micula and others v The Republic of Romania*, ICSID Case No. ARB/05/20, Award, 11 December 2013 (hereinafter “**Micula**”).

²⁵⁴ Cl. Reply ¶ 114; **CL-0102**, CJEU, Opinion 1/91, Economic Area Agreement, ECR 1991, I-6079, 14 December 1991.

²⁵⁵ Cl. Reply ¶ 115.

Contracting Party “*that is party to the dispute.*” The relevant “Area” in this case is the territory of Spain (not of the EU); and (v) that there are no valid grounds to contend that an intra-EU dispute brought under Article 26 would contravene Article 344 TFEU as it applies only to disputes between EU Member States “*regarding the interpretation of EU law*” and does not prohibit Member States from submitting disputes that are not related to EU law to other fora.²⁵⁶

261. According to the Claimants, the fact that the ECT expressly recognises the existence of the REIO under Articles 25, 1(2), 1 (3) and 1(10) does not impact on the rights of Investors under Article 26: it does not set any limitation to disputes, but merely clarifies the possibility to bring a claim against the REIO itself (Article 1(10) defining the REIO area) or Article 25 limiting more favourable treatment via the MFN provision).
262. Regarding the argument that the relevant “Area” is the territory of the REIO as opposed to the territory of the Contracting State, the Claimants rely on the findings in *PV Investors v Kingdom of Spain*,²⁵⁷ where it was held that: “*While it is true that the second sentence of Article 1(10) of the ECT defines Area with respect to a REIO as ‘the Areas of the member states of such Organization’, the first sentence of Article 1(10) of the ECT defines Area with respect to a state that is a Contracting Party as the territory under the state’s sovereignty.* Therefore, the Area under consideration in Article 26(1) is that of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute. The Claimants say that the *Charanne Tribunal*²⁵⁸ made the same finding, and they submit that the connection between the term Area and the REIO are relevant when a dispute is brought against the REIO, which is a possibility as the EU is a signatory to the ECT.
263. The Claimants also say that the Respondent’s objection would require the Tribunal to speculate as to what might have been the private and unexpressed intentions of the EU and its Member States when they took part in the conclusion of the ECT. The Claimants

²⁵⁶ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 117-125.

²⁵⁷ **CL-0096**, *PV Investors v The Kingdom of Spain*, PCA Case No. 2012-14, Preliminary Award on Jurisdiction, 13 October 2014 ¶¶ 178-180.

²⁵⁸ **CL-0094**, *Charanne*, ¶¶ 427-432.

submit that the meaning of Article 26 is clear and unambiguous, so there is no justification for the Tribunal to resort to supplementary means of interpretation, whereas the Respondent seeks to take into account the subjective intention of the parties.²⁵⁹

264. The Claimants also refute the argument that the provisions of the ECT contradict EU law and that the EU internal market protections are superior to those contained in the ECT. Protection under EU law is different from the protection provided in the ECT to investors and investments. Protection under EU law is primarily focused on ensuring access to the market of another Member State.²⁶⁰ Additionally, EU law does not provide for an investor to bring claims in international arbitration proceedings for violation of any illegal governmental action taken against foreign investment. Therefore, the ECT grants investors rights that are additional to any other rights provided by the internal market and there is no inconsistency between EU law and the ECT. This was made very clear by, among others, the tribunals in *Electrabel* and *Eastern Sugar*.²⁶¹ Further, even if it were found that EU law and the ECT cover the same subject matter, Article 16 of the ECT provides that the provisions more favourable to the investor shall apply.²⁶²
265. Finally, the Claimants submit that the ECT does not contain an explicit or implied disconnection clause that would allow the Tribunal to disregard its provisions in an intra-EU dispute. It is said that the EU has experience in disconnection clauses, but that there is no such disconnection clause in the ECT whereby the provisions of the ECT could not apply to the EU Member States' *inter se* relationship.²⁶³
266. The Claimants conclude by asking the Tribunal to rule that the Claimants have an unconditional right to bring a claim against Spain in arbitral proceedings under Article 26 and to recognise that it has jurisdiction over the Claimants' claims.²⁶⁴

²⁵⁹ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 127-130.

²⁶⁰ See for example, **CL-0112**, C. Barnard, *The Substantive Law of the EU: The Four Freedoms* (2nd ed., Oxford University Press, 2007), p. 19.

²⁶¹ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 130-135. See, **CL-0042**, *Electrabel*, Decision on Jurisdiction, ¶ 4.166; and **CL-0097**, *Eastern Sugar B.V. v The Czech Republic*, SCC Arbitration No. 088/2004, Partial Award, 27 March 2007 ¶ 165.

²⁶² Cl. Reply ¶ 135.

²⁶³ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 137-146.

²⁶⁴ Cl. Reply ¶ 146.

(2) **The European Commission’s *Amicus Curiae* Submission**

267. On 11 August 2016, pursuant to ICSID Arbitration Rule 37(2), the EC filed a written *amicus curiae* submission, stating its position that the Tribunal does not have jurisdiction under Article 26 ECT. The EC says that the applicable investment protection law to intra-EU investments is EU Law, in particular the rules of free movement of capital and freedom of establishment. Pursuant to Article 3(2) of the TFEU, EU Member States are barred from concluding agreements between themselves that may affect or alter the scope of EU Law. Therefore, it follows that the EU Member States lack the competence to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements concerning protection of investments.²⁶⁵
268. Neither Spain nor Germany, who were Member States of the European Communities when they ratified the ECT, had the competence to enter into *inter se* obligations concerning the protection of intra-EU investments. That competence laid with the European Communities (currently, with the EU and EURATOM).²⁶⁶ Thus, the EC submits that those EU Member States that were members of the European Communities when they entered into the ECT did not create any *inter se* obligations between Member States, but only between third countries and the competent subject of international law, i.e. either the EU or its Member States. However, the EC contends that even if the ECT did create certain obligations between the EU Member States in the areas where they retained competence, the Tribunal would still lack jurisdiction because the substantive competence for protection of intra-EU disputes and the jurisdictional competence for those disputes have been transferred to the EU by the Member States. The EC also submits that if the ECT is interpreted as having created *inter se* obligations, including in the protection of intra-EU investments, those obligations would have been superseded by the ratification of other treaties that postdate the ECT, like the Lisbon Treaty.²⁶⁷
269. The EC contends that the appropriate forum is the competent national court or tribunal which is the “*juge du droit commun du droit de l’Union.*” In this forum, the Claimants

²⁶⁵ The European Commission’s *Amicus Curiae* Brief ¶ 5.

²⁶⁶ The European Commission’s *Amicus Curiae* Brief ¶ 7.

²⁶⁷ The European Commission’s *Amicus Curiae* Brief ¶¶ 11-13.

could have asked the judge to decide whether the ECT, which is part of EU Law, applies to their dispute, and this question could have been referred to the ECJ.²⁶⁸

270. The EC insists on the essential characteristics of EU law and in particular its primacy over the laws of the Member States and the direct effect of a series of provisions which are applicable to nationals and to EU Member States. These characteristics set EU law apart from other treaties. The EC affirms that it has both internal and external competence over Foreign Direct Investment matters, and thereby to conclude investment agreements,²⁶⁹ whereas, energy matters are a shared competence. This prevents EU Member States from agreeing investment protection rules *inter se*, outside of the Union legal order. The EC also finds support in the applicable principle of international law for the determination of the extent of international obligations and international liability of Member States: “*Liability follows competence.*”²⁷⁰

271. Alternatively, should the Tribunal find that it has jurisdiction, the EC invites the Tribunal to stay the proceeding until the EC has issued its decision regarding the Respondent’s State aid under the Special Regime.²⁷¹

(3) **The Achmea Judgment**

272. On 6 March 2018, the Court of Justice of the European Union (“**ECJ**”) issued its Judgment in *Slowakische Republik (Slovak Republic) v Achmea BV* (Case C-284/26) (the “**Achmea Judgment**”), submitted by the Respondent as Authority **RL-90**.

273. At the origin of the *Achmea* Judgment is an award rendered against the Slovak Republic on 7 December 2012 by reference to the 1991 bilateral investment treaty concluded between The Netherlands and the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic. The Slovak Republic sought to set aside the award before the German courts, arguing *inter alia* that there was no valid consent to arbitration because the provision on which the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal was based violated Union law, and in particular Article 267 and

²⁶⁸ The European Commission’s *Amicus Curiae* Brief ¶ 8.

²⁶⁹ The European Commission’s *Amicus Curiae* Brief ¶¶ 21-24.

²⁷⁰ The European Commission’s *Amicus Curiae* Brief ¶¶ 35, 73 and 88-92.

²⁷¹ The European Commission’s *Amicus Curiae* Brief ¶ 4.

344 of the TFEU as well as the general principle of EU law of autonomy. When the matter came before the German Bundesgerichtshof, it suspended proceedings and made a request for a preliminary ruling to the ECJ.

274. The questions put to the ECJ by the German Bundesgerichtshof were as follows:

“(1) Does Article 344 TFEU preclude the application of a provision in a bilateral investment protection agreement between Member States of the European Union (a so-called intra-EU BIT) under which an investor of a Contracting State, in the event of a dispute concerning investments in the other Contracting State, may bring proceedings against the latter State before an arbitral tribunal where the investment protection agreement was concluded before one of the Contracting States acceded to the European Union but the arbitral proceedings are not to be brought until after that date?

If Question 1 is to be answered in the negative:

(2) Does Article 267 TFEU preclude the application of such a provision?

If Questions 1 and 2 are to be answered in the negative:

(3) Does the first paragraph of Article 18 TFEU preclude the application of such a provision under the circumstances described in Question 1?”

275. The ECJ gave an affirmative answer to both Questions 1 and 2 and decided that there was hence no need to answer Question 3. The Court ruled as follows:

“Articles 267 and 344 TFEU must be interpreted as precluding a provision in an international agreement concluded between Member States, such as Article 8 of the Agreement on encouragement and reciprocal protection of investments between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic, under which an investor from one of those Member States may, in the event of a dispute concerning investment in the other Member State, bring proceedings against the latter Member State before an arbitral tribunal whose jurisdiction that Member State has undertaken to accept.”

a. ***The Respondent's Position on the Achmea Judgment***

276. On 22 March 2018, the Respondent filed written comments on the *Achmea* Judgment. It contended that the Judgment was not “*something new*” but rather stemmed from a long tradition in EU law,²⁷² namely:

- a) In order to ensure that the specific characteristics and the autonomy of the EU legal order are preserved, the EU Treaties have established a judicial system intended to ensure consistency and uniformity in the interpretation of EU law;
- b) In that context, in accordance with Article 19 TEU, it is for the national courts and tribunals and the Court of Justice to ensure the full application of EU law in all Member States and to ensure judicial protection of the rights of individuals under that law;
- c) In particular, the judicial system as thus conceived has as its keystone the preliminary ruling procedure provided for in Article 267 TFEU which, by setting up a dialogue between one court and another, specifically between the CJEU and the courts and tribunals of the Member States, has the object of securing uniform interpretation of EU law, thereby serving to ensure its consistency, its full effect and its autonomy as well as, ultimately, the particular nature of the law established by the Treaties;
- d) Given the nature and characteristics of EU law, that law must be regarded both as forming part of the law in force in every Member State and as deriving from an international agreement between the Member States.²⁷³

277. With respect to the application of these principles, the Respondent notes that the ECJ found:

²⁷² Resp. Comments on *Achmea*, 22 March 2018 ¶¶ 12-24.

²⁷³ Resp. Comments on *Achmea*, 22 March 2018 ¶ 27.

- a) The arbitral tribunal was not part of the judicial system and could not be classified as a court or tribunal of a Member State within the meaning of Article 267 TFEU;
 - b) Investment arbitrations are different from commercial arbitration proceedings. While the latter originate in the freely expressed wishes of the parties, the former derive from a treaty by which Member States agree to remove from the jurisdiction of their own courts (and hence from the system of judicial remedies which the second subparagraph of Article 19(1) TEU requires them to establish in the fields covered by EU law) disputes which may concern the application or interpretation of EU law.
 - c) The States parties to the BIT had thus established a mechanism for settling disputes between an investor and a Member State which could prevent those disputes from being resolved in a manner that ensured the full effectiveness of EU law, even though they might concern the interpretation or application of EU law.²⁷⁴
278. The Respondent submits that this reasoning applies equally so far as concerns the ECT “*since the ECT arbitration clause, as interpreted by the Claimants, remove the dispute between an EU investor and EU member State from the jurisdiction of their own courts and therefore prevent those disputes from being resolved in a manner that ensures the full effectiveness of EU law.*” Moreover, it relies on three additional reasons as follows:
- a) EU law would be especially relevant for this dispute, insofar as the claim concerns a tariff scheme that the EC has qualified as State aid. In this respect, on 19 January 2018, the Respondent had already submitted its Comments on the EC’s Decision of 10 November 2017 on the State Aid SA.40348 (20151NN) proceeding regarding Spain’s Support for Electricity Generation from Renewable Energy Sources, Cogeneration and Waste.²⁷⁵

²⁷⁴ Resp. Comments on *Achmea*, 22 March 2018 ¶ 28.

²⁷⁵ **RL-0089**, EC’s Decision on the State Aid SA.40348 (20151NN) proceeding regarding Spain’s Support for Electricity Generation from Renewable Energy Sources, Cogeneration and Waste.

- b) Article 6(1) ECT establishes a binding rule for the Contracting Parties which affects to EU Rules on competition: “*Each Contracting Party shall work to alleviate market distortions.*” Article 6(1) ECT is not subject to a claim according to Article 26(1). ECT not only allows, but also obliges EU Member States to act according to applicable EU rules on competition, and their acts are outside the scope of the investors’ claims, as they are autonomous and primary rules. Any investor should have been aware of Article 6(1) ECT when investing under ECT provisions.
 - c) In accordance with Article 10(8) ECT “*any dispute concerning subsidies ... shall be reserved for the supplementary treaty described in paragraph 4.*”²⁷⁶
279. The Respondent contends that the application of EU law is inevitable, and also that under Article 26(6) ECT the Tribunal is bound to apply EU law, at least as international law binding both Parties.²⁷⁷

b. ***The Claimants’ Position on the Achmea Judgment***

280. On 28 March 2018, the Claimants provided their observations on the *Achmea* Judgment. Their position is that the *Achmea* Judgment is not relevant to the present arbitration because:
- a) “the judgment makes it clear that it applies only to a treaty where the EU is not itself a Contracting Party, which is not the case of the ECT;
 - b) there can be no incompatibility between the ECT (a treaty to which the EU is a Contracting Party) and EU law. As the *RREEF* tribunal correctly determined, should there ever be an inconsistency, the ECT would prevail;
 - c) the ECT is binding on the EU and provides for arbitration of disputes concerning violations of the ECT as a result of EU measures that EU institutions might adopt. In other words, if a treaty claim can be brought against the EU under the ECT, and that is by definition not incompatible with EU law, it follows that the investor-State

²⁷⁶ Resp. Comments on *Achmea*, 22 March 2018 ¶¶ 30-32.

²⁷⁷ Resp. Comments on *Achmea*, 22 March 2018 ¶¶ 33-35.

arbitration mechanism under the ECT is also not incompatible with EU law; and

- d) unlike the Netherlands-Slovakia BIT, the ECT provides that investor-State disputes shall be decided in accordance with this Treaty (the ECT) and public international law, not the law of the host State (and EU law).²⁷⁸

281. As to the first of these points, the Claimants highlight that in the *Achmea* Judgment the ECJ stated that the “*competence of the EU in the field of international relations and its capacity to conclude international agreements necessarily entail the power to submit to the decisions of a court which is created or designated by such agreements as regards the interpretation and application of their provisions ...*”²⁷⁹
282. As to the second point, the Claimants refer to the *Electrabel* case and the conclusion there that “*it would have made no sense for the European Union to promote and subscribe to the ECT if that had meant entering into obligations inconsistent with EU law*”, and also refer to Article 216(2) TFEU which provides that: “*Agreements concluded by the [EU] are binding on the institutions of the [EU] and on its Member States.*”²⁸⁰
283. As to the third point, the Claimants contend that the ECT, through Article 26, expressly grants the investor a right of action, through international arbitration, against the offending Contracting Party, including the EU. It follows that this cannot, by definition, be contrary to EU law, and hence the investor-State arbitration mechanism under the ECT (to which the EU is party) cannot be deemed incompatible with EU law.
284. As to the final point, the Claimants say that the investor-State arbitration mechanism under Article 26 ECT is not open to claims for breaches of EU law by a Contracting Party and, moreover, the Tribunal is not being called upon to apply EU law in any shape or

²⁷⁸ Claimants’ Submission on the *Achmea* Judgment, 28 March 2018 ¶ 8 (footnotes omitted).

²⁷⁹ Claimants’ Submission on the *Achmea* Judgment, 28 March 2018 ¶ 10, referring to *Achmea* Judgment ¶ 57.

²⁸⁰ Claimants’ Submission on the *Achmea* Judgment, 28 March 2018 ¶ 10, referring to **RL-0002**, *Electrabel*, Decision on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law and Liability, ¶ 3.31.

form as the claims are based on the ECT and customary international law, not EU law, as was also confirmed in *RREEF*, *Eiser* and *Novenergia*.²⁸¹

285. The Claimants also say that there are a number of shortcomings in the *Achmea* Judgment, including in the untenable distinction drawn between commercial arbitration (said by the ECJ to originate in the freely expressed wishes of the parties) and investment arbitration (said to derive from a Treaty by which Member States agree to remove from the jurisdiction of their own courts disputes which may concern the interpretation or application of EU law).²⁸²

286. Finally, the Claimants are dismissive of the further matters introduced by the Respondent in its submission. They say that Article 6(1) is being raised by the Respondent for the first time, 10 months after the close of the hearing, and that Article 10(8) has no relevance to *Achmea*. As to the Respondent's assertion that the claim concerns compensation derived from a tariff scheme that the EC has qualified as State aid, the Claimants say that the EC expressly confirmed that it did not address the remuneration under RD 661/2007 and its compatibility with the EU rules on State aid.²⁸³ This is the position that had already been set out by the Claimants in their submission of 26 January 2018, Claimants' Reply to Respondent's Comments on the EC's Decision SA.40348 (20151NN).²⁸⁴

(4) The European Commission's Updated *Amicus Curiae* Submission

287. On 13 July 2018, the EC filed (with permission) an update of its written submission in the light of the Judgment in *Achmea*.²⁸⁵ The starting point for the EC's consideration is that EU law forms part of the public international law order, and of the "*rules and principles of international law*" pursuant to Article 26(6) ECT, for the purposes of this

²⁸¹ Claimants' Submission on the *Achmea* Judgment, 28 March 2018 ¶ 14.

²⁸² Claimants' Submission on the *Achmea* Judgment, 28 March 2018 ¶¶ 15 -19.

²⁸³ Claimants' Submission on the *Achmea* Judgment, 28 March 2018 ¶¶ 20-21.

²⁸⁴ **RL-0089**, EC's Decision on the State Aid SA.40348 (20151NN) proceeding regarding Spain's Support for Electricity Generation from Renewable Energy Sources, Cogeneration and Waste.

²⁸⁵ Update of Written Submission in the Light of the Judgment of the European Court of Justice in *Achmea*, 13 July 2018 (the "**EC's Updated Submission**").

proceeding. The EC also explains that the ECT is part of EU law because the EU is Party to it.²⁸⁶

288. The EC says that the key steps of the reasoning in the *Achmea* Judgment apply so far as concerns the ECT: EU law is applicable to the dispute; an investment treaty tribunal within Article 26 ECT is not a national court or tribunal within Article 267 TFEU; there is no complete review of an award by a national court or a tribunal of a Member State. This conclusion is not undermined by paragraph 57 of the *Achmea* Judgment concerning treaties to which the EU is a party, including because the autonomy of EU law and its legal order is not respected by Article 26 ECT.²⁸⁷
289. The EC's position is that the *Achmea* Judgment applies to all pending investment arbitration cases, and the award in the *Masdar* case is criticised for treating the Judgment as confined to bilateral treaties. It is hence stated that EU law precludes the interpretation of Article 26 of the ECT put forward by the Claimants in this case.²⁸⁸
290. According to the EC:

“the ECT does not apply at all in the *inter se* relationship between EU Member States. Rather, the ECT created international obligations only between third countries and the competent subject of international law of the area of Union law. Second, and in the alternative, the Commission takes the view that even if the ECT did create certain *inter se* obligations between the EU Member States, *quod non*, those obligations would not comprise the provisions of the ECT on investment protection (Chapter III) and dispute settlement (Article 26 ECT) as both the substantive competence for protection of investments by EU investors in other EU Member States, including in the field of energy, and the jurisdictional competence for those disputes have been transferred to the Union. In consequence, Spain (and the Union) has made an offer for arbitration only to investors from Contracting Parties that are not Member States.”²⁸⁹

²⁸⁶ EC's Updated Submission ¶¶ 3 and 20.

²⁸⁷ EC's Updated Submission ¶¶ 23-24.

²⁸⁸ EC's Updated Submission ¶¶ 26-32.

²⁸⁹ EC's Updated Submission ¶ 34.

291. The EC also contends that, under Article 30(4)(a) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (the “VCLT” or “Vienna Convention”),²⁹⁰ the ECT only applies to the extent that its provisions are compatible with those of later treaties. The provisions of the ECT on dispute settlement (Article 26 ECT), when applied between two Member States, are not compatible with EU law as it results from later treaties. Hence, pursuant to Article 30(4)(a) VCLT, such provisions are not applicable. The EC’s position is that this conclusion is not undermined by Article 16 ECT, *inter alia* because it is overridden by the general principle of primacy and Article 351 TFEU (*a contrario*).²⁹¹
292. The EC says that, should this Tribunal have any doubts as to the position, it should refer the matter to the ECJ through a *juge d’appui*.²⁹²
293. The EC also addresses the issue of State aid. Its position is that the measures contested by the Claimants constitute State aid in the sense of Article 107(1) TFEU, and that Spain has notified the disputed measures to the Commission on the basis of Article 108(3) TFEU. It is said that the EC had set out in its decision that “*investors could not entertain any legitimate expectations that the initial support scheme would remain unchanged, not least because that initial support scheme (which was replaced and superseded by the amended support scheme) constituted unlawful State aid (it had not been notified to and approved by the European Commission).*”²⁹³

a. ***The Respondent’s Position on the EC’s Updated Submission***

294. On 25 July 2018, the Respondent filed written comments on the EC’s Updated Submission. It saw the EC’s interpretation of the *Achmea* Judgment as confirming that the Tribunal “*lacks jurisdiction to hear the present intra-EU dispute that not only concerns the fundamental freedoms of the EU but also a key institution of EU Law: State Aid.*” The Respondent drew the Tribunal’s attention to a communication from the EC to the European Parliament and Council regarding “*Protection of intra-EU investment*”

²⁹⁰ **CL-0004**, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1155 United Nations Treaty Series, 331, 23 May 1969 (entry into force 27 January 1980) (hereinafter “**Vienna Convention**”).

²⁹¹ EC’s Updated Submission ¶¶ 44-46.

²⁹² EC’s Updated Submission ¶¶ 47-48.

²⁹³ EC’s Updated Submission ¶¶ 49 and 50-55.

published on 20 July 2018, and also to a statement of the German Federal Government to the German Parliament dated 30 April 2018 to the effect that the admissibility of arbitral proceedings under the ECT must be newly assessed in the light of the *Achmea* Judgment, and stating that: “*The Federal Government thus believes that the legal principle from the Achmea judgment by the CJEU is also claimed for the validity of the Energy Charter Treaty.*”²⁹⁴

b. ***The Claimants’ Position on the EC’s Updated Submission***

295. On 6 August 2018, the Claimants filed their written comments on the EC’s Updated Submission. The Claimants take issue with the points made by the EC and, in making the argument that nothing in the *Achmea* Judgment can invalidate Article 26 ECT, contend *inter alia* that “*Germany’s opinion on the ECT is clearly not authoritative of the objective meaning of the ECT (not least since it is also a respondent to ECT claims).*” They also contend that should there be a conflict between the ECT and the EU Treaties (*quod non*), then the ECT prevails, including by virtue of Article 16 ECT, while as to Article 30(4)(a) VCLT, the ECT and the EU Treaties cover different subject matters and the ECT is *lex posterior* with respect to the EU Treaties. They also say that the EU treaties also confirm that the ECT prevails as Article 216(2) TFEU provides that agreements concluded by the EU are binding on institutions of the EU and on its Member States, and they say that Article 351 TFEU is of no application since the ECT was entered into after accession to the EU Treaties. The Claimants also reject the suggestion that the Tribunal refer the issue to the ECJ via a *juge d’appui*, and reiterate that the EC Decision on State aid has no relevance to the jurisdiction and the merits of the present case.²⁹⁵

(5) **The Declarations of 15-16 January 2019**

296. On 15 January 2019, a Declaration was made by twenty-two EU Member States entitled “Declaration of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States on the legal consequences of the judgment of the Court of Justice in *Achmea* and on Investment

²⁹⁴ Resp. Comments on the EC’s Updated *Amicus* Brief, 25 July 2018.

²⁹⁵ Cl. Comments on the EC’s Updated *Amicus* Brief, 6 August 2018.

Protection in the European Union” (“**the Declaration of 15 January 2019**”). This Declaration refers to the ruling of the ECJ in the *Achmea* Judgment, stating:

“Member States are bound to draw all necessary consequences from that judgment pursuant to their obligations under Union law.

Union law takes precedence over bilateral investment treaties concluded between Member States. As a consequence, all investor-State arbitration clauses contained in bilateral investment treaties concluded between Member States are contrary to Union law and thus inapplicable. They do not produce effects including as regards provisions that provide for extended protection of investments made prior to termination for a further period of time (so called sunset or grandfathering clauses). An arbitral tribunal established on the basis of investor-State arbitration clauses lacks jurisdiction, due to a lack of a valid offer to arbitrate by the Member State party to the underlying bilateral investment Treaty.

Furthermore, international agreements concluded by the Union, including the Energy Charter Treaty, are an integral part of the EU legal order and must therefore be compatible with the Treaties. Arbitral tribunals have interpreted the Energy Charter Treaty as also containing an investor-State arbitration clause applicable between Member States. Interpreted in such a manner, that clause would be incompatible with the Treaties and thus would have to be disapplied.”

297. Pursuant to the Declaration of 15 January 2019, the signatory Member States then declare *inter alia* that:

“1. By the present declaration, Member States inform investment arbitration tribunals about the legal consequences of the *Achmea* judgment, as set out in this declaration, in all pending intra-EU investment arbitration proceedings brought either under bilateral investment treaties concluded between Member States or under the Energy Charter Treaty.

2. In cooperation with a defending Member State, the Member State, in which an investor that has brought such an action is established, will take the necessary measures to inform the investment arbitration tribunals concerned of those consequences. Similarly, defending Member States will request the courts, including in any third country, which are to decide in proceedings relating to an intra-EU investment arbitration award, to set these awards aside or not to enforce them due to a lack of valid consent.”

298. On 25 January 2019, the Respondent sought permission for admission of the Declaration of 15 January 2019 onto the record of this arbitration. The Claimants objected to this

request on 30 January 2019 stating however that, if the Tribunal were minded to admit the Declaration of 15 January 2019, two further Declarations of 16 January 2019 should be admitted, namely the Declaration of Finland, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovenia and Sweden (“**the Declaration of Five Member States**”) and the Declaration of Hungary (“**Hungary’s Declaration**”).

299. According to the Declaration of Five Member States, the *Achmea* Judgment is silent on the subject of the arbitration provision in the ECT. It is also noted that various tribunals have decided that such provision is applicable as between EU Member States, and that this interpretation is currently contested before a national court in a Member State (in the *Novenergia II* case). It is then said:

“Against this background, the Member States underline the importance of allowing for due process and consider that it would be inappropriate, in the absence of a specific judgment on this matter, to express views as regards the compatibility with Union law of the intra-EU application of the Energy Charter Treaty.”

300. It is said in Hungary’s Declaration that –

“... in Hungary’s view, the *Achmea* judgment concerns only the intra-EU bilateral investment treaties. The *Achmea* judgment is silent on the investor-state arbitration clause in the Energy Charter Treaty (“ECT”) and it does not concern any pending or prospective arbitration proceedings initiated under the ECT.

Against this background, Hungary underlines the importance of allowing for due process and considers that it is inappropriate for a Member State to express its view as regards the compatibility with Union law of the intra-EU application of the ECT. The ongoing and future applicability of the ECT in intra-EU relations requires further discussion and individual agreement amongst the Member States.”

301. The Tribunal decided that all three Declarations should be admitted onto the record, and invited brief submissions from the Parties.

a. ***The Respondent’s Position on the 2019 Declarations***

302. On 12 February 2019, the Respondent filed its written comments. The Respondent’s position is that:

“... by means of the Declaration [of 15 January 2019] the signatory Member States inform the arbitral investment community that an arbitral tribunal established on the basis of investor-State arbitration clauses such as Article 26 of the ECT lacks jurisdiction when the dispute is intra-EU. Such lack of jurisdiction is due to the fact that the Member States never interpreted Article 26 of the ECT as a valid offer to arbitrate between EU Members because such consent to arbitration would be opposed to EU law. The Kingdom of Spain considers that the Declaration holds paramount relevance to this case because it is a definite and distinct demonstration of the will of the States that signed the ECT as to how Article 26 of the ECT should be interpreted in relation to EU Law.”²⁹⁶

303. The Respondent says that the Tribunal can and should interpret the ECT in harmony with EU law, and that the primacy of EU law prevents the ECT from incorporating an offer to arbitrate intra-EU disputes. It also contends that the Declaration of 15 January constitutes a “*subsequent agreement between the parties regarding the interpretation of the treaty or the application of its provisions*” for the purposes of Article 31(3)(a) VCLT or, if not, at least subsequent “*practice in the application of the treaty which establishes the agreement of the parties regarding its interpretation*” within Article 31(3)(b) VCLT.²⁹⁷
304. The Respondent also says that if the Tribunal is not convinced that a harmonious interpretation of Article 26 with EU law is possible, then EU law prevails as *lex posterior* consistent with Articles 30(3) and (5) VCLT or by way of a special conflicts rule through the primacy of EU law that applies regardless of the VCLT (which rule is in turn *lex posterior*).²⁹⁸ As to the Declaration of the Five Member States, the Respondent says that this does not express a view opposed to the Declaration of 15 January 2019, and it emphasises that the latter has been signed both by Germany and itself, stating:

“Any theoretical discussion about the legal characterization of the Declaration cannot change the nature and the binding nature of the commitments it encloses for both Spain and Germany. In order to comply with EU Law and respect its international commitments as expressed in the Declaration, Spain has no option but to respectfully insist on the objection to the jurisdiction of this Arbitral Tribunal. The fact that both the host State and the Respondent State have signed the Declaration makes it ever more

²⁹⁶ Resp. Comments on the Declaration, 12 February 2019, ¶ 8.

²⁹⁷ Resp. Comments on the Declaration, 12 February 2019 ¶¶ 9-15.

²⁹⁸ Resp. Comments on the Declaration, 12 February 2019 ¶¶ 14-17.

clear, that Article 26 of the ECT does not comprise an intra-EU arbitration clause.”²⁹⁹

305. Finally, the Respondent suggests that the Tribunal request Germany to submit a communication to the Tribunal regarding the legal consequences of the *Achmea* Judgment for these proceedings.³⁰⁰

b. ***The Claimants’ Position on the 2019 Declarations***

306. On 19 February 2019, the Claimants filed their written comments on the 2019 Declarations. Their position is that the Declaration of 15 January 2019 distinguishes between bilateral investment treaties and the ECT, and contend that “*there is no agreement among EU Member States (including between the 22 signatories to the Declaration) regarding the consequences of Achmea for the ECT or whether EU law has precedence over the ECT.*”³⁰¹ Thus the Claimants emphasise that, as follows from the different approaches in the different declarations, “*Member States do not agree on the compatibility of the ECT with EU law. Therefore, contrary to Spain’s suggestion, the EU Member States’ original intention cannot have been to exclude the intra-EU application of Article 26 of the ECT.*”³⁰²

307. The Claimants also challenge the Respondent’s invocation of Article 31(3)(a) and (b) VCLT, contending that the Declaration of 15 January 2019 does not establish an agreement for the purposes of either provision, characterising it as a political statement that does not set out how the ECT is to be interpreted. Further, it is said that it is clearly not the case that all parties to the ECT have been involved in any interpretation, and also that “*on any view, the Declaration can have no bearing on the Tribunal’s jurisdiction since it postdates the commencement of the present proceeding. It is an accepted principle of international law that jurisdiction is determined by reference to the date on which the proceedings are instituted.*”³⁰³

²⁹⁹ Resp. Comments on the Declaration, 12 February 2019 ¶¶ 19-20.

³⁰⁰ Resp. Comments on the Declaration, 12 February 2019 ¶ 21.

³⁰¹ Cl. Comments on the Declarations of the EU Member States, 19 February 2019 ¶¶ 2-4.

³⁰² Cl. Comments on the Declarations of the EU Member States, 19 February 2019 ¶ 7.

³⁰³ Cl. Comments on the Declarations of the EU Member States, 19 February 2019 ¶¶ 10-12.

308. In addition to addressing briefly the Respondent’s arguments that EU law prevails, including by rejecting the argument that EU law is *lex posterior*, the Claimants state that Germany should not be allowed to intervene. It is said that Germany’s view on the legal consequences of the *Achmea* Judgment is not relevant for this arbitration, and that “Germany’s intervention in this proceeding is not contemplated by the ICSID Convention nor the ECT, and it would be incompatible with the objective of depoliticising investor-State disputes.”³⁰⁴

(6) **The Tribunal’s Analysis**

309. The Tribunal has reviewed the Parties’ arguments with extreme care, and likewise the position of the EC in its two submissions. It has also studied the positions of the EU Member States as expressed in the three Declarations of 15-16 January 2019.

a. ***The law applicable to the intra-EU objection***

310. The jurisdiction of the Tribunal derives from Article 25 of the ICSID Convention and Article 26 ECT. No particular issues arise under Article 25 of the ICSID Convention save for the question of whether there is indeed consent to arbitration under Article 26 ECT. It follows from the fact that this is an ICSID arbitration that the Tribunal is not concerned with the application of a curial law (unlike in the *Achmea* case, for example), which might bring into play EU law as a matter of that curial law.

311. Article 26 ECT, and all other provisions of the ECT, are to be interpreted and applied in accordance with the VCLT, to which both Spain and Germany are parties.

312. The Respondent places particular weight on Article 26(6) ECT in the context of its intra-EU objection. This provides:

“A tribunal established under paragraph (4) shall decide the issues in dispute in accordance with this Treaty and applicable rules and principles of international law.”

³⁰⁴ Cl. Comments on the Declarations of the EU Member States, 19 February 2019 ¶¶ 14-18.

313. According to the Respondent: “*It is precisely Article 26(6) ECT that prevents an intra-EU investor from bringing arbitration proceedings against an EU Member State for reasons related to its investment. Admitting this possibility would be contrary to EU law, which is applicable international law.*” The argument is that, to the extent that the ECT is incompatible with EU law, the latter prevails as a matter of the EU Treaties, whilst Article 344 TFEU means that Spain cannot submit to arbitration any matters concerning the EU internal market in electricity (i.e. matters raised by the current claim).³⁰⁵
314. Certainly, it is correct that the EU Treaties, i.e. the Treaty on the European Union (“TEU”) and the TFEU are instruments established in, and constitute one part of the broad corpus of, international law. That however does not mean that the entirety of EU law is to be regarded as international law as the Respondent appears to suggest. Insofar as a given rule of EU law is established by a treaty, then it exists in and is governed by international law, but there are also rules of EU law that operate only within the internal legal order of the EU.³⁰⁶
315. However, the Tribunal does not accept the Respondent’s position that Article 26(6) ECT applies as a choice of law provision with respect to the ascertainment of the Tribunal’s jurisdiction. As noted by the tribunal in the *Vattenfall* case, the “*dispute*” with which Article 26(6) is concerned is the “*dispute*” as further identified in Article 26(1), i.e. a dispute concerning an alleged breach of an obligation under Part III.³⁰⁷ It follows that Article 26(6) is concerned with the law applicable to the merits of the dispute, and in this

³⁰⁵ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 84-86.

³⁰⁶ **CL-0193**, *Vattenfall AB and others v Federal Republic of Germany*, ICSID Case No. ARB/12/12, Decision on the *Achmea* Issue, 31 August 2018 (hereinafter “**Vattenfall, Decision on the Achmea Issue**”), ¶ 146: “It would be more exact to say that the corpus of EU law derives from treaties that are themselves a part of, and governed by, international law, and contains other rules that are applicable on the plane of international law, while also containing rules that operate only within the internal legal order of the EU and, at least arguably, are not a part of international law;” Cf. **RL-0002**, *Electrabel*, Decision on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law and Liability, ¶ 4.120.

³⁰⁷ **CL-0193**, *Vattenfall*, Decision on the *Achmea* Issue, ¶¶ 114-121.

respect is functionally equivalent to Article 42(1) ICSID Convention.³⁰⁸ Article 27(3)(g) ECT is understood to be to the same effect.³⁰⁹

316. The Tribunal sees nothing shocking in the above.³¹⁰ To the contrary, it considers that it would be unusual for an international law tribunal, in considering whether it has jurisdiction, to be mandated to apply law beyond the treaty being the source of its jurisdiction together with secondary rules of international law going to matters such as interpretation and any specific law that arises in the application of a jurisdictional requirement.³¹¹ Thus, this Tribunal is plainly mandated to determine, for example, whether an Investor is “*organised in accordance with the law applicable in [the] Contracting Party*” as per Article 1(7) ECT), or to consider other sources of international law to the extent provided for in application of the VCLT, such as under Articles 30 or 31(3)(c) VCLT. If primary rules of international law exterior to the ECT were intended to be applied in considering the existence of the Tribunal’s jurisdiction without the framing devices provided by the VCLT, the Tribunal would have expected to see unambiguous wording to that effect, not least because otherwise the Tribunal would be left without established and generally applicable international law rules as to the inter-relationship between any competing primary rules as to jurisdiction.³¹²

317. On this basis, if EU law is indeed to prevail, this must follow from the wording of the ECT as interpreted and applied in accordance with the VCLT, and the Respondent has

³⁰⁸ **CL-0193**, *Vattenfall*, Decision on the *Achmea* Issue, ¶¶ 117-119 referring to *Schreuer, The ICSID Convention: A Commentary*. See also, as to Article 42(1) ICSID Convention, **CL-0180**, *Ambiente Ufficio S.p.A. and others v. Argentine Republic*, ICSID Case No. ARB/08/9, Decision on Jurisdiction and Admissibility, 8 February 2013, ¶¶ 236-241.

³⁰⁹ The Tribunal has considered whether the reference in Article 26(6) to the law to be applied by a “*tribunal established under paragraph (4)*” assists it, but considers that this is neutral: read in context, this may be understood as a reference to a tribunal established in accordance with the jurisdictional requirements of Article 26(4) and the preceding provisions that it refers back to, i.e. a tribunal as to which the various jurisdictional requirements have been met; but it could also be understood as a reference to a tribunal that has been constituted and is considering its jurisdiction.

³¹⁰ Cf. Resp. Comments on the *Vattenfall* Decision and the EC’s Communication, 9 October 2018 ¶¶ 7-13.

³¹¹ As an example of the distinction between primary and secondary rules of international law, see **RL-0078**, Draft Articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts, with commentaries 2001, General Commentary ¶¶ 1-4.

³¹² Cf. for example the rules on successive treaties provided for in Articles 30 and 59 VCLT or Article 31(3)(c) as to “*taking into account*” – as opposed to applying – “*any relevant rules of international law applicable in the relations between the parties.*”

made certain arguments based on the interpretation of Article 26, as well as on the impact of Articles 30 and 59 VCLT, as considered in sub-sections (i)-(iii) below. The Tribunal considers that these arguments fail.

318. Even if the Respondent were correct that Article 26(6) mandated the application of EU law (to the extent that it qualifies as international law) to the issue of the existence and scope of the Tribunal's jurisdiction, the intra-EU objection would still fail. This follows from the reasoning in section (c) below, where the Tribunal considers the Respondent's arguments deriving from EU law to the effect that Spain has no obligations under Part III ECT and/or consent to arbitration under Article 26 ECT does not apply with respect to intra-EU disputes.

b. *Interpretation and application of Article 26(1) ECT pursuant to the VCLT*

319. As follows from the above, the Tribunal approaches the Respondent's contentions from its position as an arbitral tribunal that, insofar as it has jurisdiction, derives that jurisdiction from Article 25 of the ICSID Convention and Article 26 ECT, i.e. two treaties that fall to be interpreted and applied as a matter of international law.

(i) Article 26(1): the Respondent's arguments with respect to the "Area" and Article 1(3) ECT

320. Pursuant to Article 26(1) ECT:

"Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of another Contracting Party relating to an Investment of the latter in the Area of the former, which concern an alleged breach of an obligation of the former under Part III shall, if possible, be settled amicably."

321. Pursuant to Article 1(2) ECT:

"'Contracting Party' means a state or Regional Economic Integration Organization which has consented to be bound by this Treaty and for which the Treaty is in force."

322. The Regional Economic Integration Organization (REIO) is defined in Article 1(3) as meaning –

“ ... an organization constituted by states to which they have transferred competence over certain matters a number of which are governed by this Treaty, including the authority to take decisions binding on them in respect of those matters.”

323. By reference to the ordinary meaning of the words of Article 1(2) ECT, the Respondent is “*a state ... which has consented to be bound by this Treaty and for which the Treaty is in force*”, and so is Germany. Applying the definitions at Article 1(6) and 1(7) ECT, the Claimants are Investors of another Contracting Party, i.e. Germany, and they have made Investments in Spain.
324. There is a question nonetheless as to whether it is correct to regard those Investments as qualifying for the purposes of Article 26(1) i.e. as Investments “*in the Area of the former [Contracting Party]*.” This is because, as is common ground, the EU is a REIO that has consented to be bound by the ECT and for which the ECT is in force, i.e. it is a Contracting Party for the purposes of Article 1(2), which also has a defined Area under Article 1(10) ECT. Given that both Spain and Germany are EU Member States, the question is therefore whether the Claimants do indeed have Investments in the Area of another Contracting Party.
325. Article 1(10) establishes a definition of “Area” both with respect to a State and a REIO, as follows:

“‘Area’ means with respect to a state that is a Contracting Party:

(a) the territory under its sovereignty, it being understood that territory includes land, internal waters and the territorial sea; and

(b) subject to and in accordance with the international law of the sea: the sea, sea-bed and its subsoil with regard to which that Contracting Party exercises sovereign rights and jurisdiction.

With respect to a Regional Economic Integration Organization which is a Contracting Party, Area means the Areas of the member states of such Organization, under the provisions contained in the agreement establishing that Organization.”

326. Thus, with respect to the EU, as a Contracting Party to the ECT, the defined Area is the Areas of its Member States “*under the provisions contained in the agreement*

establishing [the EU].” This definition is predicated on individual States that are Contracting Parties having their own Areas.

327. Applying these definitions in the interpretation and application of Article 26(1), Spain is a Contracting Party, the Claimants are Investors of another Contracting Party i.e. Germany, and their Investment is “*in the Area of the former*” Contracting Party, i.e. Spain. There is nothing in Articles 1(2), 1(10) or 26(1) to suggest that, where both Contracting Parties are within the Area of the EU, they are either to be regarded as ceasing to have their own Areas as States and Contracting Parties to the ECT or that the relevant Area becomes the Area of the EU (and exclusively so).
328. Of course, if the dispute were with the EU as the relevant Contracting Party, then the Area for the purposes of Article 26(1) would be the Area of the EU as defined by Article 1(10). But the current claim has not been brought against the EU, and the Tribunal sees nothing in Article 26(1) that would lead it to conclude that, because the relevant Area in that provision could in an appropriate case be the Area of the EU, Spain should cease to have its own independent Area as defined by Article 1(10) in the circumstances of the current dispute.
329. There is likewise nothing in Articles 26(1) or 26(3) to suggest that Spain (or any other EU Member State) as the Contracting Party was limiting the consent to arbitrate to Investors from non-EU States; and although it follows from Article 1(3) that EU Member States “*have transferred competence over certain matters*”, there is no language in Articles 1 or 26 or elsewhere in the ECT³¹³ that suggests that such matters are engaged with the effect of disapplying Article 26 (or the substantive protections of ECT, Part III).³¹⁴
330. Further, as the Claimants contend, had the EU or the EU Member States wished to deny access to arbitration in the case of an intra-EU dispute, one would expect to see some form of disconnection clause or declaration of competencies that would allow the

³¹³ This includes Article 36(7) ECT to which the Respondent refers.

³¹⁴ See, to similar effect, the analysis of the tribunal in **CL-0187**, *Blusun*, ¶¶ 280-282, with which the Tribunal agrees.

Tribunal to disregard Article 26 and/or conclude that EU Member States were not competent to accept obligations under Part III.³¹⁵

331. As noted by the Claimants, through Article 27(2) of the 1988 Council of Europe/OECD Convention on Mutual Assistance in Tax Matters, it was established that: “*Notwithstanding the rules of the present Convention, those Parties which are members of the European Economic Community shall apply in their mutual relations the common rules in force in that Community.*”³¹⁶ There is no equivalent to such provision in the ECT. As the Claimants also point out, in concluding the Final Act of the European Energy Charter Conference, there was a decision on a conflicts rule ensuring the prevailing effect of the Svalbard Treaty and expressly disapplying Article 16 ECT.³¹⁷ Again, there is no equivalent that the Respondent has pointed to. The EU did make a statement pursuant to Article 26(3)(b)(ii) ECT on its “*policies, practices and conditions with regard to disputes between an investor and a Contracting Party and their submission to international arbitration or conciliation*”, but again this contains no indication that Article 26 would not apply so far as concerns intra-EU disputes,³¹⁸ as would have been expected had that then been the EU’s understanding or intention.
332. These factors militate strongly against the Respondent’s position – and that of the EC – that because Spain and Germany were already members of the EU at the time of their ratification of the ECT they thereby lacked competence to accept obligations under Part III ECT (including Article 16).³¹⁹

³¹⁵ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 137-146.

³¹⁶ Cl. Reply ¶ 138, referring to **CL-0116**, 1988 Council of Europe/OECD Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters, Article 27, quoted in *Fragmentation of International Law: difficulties arising from the diversification and expansion of international law*, Report of the Study Group of the International Law Commission, finalised by M Koskeniemi, International Law Commission, fifty-eight session, Geneva, 1 May-9 June and 3 July-11 August 2006, Document A/CN.4/L.682, 13 April 2006.

³¹⁷ Cl. Reply ¶ 143, referring to **CL-0007**, Energy Charter Secretariat, “Decision of the Energy Charter Conference, Subject: Road Map for the Modernization of the Energy Process”, Energy Charter Secretariat, 24 November 2010.

³¹⁸ Statement submitted by the European Communities to the Secretariat of the Energy Charter pursuant to Article 26(3)(b)(ii) of the Energy Charter Treaty.

³¹⁹ Cf. Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 73-74 and 105, referring to *Costa v ENEL*. See also, Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 61.

333. Accordingly, the Tribunal rejects the Respondent’s contentions based on the Area and Article 1(3) ECT.

(ii) The Respondent’s arguments with respect to object and purpose and Article 25 ECT

334. The Respondent emphasises the purpose of the ECT, through the reference in Article 2 ECT to the Energy Charter, as being to “*promote East-West industrial cooperation through the establishment of legal safeguards in areas such as investment, transit and trade.*” It is suggested that it would be quite wrong to assume that the EU and its Member States wished through the ECT “*to cover an area, that of intra-EU investments, which had been totally covered – and in a far superior manner – for years by EU law*” which, moreover, would mean “*taking competences away from the ECJ.*”³²⁰

335. It is of course correct that Article 26, as with all other provisions of the ECT, must be interpreted in accordance with the ordinary meaning to be given to its terms, in their context and in the light of the ECT’s object and purpose, as required by Article 31(1) VCLT (and customary international law). However, the Tribunal sees nothing in either the ECT or Titles I and II of the Energy Charter to suggest that one purpose of the ECT was to establish a system of protection for non-EU investors whilst excluding from the ambit of protection EU investors in EU Member States, and nor does it accept that the object and purpose of the ECT more generally is consistent with or points to such a result. Still less does it see any expression of any purpose to distinguish between intra-EU and other investments that calls into question the ordinary meaning of Articles 26(1) and (3), and likewise so far as concerns the provisions of Part III ECT and its application to EU Member States.

336. The Respondent also contends that the ECT itself recognises through its Article 25 the principle of primacy of EU law.³²¹ The Tribunal does not accept this. Article 25 ECT is concerned with most favoured nation treatment, and merely establishes that a Contracting Party that is a party to an Economic Integration Agreement (EIA) is not required, by

³²⁰ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 94-97; **RL-0006**, ECT, Article 1 and Preface.

³²¹ Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 93 and 114.

means of most favoured nation treatment, to extend “*any preferential treatment applicable between the parties to that EIA*” to another Contracting Party that is not a party to that EIA. It says nothing about the primacy of EU law and recognises no principle in that respect. The same applies with respect to the declaration concerning Article 25 made by the EU and its Member States.³²²

(iii) *The Respondent’s arguments with respect to Articles 30, 31(3)(c) and 59 VCLT*

337. The Respondent contends that EU law prevails by virtue of Articles 30 and 59 VCLT.³²³ Article 30 VCLT provides:

“1. ... the rights and obligations of States Parties to successive treaties relating to the same subject matter shall be determined in accordance with the following paragraphs.

2. When a treaty specifies that it is subject to, or that it is not to be considered as incompatible with, an earlier or later treaty, the provisions of that other treaty prevail.

3. When all the parties to the earlier treaty are parties also to the later treaty but the earlier treaty is not terminated or suspended in operation under article 59, the earlier treaty applies only to the extent that its provisions are compatible with those of the later treaty.

4. When the parties to the later treaty do not include all the parties to the earlier one:

(a) as between States Parties to both treaties the same rule applies as in paragraph 3;

(b) as between a State party to both treaties and a State party to only one of the treaties, the treaty to which both States are parties governs their mutual rights and obligations.

5. Paragraph 4 is without prejudice to article 41, or to any question of the termination or suspension of the operation of a treaty under article 60 or to any question of responsibility which may arise for a State from the conclusion or application of a treaty the provisions of which are

³²² Cf. Resp. Rej. ¶ 93.

³²³ Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 94-96, Resp. Comments on the Declaration, 12 February 2019 ¶ 14.

incompatible with its obligations towards another State under another treaty.”

338. As follows from Article 30(2) VCLT, Article 30 is a default rule, and it cannot be applied without consideration of a specific provision in a treaty dealing with the issue of prior or subsequent treaties.
339. So far as concerns the ECT, Article 16 (“*Relation to other agreements*”) establishes a rule of non-derogation in favour of the Investor and Investment as follows:

“Where two or more Contracting Parties have entered into a prior international agreement, or enter into a subsequent international agreement, whose terms in either case concern the subject matter of Part III or V of this Treaty,

(1) nothing in Part III or V of this Treaty shall be construed to derogate from any provision of such terms of the other agreement or from any right to dispute resolution with respect thereto under that agreement; and

(2) nothing in such terms of the other agreement shall be construed to derogate from any provision of Part III or V of this Treaty or from any right to dispute resolution with respect thereto under this Treaty,

where any such provision is more favourable to the Investor or Investment.”

340. If it is assumed in the Respondent’s favour that the TFEU (or the TEU) constitutes a “*subsequent international agreement, whose terms ... concern the subject matter of Part III or V of this Treaty*”, then the Respondent and the EU nonetheless remain bound as Contracting Parties to the ECT in accordance with Article 16, i.e. nothing in the terms of the TFEU (or the TEU) can be construed to derogate from the provisions of Part III or Part V or from any right to dispute resolution with respect thereto. The Tribunal accepts that the provisions of Part III and Part V that are relied on in the context of the current claim are correctly seen as “*more favourable to the Investor or Investment*” such that Article 16 is engaged.³²⁴

³²⁴ Cf. Resp. Rej. ¶ 100.

341. Although the Tribunal does not rule out that Article 16 ECT could be displaced by express language in a subsequent treaty, (i) this would have to be in a provision agreed to by all Contracting Parties to the ECT,³²⁵ and (ii) even if it were somehow otherwise, the Tribunal has seen no provision that suggests any such intention. Further, although the TFEU was concluded subsequent to the ECT, the rules that Articles 267 and 344 TFEU establish existed in treaties prior to the ECT such that, if there had been any intention to attempt to displace Article 16 ECT, there is all the more reason to expect that this would have been through express language, whether in the TFEU or elsewhere.
342. It follows that Article 16 applies, and even if Articles 267 and 344 TFEU are seen as concerning the subject matter of Parts III or V (which the Tribunal does not accept), there is no basis on which to have recourse to the rule in Article 30(4)(a) VCLT or any other of the rules of Article 30, and there is no basis for saying that Articles 267 and 344 TFEU or any other provisions of the TFEU or TEU prevail over Parts III or V ECT. (This is subject to the Respondent's position that Spain and Germany lacked competence to undertake any obligations in Part III ECT including Article 16, which is considered further below.)
343. Article 59 VCLT establishes rules in relation to the termination or suspension of the operation of a treaty implied by the conclusion of a later treaty. It establishes under Article 59(1) two limbs where termination or suspension of the earlier treaty may be implied "*if all the parties to it conclude a later treaty relating to the same subject matter.*" This has not happened. The EU Treaties are concluded by only certain of the parties to the ECT. Nor have Spain and Germany made a notification of suspension to the other ECT parties as would be required under Article 65(1) VCLT (the Declaration of 15 January 2019 cannot be construed as such a notification: it says nothing about suspension of the ECT, is addressed to investment arbitration tribunals as opposed to the Contracting Parties of the ECT, and does not purport to meet the requirements of Article 65(1) VCLT).

³²⁵ Cf. Resp. Comments on the Declaration, 12 February 2019 ¶¶ 16-17.

344. The Respondent has made a belated reference to Article 31(3)(c) VCLT, and is critical of the conclusion of the *Vattenfall* tribunal to the effect that EU law is not to be taken into account under Article 31(3)(c) to interpret Article 26 ECT in the way that was sought by the EC in the *Vattenfall* case, but no argument is put forward to support the Respondent’s criticism.³²⁶
345. The Tribunal agrees with the *Vattenfall* tribunal that relevant rules of international law applicable in the relations between the parties are to be taken into account under Article 31(3)(c) VCLT, which does not imply that there is to be a re-writing of a provision such as Article 26 ECT so as to arrive at an interpretation that is both contrary to the ordinary meaning of its terms and has the result that the same provision has different meanings for different parties to the same treaty.³²⁷ Moreover, as discussed further below, the Tribunal does not consider that there is any relevant rule of international law that has been identified to it on the basis of the *Achmea* Judgment or elsewhere.³²⁸

(iv) Conclusion: pacta sunt servanda

346. The Tribunal therefore does not see any sound basis within the ECT, or by application of the VCLT, for the Respondent’s contention that EU law prevails.
347. As follows from the principle of *pacta sunt servanda* referred to by the tribunal in the *RREEF* case, the provisions of Part III ECT to which Spain and Germany have subscribed must be taken as binding given the absence of any qualification or reservation by these two States or by the EU. Thus, the *RREEF* tribunal noted that:

“... when the very essence of a treaty to which the EU is a party is at issue, ... then precisely because the EU is a party to the treaty a formal warning that EU law would prevail over the treaty, such as that contained in a disconnection clause, would have been required under international law.

³²⁶ Resp. Comments on the *Vattenfall* Decision and the EC’s Communication, 9 October 2018 ¶ 15; cf. **CL-0193**, *Vattenfall*, Decision on the *Achmea* Issue, ¶¶ 151-165.

³²⁷ **CL-0193**, *Vattenfall*, Decision on the *Achmea* Issue, ¶¶ 154-158; cf. Resp. Comments on the Declaration, 12 February 2019 ¶ 9.

³²⁸ See also, **CL-0193**, *Vattenfall*, Decision on the *Achmea* Issue ¶¶ 159-164.

This follows from the basic public international law principle of *pacta sunt servanda*. If one or more parties to a treaty wish to exclude the application of that treaty in certain respect or circumstances, they must either make a reservation (excluded in the present case by Article 46 of the ECT) or include an unequivocal disconnection clause in the treaty itself”³²⁹

348. The position was also expressed by the tribunal in the *Blusun* case as follows, in reasoning with which this Tribunal agrees:

“Pursuant to Article 6 of the VCLT, every State possesses capacity to conclude treaties and is bound by those obligations pursuant to the principle of *pacta sunt servanda*. No limitation on the competence of the EU Member States was communicated at the time that the ECT was signed. Article 46 of the VCLT provides that a State may not invoke provisions of its internal law regarding competence to conclude treaties to invalidate a treaty unless it was a manifest violation of a rule of fundamental importance. While EU law operates on both an internal and international plane, a similar principle must apply. Even if, as a matter of EC law, the EC has exclusive competence over matters of internal investment, the fact is that Member States to the EU signed the ECT without qualification or reservation. The *inter se* obligations in the ECT are not somehow invalid or inapplicable because of an allocation of competence that the EC says can be inferred from a set of EU laws and regulations dealing with investment.”³³⁰

349. The Tribunal accordingly rejects the Respondent’s arguments to the effect that Article 26 does not establish jurisdiction with respect to intra-EU cases and likewise that Spain and Germany have no obligations under Part III with respect to intra-EU investments due to a lack of competence.
350. The Tribunal gets to this result on the basis that its mandate, in considering its jurisdiction, does not extend to the application of EU law. If that were wrong however, whether because the Tribunal is incorrect in its analysis of Article 26(6) ECT or otherwise, the Tribunal would still get to the same result through application of EU law.

³²⁹ CL-0134, *RREEF*, Decision on Jurisdiction, ¶¶ 84-85.

³³⁰ CL-0187, *Blusun*, ¶ 283.

c. *The Respondent's argument that EU law applies and prevails*

351. The Respondent's position is that: "*The EU is an economic integration area which includes as part of its regulations on the Internal Market an integral system to promote and protect intra-EU investments, which prevails over the provisions of the ECT.*"³³¹ Its argument, as developed by reference to Articles 267 and 344 TFEU and by reference to the *Achmea* Judgment, is that the Tribunal accordingly lacks jurisdiction in respect of an intra-EU dispute concerning the EU internal market in electricity (i.e. matters raised by the current claim).³³²

352. Pursuant to Article 267 TFEU:

"The Court of Justice of the European Union shall have jurisdiction to give preliminary rulings concerning:

(a) the interpretation of the Treaties;

(b) the validity and interpretation of acts of the institutions, bodies, offices or agencies of the Union;

Where such a question is raised before any court or tribunal of a Member State, that court or tribunal may, if it considers that a decision on the question is necessary to enable it to give judgment, request the Court to give a ruling thereon.

Where any such question is raised in a case pending before a court or tribunal of a Member State against whose decisions there is no judicial remedy under national law, that court or tribunal shall bring the matter before the Court.

If such a question is raised in a case pending before a court or tribunal of a Member State with regard to a person in custody, the Court of Justice of the European Union shall act with the minimum of delay."

353. Pursuant to Article 344 TFEU:

"Member States undertake not to submit a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Treaties to any method of settlement other than those provided for therein."

³³¹ Resp. C-Mem. 66.

³³² Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 66-74 and 84-86; Resp. Comments on *Achmea*, 22 March 2018.

(i) The claim is for breach of the ECT, not EU law

354. As to the potential application of Articles 267 and 344 TFEU, the Tribunal considers that the claim has been brought for and concerns breach of the ECT, not EU law. It also considers that the Claimants are correct to say that the ECT grants investors rights that are additional to any other rights provided by the internal market and that there is no inconsistency between EU law and the ECT. Thus, it considers that the position is as described as follows in the *Charanne* and *Eiser* cases –

“This case does not entail any assessment with regards to the validity of community acts or decisions adopted by European Union organs. Additionally, it does not concern in any way allegations by the European Union that EU law has been violated, nor claims against such organization. In this arbitration there is not an argument according to which the content of the disputed provisions [...] is contrary to EU law.”³³³

355. It does not follow from the mere fact that there is an EU internal market in electricity with EU Directives on renewable energy that there is any incompatibility with the ECT or the application of the ECT in this case.³³⁴ Indeed, as identified by the tribunal in the *Electrabel* case, the genesis of the ECT is inconsistent with any incompatibility: “*it would have made no sense for the European Union to promote and subscribe to the ECT if that had meant entering into obligations inconsistent with EU law.*”³³⁵

356. The Tribunal notes the Respondent’s position that the dispute affects essential elements of EU law including State aid,³³⁶ as is supported by the views expressed in these proceedings by the EC,³³⁷ and as has been developed in the Respondent’s submissions including its Comments on the EC’s Decision of 10 November 2017 on the State Aid SA.40348 (20151NN) proceeding regarding Spain’s Support for Electricity Generation

³³³ **CL-0170**, *EISER Infrastructure Limited and Energia Solar Luxembourg S.A.R.L v Kingdom of Spain*, Award, 4 May 2017, (hereinafter “*Eiser*”), ¶ 199, referring to **CL-0094**, *Charanne*, ¶ 448.

³³⁴ Cf. Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 66-70.

³³⁵ **RL-0002**, *Electrabel*, Decision on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law and Liability, ¶¶ 4.133-4.134.

³³⁶ Resp. Rej. ¶ 78; Resp. oral opening at Day 1/270-271.

³³⁷ EC’s Updated Submission ¶¶ 49 and 50-55.

from Renewable Energy Sources, Cogeneration and Waste.³³⁸ However, the Tribunal agrees with the position of the Claimants, in particular to the effect that:

- a) The EC investigation concerned the new regime introduced in 2013-2014, not the Special Regime on which the Claimants say they relied to invest;
- b) There is no evidence that the Disputed Measures were motivated by State aid concerns, as the relevant preambles do not mention State aid.³³⁹

357. Indeed, as appears from section 2.1 of the EC's Decision of November 2017, the scheme notified by Spain to the EC was that introduced by RDL 9/2013 and subsequent measures, not "*the premium economic scheme*" of RD 661/2007. The EC later stated in its Decision that:

"As Spain has decided to replace the premium economic scheme with the notified aid measures it is not relevant for the scope of this decision to assess whether the originally foreseen payments under the previous schemes would have been compatible or not."³⁴⁰

358. Thus, notwithstanding the position of the Respondent that the EC's Decision of November 2017 is binding, the Tribunal does not see how that Decision is of assistance to the Respondent's case on the intra-EU objection. No determination is made there with respect to the measures at issue in this case. As a matter of EU law, it appears that only the operative part of the Decision is binding,³⁴¹ and the operative part is merely to the effect that the new regime was in breach of Article 108(3) TFEU (Spain started implementing the scheme and before a Commission decision), but otherwise the EC had

³³⁸ **RL-0089**, EC's Decision on the State Aid SA.40348 (20151NN) proceeding regarding Spain's Support for Electricity Generation from Renewable Energy Sources, Cogeneration and Waste. *See also*, Resp. Comments on the EC's Updated *Amicus* Brief, 25 July 2018.

³³⁹ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 489-491; Claimants oral opening at Day 1/215.

³⁴⁰ **RL-0089**, EC's Decision on the State Aid SA.40348 (20151NN) proceeding regarding Spain's Support for Electricity Generation from Renewable Energy Sources, Cogeneration and Waste ¶ 156.

³⁴¹ Claimants' Reply of 26 January 2018, ¶ 3, referring to Joined Cases T-443/08 and T-455/08, *Freistaat Sachsen and Land Sachsen-Anhalt* ¶ 223, where it is stated: "In addition, only the operative part of an act is capable of producing binding legal effects (*see*, to that effect, Case C-355/95 P *TWD v Commission* [1997] ECR I-2549, paragraph 21, and Case T-251/00 *Lagardère and Canal v Commission* [2002] ECR II-4825, paragraph 6."

decided “*not to raise objections to the aid on the grounds that it is compatible with the internal market pursuant to Article 107(3)(c) TFEU.*”³⁴²

359. The Tribunal sees this as a matter solely for the EC and for the Respondent. No part of the Claimants’ claim concerns the issue of whether the new regime concerns unlawful State aid. It is not because the regime has been found to be lawful under Article 107(3)(c) TFEU (albeit also unlawful under Article 108(3) TFEU) that it cannot also, and quite independently, be in breach of the ECT.
360. In addition, the fact that a subsidy to the RE sector may be a form of State aid does not mean that the current case requires the application of EU law concerning State aid; it does not. Likewise, the obligation of Contracting Parties under ECT Article 6(1) “*to alleviate market distortions and barriers to competition in Economic Activity in the Energy Sector*”, and the consideration given by Article 10(8) ECT to “*programmes under which a Contracting Party provides grants or other financial assistance, or enters into contracts, for energy technology research and development*”, do not impact in any way on the Tribunal’s jurisdiction in this case.³⁴³
361. Nor, as follows from what it has already said, does the Tribunal accept that it lacks jurisdiction over acts of Spain said to be in breach of Part III ECT by virtue of the contention of the Respondent (and the view expressed by the EC) that the applicable investment protection law to intra-EU investments is EU law, in particular the rules of free movement of capital and freedom of establishment, and that pursuant to Article 3(2) TFEU, EU Member States lack the competence to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements concerning protection of investments.³⁴⁴ The Tribunal considers that the protections provided for in Part III are consistent with EU rules such as on free movement of capital and freedom of establishment, but different. There is nothing in the ECT that suggests that the EU saw the Part III protections as falling within an area of its exclusive

³⁴² **RL-0089**, EC’s Decision on the State Aid SA.40348 (20151NN) proceeding regarding Spain’s Support for Electricity Generation from Renewable Energy Sources, Cogeneration and Waste, section 5 “Conclusion”. *See also RL-0089*, ¶ 89 with respect to Art. 108(3) TFEU.

³⁴³ Cf. Resp. Comments on *Achmea*, 22 March 2018 ¶¶ 30-32.

³⁴⁴ The European Commission’s *Amicus Curiae* Brief ¶ 5.

competence and, even if Article 3(2) TFEU were engaged, it has not been demonstrated to the Tribunal how or why this would override the jurisdiction that is established by the plain wording of Article 26 ECT and the unalterable fact that Spain is a party to the ECT (including Parts III and V) and bound by the principle of *pacta sunt servanda* as much as any other Contracting Party, including the EU.³⁴⁵

(ii) The impact, if any, of the Achmea Judgment

362. According to the *Achmea* Judgment, Articles 267 and 344 TFEU are brought into play where, through a BIT, EU Member States establish a mechanism for settling disputes between an investor and a Member State which could prevent those disputes from being resolved in a manner that ensures the full effectiveness of EU law, even though they might not concern the interpretation or application of that law.³⁴⁶
363. The Claimants contend that the reasoning and outcome of the *Achmea* Judgment can be distinguished for a number of reasons, including in particular that the *Achmea* Judgment is predicated on the EU not being a party to the BIT then at issue, whereas the EU is a Contracting Party to the ECT and is bound by its provisions including Article 26 ECT. Notwithstanding the position of the Respondent, and that of the large majority of EU Member States as expressed in the Declaration of 15 January 2019, the Tribunal can only agree with the Claimants on this point, and it does not consider that the impact of Articles 267 and 344 TFEU is to deprive it of jurisdiction (even assuming, which it does not accept, that these provisions fall to be applied under Article 26(6) to the question of whether the Tribunal has jurisdiction or not).
364. First, as already noted, the Tribunal does not consider that it has to determine any issues of EU law to resolve the current dispute, so Articles 267 and 344 are not implicated.³⁴⁷

³⁴⁵ See, **CL-0193**, *Vattenfall*, Decision on the *Achmea* Issue ¶ 131 and **CL-0187**, *Blusun*, ¶ 283.

³⁴⁶ **RL-0090**, *Achmea* Judgment ¶ 56.

³⁴⁷ See, to similar effect, **CL-0170**, *Eiser*, ¶ 204.

365. Second, although in the *Achmea* Judgment the potential for the application of EU law appears to have been sufficient,³⁴⁸ it also appears to have been fundamental to the reasoning that the EU itself was not a party to the relevant investment treaty. The ECJ thus held:

“It is true that, according to settled case-law of the Court, an international agreement providing for the establishment of a court responsible for the interpretation of its provisions and whose decisions are binding on the institutions, including the Court of Justice, is not in principle incompatible with EU law. The competence of the EU in the field of international relations and its capacity to conclude international agreements necessarily entail the power to submit to the decisions of a court which is created or designated by such agreements as regards the interpretation and application of their provisions, provided that the autonomy of the EU and its legal order is respected (see, to that effect, Opinion 1/91 (EEA Agreement — I) of 14 December 1991, EU:C:1991:490, paragraphs 40 and 70; Opinion 1/09 (Agreement creating a unified patent litigation system) of 8 March 2011, EU:C:2011:123, paragraphs 74 and 76; and Opinion 2/13 (Accession of the EU to the ECHR) of 18 December 2014, EU:C:2014:2454, paragraphs 182 and 183).

In the present case, however, apart from the fact that the disputes falling within the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal referred to in Article 8 of the BIT may relate to the interpretation both of that agreement and of EU law, the possibility of submitting those disputes to a body which is not part of the judicial system of the EU is provided for by an agreement which was concluded not by the EU but by Member States.”³⁴⁹

366. Here, by contrast, the relevant treaty i.e. the ECT – including its Article 26 – was concluded by the EU and is binding on the EU and its institutions, including as follows from Article 216(2) TFEU. It would appear from the *Achmea* Judgment that such an agreement “*is not in principle incompatible with EU law.*” Indeed, the EU has – without any reservation – exposed itself to the possibility of a claim being brought against it under Article 26 ECT, with the possibility that a Tribunal might apply EU law to the merits of a given dispute (to the extent that EU law qualifies as international law under Article 26(6)). Given that the EU has accepted this possibility, the Tribunal cannot see how

³⁴⁸ **RL-0090**, *Achmea* Judgment ¶¶ 40-42.

³⁴⁹ **RL-0090**, *Achmea* Judgment ¶¶ 57-58.

Article 26 could suddenly have an adverse effect on the autonomy of EU law where a claim was brought against a Member State as opposed to against the EU.

367. The Tribunal notes that, through the Declaration of 15 January 2019, some 22 EU Member States have expressed their position that –

“... international agreements concluded by the Union, including the Energy Charter Treaty, are an integral part of the EU legal order and must therefore be compatible with the Treaties. Arbitral tribunals have interpreted the Energy Charter Treaty as also containing an investor-State arbitration clause applicable between Member States. Interpreted in such a manner, that clause would be incompatible with the Treaties and thus would have to be disapplied.”

368. The Respondent has put this forward as an “*authentic interpretation*”, invoking Article 31(3)(a) VCLT and, in the alternative, Article 31(3)(b) VCLT.³⁵⁰

369. As an initial point, it is not clear to the Tribunal that the Declaration of 15 January 2019 contains an interpretation of Article 26 ECT. As appears in the passage quoted above, there is a statement on the status of the ECT, and the conclusion that the interpretations made by arbitral tribunals of Article 26 leads to an incompatibility such that the provision would have to be disapplied. This appears to be a statement as to how Article 26 ECT is received and applied (or disapplied) in EU law as opposed to an interpretation of that provision.

370. As to Article 31(3) VCLT, this provides in relevant part that:

“There shall be taken into account, together with the context:

(a) any subsequent agreement between the parties regarding the interpretation of the treaty or the application of its provisions;

(b) any subsequent practice in the application of the treaty which establishes the agreement of the parties regarding its interpretation; ...”

371. As follows from Article 31(3)(a), it would not matter whether the Declaration of 15 January 2019 constituted a subsequent agreement regarding the interpretation of the ECT

³⁵⁰ Resp. Comments on the Declaration, 12 February 2019 ¶¶ 9-15.

or rather its application. However, it is plain that Article 31(3)(a) does not apply as the Declaration sets out the agreed position of only certain of the ECT Contracting Parties, whilst among the EU Member States as a whole (being ECT Contracting Parties) there is disagreement.³⁵¹ The Tribunal does not know the position of the ECT Contracting Parties that are not EU Member States, but the materials before it are to the effect that even among the EU Member States there is no common understanding sufficient for the purposes of Article 31(3)(a) to be found reflected in the Declaration of 15 January 2019.

372. As a result of the same factors, the Tribunal is unable to find that the Declaration of 15 January 2019 establishes or reflects subsequent practice in the application of the ECT “*which establishes the agreement of the parties regarding its interpretation*” within Article 31(3)(b) VCLT. The Tribunal would certainly accept that the subsequent practice for the purposes of Article 31(3)(b) need not be of all treaty parties, but it cannot agree with the Respondent’s position that the only relevant States are Spain and Germany.³⁵² All ECT Contracting Parties have an interest in the interpretation of Article 26 ECT, which after all binds them all. On the Respondent’s approach, it would be possible to have different interpretations of Article 26 dependent on the identity of the host State and investor State in any given case, which would be neither coherent nor workable. On the materials before it, the Tribunal sees that one State (Hungary) positively disagrees with the position stated in the Declaration of 15 January 2019, five States are expressly withholding their view, whilst the views of ECT Contracting Parties that are not EU Member States are unknown but cannot be taken as either acquiescent to the Declaration of 15 January 2019 or irrelevant.³⁵³

³⁵¹ See also, the Commentary p. 29, ¶ 4 to the ILC “*Draft conclusions on subsequent agreements and subsequent practice in relation to the interpretation of treaties*”, A/73/10, where it is stated that: “*The term ‘the parties’ indicates that such an agreement must be reached between all the parties to the treaty.*” As footnoted in Resp. Comments on the Declaration, 12 February 2019, http://legal.un.org/ilc/reports/2018/english/a_73_10_advance.pdf. Cf. Resp. Comments on the Declaration, 12 February 2019 ¶ 11.

³⁵² Resp. Comments on the Declaration, 12 February 2019 ¶ 12.

³⁵³ See also, Conclusion 10 of the ILC “*Draft conclusions on subsequent agreements and subsequent practice in relation to the interpretation of treaties*”, A/73/10, including the Commentary thereto, including at ¶ 3, where it is stated that: “*Conflicting positions regarding interpretation expressed by different parties to a treaty preclude the existence of an agreement. This has been confirmed, inter alia, by the Arbitral Tribunal in the case of German External Debts, which held that a ‘tacit subsequent understanding’ could not be derived from a number of communications by*

d. ***Conclusion re the intra-EU objection***

373. On the basis of the above, the Tribunal rejects the Respondent’s intra-EU objection. It also rejects the suggestion that, should this Tribunal have any doubts as to the position, it should refer the matter to the ECJ through a *juge d’appui*.³⁵⁴ The Tribunal does not see how it could do this without the consent of the Parties before it (which has not been given), and considers that the Tribunal cannot lose sight of the fact that it has been constituted under Article 26 ECT to decide the case before it, and has no general powers of delegation whether under the ECT or the ICSID Convention and Arbitration Rules.

374. Finally, the Tribunal is naturally concerned that its award should be capable of enforcement, and notes the statement in the Declaration of 15 January 2019 that “*defending Member States will request the courts, including in any third country, which are to decide in proceedings relating to an intra-EU investment arbitration award, to set these awards aside or not to enforce them due to a lack of valid consent.*” However, the issue of recognition and enforcement are ultimately a matter for the courts of concerned ICSID Contracting States in accordance with Article 54 of the ICSID Convention, and the Tribunal cannot determine its jurisdiction by reference to how differing Contracting States may understand and apply their obligations under Article 54.

D. THE TAX OBJECTION

(1) **The Parties’ Positions**

a. ***The Respondent’s Position***

375. The Respondent contends that the Tribunal lacks jurisdiction to hear the claims of breach of Article 10(1) ECT with respect to the two Taxation Measures introduced by Law 15/2012 of 27 December 2012 (“**Law 15/2012**”): (i) the Tax on the Value of the Production of Electrical Energy (“**TVPEE**”), and (ii) the Levy on the use of mainland

administering agencies since one of those agencies, the Bank of England, had expressed a divergent position.”
http://legal.un.org/ilc/reports/2018/english/a_73_10_advance.pdf.

³⁵⁴ EC’s Updated Submission ¶¶ 47-48. The Tribunal has also considered and rejected the Respondent’s suggestion that Germany be invited to intervene regarding the legal consequences of the *Achmea* Judgment for these proceedings: Resp. Comments on the Declaration, 12 February 2019 ¶ 21.

waters for the production of electrical energy (“**Water Levy**”).³⁵⁵ Its position is that the TVPEE and the Water Levy are correctly regarded as taxes as a matter of Spanish and also international law (by reference to tests set out in *EnCana v Ecuador*, *Duke Energy v Ecuador* and *Burlington Resources Inv. v Republic of Ecuador*).³⁵⁶

376. According to the Respondent, it has not consented to submit this issue to arbitration given that, pursuant to Article 21 ECT, Article 10(1) ECT does not generate obligations regarding taxation measures of Contracting Parties. It contends that Article 21(7) ECT provides that for the purposes of Article 21, ‘Taxation Measure’ includes any provisions relating to taxes of the domestic law of the Contracting Party. Therefore, both the TVPEE and the Water Levy constitute Taxation Measures for the purposes of the ECT. The Respondent relies *inter alia* on the award in *Isolux Netherlands BV v Spain* in support of its objection.³⁵⁷
377. The Respondent further submits that, even if the Tribunal considers that the foregoing is not sufficient and that some additional analysis is necessary in terms of examining the economic effects of these taxes, the TVPEE and the Water Levy are, in any case, *bona fide* Taxation Measures.³⁵⁸ It says that the TVPEE applies to all energy production facilities, both ordinary and renewable, and that renewables generators are not entitled to preferential treatment giving them tax benefits not accorded to others. In the case of the Water Levy, it applies to all hydro plants. Further, the taxes do not discriminate against RE producers (because, according to the Claimants, these cannot shift the burden to consumers), nor is it a disguised tariff cut, as the cost of the tax is remunerated to these producers through their remuneration under the post-2014 regulatory regime.
378. In support of its arguments that the TVPEE and the Water Levy are *bona fide* tax measures of general application the Respondent contends that the focus should be on the

³⁵⁵ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 6; **R-0030**, Law No. 15/2012, of 27 December 2012, regarding fiscal measures for energy sustainability, Articles 4 and 29.

³⁵⁶ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 168-207 and 222-245.

³⁵⁷ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 6, Resp. Skeleton ¶¶ 8-10.

³⁵⁸ See *e.g.*, Resp. Skeleton ¶ 9; Respondent’s oral opening at Day 1/6-17.

legal operation and not the economic effect of a measures, citing the award in *Encana Corporation v Ecuador*.³⁵⁹ It is also said that the European Commission has confirmed the legality of the TVPEE under European Law.

b. ***The Claimants' Position***

379. The Claimants submit that Article 21 ECT applies only to *bona fide* Taxation Measures. They say that the Respondent cannot avoid liability by framing a measure as a tax and that the mere labelling of the measures as taxes does not automatically mean that the carve-out of Article 21 of the ECT applies.³⁶⁰ Therefore, the Tribunal only needs to decide whether the TVPEE and the Water Levy are more consistent with *bona fide* taxes or measures implemented under the guise of taxation as part of a scheme to deprive the Claimants of the rights they were granted under the Special Regime.³⁶¹ The Claimants contend, based on the findings of the *Yukos* tribunal that “*there is prima facie evidence that the 7% levy and the Water Levy are arbitrary and discriminatory and that the Tribunal must draw inferences in favour of the Claimants, in the same way that the tribunal did in Yukos.*”³⁶²
380. The Claimants argue that the most obvious evidence that the TVPEE and the Water Levy were not *bona fide* measures is that the money raised by these taxes went from the electricity producers to the State budget only to be returned in the same amount to the electricity system. The intermediate step via the State budget was so that the measures could be labelled as a tax and not a tariff cut.³⁶³
381. Further, the Claimants submit that numerous other factors support their position: (i) the Minister for Energy stated that the Respondent applied the taxes as a way to reduce the premium for RE installations;³⁶⁴ (ii) the taxes are discriminatory and contrary to its

³⁵⁹ **RL-0027**, *Encana Corporation v Republic of Ecuador*, LCIA Case No. UN 3481, Award, 3 February 2006.

³⁶⁰ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 152-160; Claimants’ oral opening at Day 1/244-246.

³⁶¹ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 147 and 167.

³⁶² Cl. Reply ¶ 171.

³⁶³ Cl. Reply ¶ 173; **C-0019**, Law 15/2012 of 27 December 2012, Additional provision two.

³⁶⁴ Cl. Skeleton ¶ 9; **C-0108**, Patricia Carmona & Javier Mesones, Interview with the Minister of Industry, *La Gaceta*, 14 October 2012.

environmental protection purpose because (a) the TVPEE discriminates against RE installations as opposed to conventional generators, which could pass some of the additional cost imposed by the TVPEE to the end consumers, and (b) the Water Levy targeted the cleanest form of clean electricity for the alleged purpose of protecting the environment when the funds collected were intended to cover the Respondent's Tariff Deficit;³⁶⁵ and (iii) the taxes were two of other measures implemented by the Respondent as part of a scheme to deprive the Claimants of their rights under the Special Regime.³⁶⁶ In this last respect, consistent with *Quasar de Valores v Russia*, the Tribunal must engage in a comprehensive factual assessment and, likewise with respect to *RosInvest v Russia*, consider the Respondent's measures in their totality including as to the cumulative effect on the Claimants.³⁶⁷

382. As to their discriminatory nature, the Claimants say that the two measures are unrelated to their purported rationale to benefit the environment. To the contrary, while introducing Law 15/2012 with a preamble referring to support to the environment and the environmental policy of the EU, the measures constitute a cut to the FIT, which had been specifically designed to increase investment in the RE sector in Spain. The Regulatory Dossier³⁶⁸ prepared in connection with adoption of the Law shows that Spain did not consider these effects. The Law actually has the opposite effect and the law maker does not address this and nor does it envisage alternatives, showing that Spain's true purpose was not to introduce an environmental measure but to implement a disguised tariff cut.³⁶⁹

383. Finally, the Claimants argue that the Respondent's characterisation of the TVPEE and the Water Levy as a tax under its internal law is not determinative as to whether the taxation carve-out of Article 21 ECT applies.³⁷⁰ The TVPEE and the Water Levy were

³⁶⁵ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 185-186; Cl. Skeleton ¶ 10.

³⁶⁶ Cl. Reply ¶ 209.

³⁶⁷ **CL-0128**, *Renta 4 S.V.S.A, Ahorro Corporacion Emergentes F.I., Quasar de Valores SICAV S.A., Orgor de Valores SICAV S.A., GBI 9000 SICAV S.A., ALOS 34 S.L v The Russian Federation*, SCC No. 24/2007, Award, 20 July 2012, ¶¶ 181 and 184-185.

³⁶⁸ **C-0226**, Regulatory Dossier, Law 15/2012, tax measures for energy sustainability, Memoria p. 13.

³⁶⁹ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 192-206.

³⁷⁰ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 221 and 228.

intentionally framed as taxes under Spanish law to breach the Respondent's commitments to the Claimants without incurring liability under the ECT. Even if these taxes could fall within the definition of taxes in international law or EU Law, this does not mean that the measures are *bona fide* because they were used as a backdoor tariff cut targeting RE installations.³⁷¹

(2) **The Tribunal's Analysis**

384. Pursuant to Article 21(1) and (7) ECT, in relevant part:

(1) "Except as otherwise provided in this Article, nothing in this Treaty shall create rights or impose obligations with respect to Taxation Measures of the Contracting Parties. In the event of any inconsistency between this Article and any other provision of the Treaty, this Article shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

...

(7) For the purposes of this Article:

(a) The term 'Taxation Measure' includes:

(i) any provision relating to taxes of the domestic law of the Contracting Party or of a political subdivision thereof or a local authority therein; and

(ii) any provision relating to taxes of any convention for the avoidance of double taxation or of any other international agreement or arrangement by which the Contracting Party is bound.

(b) There shall be regarded as taxes on income or on capital all taxes imposed on total income, on total capital or on elements of income or of capital, including taxes on gains from the alienation of property, taxes on estates, inheritances and gifts, or substantially similar taxes, taxes on the total amounts of wages or salaries paid by enterprises, as well as taxes on capital appreciation."

385. On a plain reading of the wording of Articles 4-11 and 29 of Law 15/2012, the TVPEE and the Water Levy appear to fall within the broad definition of Taxation Measures at Article 21(7), being in each case a "*provision relating to taxes of the domestic law of the*

³⁷¹ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 222-227.

Contracting Party.” The Spanish Constitutional Court, in a judgment dated 6 November 2014, ruled on the constitutionality of the TVPEE,³⁷² and the Tribunal has no basis for considering it anything other than a valid tax as a matter of Spanish law. The same conclusion applies so far as concerns the Water Levy. Indeed, this appears to be largely accepted by the Claimants which, as noted above, contend that the Respondent’s characterisation of a given measure as a tax within its domestic law cannot be determinative for the purposes of Article 21.

386. The Tribunal also accepts the Respondent’s position that the TVPEE and the Water Levy would fall within the descriptions of taxation measures or matters of taxation as contained in cases such as *EnCana v Ecuador* and *Burlington v Ecuador*, i.e. these are measures established by law, imposing an obligation on a class of people to pay money to the State for public purposes. Again, this was not seriously challenged by the Claimants (subject to their point that the money is paid straight back from the State budget to the SES), and they portrayed these submissions of the Respondent as irrelevant.³⁷³

387. Instead, the Claimants have portrayed the key issue for the Tribunal as being to determine whether the TVPEE and the Water Levy are *bona fide* taxes or, on the contrary, measures implemented under the guise of taxation: if they are the latter, they cannot be Taxation Measures for the purposes of the Article 21 exclusion.³⁷⁴

388. The Tribunal notes that the Claimants’ position on the correct interpretation of Taxation Measures under Article 21 is not as clear cut as might at first sight appear. Through Articles 21(3) and (5), the ECT Parties included specific adaptations or exceptions to the exclusion effected by Article 21(1) with respect to Articles 10(2) and (7) and Article 13 (expropriation), and yet there is no equivalent with respect to Article 10(1). It could readily be said that Article 21(1) establishes a general exclusion for the defined Taxation Measures, subject only to certain specified exceptions dealing (*inter alia*) with arbitrary

³⁷² Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 179-181, referring to **R-0043**, Judgment 183/2014 of 6 November 2014 issued by the Constitutional Court Plenary in appeal number 1780-2013 with regard to articles 4, 5 and 8 of Law No. 15/2012 (and other regulations).

³⁷³ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 223-225.

³⁷⁴ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 147, 221 and 228.

or discriminatory conduct in limited scenarios such as expropriation, and that if the ECT Parties had wished to make an exception for Article 10(1) with respect to Taxation Measures that were alleged not to be *bona fide* (which could have the effect of allowing a multiplicity of claims wherever investors were dissatisfied with Taxation Measures), they would have done so.³⁷⁵

389. However, as was also concluded by the tribunal in *Eiser* with respect to the TVPEE,³⁷⁶ the Tribunal does not consider that it needs to decide the issue of whether Article 21(1) only excludes *bona fide* Taxation Measures. It considers that the Claimants have not established, whether *prima facie* or otherwise,³⁷⁷ that the TVPEE and the Water Levy were made in bad faith and were “*part of a scheme to deprive the Claimants of the rights they were granted under RD 661/2007.*”³⁷⁸

390. The Claimants’ position is that the TVPEE and the Water Levy are disguised tariff cuts. Yet this alone would not be sufficient for their case as the measures have been formulated in domestic legislation as “taxes”, a designation that the Claimants have been unable successfully to challenge by reference to domestic law or to criteria suggested in other investment treaty cases, so the Claimants’ attempts at re-characterisation alone could not result in the TVPEE and the Water Levy falling outside the broad definition of “*provision[s] relating to taxes of the domestic law of the Contracting Party.*” Hence, the Claimants’ case goes further, and it is said that Spain was looking to “*circumvent the stabilisation provision in RD 661/2007*” in circumstances where it “*was fully aware that adverse changes to existing investments made under RD 661/2007 had provoked claims from foreign investors enforcing their rights under the ECT*”, that Spain had retained legal advice and would have been aware of the Article 21 exclusion, such that: “*The*

³⁷⁵ Cf. Cl. Reply ¶¶ 159 and 215, referring to **CL-0124**, *Yukos Universal Limited (Isle of Man) v The Russian Federation*, PCA Case No. AA 227, Final Award of 18 July 2014 ¶¶ 1407 and 1433. It is noted that the alleged facts that the tribunal was considering in *Yukos* are in no way analogous to those alleged in these proceedings.

³⁷⁶ **CL-0170**, *Eiser*, ¶ 269.

³⁷⁷ Cf. Cl. Reply ¶ 171.

³⁷⁸ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 169 and 184.

*inference must be that the 7% Levy and the Water Levy were framed as taxes with the purpose of avoiding liability for breaching investors' rights under the ECT.”*³⁷⁹

391. In circumstances where, just seven months later, Spain did replace the remuneration regime of RD 661/2007 through the adoption of RDL 9/2013 (in plain breach of Article 10(1) on the Claimants' case), this series of contentions is far from convincing, including because, on the Claimants' approach, the Respondent in drawing up Law 15/2012 would presumably also have been advised of the requirements of good faith performance of its ECT obligations and the risk of ECT claims if it failed to act in good faith. Further, although the TVPEE appears to have been expected to have a greater impact on the RE sector, it nonetheless was a tax imposed on the Ordinary Regime also, and the Claimants' evidence does not demonstrate that the TVPEE was designed to target RE installations as opposed to being a measure that was expected to have a greater impact on such installations.³⁸⁰ As to the Water Levy, the Claimants may consider that “*it makes no sense that a law ostensibly designed for the improvement of the environment would introduce a tax solely on the use of water for the purpose of generating electricity and nothing else*”,³⁸¹ but this does not come close to pointing to, let alone establishing, bad faith.
392. There is no witness or documentary evidence to support a finding that the TVPEE and/or Water Levy were disguised as taxes with a view to defeating potential ECT claims. Moreover, the decisions of the Spanish Supreme Court on changes to the Special Regime would have encouraged the Respondent to consider that there was no “*stabilisation provision*” in RD 661/2007 (see Section IV.D above), and it has not been demonstrated that the Respondent considered that a tariff cut would have been a breach of the ECT (whereas it is implicit in the Claimants' contentions that the Respondent must have believed this). The Claimants rely on an October 2012 statement by the former Minister of Energy that: “*We could have opted for a reduction in premiums but we opted for the fiscal measures. There were distinct alternatives on the table ...*”³⁸² But this does not

³⁷⁹ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 181-183.

³⁸⁰ Cf. Cl. Reply ¶¶ 197-200.

³⁸¹ Cf. Cl. Reply ¶ 205.

³⁸² Cl. Reply ¶ 180; **C-0108**, Patricia Carmona & Javier Mesones, Interview with the Minister of Industry, *La Gaceta*, 14 October 2012.

come close to evidencing bad faith: there is no suggestion here that the Minister considered that a reduction in payments would not have been permissible under the ECT, while the open reference to the reduction in premiums is inconsistent with there being a motive to dissimulate.

393. The Tribunal concludes that the case that the TVPEE and/or Water Levy were not *bona fide* Taxation Measures has not been made out, and that Article 21(1) ECT applies. It follows that Article 10(1) does not impose any obligations with respect to the TVPEE and/or Water Levy, and that therefore there is no basis for any Article 10(1) claim in relation thereto.

VI. LIABILITY

394. The Claimants submit that the Respondent has, through the acts and omissions of its organs as well as agencies and entities under its direction and control, taken various wrongful measures in breach of Article 10(1) ECT that have caused substantial losses to the Claimants' investments in Spain. These allegedly wrongful acts include but are not limited to RDL 2/2013, RDL 9/2013, Law 24/2013, RD 413/2014 and the June 2014 Order (the "**Disputed Measures**").³⁸³

395. The Claimants' case is that the Respondent has breached Article 10(1) of the ECT by:

- 1) failing to create and maintain "stable, equitable, favourable and transparent" investment conditions;
- 2) failing to afford the Claimants "fair and equitable" treatment, by (a) frustrating RWE's legitimate expectations, (b) acting non-transparently, and/or (c) employing unreasonable, arbitrary and disproportionate measures;

³⁸³ Cl. Mem. ¶ 425. The Disputed Measures as defined in the Claimants' Memorial include Law 15/2012. Given that the Tribunal has found that it lacks jurisdiction over the claims with respect to Law 15/2012, the Tribunal has excluded this from the definition.

- 3) impairing the investments through “unreasonable or discriminatory measures”; and
- 4) failing to observe obligations entered into with RWE or its investments (violation of the Umbrella Clause).³⁸⁴

A. APPLICABLE LAW

396. Article 42(1) of the ICSID Convention provides:

“The Tribunal shall decide a dispute in accordance with such rules of law as may be agreed by the parties. In the absence of such agreement, the Tribunal shall apply the law of the Contracting State party to the dispute (including its rules on the conflict of laws) and such rules of international law as may be applicable.”

397. ECT Article 26(6) provides:

“A tribunal established under paragraph (4) shall decide the issues in dispute in accordance with this Treaty and applicable rules and principles of international law.”³⁸⁵

398. As follows from the above, the Tribunal will decide the issues in dispute in accordance with the ECT and applicable rules and principles of international law. Insofar as reference to any other source of law is mandated by the ECT or other applicable rules and principles of international law, the Tribunal will refer to any other such source.

B. ATTRIBUTION AND AUTHORISATION

399. The Claimants submit that the International Law Commission’s 2001 Articles on the Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts (the “**ILC 2001 Articles**”) are applicable to this case, because the ECT does not contain any specific provisions dealing with issues of attribution.³⁸⁶ The Tribunal accepts that, insofar as the ILC 2001

³⁸⁴ Cl. Mem. ¶ 428; Cl. Skeleton ¶ 48.

³⁸⁵ **C-0001**, Energy Charter Treaty (hereinafter “**ECT**”), Art. 26(6).

³⁸⁶ Cl. Mem. ¶ 410; **CL-0018**, International Law Commission’s Articles on the Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts, Annex to General Assembly Resolution 56/83 of 12 December 2001, and corrected by

Articles reflect customary international law, they may fall to be applied under ECT Article 26(6).

400. Pursuant to Articles 4-5 and 8 of the ILC 2001 Articles, Spain is responsible for the acts or omissions of: its organs, entities or persons exercising elements of governmental authority, and entities or persons that Spain directs or controls, as follows:

a) Article 4 of the ILC 2001 Articles provides:

“1. The conduct of any State organ shall be considered an act of that State under international law, whether the organ exercises legislative, executive, judicial or any other functions, whatever position it holds in the organization of the State, and whatever its character as an organ of the central government or of a territorial unit of the State.

2. An organ includes any person or entity which has that status in accordance with the internal law of the State.”³⁸⁷

b) Article 5 of the ILC 2001 Articles provides:

“The conduct of a person or entity which is not an organ of the State under Article 4 but which is empowered by the law of that State to exercise elements of the governmental authority shall be considered an act of the State under international law, provided the person or entity is acting in that capacity in the particular instance.”³⁸⁸

c) Article 8 of the ILC 2001 Articles provides:

“The conduct of a person or group of persons shall be considered an act of a State under international law if the person or group of persons is in fact acting on the instructions of, or under the direction or control of, that State in carrying out the conduct.”³⁸⁹

document A/56/49 (Vol. I) Corr. 4 (2002) (hereinafter the “**ILC 2001 Articles**”). See also, **CL-0019**, *Siemens A.G. v The Argentine Republic*, ICSID Case No. ARB/02/8, Award of 6 February 2007 ¶ 350 (noting that “[t]he Draft Articles are currently considered to reflect most accurately customary international law on State responsibility.”)

³⁸⁷ **CL-0018**, ILC 2001 Articles, Article 4.

³⁸⁸ **CL-0018**, ILC 2001 Articles, Article 5.

³⁸⁹ **CL-0018**, ILC 2001 Articles, Article 8.

401. According to the Claimants, in this case, Spain’s organs are: “(i) *the executive – i.e. the Spanish Government (including the Ministry, the Secretary of State for Energy and, more generally, all present and former Ministers and Deputy Ministers of the Spanish Government) including, inter alia, those who agreed and published the July 2010 Agreement and who passed Law 15/2012, RDL 2/2013, RDL 9/2013, RD 413/2014 and the June 2014 Order; and (ii) the legislature (“las Cortes”), comprising the Congress of Deputies and the Senate, which approved Law 15/2012 and Law 24/2013.”*³⁹⁰ It is plainly correct that Spain’s executive and legislature constitute organs of the State. Additionally, it is contended that the Instituto para la Diversificación y Ahorro de la Energía (the “**IDAE**”)³⁹¹ and InvestinSpain³⁹² also qualify as organs of the State, or that the Respondent is responsible for their conduct on the basis of Article 8 of the ILC 2001 Articles.³⁹³ The Respondent does not challenge these contentions, and the Tribunal accepts that in general terms the acts of IDAE and InvestinSpain in this case are attributable to the Respondent.

402. The Claimants also contend that, pursuant to Article 5 of the ILC 2001 Articles, the Respondent is responsible for the acts or omissions of the CNE – because the CNE is controlled by the Ministry and empowered to exercise elements of governmental authority which leads to its conduct being attributable to Spain.³⁹⁴ The Respondent has not expressly challenged this, although the specific functions of the CNE must be borne

³⁹⁰ Cl. Mem. ¶ 416.

³⁹¹ IDAE is a public entity with its own legal personality but it reports directly to the Ministry.

³⁹² InvestinSpain is a private company controlled directly by the Spanish Government. It was established by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Competitiveness through the Secretariat of State for Trade. The Claimants note that although InvestinSpain formally has a separate legal personality under Spanish law, this is not conclusive as a matter of international law given that an entity that has a formal separate personality may still be an organ of a State in international law. **C-0059**, InvestinSpain website, “*About Us*”.

³⁹³ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 417-420. **CL-0018**, ILC 2001 Articles, Article 8.

³⁹⁴ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 421-422. **CL-0018**, ILC 2001 Articles, Article 5. The CNE is controlled by the Ministry and has the power to issue rules that are compulsory: it can issue instructions for the development and execution of royal decrees and ministerial orders that are published in the Spanish Gazette. It provides recommendations to the Ministry on regulations and price setting measures. It also issued the monthly liquidations by which Spain's electricity distributors were to remunerate market participants.; **C-0159**, “Presentación”, CNE website, available at <www.cne.es/cne/contenido.jsp?id_nodo=3&&&keyword=&auditoria=F>.

in mind in considering any issue of attribution. The CNE is a regulatory authority, and its powers at the material times were, so far as is relevant, broadly advisory in nature.³⁹⁵

C. ARTICLE 10(1) OF THE ECT: ISSUES OF INTERPRETATION WITH RESPECT TO STABLE CONDITIONS AND LEGITIMATE EXPECTATIONS

403. Although there are various different elements to the Claimants' case on breach of Article 10(1), they have placed the greatest weight on the claims based on alleged legitimate expectations and an alleged failure to provide stable investment conditions. The Tribunal considers these elements of the Claimants' case first, noting that there is some overlap in the way that these two elements have been formulated and argued by the Parties, as well as in how the concepts of legitimate expectations and stability have been analysed in many of the prior cases. As with respect to the issues of jurisdiction, and with respect to the further issues on liability, the Tribunal has considered not only the positions of the Parties as summarised below, but also the numerous detailed arguments made in their written submissions and authorities submitted. To the extent that these arguments are not referred to expressly, they have been subsumed into the Tribunal's analysis.

(1) The Parties' Positions

a. *The Claimants' Position*

404. The Claimants' starting point is that the ECT falls to be interpreted by reference to Articles 31 and 32 VCLT.³⁹⁶ In particular, the ECT shall be interpreted in good faith in accordance with the ordinary meaning given to its terms in their context and in the light of the ECT's object and purpose.³⁹⁷

³⁹⁵ As noted in **C-0103**, Pöyry July 2007 Report (Wind), p. 30: "The CNE (*Comisión Nacional de Energía*) was created by the Hydrocarbons Law (Law 34/1998) and acts as the regulatory entity of the energy sector. The powers of CNE are limited at present to consultation, participation, inspection, arbitration, and the provision of reports."

³⁹⁶ Cl. Mem. ¶ 390.

³⁹⁷ Cl. Mem. ¶ 392.

405. The Claimants describe the ECT as the first multilateral investment treaty that contains binding provisions on the promotion and protection of investments specifically in relation to the energy sector,³⁹⁸ and they contend that the ECT provides for a standard of protection above and beyond the typical investment treaty.³⁹⁹ They emphasise that energy investments are different from many other types of investment due to their capital intensive nature and other factors. Relying for support on Article 2 of the ECT and the 1991 European Energy Charter, the Claimants say that this makes a stable, predictable and transparent legal and regulatory framework a *sine qua non* for energy investments.⁴⁰⁰
406. By reference to the works of Professor Wälde and other sources, the Claimants say that, under the ECT, a host State enjoys less regulatory freedom than under other investment treaty regimes, and that various controls are placed on the State within the text of the ECT. Hence, while the ECT recognises the legislative and regulatory authority of the Contracting Parties in relation to matters of vital national interests, it also carefully circumscribes that authority in favour of the investment-related obligations assumed by those States under the ECT regarding the treatment to be accorded to foreign investors and investments in the energy sector.⁴⁰¹
407. It is the Claimants' position that, as confirmed by the *Blusun* tribunal,⁴⁰² Article 10(1) ECT establishes in its first sentence a free-standing commitment to ensure regulatory stability, while any contrary interpretation would defeat the purpose of Article 10(1).⁴⁰³

³⁹⁸ Cl. Mem. ¶ 393; **CL-0005**, A. Konoplyanik & T. W. Wälde, "Energy Charter Treaty and its Role in International Energy" (2006) 24 *Journal of Energy & Natural Resources Law* 523, noting on p. 528 that the ECT "can be considered as the multilateral investment treaty with the widest scope; it is distinct from all other bilateral treaties by the fact that it is only applicable to energy – defined in a wide way."

³⁹⁹ Cl. Mem., Section 12, Cl. Skeleton ¶ 50.

⁴⁰⁰ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 395-399. Also Cl. Mem. ¶ 408, referring to **CL-0007**, Energy Charter Secretariat, "Decision of the Energy Charter Conference, Subject: Road Map for the Modernization of the Energy Process", Energy Charter Secretariat, 24 November 2010, Area D, p. 6.

⁴⁰¹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 407; Claimants' oral opening at Day 1/171-180.

⁴⁰² Cl. PHB ¶ 18-19; **CL-0187**, *Blusun*, ¶ 319(1).

⁴⁰³ Claimants' oral opening at Day 1/171-175; Cl. PHB ¶ 17.

408. They also submit that the obligation to provide a stable regulatory framework is an essential element of the Fair and Equitable Treatment (“FET”) standard,⁴⁰⁴ especially in the context of the first sentence of Article 10(1) of the ECT.⁴⁰⁵ According to the Claimants, even if it were found that the first sentence of Article 10(1) of the ECT does not contain a free-standing obligation to ensure regulatory stability, the FET standard requires a Contracting Party to the ECT to maintain a stable regulatory framework.⁴⁰⁶
409. The Claimants say that investment treaty tribunals have typically looked at a number of non-cumulative factors in identifying whether there has been a breach of the FET standard including (i) breach of the investor’s reasonable and legitimate expectations when the investment was made, (ii) whether the State failed to provide regulatory stability, (iii) transparency, arbitrary or unreasonable conduct, and (v) whether the State’s acts were disproportionate.⁴⁰⁷ They emphasise that the FET standard (ECT Article 10(1)), and the national treatment standard (Article 10(7)) are different standards of investor protection under the ECT, and that it is not permissible under the Vienna Convention to interpret the ECT as if these separate protections were the same.⁴⁰⁸
410. The Claimants say in particular that a “*central feature of the State’s obligation to ensure FET for investments is the general principle that the State must not frustrate a foreign investor’s legitimate expectations on which that investor relied at the time it made its*

⁴⁰⁴ **CL-0053**, *Metalclad Corporation v The United Mexican States*, ICSID Case No. ARB (AF)/97/1, Award of 30 August 2000 ¶ 99: “Mexico failed to ensure a transparent and predictable framework for Metalclad’s business planning and investment.” See also, **CL-0038**, *CMS Gas Transmission Company v The Argentine Republic*, ICSID Case No. ARB/01/8, Award, 12 May 2005, (hereinafter “**CMS, Award**”), ¶ 274: “there can be no doubt...that a stable legal and business environment is an essential element of fair and equitable treatment.” See also, **CL-0025**, *Enron Creditors Recovery Corporation (formerly Enron Corporation) and Ponderosa Assets, L.P. v The Argentine Republic*, ICSID Case No. ARB/01/3, Award, of 22 May 2007 (hereinafter “**Enron**”), ¶ 260: the arbitral tribunal considered that the key element of the FET standard is a stable framework for investment. See also, **CL-0039**, *LG&E Energy Corp., LG&E Capital Corp. and LG&E International Inc. v The Argentine Republic*, ICSID Case No. ARB/02/1, Decision on Liability, 3 October 2006 (hereinafter “**LG&E**”), ¶¶ 124-125 and 131. See also, **CL-0037**, *Occidental Exploration and Production Company v The Republic of Ecuador*, UNCITRAL, Final Award of 1 July 2004 (hereinafter “**Occidental**”), ¶ 183.

⁴⁰⁵ Cl. Mem. ¶ 474; Cl. Reply ¶ 561.

⁴⁰⁶ Cl. PHB ¶¶ 20-21.

⁴⁰⁷ Cl. Mem. ¶ 441.

⁴⁰⁸ Cl. Reply ¶ 496.

investments.”⁴⁰⁹ This does not mean that a “*host State must freeze its regulatory regime*”, although they say that by entering the ECT “*Spain accepted limitations on its power to alter the regulatory framework applicable to the Claimants’ investments.*”⁴¹⁰

411. A particularly important element of legitimate expectations is said to be “*the protection from State action that threatens the stability of the legal and business framework upon which an investor reasonably relied on making or maintaining its investments*”,⁴¹¹ reference being made in this respect to *CMS v Argentina*, *Occidental v Ecuador*, *LG&E v Argentina*, and *PSEG v Turkey*.⁴¹² Their case is also that the legal framework of a State relating to the investment can contribute to the creation of a legitimate expectation on the investor. Such legal framework “*typically consists of legislation and treaties, and assurances contained in decrees, licences and similar executive assurances or undertakings.*”⁴¹³
412. The Claimants emphasise that tribunals deciding cases under the ECT have held that Article 10.1 of the ECT includes the protection of legitimate expectations, including the *Charanne* and *Eiser* awards.⁴¹⁴

⁴⁰⁹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 456. See e.g., **CL-0034**, *Saluka Investments B. V. v The Czech Republic*, UNCITRAL, Partial Award on Jurisdiction and Merits, 17 March 2006 (hereinafter “*Saluka*”) ¶ 302; **CL-0032**, *Técnicas Medioambientales Tecmed S.A. v The United Mexican States*, ICSID Case No. ARB (AF)/00/2, Award, 29 May 2003 (hereinafter “*Tecmed*”), ¶ 154; and **CL-0045**, *CME Czech Republic B. V. v The Czech Republic*, UNCITRAL, Partial Award, 13 September 2001 ¶ 611, finding a breach of the FET standard because of the host State’s “*evisceration of the arrangements in reliance upon which the foreign investor was induced to invest.*”

⁴¹⁰ Cl. Mem. ¶ 457. See also, the Claimants’ oral closing at Day 5, pp. 96-97.

⁴¹¹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 458.

⁴¹² Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 458-460; **CL-0038**, *CMS*, Award, ¶ 274; **CL-0037**, *Occidental*, ¶ 183; **CL-0039**, *LG&E*, ¶ 131; **CL-0050**, *PSEG Global Inc. and Konya Ilgin Elektrik Üretim ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi v The Republic of Turkey*, ICSID Case No. ARB/02/5, Award, 19 January 2007, (hereinafter “*PSEG*”), ¶ 250.

⁴¹³ Cl. Mem. ¶ 462; **CL-0031**, R. Dolzer, “*Fair and Equitable Treatment: Today’s Contours*” (2014) 12 Santa Clara Journal of International Law 7, p. 22; **CL-0025**, *Enron*, ¶¶ 264-266; **CL-0039**, *LG&E*, ¶¶ 130 and 133.

⁴¹⁴ Cl. PHB ¶ 26; **CL-0051**, *Plama Consortium Limited v Republic of Bulgaria*, ICSID Case No. ARB/03/24, Award, 27 August 2008 (hereinafter “*Plama*”) ¶ 178; **CL-0073**, *Anatolie Stati, Gabriel Stati, Ascom Group S.A. and Terra Raf Trans Trading Ltd v Republic of Kazakhstan*, SCC Arbitration No. V116/2010, Award, 19 December 2013 (hereinafter, “*Anatolie Stati*”), ¶ 1087; **CL-0182**, *AES Corporation and Tau Power B.V. v Republic of Kazakhstan*, ICSID Case No. ARB/10/16, Award, 1 November 2013, ¶ 291; **CL-0173**, *Limited Liability Company Amto v Ukraine*, Arbitration No. 080/2005, Final Award, 26 March 2008 ¶ 99; **CL-0094**, *Charanne*, ¶ 514; **CL-0170**, *Eiser* ¶ 382.

413. The Claimants contend that the appropriate test to evaluate the existence of legitimate expectations was set out in the *Micula* case, saying that this concerned a similar factual matrix of a long-term investment incentive scheme implemented through legislation in order to induce investment.⁴¹⁵ On the basis of *Micula*, they say that to establish legitimate expectations under Article 10.1 of the ECT it must be shown that: “(a) Spain made a promise or assurance; (b) RWE relied on that promise or assurance as a matter of fact; and (c) such reliance (and expectation) was reasonable.” The *Micula* test is said to be consistent with Spain’s position.⁴¹⁶

414. The Claimants also say that the ECT contains no relevant exceptions to Spain’s FET obligations. The exception contained in Article 10(8) only applies to “energy technology research and development”, which is not in dispute in this case. Likewise, the carve-out of Article 9(4) is not applicable as it only relates to obligations on Contracting Parties to promote conditions enabling access to a Contracting Party’s capital market.⁴¹⁷ The Claimants note that the exception established by Article 24(2) with respect to measures “necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health” does not apply to Article 10(1) and other provisions of Part III of the ECT, and say that investor protection was therefore prioritised over such matters.⁴¹⁸

b. ***The Respondent’s Position***

415. The Respondent contends that the main objectives of the ECT are: (i) non-discrimination and (ii) fostering market-oriented price formation,⁴¹⁹ and not the unconditional protection of foreign investors through the FET standard or National Treatment.⁴²⁰ It says that the protection for investments must be understood in the context of the ECT, and that the

⁴¹⁵ Cl. PHB ¶ 32; CL-0052, *Micula* ¶ 668.

⁴¹⁶ Cl. PHB ¶¶ 34-35.

⁴¹⁷ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 500-502.

⁴¹⁸ Cl. PHB ¶¶ 97-99; Transcript Day 1, pp. 183-189.

⁴¹⁹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 848-850; Rej. ¶¶ 932 and 936.

⁴²⁰ Resp. Rej. ¶ 953.

Claimants fail to recognise the true objectives and principles established in the European Energy Charter.⁴²¹

“to promote the development of an efficient energy market throughout Europe, and a better functioning global market, in both cases based on the *principle of non-discrimination* and on *market-oriented price formation*, taking due account of environmental concerns.”⁴²²

416. In the Respondent’s view, these objectives are inconsistent with maintaining over-remuneration that distorts the free market.⁴²³ It also refers to a number of cases in support of the proposition that the FET standard under the ECT requires a balancing exercise between the investor’s interests and the public interest that guides the State’s action.⁴²⁴
417. The Respondent portrays the first sentence of Article 10(1) as “soft law”,⁴²⁵ although it does not dispute the existence of some form of stability obligation arising under Article 10(1) as part of the commitment to accord FET.⁴²⁶ In this respect, the Respondent refers to the statement in *Plama Consortium v Bulgaria* that “*stable and equitable conditions are clearly part of the fair and equitable treatment standard under the ECT*”, but emphasises that this does not mean that the Claimants have the benefit of a stabilisation clause.⁴²⁷
418. According to the Respondent, in the absence of a specific commitment to stability, an investor cannot have an expectation that a regulatory framework will not change.⁴²⁸ For

⁴²¹ Resp. Rej. ¶ 935.

⁴²² **RL-0006**, European Energy Charter, Title I “Objectives.” Emphasis added by the Respondent.

⁴²³ Resp. Skeleton ¶ 42, referring to **RL-0048**, *Electrabel S.A. v Hungary*, ICSID Case No. ARB/07/19, Award, 25 November 2015 ¶ 165 (hereinafter “*Electrabel, Award*”), and other cases.

⁴²⁴ Resp. Rej. ¶ 935.

⁴²⁵ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 852.

⁴²⁶ E.g. Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 924-934.

⁴²⁷ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 926-928, referring to **RL-0034**, *Plama Consortium Limited v Republic of Bulgaria*, ICSID Case No. ARB/03/24, Award, 27 August 2008 (hereinafter “*Plama*”) ¶ 173 and also **RL-0039**, *AES Summit*, Award, ¶¶ 9.3.29-30.

⁴²⁸ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 862; Rej. ¶ 945.

this proposition, it relies *inter alia* on *Plama*⁴²⁹ and *AES Summit v Hungary*.⁴³⁰ According to the Respondent, while investors may reasonably and legitimately expect a host Country to provide them with stable conditions for their investment, the doctrine and cases regarding the stable conditions referred to by the ECT allow the adoption of reasonable and proportionate macroeconomic control measures by the host State, provided that they are motivated by a reasonable cause.⁴³¹ The Respondent maintains that this interpretation has been established in the same two cases (*Plama*,⁴³² and *AES*⁴³³) and also in *Mamidoil v Albania*,⁴³⁴ and *Charanne v Spain*.⁴³⁵

419. The Respondent also submits that, in accordance with the literal wording of Article 10(1) and the cases that have applied the ECT, it is wrong to say that the ECT standard of providing stable conditions includes the obligation to establish and maintain a “predictable” regulatory framework.⁴³⁶
420. In applying the ECT to the circumstances of the current case, the Respondent relies on the tribunal’s reasoning in *Charanne* that:

“To convert a regulatory standard into a specific commitment of the state, by the limited character of the persons who may be affected, *would constitute an excessive limitation on power of states to regulate the economy in accordance with the public interest.*

[...] in the absence of a specific commitment toward stability, *an investor cannot have a legitimate expectation that a regulatory framework such as that at issue in this arbitration is to not be modified at any time to adapt to the needs of the market and to the public interest.*”⁴³⁷

⁴²⁹ **RL-0034**, *Plama*, ¶ 219.

⁴³⁰ **RL-0039**, *AES Summit*, Award, upheld by the **RL-0042**, *AES Summit* Decision of the *ad hoc* Committee for Annulment, 29 June 2012 (“**AES Summit, Annulment Decision**”) ¶ 95. *See also*, the Respondent’s Comments of 22 March 2018 on **RL-0089**, *Wirtgen*.

⁴³¹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 926-929.

⁴³² **RL-0034**, *Plama*, ¶ 219.

⁴³³ **RL-0039**, *AES Summit*, Award, ¶¶ 9.3.29 and 9.3.30.

⁴³⁴ **RL-0046**, *Mamidoil Jetoil Greek Petroleum Products Societe Anonyme S.A. v The Republic of Albania*, ICSID Case No. ARB/11/24, Award, 30 March 2015 (hereinafter “**Mamidoil**”), ¶¶ 617-618.

⁴³⁵ **RL-0049**, *Charanne*, p. 499.

⁴³⁶ Resp. Rej. ¶ 995.

⁴³⁷ Resp. Rej. ¶ 947; **RL-0049- Charanne**, ¶¶ 493 and 510. Emphasis added by the Respondent.

421. The Respondent argues that the ECT does not prevent justified macroeconomic control measures from being adopted,⁴³⁸ and it characterises the Claimants as attempting to use the ECT as an insurance policy against situations of crisis, such that the Claimants are even more protected than the national investors of Spain.⁴³⁹ It also says that *Micula v Romania* is not relevant as it is not an ECT case.⁴⁴⁰
422. The Respondent also emphasises the importance of due diligence in the context of legitimate expectations, saying that, to establish whether the FET standard was breached, the Arbitral Tribunal must analyse the knowledge of the investor about the general regulatory framework at the time of the investment, or rather the aspects that its knowledge should have covered.⁴⁴¹ It says that the cases have established that, at the time of the investment, the investor must know and understand the regulatory framework, how it is applied, and how it affects an investment.⁴⁴²

(2) The Tribunal's Analysis

423. Pursuant to Article 10(1) ECT:

“Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, encourage and create stable, equitable, favourable and transparent conditions for Investors of other Contracting Parties to make Investments in its Area. Such conditions shall include a commitment to accord at all times to Investments of Investors of other Contracting Parties fair and equitable treatment. Such Investments shall also enjoy the most constant protection and security and no Contracting Party shall in any way impair by unreasonable or discriminatory measures their management, maintenance, use, enjoyment or disposal. In no case shall such Investments be accorded treatment less favourable than that required by international law, including treaty obligations. Each Contracting Party shall observe any obligations it has entered into with an Investor or an Investment of an Investor of any other Contracting Party.”

⁴³⁸ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 863-878.

⁴³⁹ Resp. Rej. ¶ 954.

⁴⁴⁰ Resp. Rej. ¶ 965.

⁴⁴¹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 890. *See also*, Resp. PHB ¶¶ 31-33.

⁴⁴² Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 891; **RL-0048**, *Electrabel*, Award, ¶ 7.78; **RL-0049**, *Charanne*, ¶¶ 495 and 505.

424. This provision of course falls to be interpreted in accordance with the rules set out at Articles 31-32 of the Vienna Convention.

a. *The first sentence of Article 10(1)*

425. The first sentence of Article 10(1) establishes, through the use of the word “shall”, certain obligations on the Contracting Parties concerned with the conditions for Investors to make Investments. The formula “*make Investments*” is defined in Article 1(8) ECT as “*establishing new Investments, acquiring all or part of existing Investments or moving into different fields of Investment Activity.*”

426. It follows that although the first sentence of Article 10(1) is cast in mandatory terms, when read in isolation, it is concerned only with the conditions in which the Investment is made, as opposed to establishing any ongoing obligation of stability.⁴⁴³ While the Claimants rely on the *Blusun* case to support the (correct) proposition that the first sentence of Article 10(1) is not hortatory in nature,⁴⁴⁴ the conclusion of the *Blusun* tribunal with respect to this provision was merely as follows:

“The requirement to ‘encourage and create stable, equitable, favourable and transparent conditions for Investors of other Contracting Parties to make Investments in its Area’ is not limited to the initial making of the investment but includes subsequent extension of the investment as well as changes of form.”⁴⁴⁵

427. This Tribunal agrees, noting that this conclusion does not suggest that the first sentence of Article 10(1) is concerned with ongoing protection once the Investment has been made, other than in the limited sense of where the Investment is being added to or undergoing a change in form.⁴⁴⁶

⁴⁴³ Cf. Cl. PHB ¶ 17.

⁴⁴⁴ Cl. PHB ¶¶ 18-19; **CL-0187**, *Blusun*, ¶ 319(1).

⁴⁴⁵ **CL-0187**, *Blusun*, ¶ 319(2).

⁴⁴⁶ Arbitrator Joubin-Bret clarifies her views that the first sentence of Article 10(1) addresses the conditions in which an Investment is being made or is in the making, typically covering the pre-establishment period, during which the State can undergo various types of obligations, ranging from the one at issue in the current case to a commitment to provide national and most favoured nation treatment, including during this phase of the investment.

428. However, the second sentence of Article 10(1) then provides that: “*Such conditions [i.e. the “stable, equitable, favourable and transparent conditions for Investors of other Contracting Parties to make Investments in its Area”] shall include a commitment to accord at all times to Investments of Investors of other Contracting Parties fair and equitable treatment.*” It is this second sentence that is concerned with ongoing protection of the Investment once it has been made (as is the case with the remaining sentences of Article 10(1)), which is made all the more clear by the use in the second sentence of the formula “*at all times.*”
429. Reading the two sentences together, the Tribunal considers that there is an obligation on the host State to ensure ongoing regulatory stability, but only to the extent that this forms part of the commitment to accord FET established in the second of the two sentences and, by that second sentence, embedded into the first. The Tribunal notes that the first sentence of Article 10(1) establishes an obligation with respect to the Investor, whereas the second sentence is concerned with treatment of the Investment. However, that does not detract from its conclusion that, on the facts of this case, the first sentence of Article 10(1) does not add materially to the protection accorded by the FET standard: insofar as the first sentence may be relevant to the ongoing treatment of an Investment, it is only to the extent that an ongoing commitment to FET is embedded by the second sentence of 10.1 into the first sentence.
430. This interpretation is consistent with the object and purpose of the ECT, considered further below.

b. ***The second sentence of Article 10(1): FET***

431. Although there is some agreement between the Parties as to the basic elements that may be engaged by the commitment to accord FET under the second sentence of Article 10(1),⁴⁴⁷ there is disagreement as to the precise nature and scope of the elements identified

⁴⁴⁷ The Respondent relies upon passages in cases that treat the protection of legitimate expectations and the concept of stability as elements of the FET standard. E.g. Resp. PHB ¶¶ 15 and 31.

by the Claimants, including as to (i) protection of the Investor’s reasonable and legitimate expectations, and (ii) regulatory stability.⁴⁴⁸

432. In their respective interpretations of the FET standard under Article 10(1), both Parties have taken as their starting point, and focused extensively on, the object and purpose of the ECT.⁴⁴⁹ Pursuant to Article 2 ECT, headed “*Purpose of the Treaty*”:

“This Treaty establishes a legal framework in order to promote long-term cooperation in the energy field, based on complementarities and mutual benefits, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charter.”

433. For further detail on the broad goal of promotion of long-term cooperation in the energy field, reference must thus be made to the European Energy Charter. This Charter is also referred to in the Preamble to the ECT, including in the expression of the desire “*to place the commitments contained in that Charter on a secure and binding international legal basis*” and the desire “*to establish the structural framework required to implement the principles enunciated in the European Energy Charter.*”

434. The “*Objectives*” of the European Energy Charter are set out under its Title I. It is stated:

“Within the framework of State sovereignty and sovereign rights over energy resources and in a spirit of political and economic cooperation, they undertake to promote the development of an efficient energy market throughout Europe, and a better functioning global market, in both cases based on the principle of non-discrimination and on market-oriented price formation, taking due account of environmental concerns. They are determined to create a climate favourable to the operation of enterprises and to the flow of investments and technologies by implementing market principles in the field of energy.”

435. As to the action to be taken in accordance with those principles, paragraph 2 of Title I refers to “*Cooperation in the energy field*”, which is to entail amongst other matters “*formulation of stable and transparent legal frameworks creating conditions for the development of energy resources.*”

⁴⁴⁸ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 441.

⁴⁴⁹ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 393-409; Resp. CM ¶¶ 844-878.

436. Title II of the Charter, “*Implementation*”, lists out the coordinated action to be taken to achieve the objectives set out under Title I. At paragraph 4, under the heading “*Promotion and protection of investments*”, it is stated:

“In order to promote the international flow of investments, the signatories will at national level provide for a stable, transparent legal framework for foreign investments, in conformity with the relevant international laws and rules on investment and trade.

They affirm that it is important for the signatory States to negotiate and ratify legally binding agreements on promotion and protection of investments which ensure a high level of legal security and enable the use of investment risk guarantee schemes.

Moreover, the signatories will guarantee the right to repatriate profits or other payments relating to an investment and to obtain or use the convertible currency needed.

They also recognise the importance of the avoidance of double taxation to foster private investment.”

437. The Claimants have focused on references in the above to the concepts of stability and transparency, whilst the Respondent has emphasised the references to the principle of non-discrimination and market-oriented price formation.

438. In light of Article 2 ECT, both sets of references are important for the current purposes of interpretation, but both are far from decisive. The references in Title I to non-discrimination and market-oriented price formation are not exclusively concerned with investment, and it is plain from the face of the ECT that its investment provisions, including Article 10(1), are in no sense confined to establishing protection against discrimination or focused on protecting market-oriented price formation. As to the references in Titles I and II to a stable and transparent legal framework, these are focused on establishment at the national level as opposed to the acceptance of international legal obligations owed to Investors, whilst the reference in Title II to the legal framework to be established at the national level is to “*conformity with the relevant international laws and rules on investment and trade.*” This raises the question as to what such international laws and rules are, supporting reference by the interpreter most obviously to customary international law.

439. In the view of the Tribunal, the objects and purposes of the ECT are therefore more balanced than either Party allows for, and it approaches the interpretation of Article 10(1) on that basis. The Tribunal notes that, to support their general contentions on the ECT, both Parties have also referred to the Reader’s Guide to the ECT that has been published by the ECT Secretariat. This Guide does not purport to offer any definitive interpretation of the Treaty’s provisions. It is, on its face, a guide, nothing more, and the Tribunal considers it of little assistance in the current exercise of interpretation.
440. As to the ordinary meaning of the commitment to accord FET under Article 10(1), the Tribunal considers that reference to dictionary definitions scarcely helps it in interpreting the formula “*fair and equitable*.” The terms “*fair*” and “*equitable*” are not in any event particularly difficult to understand as a matter of ordinary meaning: the difficulty, as is very well-known, is how and where to draw the line between what is fair / unfair, equitable / inequitable, in particular in the context of a State’s adoption of regulations of general application. Both Parties have referred to multiple cases in order to assist the Tribunal in this respect, and the Tribunal has paid particular attention to those cases concerning specifically Article 10(1) ECT. It is of course the case that the correct interpretation of any given FET standard will be the result of attention to the specific wording, in context, and in light of the object and purpose of the given treaty; and hence the reasoning in awards concerning FET provisions in other treaties may well be of less persuasive value.
441. Both Parties have referred the Tribunal to the award in the *Blusun* case,⁴⁵⁰ where the tribunal’s conclusions as to the FET commitment in Article 10(1) and its application in the context of a State’s regulatory acts were stated as follows:

“... the core commitment is that in the second sentence, expressly included in the first, ‘to accord *at all times* to Investments of Investors of other Contracting Parties fair and equitable treatment’ (emphasis added). This incorporates the fair and equitable treatment standard under customary international law and as applied by tribunals.

⁴⁵⁰ E.g. Cl. PHB ¶¶ 45-51; Respondent’s Application of 9 March 2018, by which it sought leave to introduce the case onto the record (Application refused as the case was already on the record).

That standard preserves the regulatory authority of the host state to make and change its laws and regulations to adapt to changing needs, including fiscal needs, subject to respect for specific commitments made.

In the absence of a specific commitment, the state has no obligation to grant subsidies such as feed-in tariffs, or to maintain them unchanged once granted. But if they are lawfully granted, and if it becomes necessary to modify them, this should be done in a manner which is not disproportionate to the aim of the legislative amendment, and should have due regard to the reasonable reliance interests of recipients who may have committed substantial resources on the basis of the earlier regime.”⁴⁵¹

442. The Tribunal considers this to be a useful reference point for its own consideration of the FET standard under Article 10(1), and notes that the Claimants expressly rely on this paragraph of the *Blusun* Award.⁴⁵²
443. The conclusion of the *Blusun* tribunal is that the second sentence of Article 10(1) incorporates the fair and equitable treatment standard under customary international law. There is no reference to international law in this second sentence, although the conclusion that the FET standard was intended to be tied back to customary international law is consistent with the reference in Title II, paragraph 4, of the European Energy Charter to “conformity with the relevant international laws and rules on investment.”⁴⁵³
444. There is a reference to “international law, including treaty obligations” in the fourth sentence of Article 10(1), i.e. an important part of the relevant context, and this raises a question as to whether the inclusion of the FET standard would serve any purpose if all that was intended was treatment in accordance with customary international law: that purpose appears to be achieved by the fourth sentence, which requires treatment no less favourable than international law (including conventional law). At the same time, however, Article 10(1) contains a number of different concepts that plainly overlap, so only limited weight can be placed on this line of analysis.

⁴⁵¹ CL-0187, *Blusun*, ¶ 319(3)-(5), footnote omitted.

⁴⁵² Cl. PHB ¶ 49.

⁴⁵³ At CL-0187, *Blusun*, ¶ 319(3), reference is made to *Plama Consortium Limited v Republic of Bulgaria*, ICSID Case No. ARB/03/24. ¶¶ 161-173, which is said to be to similar effect. It is not clear to this Tribunal that the award in *Plama* supports a reference to customary international law.

445. As part of the relevant context, the Tribunal also considers Article 24(2) to be of importance. The impact of this complex provision is that while, as a general rule, the provisions of the Treaty do not preclude the adoption or enforcement of measures “*necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health*”, the provisions of Part III of the ECT – which includes Article 10(1) – are not included within that general rule.
446. While the Claimants have made the point that this may seem a very unusual policy choice,⁴⁵⁴ they did not explain and substantiate their position that under the ECT investor protection was being prioritised over protection of human life etc.⁴⁵⁵ The Tribunal notes that the drafters of Article 24(2) appear to have taken Article XX GATT as their starting point, and the doctrine and cases with respect to Article XX may shed light on the intention behind Article 24(2). However, the Tribunal was not referred to such materials. It considers that the limitation of the general exception in Article 24(2) with respect to human life etc is more readily comprehensible if the ECT Contracting Parties understood themselves to be adopting a series of confined investment protections in Part III such that, for example, a regulation adopted to protect human life would not be regarded as unfair and inequitable unless it was arbitrary or discriminatory or in some other way contrary to customary international law.
447. This line of analysis can only take matters so far, given that certain aspects of Part III do go further than the requirements of customary international law, but the Tribunal is of the view that Article 24(2) ECT militates against any expansive concept of FET standard under Article 10(1) and supports an interpretative approach that, where a term in Article 10(1) can be seen as referable to customary international law, it is more likely that this is what the Contracting Parties intended. The formula “*fair and equitable treatment*” was not agreed to by the ECT Contracting Parties in a legal vacuum, but against a backdrop where the formula had been used for many decades as a standard of investment protection closely tied to customary international law and, consistent with the object and purpose of the ECT as it appears from Title II, paragraph 4, of the European Energy Charter, the

⁴⁵⁴ Claimants’ oral opening at Day 1/184; Cl. PHB ¶¶ 99.

⁴⁵⁵ Cl. PHB ¶¶ 97-99. *See also*, Claimants’ oral opening, Day 1/183-189.

Tribunal considers that the FET standard in Article 10(1) should be approached on that basis.

448. As to the regulatory authority of the host State, subject to respect for specific commitments made, the Tribunal considers that in the usual course it would be neither unfair nor inequitable within Article 10(1) for regulations to change over the course of a given Investment as that is merely one expected facet of investment activity. Multiple tribunals have come to similar conclusions, including those focused on the application of Article 10(1) ECT in the context of renewable energy cases against the Respondent. As noted by the tribunal in the *Eiser* case (a case on which both Parties rely):

“Absent explicit undertakings directly extended to investors and guaranteeing that States will not change their laws or regulations, investment treaties do not eliminate States’ right to modify their regulatory regimes to meet evolving circumstances and public needs. As other tribunals have observed, ‘[i]n order to adapt to changing economic, political and legal circumstances the State’s regulatory powers still remain in place’. ‘[T]he fair and equitable treatment standard does not give a right to regulatory stability *per se*. The state has a right to regulate, and investors must expect that the legislation will change, absent a stabilization clause or other specific assurance giving rise to a legitimate expectation of stability.’”⁴⁵⁶

449. The tribunal in *Eiser* found, however, that the FET standard in Article 10(1) did offer protection from certain forms of fundamental regulatory change. It stated:

“... the Respondent’s obligation under the ECT to afford investors fair and equitable treatment does protect investors from a fundamental change to the regulatory regime in a manner that does not take account of the circumstances of existing investments made in reliance on the prior regime. The ECT did not bar Spain from making appropriate changes to the regulatory regime of RD 661/2007. Thus, the Tribunal does not accept Claimants’ contention that RD 661/2007 gave them immutable economic rights that could not be altered by changes in the regulatory regime.

⁴⁵⁶ **CL-0170**, *Eiser*, ¶ 362, referring in turn to *Parkerings-Compagniet AS v Lithuania*, ICSID Case No. ARB/05/8, Award, 11 September 2007 ¶ 332; **RL-0035**, *EDF (Services) Ltd. v Romania*, ICSID Case No. ARB/05/13, Award, 8 October 2009 (hereinafter “*EDF v. Romania*”), ¶¶ 217-218; **CL-0049**, *BG Group Plc. v Argentine Republic*, UNCITRAL, Award, 24 December 2007 ¶ 298; **CL-0052**, *Micula*, ¶ 666.

Nevertheless, the ECT did protect Claimants against the total and unreasonable change that they experienced here.”⁴⁵⁷

450. A similar conclusion was reached by the tribunal in the *Blusun* case, in the following terms:

“... the fair and equitable treatment standard which, by virtue of the second sentence, is at the core of the obligation of stability under the first sentence has a relatively high threshold. The *El Paso* tribunal spoke of ‘a total alteration of the entire legal setup for foreign investments, and added that ‘all the different elements and guarantees just mentioned can be analysed as a special commitment of Argentina that such a total alteration would not take place’. The tribunal in *LG&E* spoke of ‘completely dismantling the very legal framework constructed to attract investors’. The emphasis is on the subversion of the legal regime.”⁴⁵⁸

451. Regardless of the question of whether the second sentence of Article 10(1) is correctly seen as incorporating the FET standard under customary international law or as establishing an autonomous standard, the Tribunal agrees with the above approach. To adapt the formulation from *Eiser*, absent explicit undertakings directly extended to investors and guaranteeing that ECT Contracting Parties will not change their laws or regulations, the second sentence of Article 10(1) does not eliminate the Contracting Parties’ right to modify their regulatory regimes to meet evolving circumstances and public needs. However, even absent a showing of specific commitments that the regulatory regime would not change, a breach of Article 10(1) may be established if there has been some form of total and unreasonable change to, or subversion of, the legal regime.

452. This raises the question of what would qualify for these purposes as a specific commitment and, more particularly, whether such a commitment could be located in a

⁴⁵⁷ **CL-0170**, *Eiser*, ¶ 363, referred to in the Claimants’ oral opening at Day 1/191. According to the Claimants in their oral opening at Day 1/194, the core of the reasoning of the *Eiser* tribunal was the wholesale regulatory change and its retroactive application, as opposed to the impact on the *Eiser* investment. The Tribunal does not agree with this reading of the *Eiser* award. See e.g., the Award at ¶¶ 365 and 382, where there was a strong focus on the impacts of the changes to *Eiser*, i.e. the fact that the *Eiser* investment was being stripped of virtually all its value.

⁴⁵⁸ **CL-0187**, *Blusun*, ¶ 363, referring to **CL-0091**, *El Paso Energy International Co v Argentine Republic*, ICSID Case No. ARB/03/15, Award, 31 October 2011 (hereinafter, “*El Paso, Award*”), ¶ 517; **CL-0039**, *LG&E*, ¶ 139.

regulation of general application – as opposed to in a commitment made specifically to a given Investor such as through conclusion of a contract.

453. Whilst it has been widely recognised that, in assessing whether there has been a breach of the FET standard under Article 10(1) it is important to consider whether the legitimate expectations of an Investor have been defeated, there is no consensus as to what kinds of commitments can give rise to legitimate expectations. In particular, as identified in the *Masdar* case, there are differing schools of thought as to whether a commitment given in general regulations can give rise to a legitimate expectation (in *Masdar*, the examples given for two different schools were: *Suez v Argentina*, the analysis of UNCTAD,⁴⁵⁹ the dissents of Professor Tawil in *Charanne* and *Isolux, Electrabel v Hungary* (to support the position that laws and regulations may suffice); *El Paso v Argentina*, *Continental Casualty v Argentina*, *Charanne* (to support the position that laws and regulations would not be sufficient).⁴⁶⁰

454. As to the differing schools, there is much to be said for the approach of the tribunal in the *Electrabel* case, where it was held that:

“While specific assurances given by the host State may reinforce the investor’s expectations, such an assurance is not always indispensable: *MTD v Chile* (ICSID Case No. ARB/01/7), Award, 25 May 2004; *GAMI Investments v Mexico*. UNCITRAL, Final Award, 15 November 2004; and *SD Myers v Canada*, UNCITRAL, Second Partial Award, 21 October 2002. Specific assurances will simply make a difference in the assessment of the investor’s knowledge and of the reasonability and legitimacy of its expectations.”⁴⁶¹

455. The attraction of this approach is that the task for a tribunal considering the second sentence of Article 10(1) is solely to determine whether the State has failed to accord fair and equitable treatment, and there is therefore a question as to how useful it can be to be overly proscriptive about the concept and creation of legitimate expectations, a concept which after all is nowhere mentioned in the Treaty language. As aptly stated in the well-

⁴⁵⁹ As relied on by the Claimants at e.g. oral opening, Day 1/226.

⁴⁶⁰ **CL-0191**, *Masdar Solar & Wind Cooperatief U.A. v Kingdom of Spain*, ICSID Case No. ARB/14/1, Award, 16 May 2018, ¶¶ 490-510.

⁴⁶¹ **CL-0042**, *Electrabel*, Decision on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law and Liability, ¶ 7.78.

known passage in the Decision of the Annulment Committee in *MTD v Chile*: “The obligations of the host State towards foreign investors derive from the terms of the applicable investment treaty and not from any set of expectations investors may have or claim to have.”⁴⁶²

456. The Tribunal notes that in the *Isolux* case, relying on the analysis of UNCTAD, it was considered that legitimate expectations could be generated where either (i) a specific commitment had been addressed to the investor personally or (ii) rules had been put in place that were not addressed to a particular investor but had the specific aim of inducing foreign investment and which were relied on in making the investment.⁴⁶³ The tribunal in the *Novenergia* case also found that there was no requirement of a specific commitment made to the investor, considering that the relevant question “is whether the statement or conduct is objectively sufficient to create legitimate expectations in the recipient. Such conduct or statements can take the form of laws or regulations.”⁴⁶⁴
457. By contrast, the tribunal in *Charanne* determined that RD 661/2007 (and RD 1578/2008), although directed to a limited group of investors, did not thereby become a specific commitment, losing their general nature. It considered that: “To convert a regulatory standard into a specific commitment of the state, by the limited character of the persons who may be affected, would constitute an excessive limitation on power of states to regulate the economy in accordance with the public interest.”⁴⁶⁵ This Tribunal agrees at least to the extent that caution would need to be applied with respect to any analysis that treated domestic legal acts that are quite different in nature – i.e. (i) specific commitments made by the host State to an individual investor and (ii) regulations of general nature – as if they generated the same consequences as a matter of international law. The tribunal in *Charanne* went on to consider whether the regulations at issue might nonetheless generate

⁴⁶² **RL-0030**, *MTD Equity Sdn. Bhd. and MTD Chile S.A. v Republic of Chile*, ICSID Case No. ARB/01/7, Decision on Annulment, 21 March 2007 (hereinafter, “**MTD, Decision on Annulment**”) ¶ 67.

⁴⁶³ **RL-0088**, *Isolux Infrastructure Netherlands B.V. v Spain*, SCC Arbitration No. V2013/153, Award, 17 July 2016 ¶ 775 (hereinafter “**Isolux**”), referring to UNCTAD, *Fair and Equitable Treatment*, 2012, p. 69.

⁴⁶⁴ **CL-0190**, *Novenergia II - Energy & Environment (SCA) (Grand Duchy of Luxembourg), SICAR v Spain*, SCC Arbitration No. 2015/063, Final Award, 15 February 2018 ¶ 547 (footnote omitted).

⁴⁶⁵ **CL-0094/RL-0049**, *Charanne*, ¶ 493.

a legitimate expectation that the regime would remain unchanged for the lifetime of the claimants' plants, but rejected this on the basis that:

“Admitting the existence of such an expectation would, in effect, be equivalent to freeze the regulatory framework applicable to eligible plants, although circumstances may change. Any modification in the amount of the tariff or any limitation of the number of eligible hours would then constitute a violation of international law. In practice, the situation would be the same that if the State had signed a stabilisation clause or adopted a commitment to not modify the regulatory framework. The Arbitral Tribunal cannot support such a conclusion. The Claimants have made very clear that they do not claim to have had the legitimate expectation that the regulatory framework would remain unchanged.”⁴⁶⁶

458. This Tribunal shares the difficulty in approaching a provision of domestic law of general application as if had, in substance, the same effect as a contractual stabilisation clause or some specific commitment to similar effect. It can readily be said that the State could have, but has not, given an individual commitment of some sort, and that as a matter of expectations an investor would naturally regard such a commitment as of greater value than anything in a general regulation.
459. In considering the question of whether domestic laws could generate legitimate expectations for the purposes of Article 10(1), the tribunal in the *Blusun* case referred to *Charanne, El Paso v Argentina* and *Philip Morris v Uruguay* in support of its view that investment treaty tribunals had declined to sanctify laws as promises, and then reasoned as follows:

“It is true that informal representations can present difficulties, which is why tribunals have increasingly insisted on clarity and the appropriate authority to give undertakings binding on the state. It is also true that a representation as to future conduct of the state could be made in the form of a law, sufficiently clearly expressed. But there is still a clear distinction between a law, i.e. a norm of greater or lesser generality creating rights and obligations while it remains in force, and a promise or contractual commitment. There is a further distinction between contractual commitments and expectations underlying a given relationship: however legitimate, the latter are more matters to be taken into account in applying other norms than they are norms in their own right. International law does

⁴⁶⁶ CL-0094/RL-0049, *Charanne*, ¶¶ 503 and 510.

not make binding that which was not binding in the first place, nor render perpetual what was temporary only. ...

In the absence of a specific commitment, the state has no obligation to grant subsidies such as feed-in tariffs, or to maintain them unchanged once granted. But if they are lawfully granted, and if it becomes necessary to modify them, this should be done in a manner which is not disproportionate to the aim of the legislative amendment, and should have due regard to the reasonable reliance interests of recipients who may have committed substantial resources on the basis of the earlier regime. These considerations apply even more strongly when the context is subsidies or the payment of special benefits for particular economic sectors.”⁴⁶⁷

460. The Tribunal finds this approach persuasive in its two key respects.
461. First, in considering whether a legitimate expectation has been generated that falls for protection under Article 10(1), a representation in the form of domestic law cannot correctly be elided with a specific promise or contractual commitment: a law remains a norm of general application (greater or lesser), and only applies whilst it remains in force. Further, if the application of the Article 10(1) FET standard turns on a question of whether legitimate expectations had been defeated, and it were accepted that such expectations could readily be generated by domestic law, the FET standard would in practical terms start to approximate an overarching stabilisation clause, elevating each change in a domestic legal regime to a source of potential breach of international law. The Tribunal does not consider that this could be the intention of the ECT Contracting Parties, not least bearing in mind that there is an umbrella clause in Article 10(1), but one that is limited to “obligations” that have been “entered into” as opposed to “expectations” that have been “generated.”
462. Second, however, the absence of a specific commitment does not mean that the fact that an investor has invested by reference to a given tariff regime ceases to be a relevant factor in applying the FET standard under Article 10(1). The Tribunal’s task is to assess whether the Respondent State has acted fairly and equitably, and in considering this one important tool is an assessment of whether the change to a given tariff regime is disproportionate, which this Tribunal considers – in the current context – as entailing considerations both

⁴⁶⁷ **CL-0187**, *Blusun*, ¶¶ 367-372, referring to **CL-0091**, *El Paso*, Award, ¶ 517; **CL-0039**, *LG&E*, ¶ 139.

as to what is necessary and as to the financial burden that is being shifted to those investors who have committed substantial resources on the basis of the earlier regime. At the same time, it is important to assess whether the Respondent State took into account impacts to such investors in its decision-making process. The Tribunal is of the view that these considerations are of particular importance in the current context, which concerns changes to the particular benefits of a specific economic regime in which investors (including foreign investors) were being invited and encouraged to invest through a number of factors, including a very attractive regime of remuneration.

D. RWE’S CASE ON BREACH OF ARTICLE 10(1) BY REFERENCE TO ALLEGED LEGITIMATE EXPECTATIONS

463. Against the backdrop of the above conclusions as to interpretation of relevant aspects of the FET standard under Article 10(1), the Tribunal turns in this Section to the details of the Claimants’ case on the existence of legitimate expectations by reference to alleged guarantees on the part of the Respondent. The Tribunal ultimately concludes (in Section D(2)(e) below) that no specific commitment was made to the Claimants sufficient to ground legitimate expectations in this case. Consistent with its position on the interpretation of Article 10(1) outlined above, Section D goes on to examine the question of whether there was nonetheless a breach of the FET standard in circumstances where Investors invested on the basis of a given tariff regime, and the change to that tariff regime was disproportionate, and/or there was a failure to take into account impacts to such investors in the host State’s decision-making process (see Section D(2)(f)).

(1) **The Parties’ Positions**

a. *The Claimants’ Position*

464. The Claimants submit that the Respondent breached its FET obligations under Article 10(1) of the ECT because the Respondent’s adoption of the Disputed Measures frustrated the Claimants’ legitimate expectations “*with respect to the guarantees offered to*

investors under the Special Regime that were put in place precisely to attract investment.”⁴⁶⁸

465. The Claimants say that the “time of investment” for purpose of their legitimate expectations includes the time of the initial decision to invest in Spain, the subsequent times that the Claimants increased Investments in Spain, and the Investment decisions taken pursuant to RD 661/2007’s First Transitory Provision. It is said that this represented an important decision that concerned all of the Claimants’ Investments made up to that point in time. Additionally, it is said that the offer in RD 661/2007 was subject to the oldest plants being upgraded. RWE’s interest in the applicability of RD 661/2007 resulted in RWE deciding to invest in upgrading the plants.⁴⁶⁹ The Claimants also say that the position that “*the relevant time to consider the legitimate expectations can be different from the time an investment is made is shared by some scholars and relevant precedents,*”⁴⁷⁰ such as Professor Schreuer and Professor Kribaum, and the *Franck Charles Arif v Moldova* and the *Mamidoil v Albania* cases.⁴⁷¹

466. The Claimants contend that their expectations were twofold: “(i) regarding the nature amount and duration of the FIT offered under the first RD 2918/1998, then RD 436/2004 and finally RD 661/2007 and RD 1611/2010; and (ii) with respect to the stability of the economic regime.”⁴⁷²

467. As to (i), it is said that RWE –

“expected that because its RE installations complied with all the legal requirements in each case, they would continue to be subject to the FIT regime. Therefore:

- i. the plants would have a choice between selling electricity at a Fixed Tariff or at the Premium;

⁴⁶⁸ Cl. Mem. ¶ 444; Cl. Reply ¶ 523.

⁴⁶⁹ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 453-454.

⁴⁷⁰ Cl. Mem. ¶ 450.

⁴⁷¹ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 450-452; **CL-0041**, C. Schreuer and U. Kribaum, “At What Time must Legitimate Expectations Exist?” In “Liber Amicorum: Thomas Wälde”, in 9 TDM 1, 2012, p. 269; **CL-0026**, *Mr Franck Charles Arif v The Republic of Moldova*, ICSID Case No. ARB/11/23, Award, 8 April 2013, ¶ 543; **CL-0093**, *Mamidoil*, ¶ 707.

⁴⁷² Cl. Mem. ¶ 464.

- ii. the FIT or premiums would apply to all of the electricity produced, without any limitations on production;
- iii. the FIT or premiums would apply for the entire operational life of the RE installations;
- iv. the plants would have priority of dispatch under RD 661/2007; and
- v. the FIT would be subject to inflation adjustments in accordance with the CPI under RD 661/2007.”⁴⁷³

468. As to (ii), the Claimants “*expected that any future changes to the applicable regime in detriment to the installations would only apply prospectively, i.e. to new installations, while existing installations would remain unaffected.*” According to the Claimants, the Respondent “*explicitly promised that the economic regime for qualifying Special Regime installations would remain stable under RD 436/2004 and RD 661/2007... [and] subsequently reiterated this commitment in its July 2010 Agreement with the wind sector, which was then confirmed in RD 1614/2010.*”⁴⁷⁴ These commitments were key to the Claimants’ decisions to invest in Spain⁴⁷⁵ and were understood as a guarantee by Spain.⁴⁷⁶

469. In response to the Respondent’s position that none of RD 436/2004, RD 661/2007, RD-L 6/2009 and RD 1614/2010 contained a commitment to ‘grandfathering’, the Claimants say that:⁴⁷⁷

“(a) The PER 2005-2010 confirmed that ‘Royal Decree 436/2004, on the Special Regime, explains the law, and establishes an economic regime guaranteed for the whole life of the facility’.”⁴⁷⁸

⁴⁷³ Cl. Mem. ¶ 465.

⁴⁷⁴ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 466-467; **C-0016**, RD 436/2004, Article 40(2); **C-0017**, RD 661/2007, Article 44(3).

⁴⁷⁵ Bünting Statement ¶¶ 49-52; and Schäfer Statement ¶ 31.

⁴⁷⁶ Cl. Skel ¶ 25, referring to **C-0238**, Announcement of RD 661/2007; **C-0202**, Alfonso Olivas La Llana, *Wind Energy in Spain, 2020 Objectives and actions*, IDAE – Wind Energy Department and Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Commerce PowerPoint presentation, Madrid, 7 October 2010, and **C-0296**, Second Draft of RD 661/2007 of the Ministry, 19 March 2007.

⁴⁷⁷ Cl. Reply ¶ 524.

⁴⁷⁸ Referring to **C-0034**, 2005-2010 Renewable Energy Plan, p. 166.

(b) The CNE confirmed that RD 661/2007 ‘exempt[ed] existing facilities from revision every four years because the new incentives that are being put into place only affect new facilities’. The Ministry equally explained that ‘[t]he subsequent revisions of the tariffs will not affect the installations which have already been commissioned. This guaranty provides legal certainty to the producer, ensuring the stability and development of the sector’.⁴⁷⁹

(c) Spain confirmed in the preamble to RDL 6/2009 that it ‘guarantee[d] the necessary legal security of those who have made investments’.⁴⁸⁰

(d) Spain stated that RD 1614/2010 was a pact ‘guaranteeing the current incentives and rates of RD 661/2007 for the facilities in operation’. The government stated that this ‘assure[d] the invariability of the premium for wind and solar thermoelectric installations’.⁴⁸¹

470. The Claimants contend that the reasoning of *Micula v Romania*,⁴⁸² where the tribunal “found an implied commitment based on the fact that Romania specifically sought to induce investment by offering the incentives”, applies to this case.⁴⁸³ It is submitted that, from 2012, the Respondent frustrated the Claimants’ legitimate expectations and eventually entirely dismantled the legal and business framework under which the investments had been made:

“i) First, Spain’s introduction of the 7% levy (Law 15/2012) on production constitutes a disguised and unjustified cut of the FIT;

ii) Secondly, the Government’s elimination of the Premium (under RDL 2/2013) frustrates the expectations RWE had under the Special Regime;

iii) Thirdly, the Government’s replacement under RDL 2/2013 of the CPI-linked updating mechanism for the FIT departs from RWE’s expectations that the FIT would be updated during the life of the plants to reflect variations of the general CPI; and

⁴⁷⁹ Referring to **C-0239**, CNE, “Report 30/2008 regarding the Proposed Royal Decree for Regulating the Economic Incentives to the Production of Electric Energy for Photovoltaic Installations Not Subject to the Economic Regime defined by Royal Decree 661/2007, of 25 May”, 29 July 2008, p. 20; **C-0248**, InvestinSpain PowerPoint presentation, “Legal Framework for Renewable Energies in Spain”, undated, p. 4.

⁴⁸⁰ Referring to **C-0061**, RD 6/2009, Preamble.

⁴⁸¹ Referring to **C-0064**, Draft 2010 Decree; **C-0268**, *Memoria Económica* for RD 1614/2010, p. 11.

⁴⁸² **CL-0052**, *Micula*.

⁴⁸³ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 527-528.

iv) Finally, in July 2013, with RDL 9/2013 wiping out the entire Special Regime and in particular the RD 661/2007 economic regime that by then applied to all of RWE's installations, and by introducing a substantially less favourable regime that eliminated the FIT, Spain violated the basic foundations upon which RWE made each and every one of its investments."⁴⁸⁴

471. The Claimants say that, in the *Micula* case, the “*termination of a FIT remuneration scheme resulted in a violation of the FET standard.*” The Claimants contend that, in a way similar to *Micula*, here: “*only a few years after Spain enacted RD 661/2007, encouraged the Claimants to upgrade the existing installations and confirmed the stability of the regime through the July 2010 Agreement and RD 1614/2010, Spain eviscerated all of its key characteristics. It has reneged on its promises, thereby frustrating the Claimants’ legitimate expectations and upsetting the legal framework it had previously guaranteed. This behaviour constitutes a breach of its obligation to abide by the FET standard.*”⁴⁸⁵

472. As to the Respondent’s position that the expectations were unreasonable, it is said:

- a) The Claimants carried out a careful and thorough analysis of the regulatory framework prior to its original Investment and updated this,⁴⁸⁶ while the Claimants’ expectations matched the Respondent’s own understanding.⁴⁸⁷
- b) Further, “*Iberdrola and the RE associations shared RWE’s understanding of the Special Regime AEE told Spain that the New Regime breached Spain’s commitments at Article 44.3 of RD 661 and Article 5.3 of RD 1614 by applying a tariff revision to existing installations. The same goes for Pöyry, who advised RWE that the ‘RD 661/2007 ... (environmental premiums) are guaranteed during the operating lifetime of the plant.*”⁴⁸⁸ As to the statement made by Osborne Clark on

⁴⁸⁴ Cl. Mem. ¶ 471.

⁴⁸⁵ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 472-473.

⁴⁸⁶ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 514-522; ¶ Cl. Skeleton ¶ 66; Navarro Statement ¶¶ 38-62; Henderson Statement ¶¶ 23-27 and 38-34.

⁴⁸⁷ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 531-532; Cl. Skeleton ¶ 66.

⁴⁸⁸ Cl. Skeleton ¶ 67; **R-0237**, Submissions from the AEE concerning draft Order IET/1045/2014 before the CNMC dated 26 February 2014, p. 2; **C-0103**, Pöyry July 2007 Report (Wind), p. 2.

which the Respondent relies and the decisions of the Spanish Supreme Court, it is said that the former “*is a summary of the 2012 Supreme Court judgment made after RWE had made its investments. The same applies to most of the Supreme Court judgments Spain cites; they post-dated RWE’s investments. The remainder did not indicate that cuts could be made to the guaranteed Special Regime FIT (and certainly not the Fixed tariff).*”⁴⁸⁹

- c) The Claimants’ “*pre-RD 661 investments were made in reliance on earlier commitments contained in the Special Regime*”, and under the ‘grandfathering’ principle of the Special Regime all those installations were brought “*under the protection of the RD 661 FIT.*”⁴⁹⁰

473. In the alternative, the Claimants say that even if their legitimate expectations had been limited by Spain’s concept of a ‘reasonable return’, the Respondent would still be in breach of the ECT.⁴⁹¹ In such a case, the reasonable return would fall to be calculated at the time the Claimants made their Investments with the return, by reference to the 2007 CNE report, at between 8.2% and 11.2% after-tax.⁴⁹²

b. ***The Respondent’s Position***

474. According to the Respondent, the Claimants have proven neither the alleged commitment to ‘grandfathering’ nor that their expectations could hinge on the alleged ‘grandfathering’. Its position is that the Claimants did not request any legal report that confirmed the alleged ‘grandfathering’, and that they have not produced a legal due diligence supporting the alleged “*expectations about a ‘commitment’ of the Kingdom of Spain to petrify the regime arising from RD 661/2007 or to maintain or improve it by*

⁴⁸⁹ Cl. Skeleton ¶ 68; **R-0302**, Osborne Clarke Publications, *Supreme Court Case-Law in the Framework of the Appeals against Royal Decree 1565/2010*, 12 April 2012.

⁴⁹⁰ Cl. Skeleton ¶ 69.

⁴⁹¹ Cl. Reply ¶ 535

⁴⁹² Cl. Reply ¶ 537; Compass Lexecon, Second Report ¶ 107. *See also*, **CLEX-0036**, CNE, Report 3/2007, 14 February 2007 “*Informe 3/2007 de la CNE Relativo a la Propuesta de Real Decreto por el que se Regula la Actividad de Producción de Energía Eléctrica en Régimen Especial y de Determinadas Instalaciones de Tecnologías Asimilables del Régimen Ordinario.*”, pp. 54-55.

*subsequent reforms. That is important because the institution or the concept of ‘grandfathering’ does not exist in Spanish legislation or, as a result, in the regulatory framework of the SES.’*⁴⁹³

475. In the context of due diligence, the Respondent highlights an alleged, inexcusable failure on the part of the Claimants to take into account and configure their expectations by reference to Spain’s domestic case law, which is the ultimate interpreter of the provisions establishing the regulatory framework and which, from 2005, has held that the regulations do not guarantee the indefinite continuance of the formulae used to set premiums.⁴⁹⁴
476. Further, and regardless of the issue of due diligence, it is said that the Disputed Measures do not violate the Claimants’ legitimate expectations because Spain did not make any specific commitment in favour of the Claimants while, with respect to any changes in the law of the host State it would have to be shown that expectations were reasonable and justified, which the Claimants cannot show.⁴⁹⁵
477. The Respondent argues that it did not make a promise or guarantee to petrify their framework in favour of the Claimants or its investments, nor did it make a promise of ‘grandfathering’.⁴⁹⁶ According to the Respondent, the absence of such commitments was corroborated in the *Charanne* case, which examined the legal framework in Spain for the electricity sector in 2007 and 2008.⁴⁹⁷
478. The Respondent also says that the Claimants’ expectations were not reasonable on the basis of the legal framework in force during the 11 years during which the Claimants invested in Spain.⁴⁹⁸ It relies on the allegedly contrary expectations of the main RE

⁴⁹³ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 896-898.

⁴⁹⁴ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 902-903; Resp. Skeleton ¶¶ 22-28.

⁴⁹⁵ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 905.

⁴⁹⁶ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 907.

⁴⁹⁷ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 908-909; **RL-0049**, *Charanne*, ¶¶ 504 to 508.

⁴⁹⁸ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 912. The same argument is made with respect to the Claimants’ alternative case based on a reasonable return of between 8.2% and 11.2% per-tax. Resp. Skeleton ¶ 53.

Associations, of RE investors like Iberdrola and of advisors like Pöyry.⁴⁹⁹ The Respondent says that any investor knew, or should have known, that the regulatory framework was based on the following principles:

“(1) ... the principle of regulatory [hierarchy] and the result of legally stipulated regulation creation procedures.

(2) The regulatory framework is not limited to RD 661/2007 and RD 1614/2010 as claimed by the Claimant. It is configured on the basis of Law 54/1997 and any regulatory standards that have implemented it, as interpreted by Case-law.

(3) The fundamental principle that RE subsidies are a cost of the SES, secondary to the principle of economic sustainability of the same.

(4) Right to priority of access and dispatch of electricity production.

(5) That the remuneration of the RE consists of a subsidy which, once added to the market price, provides RE Plants with reasonable profitability, in the context of its useful life, according to capital markets, which has a dynamic and balanced nature within the SES. This return was linked exclusively to the cost made in the construction and operation of the plants.

(6) That the subsidies were determined according to the evolution of the demand and other basic economic data, expressed in the Renewable Energy Plans on the investment and operation costs of standard installations, with a view to ensuring that these installations are able to reach reasonable profitability during their useful lives.

(7) That the regulatory changes in the remuneration regime of the RE have been motivated since 2004 (i) to correct situations of over-remuneration, or (ii) by the strong variation in the economic data that served as the basis for the estimation of subsidies.”⁵⁰⁰

479. It is also said that the Claimants had no, and could have no, expectations on the basis of documents such as the InvestinSpain presentations.⁵⁰¹

480. As to the wording of Article 44.3 of RD 661/2007, the Respondent says that this does not make reference to updates, rewarded hours, the operational life of the plants, priority of

⁴⁹⁹ Resp. Skeleton ¶¶ 48-49.

⁵⁰⁰ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 913.

⁵⁰¹ Resp. Rej. ¶ 674.

dispatch, or any other aspect of the Special Regime. The Respondent portrays this provision as concerned only with specified periodic reviews, not any reviews of the tariff system. It is contended that the provision does not mention ‘grandfathering’ and does not guarantee that the tariffs would be kept.⁵⁰² Further, by reference to the principle of hierarchy, RD 661/2007 and RD 1614/2011, which developed the mandate under Law 54/1997, could not have contradicted or nullified the provisions of that Law. Therefore, a diligent investor would have known that RD 661/2007 could not have frozen the remuneration regime indefinitely, as that would have gone against the principle of economic sustainability.⁵⁰³ Reliance is placed on the *Isolux* award, where it was held that the only legitimate expectation of the claimant was to receive a reasonable return for its investment.⁵⁰⁴

481. The Respondent’s position is thus that “*no diligent investor could expect that the Spanish State would no longer adapt measures to resolve any deficit or economic imbalance that affected the sustainability of the SES*” while, by contrast, the applicable legal framework “*allowed regulatory changes in relation to existing installations, by maintaining the principle of reasonable profitability at all times within the framework of a sustainable SES.*”⁵⁰⁵

(2) **The Tribunal’s Analysis**

a. *The significance of the time when the Investments were made*

482. On the Claimants’ case on legitimate expectations, it is for them to show that: “(a) *Spain made a promise or assurance; (b) RWE relied on that promise or assurance as a matter of fact; and (c) such reliance (and expectation) was reasonable.*”⁵⁰⁶ As follows from this,

⁵⁰² Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 917. Resp. Skeleton ¶ 51.

⁵⁰³ Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 221-223; **R-0003**, Law 54/1997, Article 29.

⁵⁰⁴ Resp. Skeleton ¶ 54, referring to **RL-0088**, *Isolux*, ¶ 787. *See also*, the reliance placed by the Respondent in its Comments of 3 May 2019 on **RL-0099**, *RREEF Infrastructure (G.P.) Limited and RREEF Pan-European Infrastructure Two Lux S.à r.l. v Kingdom of Spain*, ICSID Case No. ARB/13/30, Decision on Responsibility and on the Principles of Quantum, 30 November 2018 (hereinafter “**RREEF, Decision on Responsibility and on the Principles of Quantum**”).

⁵⁰⁵ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 914-915. Resp. Skeleton ¶¶ 29-33.

⁵⁰⁶ Cl. PHB ¶¶ 34-35, referring to *Micula v Romania*.

and as is anyway obvious, it is important to identify precisely when a given Investment was made by the Claimants and what the promises or assurances were that were then relied upon as a matter of fact. There is nothing in *Arif v Moldova* or *Mamidoil v Albania* or indeed the writings of Professors Schreuer and Kribaum that suggests otherwise.⁵⁰⁷ Further, in any consideration of reasonable reliance, a series of investments cannot be looked at as a non-dissectible whole, and the Claimants' reference to expropriation cases, where it may well be inappropriate to look at individual rights making up the investment (such as individual intellectual property rights), is inapposite.⁵⁰⁸ The question in that context is whether there has been substantial deprivation, which involves quite different considerations. The same would apply where, in the jurisdictional context, it may be appropriate for a tribunal to consider the unity of a given investment.

483. The issue of timing is important because the Investments were made across a period of around 12 years in which materially different regulations applied, as well as different investment conditions. In very broad terms, the Investments were made in three different periods, i.e. in –

- a) The period prior to RD 436/2004, when the Claimants made Investments into the regime established by RD 2818/1998, which had no equivalent provision to Article 40.3 of RD 436/2004 or Article 44.3 of RD 661/2007 (pursuant to which it was stated that future revisions would not affect plants for which a deed of commissioning had already been granted);
- b) The period of the regime established by RD 436/2004 and then RD 661/2007, but before further regulations or laws were adopted, starting with RDL 6/2009, in which Spain sought to modify the RD 661/2007 regime in order to address the tariff deficit;

⁵⁰⁷ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 450-452; **CL-0041**, C. Schreuer and U. Kribaum, “At What Time must Legitimate Expectations Exist?” In “Liber Amicorum: Thomas Wälde”, in 9 TDM 1, 2012, p. 269; **CL-0026**, *Mr Franck Charles Arif v The Republic of Moldova*, ICSID Case No. ARB/11/23, Award, 8 April 2013 ¶ 543; **CL-0093**, *Mamidoil*, ¶ 707.

⁵⁰⁸ Cf. Cl. PHB ¶¶ 54-56.

- c) The period post-RDL 6/2009 in which the RD 661/2007 regime was becoming increasingly subject to modification, but prior to the adoption of the Disputed Measures.
484. So far as concerns the alleged legitimate expectations as to the first of these three broad periods, the issues are more straightforward, and it is convenient to deal with them up front.
485. The Claimants' case is that (i) RD 2818/1998 established a set of incentives for qualifying Investments, in particular the payment of a premium or a fixed tariff, (ii) that the regulation expressly confirmed that these incentives would have no temporal limit, and (iii) the Claimants relied on these incentives in making its Investments.⁵⁰⁹
486. It is correct that the Preamble of RD 2818/98 stated that the incentive it established for RE facilities *"has no time limit as the environmental benefits need to be internalised, and because of their special characteristics and technological level, their higher costs do not allow them to compete in the free market."*⁵¹⁰ That was a correct statement so far as concerns the substantive provisions that then followed. It was not, however, a statement that the incentives would not change at some point in the future, and it could not be reasonably relied on as such. Indeed, Article 32 of RD 2818/1998 expressly provided that there would be a review every four years *"with reference to changes to the market price of electricity in the market, the contribution made by the facilities in supplying demand and the impact on the technical management of the system."*⁵¹¹ Unlike RD 436/2004 and RD 661/2007, there was no wording to the effect that such reviews would only effect future plants.⁵¹²

⁵⁰⁹ Cl. PHB ¶¶ 15-16, referring in particular to C-0177, RD 2818/1998, preamble.

⁵¹⁰ C-0177/R-0098, RD 2818/1998.

⁵¹¹ C-0177/R-0098, RD 2818/1998; Cl. Mem. ¶ 136; Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 395.

⁵¹² Mr Schäfer, who speaks to the motivating factors of the Claimants with respect to Grisel and Project Aida in his Statement at ¶ 28 and ¶ 31, does not suggest otherwise and does not point any other relevant factor.

487. There are no representations from the Respondent and no other relevant materials that change these basic facts.⁵¹³ Indeed, the Claimants’ internal documentation and the 2002 Ilex/Pöyry report “*Projecting Wholesale Electricity Prices in Spain*” show that the Claimants were aware (or at least informed) that there could be unfavourable changes in the Special regime as it then stood.⁵¹⁴
488. In such circumstances, the Tribunal has no difficulty in finding that the only reasonable expectation was that the regime could readily change, and possibly significantly for the worse. It makes no difference that, pursuant to the ‘grandfathering’ provisions of the later regulations, the plants operating under RD 2818/1998 could and did later opt into the RD 436/2004 and (then) RD 661/2007 regimes. Such plants came to have the benefits of those later regimes, but where an Investment is made by reference to a prior regime, the relevant expectations – i.e. the expectations at the time the Investments were made – could only be formed by reference to that prior regime.
489. It follows that no good claim can be made on the basis of legitimate expectations with respect to Investments made prior to RD 436/2004, i.e. the following acquisitions:
- a) April 2001: acquisition of the Grisel wind farm for approximately EUR 3.5 million.⁵¹⁵
 - b) May 2002: acquisition of 100% of the share capital of Aersa for EUR 42 million, and thus interests in the following wind farms: Acampo Armijo (100%); Muel (77.67%); Puena de la Balsa (81%); Los Labrados (81%); Plana de Zaragoza

⁵¹³ Cf. e.g. Cl. PHB ¶ 16.

⁵¹⁴ **C-0183**, Carlos Solé Martín, Luis Jesús Sánchez de Tembleque, “Renewable Energies: The Spanish Case”, CNE Power Point presentation, Cartagena de Indias, 9-13 February 2009 and **C-0088**, Ilex Energy Consulting Report to Harpen, *Projecting wholesale electricity prices in Spain*; Executive Summary, at (ii); and pp. 11-12. *See also*, Resp. oral opening at Day 2/125-126.

⁵¹⁵ Cl. Mem. ¶ 215.

(81%); Aldehuelas (20.81%), to which a further 21.97% interest in Aldehuelas was acquired for EUR 586,363 in December 2003.⁵¹⁶

c) May 2002: also through the Aersa acquisition, the 100% interest in the hydroelectric plants Chomba del Plagano, Cepeda and La Mora, and a 60% interest in the hydroelectric plant Villalgordo.⁵¹⁷

d) May 2002: also through the Aersa acquisition, 90% of Prodenergías 2, which indirectly owned 46.26% of Luna, Juno and Urano (increased to 50% on 1 April 2004).⁵¹⁸

490. It is recalled however that, so far as concerns the above plants, further Investments were also made after RD 661/2007 came into force (through acquisition of further shares in those plants and through upgrades certain plants said to have been made in order qualify under the RD 661/2007 regime).⁵¹⁹ It follows that the finding made in the preceding paragraph does not apply with respect to the entirety of the Claimants' Investment in these plants, and it is emphasised that the finding is made only with respect to the claims so far as they are dependent on alleged legitimate expectations.

b. *The question of whether, as a matter of fact, the Claimants relied on the RD 661/2007 regime in making investments post-2007*

491. The most substantial of the Investments with which this case is concerned – the Urvasco acquisition (Project Ulysses) through which the Claimants acquired the Bancal, Los Siglos, Lanternoso, Rio Gallego, Bosque Alto and Plana Maria wind farms for EUR 363.5 million⁵²⁰ – took place in June 2008. The acquisition followed a change in the group strategy of the Claimants in 2008, pursuant to which RE came to be seen as a core

⁵¹⁶ Cl. Mem. ¶ 230. A further 1.77% interest in this plant was acquired on 1 April 2004 for around EUR 40,000. The Tribunal sees this as linked to the preceding sales, and in the absence of specific evidence of reliance does not see any significance to the fact that this sale took place a few days after the adoption of RD 436/2004 on 27 March 2004.

⁵¹⁷ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 216-234.

⁵¹⁸ Cl. Mem. ¶ 219. As with the 1.77% interest acquisition in Aldehuelas on 1 April 2004, the Tribunal sees this as linked to the preceding sales, and in the absence of specific evidence of reliance does not see any significance to the fact that this sale took place a few days after the adoption of RD 436/2004 on 27 March 2004.

⁵¹⁹ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 453-454.

⁵²⁰ Cl. Mem. ¶ 233.

business.⁵²¹ According to the Chief Executive Officer of the Second Claimant, Mr Bunting:

“As a consequence of the strategic shift in the Group, we decided to invest in renewable power and heat generation capacity. During the first years, we had an investment budget of approximately EUR 1 billion per year and had to spend it profitably. In this regard, we looked at our portfolio and identified where we were able to obtain the best growth.

... Spain had defined its regulatory framework, and developed it first in RD 2818/1998, then RD 436/2004 and then RD 661/2007, regulations which were not only favourable for investments, but each one had even better conditions than its predecessor, showing a clear commitment to supporting renewable technology.”⁵²²

492. In the Executive Board decision approving the Urvasco Acquisition, specific mention was made of RD 661/2007, including as follows under the heading “*Tariffs in Spain*”:

“The total revenues of Spanish wind parks are from a wholesale power price portion (pool price) and an additional renewable subsidy ‘premium’. Currently all of Urvasco’s plants - same for AERSA - operate under the transitory regime of Royal Decree (RD) 436/2004. However, the revenue system under the new RD 661/2007, which is expected to be applied from 2013 on, adopts a ‘cap and floor’ system which effectively provides a guaranteed band of revenues. Revenues can vary within this ‘cap and floor’ mechanism.”⁵²³

493. After explaining the attractive nature of Spain as a place for RE investment in 2008 by reference to the Claimants’ prior Investments there, its favourable meteorological conditions and its EU membership, Mr Bunting continued:

“But all the above would not have been important if no stable and predictable regime had been offered. Indeed, the most important element in investing in Spain was the stability of the investment climate, due to the government’s strong policy in favour of renewables indicated by the adoption of several attractive regulations that guaranteed stability and predictability of revenues.

⁵²¹ Bunting Statement ¶¶ 18 and 40.

⁵²² Bunting Statement ¶¶ 18-19.

⁵²³ C-0091, Circular decision by Executive Board of RWE AG in relation to Project Ulysses, 15 April 2008, p. 6.

Spain had declared itself one of the front-runners in RE and had built up a significant industry in renewables. When investing, we were aware of the existence of a stable remuneration system which was already announced in the Law on the Electricity Sector of 1997 and was further reinforced by subsequent regulation. Overall, strong political, legal and public support made it highly attractive for us to invest in Spain because of the stability that such support and legal framework promised.

...

... As explained, in 2008 there was a change of strategy within the company pursuant to which the renewables business was considered a core business. This change in strategy, together with the subcritical size of the existing business, and, of course, the favourable investment climate I described above, led us to increase the size of the Spanish business, first through Project Ulysses.”⁵²⁴

494. The cross-examination of Mr Bünting, which was focused more on the issue of whether reliance was reasonable as opposed to whether there was actual reliance, did not undermine the above extracts from the written evidence. The Tribunal has not seen any evidence of a detailed consideration of Article 44.3 of RD 661/2007 being carried out by the Claimants and factored into its decision-making process with respect to the Urvasco acquisition, although it notes that in the June 2008 RWE Fact Book reference is made to future legislation changes and it is stated that the reviews provided for in RD 661/2007 “*will not affect plants which are awarded the start-up certificate before January 1 of the second year after the year in which the review is carried out.*”⁵²⁵ The emphasis in Mr Bünting’s evidence was on the offer of a “*stable and predictable regime*”, as opposed to a specific understanding of and reliance on individual provisions of RD 661/2007. In the Tribunal’s view, the evidence shows that the Urvasco acquisition was made by reference to the RD 661/2007 regime, and that in making the Investment the Claimants placed

⁵²⁴ Bünting Statement ¶¶ 36-37 and 40. *See also*, Henderson Statement ¶ 22: “In short, our confidence in a stable and transparent regulatory regime was the minimum and necessary base point for absolutely everything we did in deciding to continue to invest in Spain.” As already noted, the Claimants accept that they paid a high price for the Urvasco acquisition: Bünting Statement ¶ 63. The Respondent makes the point, by reference to the evidence of Mr Bünting, that the Claimants were “brownfield” investors, and that it is thus incorrect to portray Spain as benefiting from the Investment: *see*, Resp. oral closing at Day 5/170; cf. Claimants’ oral closing at Day 5/103. The Tribunal does not consider this area of disagreement to be of relevance. The Special Regime could have, but did not, distinguish between investment into new and “brownfield” sites.

⁵²⁵ C-0095, p. 33; Mr Bünting, Day 2/170; Henderson Statement ¶ 25.

reliance on the stability of the regulatory regime (as opposed to by reference to a specific understanding of and reliance on individual provisions of RD 661/2007).

495. As to the acquisition on 23 December 2008 of a further 23.75% interest in Aldehuelas for EUR 12 million,⁵²⁶ and with respect to the subsequent acquisitions, Mr Bünting explained in his witness statement:

“From 2008 to 2011, we made a series of acquisitions in Spanish wind farms in which we already had an ownership interest, either to become the majority shareholder or to increase our minority share substantially.

Again, the next step in our new strategy of investing in renewables was to obtain as much control of the existing assets as possible, and to integrate them completely into our asset management system. It is easier to optimise a portfolio when you own 100% of the assets and you do not have to observe minority rights or deal with third parties, something which is time-consuming and entails some administrative complexity. Furthermore, we were investing in wind farms where we already had a stake and had sufficient management expertise. Therefore, these operations entailed a lower risk from the point of view that we were buying something that we already knew. On top of this, RD 661/2007 was taken into account in the evaluation and, again, the investment decisions were based on the crucial fact that there was a stable and reliable business environment.”⁵²⁷

496. As to this last point, Mr Bünting refers in support to RWE Transaction Approval Request Forms dated 12 December 2008, 6 April 2009 and 12 July 2010. The Form of 12 December 2008 shows that the economic evaluation for the acquisition was made on the “*assumption*” of an “*energy price*” i.e. “*current feed-in-tariff Royal Decree [sic] (RD) 436/2004 until 2012, respectively RD 661/2007 with cap and floor system from 2013*”, and reference is made to “*the sustainable commitment of the Spanish Government to the*

⁵²⁶ Cl. Mem. ¶ 231.

⁵²⁷ Bünting Statement ¶¶ 44-45, referring to Transaction Approval Request Forms dated 12 December 2008, 6 April 2009 and 12 July 2010; also Navarro Statement ¶ 36; Henderson Statement ¶¶ 39-43.

support of Renewable Energy.”⁵²⁸ The Form of 6 April 2009 contains a similar reference to RD 661/2007.⁵²⁹

497. As with the Urvasco acquisition, the Tribunal considers that the 2008-2009 acquisitions were also made by reference to the RD 661/2007 regime, and that the Claimants were relying on the stability of the regulatory regime. The same conclusion is reached with respect to the 2009 upgrades to certain of the plants, costing EUR 6.8 million.⁵³⁰

498. As to the transactions in October-December 2010 and February 2011, i.e. the further interests acquired in Plana de la Balsa, Los Labrados, Plana de Zaragoza, and Muel,⁵³¹ the RWE Transaction Approval Request Form of 12 July 2010 contains an assumption as follows:

“April 2010 EEO Data. 2010 figure has been corrected as this year has been fully hedged (as per RWE Innogy Hedging Policy). Regarding Project REA (realisation assumed in 2014) only adjusted pool price plus reactive premium assumed (no premium corresponding to RD 661/2007 calculated).”⁵³²

499. The Form also contemplates the possibility that Spain would reduce the number of hours per year for which the premium was payable, although this was considered unlikely.⁵³³

500. As of mid-2010, the Claimants also had the benefit of a specific meeting with the Spanish Government. A minute of this meeting, of 23 June 2010, was taken by the Claimants, and

⁵²⁸ **C-0094**, Transaction Approval Request Form for Project Aldea, 1 March 2008, pp. 3-4, introduced in the Claimants’ oral opening at Day 1/137.

⁵²⁹ **C-0098**, Transaction Approval Request Form for Project Dia, 6 April 2009, p. 7.

⁵³⁰ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 235-236; Henderson Statement ¶¶ 46-49; **C-0082**, Transaction Approval Request Form for Voltage ride through, 1 March 2008.

⁵³¹ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 221 and 223-228.

⁵³² **C-0099**, Transaction Approval Request Form for Minority Shareholders Buyout, 12 July 2010 (hereinafter “**Transaction Approval Request Form, 12 July 2010**”), p. 5.

⁵³³ **C-0099**, Transaction Approval Request Form, 12 July 2010, p. 6 under “risks.”

in the absence of any countervailing witness or other evidence from the Respondent, the Tribunal accepts this as an accurate record.⁵³⁴ The minute records in material part:

“RWE Innogy explained its presence in Spain emphasising the substantial investments made over the last 24 months especially and our vision for future growth and development in a market which to date we had considered attractive and stable not the least for its continued support to renewable energy.

The DG explained that they had been actively working with all associations within the renewable sector to establish to what extent they could accept changes to the Tariff regime as their contribution to the Spanish governments overall efforts to reduce the budget deficit and at this point in time they believed they had made sufficient progress that an agreement was imminent and probably would take place within 24 hours, in addition all of our discussion should be considered confidential give the sensitivity of the issues and that what we would discuss did not yet reflect final positions.

The DG believed that their legal basis for being able make changes to the existing renewable tariff regime was article 44 of the Royal Decree 661/2007 which in their mind permitted them to review the level of the ‘premium’ component of the tariff (and interestingly not the fixed tariff) as and when circumstances justified this change. The circumstances in this case were the economic backdrop in general but specifically the dramatic decrease in electricity demand that had taken place over the preceeding 12 months leading to a increased tariff deficit due to the subsidies payable to renewables bearing in mind that the installed renewable capacity was thus proportionally greater within the overall sector mix. They explained that the wind sector was not considered negatively in the sense of receiving acceptable returns ...

In their opinion such a change would not be considered a retroactive change and as such perfectly within their powers to implement. Our opinion was that the renewables sector, including ourselves, were clearly not in agreement with this and that any change of this type would be considered retroactive and as such legally challengeable.

The DG then explained that the current position was that those wind assets that were in the transitory phase between RD436 and RD 661, which

⁵³⁴ Cf. Resp. oral closing at Day 5/195. The Tribunal notes that the Claimants have made a global submission as to the absence of witnesses on the part of the Respondent from the Ministry and the CNE, and sought an inference that those responsible in Spain at the Ministry and the CNE were not willing to support the case being put by the Respondent: Day 1/36-38. Such an inference is not warranted; but where, as here, a record of a meeting is exhibited to the Claimants’ Memorial, and governmental personnel were present, but there is no evidentiary basis for any challenge to the accuracy of the record, the Tribunal naturally considers that it must be accepted as accurate.

accounts for all the Aersa operational portfolio, would remain on the current tariff structure and that they would respect the 2013 date for the change from one regime to the other, in contrary to recent press speculation. They felt aggrieved that this portion of the sector would not contribute to the deficit reduction but that was the current status and expected outcome. ...

Those assets currently on the RD 661 tariff regime, or pre-assigned this regime for the future, would however be subject to a reduction in premium during 2011 and 2012 of a level to be agreed and in return for this “effort” the government would agree to guarantee them the return to the current tariff structure and premium levels in January 2013 and in addition modify Article 44 of RD 6611 for these assets to the extent that the government would not be able at any future stage to interfere with the tariff structure. They believed that the sector was agreeable to this ... The DG also discussed the concept of putting a limit on operating hours above which the energy generated by such wind assets would only receive the pool price but he believed that this may not make sense and as such less likely to be implemented. ...

As regards the future the DG brought a copy of the recently published Long term plan to 2020 which they are obliged to submit to Brussels as their position by the end of the month but as regards the associated tariff regimes they believed that this would only be discussed as and when the ‘retroactive’ debate had finished and as such clarity should not be expected before the end of this year. (we will forward a report on the Spanish targets to 2020 next week). The DG did however make the comment that in his opinion the likely outcome for future wind would be to guarantee a floor and above this level receive the pool price.”⁵³⁵

501. According to Mr Henderson, the “*meeting confirmed many principles which gave us comfort*”, and he explained:

“One which was clear was that they saw the wind sector as, let’s say, a very key sector for them. They confirmed that the assets were not overremunerated in their mind. They confirmed more or less the principles that would be applied, and I think it was probably a week later that it became the July agreement, and basically wanted to give us comfort that we shouldn’t see this as some future risk to our assets, and that they would also be guaranteeing the premium component of the 661 legislation which they

⁵³⁵ C-0191, Minutes of 23 January 2010 Meeting.

believed they had some flexibility in terms of adjustments. So they would guarantee that that premium would not be adjusted in the future.”⁵³⁶

502. It therefore appears that the Claimants were placing some reliance on the meeting and on the July 2010 “agreement.”⁵³⁷

503. In the RWE Transaction Approval Request Forms of 12 July 2010 and 28 September 2010, which concern the next set of acquisitions by the Claimants, the approvals given are expressly subject to publication of a final tariff agreement by the Respondent. Thus the Request Form of 12 July 2010 says that approval is sought “**subject to publication of tariff agreement by the Spanish Government**” and records that “**Final agreement subject to official approval of regulatory framework.**”⁵³⁸ There is however no reference to the meeting of 23 June 2010.⁵³⁹ The Request Form of 28 September 2010 likewise refers to “*a revised tariff agreement by the Spanish Government*” and says that this “*was expected to confirm no material change to the current valuation*” of the assets, i.e. the shares that were being acquired. Such a change was however contemplated as a possibility,⁵⁴⁰ and the acquisition price and structure were formulated with this in mind. Again, no mention

⁵³⁶ Mr Henderson in re-examination, Day 3/32. *See also*, the passage quoted in Section IV.A above from Day 3/33. Also at Day 3/28 he said: “We met with the Government and understood that they believed they had the right to change the premium, so that was a doubt we had, but clearly this agreement, the July 2010 agreement put to bed, once and for all, any doubt whatsoever in our mind that the regulation was clear, stable and for the duration of the operating life of the assets.” *See also*, Navarro Statement ¶ 69: “In conversation with RWE, Spain made clear that this was a temporary course of action and that normality would be restored.”

⁵³⁷ C-0063, 2 July 2010 Press Release.

⁵³⁸ C-0099, Transaction Approval Request Form, 12 July 2010, emphasis in original. The acquisition concerns a 19% share in Zaragoza, a 12.32% share in Muel, and a 10% shareholding in Prodenergas 2.

⁵³⁹ C-0099, Transaction Approval Request Form, 12 July 2010, p. 4, it is said: “Under an agreement recently reached between the Ministry of Industry and the Wind Association, certain wind farms will suffer a reduction in premium during 2011 and 2012. The wind farms in this TARF are not under a regime where this reduction would apply. This agreement has been published on the Government web site and has been widely reported in the press, but to avoid any risk, the final approval of these investments is subject to the official publication of the agreement, expected by the end of July.”

⁵⁴⁰ C-0115, Transactional Approval Request Form, Minority Shareholders Second Tranche, 28 September 2010. Note in particular on p. 5: “*Should the Tariff Agreement prove to be different from the current tariff RD 436/2004, then the price agreed with CLEAR will need to be adjusted. Although a definition of ‘material’ is needed, a residual risk of dispute regarding the interpretation remains. Should CLEAR not agree to this new price and do not have funds to repay, then AERSA will retain 100% of the shares without any further payments. It is considered extremely unlikely that there would be a change to the decree reducing the current EV by more than 50%.*” Also C-0189, Transaction Approval Request Form for RWE Innogy Project, 28 September 2010.

was made of the meeting of 23 June 2010.⁵⁴¹ Under the heading “*Strategic evaluation*”, it was however stated that “*Spain is one of RWEI’s core markets due to its high wind speed levels and the continuous Government commitment to the support of renewable energy.*”⁵⁴²

504. On the basis of the above, the Tribunal considers that the Claimants did rely on RD 661/2007 in making the Investments of 2010 and early 2011, although on the basis that there had been changes to the regime and that there might be more. The Request Forms of 12 July and 28 September 2010 do not suggest material reliance on the meeting of 23 June 2010, and they show that the July 2010 “agreement” was not regarded as fixed pending its finalisation, which was in the form of regulations i.e. RD 1614/2010. However, reliance was being placed on the “agreement” and its finalisation in regulations, with respect to the acquisitions and establishment of the acquisition price.
505. As to the acquisition on 2 December 2011 of a further 47.50% of the share capital of Aldehuelas for EUR 25,540,000,⁵⁴³ no mention is made of RD 661/2007 or RD 1614/2010 in the RWE Transaction Approval Request Form of 22 November 2011 or of Spain’s commitment to renewable energy.⁵⁴⁴ Other than the witness evidence, which does not address this transaction in any detail, there is no evidence of any actual reliance on RD 661/2007 (or RD 1614/2010) or on the stability of the Special Regime, although the economic calculations in the Transaction Approval Request Form are based on the continued payment of a premium. It is plain, by contrast, that the Claimants wished to become the owner of the Aldehuelas wind farm (the acquisition increased their interest to 95%). In light of the many uncertainties in the regulatory situation as of November 2011, and in the absence of stronger evidence on reliance, the Tribunal is unable to conclude that the Claimants made this Investment on the basis that the Special Regime would not be undergoing some major changes. The same conclusion applies to the Claimants’

⁵⁴¹ **C-0115**, Transactional Approval Request Form, Minority Shareholders Second Tranche, 28 September 2010, p. 3. The acquisition concerns a 19% share in La Balsa, a further 10% share in Muel, and a 19% share in Los Labrados.

⁵⁴² **C-0115**, Transactional Approval Request Form, Minority Shareholders Second Tranche, 28 September 2010, p. 4.

⁵⁴³ Cl. Mem. ¶ 232.

⁵⁴⁴ **C-0102**, Transaction Approval Request Form for Project Aldea II, 22 November 2011.

acquisition of a ‘golden share’ with respect to the Muel plant (for EUR 50,000) in December 2012.⁵⁴⁵

506. Finally, as to the issue of the extent to which there was actual reliance on RD 661/2007 in making Investments, the Tribunal notes that the Claimants’ case is not that it expected that there would be no changes at all to the RD 661/2007 regime, i.e. petrification.⁵⁴⁶ In the words of Mr Bunting: “*Of course a revision can change some things, but it should not change the general value of the regulation to the investor.*”⁵⁴⁷

c. Due diligence

507. As was well-expressed in the *Electrabel* case, to which the Respondent has referred in the context of due diligence: “*Fairness and consistency must be assessed against the background of information that the investor knew and should reasonably have known at the time of the investment and of the conduct of the host State.*”⁵⁴⁸

508. The Claimants’ witness statements paint a rather confused picture as to the due diligence that was carried out. It appears that, although there was undoubtedly due diligence with respect to the economics of the major acquisitions and matters such as whether good title was being obtained, the position was different for the regulatory regime and the risk of changes to the regime. According to the Chief Financial Officer of the Second Claimant, Mr Navarro:

“From what I remember, we never requested a report from any legal adviser about risks of changes in the regulatory framework. What we did was due diligence regarding the main acquisitions and within due diligence there was of course a legal issue, and it is reasonable to expect that the lawyers, should there be the risk of a radical change in the regulations, they should have advised us, and this did not happen.”⁵⁴⁹

⁵⁴⁵ Cl. Mem. ¶ 223.

⁵⁴⁶ E.g. Claimants’ oral opening at Day 1/45; Mr Navarro, Day 2/216.

⁵⁴⁷ Mr Bunting, day 2/176. *See also*, the Claimants’ oral closing at Day 5/96-97.

⁵⁴⁸ Resp. PHB ¶ 32, referring to **CL-0042**, *Electrabel*, Decision on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law and Liability, ¶ 7.78.

⁵⁴⁹ Mr Navarro, Day 2/233, lines 13-21; also p. 195, lines 13-19. *See also*, Bunting Statement, p. 25 and Day 2/165, lines 5-6; Mr Navarro, Day 2/195, lines 5-19.

509. Mr Henderson, who it appears shared the task of following policy and regulatory changes with Mr Navarro, said:

“With regard to regulatory due diligence, we only tasked external advisers with providing a legal regime when it was unclear to us. However, when we had already made investments under a certain set of regulations and knew how they worked, we did not instruct any external advisers to carry out regulatory due diligence. From the time I entered the company in 2008, and indeed well before that time, and up to the end of 2012, the regulatory regime was very clear and deemed to be stable”⁵⁵⁰

510. In the Tribunal’s view, there was however ample reason for a diligent investor to carry out specific regulatory due diligence at the time of the Urvasco acquisition in June 2008, as well to keep this up to date in respect of the regulatory developments that were taking place,⁵⁵¹ and the Tribunal rejects the view that it could reasonably be left to the Claimants’ lawyers to advise without their being tasked with a specific regulatory due diligence exercise.⁵⁵² The Urvasco acquisition was a very substantial Investment indeed. Moreover, it was the first Investment by the Claimants under the new regime established by RD 661/2007, which had been formulated in the context of considerable industry controversy and complaint as to the instability of the regime.⁵⁵³ Yet no external legal advice was sought on the regulatory regime (cf. the level of legal due diligence as to the regulatory regime noted by the tribunal in the *Antin* case⁵⁵⁴).

511. It appears from the written and oral evidence that there was some internal due diligence on the regulatory position, which was the responsibility of the country development team. However, no specific details or documents were provided, and the specific individual

⁵⁵⁰ Henderson Statement at ¶ 39; and Day 3/3, lines 4-6, with respect to the joint responsibility of Mr Navarro and Mr Henderson. *See also*, the evidence of Mr Bünting, Day 2/166, and the Claimants’ position in its oral opening at Day 1/153-154 to the effect that Osborne Clarke was being relied upon to “provide red flag regulatory advice” but that “there were no red flags to raise.”

⁵⁵¹ Cf. Claimants’ oral closing at Day 5/114.

⁵⁵² Cf. Mr Navarro, Day 2/233; Claimants’ oral closing at Day 5/113-116.

⁵⁵³ *See e.g.*, **R-0016**, APPA Info magazine No. 23, August-December 2006; **R-0281**, Submission from APPA concerning the draft RD 661/2007; **R-0296**, AEE Press release on RD 661/2007, 9 May 2007.

⁵⁵⁴ **CL-0192**, *Antin Infrastructure Services Luxembourg S.à.r.l and Antin Energia Termosolar B.V. v Kingdom of Spain*, ICSID Case No. ARB/13/31 (hereinafter “*Antin*”), Award, 15 June 2018, ¶¶ 376-381 and 384.

identified by the Claimants' witnesses was the "*business development manager*", who was not legally qualified.⁵⁵⁵ It follows that the Tribunal cannot place material weight on such internal due diligence.

512. Although, as of the date of the Urvasco acquisition, the Claimants did have the benefit of the July 2007 Pöyry report,⁵⁵⁶ this was not, and has not been presented as, a legal due diligence exercise. Moreover, the Claimants' witnesses did not read this report, and it is not clear to what extent it was relied on in the acquisition of Urvasco.⁵⁵⁷ It also appears that, despite the various regulatory changes subsequent to RD 661/2007, RWE commissioned no further report by Pöyry. In this respect, the Respondent has submitted a report from Pöyry dated March 2011 entitled "Current State and Future Trends of Solar Power in Spain", commissioned by some other unidentified party.⁵⁵⁸ The Respondent relies on this report as showing that Pöyry was then saying that there could be further reductions to remuneration to renewables (not just solar), and the Tribunal considers this to be a fair portrayal.⁵⁵⁹

513. It follows from the above that, given the scale of the acquisitions being made and the fact that there was some plainly visible regulatory instability given RDL 7/2006 and then the controversial repeal and replacement of RD 436/2004 by RD 661/2007, it must be regarded as having been incumbent on the Claimants – in the context of the application of the FET standard under Article 10(1) – to have performed some discrete due diligence exercise on the applicable law and regulations, and they failed to do this.⁵⁶⁰

⁵⁵⁵ See, the evidence of Mr Henderson, Day 3/30-31.

⁵⁵⁶ Cl. Mem., **C-0103**, Pöyry July 2007 Report (Wind).

⁵⁵⁷ The Claimants' witness, Mr Navarro, was aware of but did not read this report, whilst the Claimants' witness, Mr Henderson, was not aware of it. See, Day 2/193 and Day 3/25.

⁵⁵⁸ **R-0277**, Pöyry, Current and Future Trends in the Spanish Solar Sytem, March 2011.

⁵⁵⁹ Resp. oral opening at Day 2/104; **R-0277**, Pöyry, Current and Future Trends in the Spanish Solar Sytem, March 2011, 5.6.7.2: "Considering the Government behaviour, it is likely that future changes might be implemented if considered needed. RDL 14/2010 is aimed at tackling the lack of funds in the electricity system, reducing the revenue of renewable generators as well as introducing additional revenue sources (i.e., grid tolls). We feel that the Government is in a position to continue with the same energy policy, if considered a requirement, including implementation of further reductions in remuneration to renewables and non-renewable technologies."

⁵⁶⁰ Cf. Cl. PHB ¶¶ 88-90.

514. It does not automatically follow that the Claimants' could not reasonably base their Investments on RDL 661/2007 and/or RD 1614/2010 or rely on stability in the Special Regime. However, the Tribunal must bring into account any statements, reports or legal decisions that would have been considered in a due diligence exercise, in particular the decisions of the Spanish Supreme Court on which the Respondent has placed great weight, while the absence of due diligence is consistent with the evidence in sub-section (b) above which shows that the Claimants' key Investments were not made by reference to a specific understanding of and reliance on individual provisions of RD 661/2007.

d. *The decisions of the Spanish Supreme Court*

515. The principal limb of the Respondent's argument on due diligence is thus that the Claimants should have made their investments taking into account the decisions of Spain's Supreme Court, including the finding in the judgment of 15 December 2005 that: "*There is no legal obstacle that exists to prevent the Government, in the exercise of the regulatory powers and of the broad entitlements it has in a strongly regulated issue such as electricity, from modifying a specific system of remuneration [...]*."⁵⁶¹

516. So far as concerns similar decisions made prior to the Urvasco acquisition of June 2008, in a further ruling relied on by the Respondent, the Spanish Supreme Court accepted in a 2006 decision the proposition that "*electricity producers under the special regime do not have an 'unalterable right' to remain in an unchanged economic regime governing the collection of premiums. The scheme is, in fact, to encourage the use of renewable energy through an incentive mechanism, like all of this genre, and cannot be guaranteed to remain unchanged in the future.*"⁵⁶² The Claimants' witness, Mr Navarro, was asked whether he was aware of the existence of Supreme Court rulings from 2006 that established that the limit for modification of the regulations applying to the RE sector

⁵⁶¹ E.g. Resp. Skeleton ¶ 23; **R-0137**, Judgment of the Supreme Court, rec. 52-2011, 15 December 2005. *See also*, e.g. Resp. oral opening at Day 1/275-276.

⁵⁶² **R-0138**, Judgment of the Supreme Court, appeal 12/2005, reference El Derecho EDJ 2006/282164 (Spanish), 25 October 2006.

was that of reasonable return in relation to the cost of money in the capital markets, and he confirmed that he was.⁵⁶³

517. The Respondent has also referred to two Supreme Court decisions of 2007, dated respectively 20 March and 9 October 2007, which it says confirm that there was no vested right to receive a specific subsidy in the future.⁵⁶⁴ In the first of these decisions, which concerned application of the transitional provisions under RD 436/2004, the Supreme Court stated that:

“Owners of facilities under a Special Regime are not guaranteed the intangibility of a given benefit or income regime in relation to those obtained in previous years, nor are they guaranteed the indefinite permanence of the formulas used to fix premiums. Changes should be made within the legal limits.”⁵⁶⁵

518. The Tribunal agrees that some review of these decisions should have formed part of a due diligence exercise prior to the Urvasco acquisition, and it considers that a diligent Investor must be taken to have known their contents.⁵⁶⁶ It also notes that the CNE appears to have had these cases in mind when it referred to case law in its February 2007 report.⁵⁶⁷ However, the Tribunal agrees with the Claimants’ contention that the Supreme Court’s findings were not made in a sufficiently analogous context.⁵⁶⁸ The decisions concerned the prior regimes and the transitional provisions under RD 436/2004, not a claim by an operator to the tariff or premium fixed under the RD 436/2004 regime and thus made with the benefit of Article 40.3 of that Decree.

519. In a context where there was no basis for the given claimant/operator to refer to Article 40.3 of RD 436/2004 or Article 44.3 of RD 661/2007, the decisions are of limited

⁵⁶³ Mr Navarro, Day 2/205. Mr Navarro could not recall when he became aware of such rulings, but assumed it was before meetings that he had in 2010 with the APPA.

⁵⁶⁴ Resp. CM ¶ 364, referring to **R-0139**, Judgment of the Supreme Court, appeal 11-2005 EDJ 2007-18059, 20 March 2007 and **R-0140**, Judgment of the Supreme Court, appeal 13-2006 EDJ 2007-175313, 9 October, 2007.

⁵⁶⁵ **R-0139**, Judgment of the Supreme Court, appeal 11-2005 EDJ 2007-18059, 20 March 2007.

⁵⁶⁶ Resp. PHB ¶ 74.

⁵⁶⁷ Resp. Rej. ¶ 250; **R-0128**, CNE Report 3/2007, regarding the proposed Royal Decree, regulating the activity of electricity production under the special regime and of certain facilities of comparable technology under the ordinary regime, 14 February 2007.

⁵⁶⁸ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 371-374; Cl. PHB ¶ 151.

significance. The Tribunal does not consider that, as of June 2008, they would have been taken by a diligent Investor as establishing how these two Decrees would be applied given the specific wording of Article 40.3 and Article 44.3 (respectively). It follows that the Tribunal does not consider that these decisions can of themselves negate the Claimants' case on reasonable reliance so far as concerns the 2008 Urvasco acquisition and the Investments made later that year. In reaching this conclusion, the Tribunal recognises that it is diverging from the finding made by the *Charanne* tribunal with respect to the Supreme Court decisions of 2005-2006.⁵⁶⁹ However, it considers that the absence in the Supreme Court decisions of consideration of a provision such as Article 40.3 of RD 436/2004 or Article 44.3 of RD 661/2007 could reasonably have been considered material by a diligent Investor making an investment in 2008.

520. There were multiple subsequent decisions of the Supreme Court along similar lines, as a line of consistent jurisprudence was established on this point. Three Supreme Court judgments were handed down in December 2009, one of which – Appeal 151/2007 – did concern an operator seeking to rely on Article 40.3 of RD 436/2004 as a form of guarantee of non-retroactivity.⁵⁷⁰ That position was rejected:

“(…) The argument that the transitional Provision under appeal represents a weakening of the principle of legal certainty enshrined in Article 9.3 of the Constitution must be rejected - because it produces, as it is claimed, a situation of uncertainty in the legal system regarding the regulation of the activity of electrical energy producers under the special scheme. Hence it cannot be followed that the said regulation does not meet the requirements of the principle of legal certainty, which does not include any right whatsoever to freeze the existing law.”⁵⁷¹

⁵⁶⁹ **RL-0049**, *Charanne*, ¶ 507. See also, **RL-0088**, *Isolux*, ¶ 790.

⁵⁷⁰ Resp. CM ¶¶ 367-372, referring to **R-0002**, Judgment of the Supreme Court, rec. 152/2007, reference El Derecho EDJ 2009/307357, 9 December 2009; and **R-0141**, Judgment of the Supreme Court, appeal 151/2007 EDJ 2009/307349, 3 December 2009; cf. Cl. Reply ¶¶ 377-379 contesting the relevance of these judgments; and Spain's position in response at Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 244 *et seq.*

⁵⁷¹ **R-0141**, Judgment of the Supreme Court, appeal 151/2007 EDJ 2009/307349, 3 December 2009, p. 6, unofficial translation.

521. Moreover, the judgment in Appeal 151/2007 was considered in a press release from the APPA in April 2010,⁵⁷² an industry association of which the Second Claimant was an active and participating member, as it was of the AEE.⁵⁷³ The release was referred to in a report from another industry body, Suelosolar, where the author considered the Supreme Court cases and noted “*that the rulings examined do not deal specifically and directly with the subject that concerns us, viz. the legality of possible retroactive regulations that would modify downwards the regulated tariff or the premiums that are received by renewables installations already in operation*”; but then stated: “*I highlight the above because it gives a small hope that the above rulings have not mentioned in their reasoning the second paragraph of article 44.3 of the Royal Decree 661/2007 ...*” It was thus the view of the author of this April 2010 report that there was only “*small hope*” that the Supreme Court’s line of reasoning would not be applied in a context where the operator could invoke Article 44.3 of RD 661/2007.
522. Although it is not clear to the Tribunal that the Claimants would have had any sight of this Suelosolar report, the evidence is sufficient to establish that the December 2009 ruling in Appeal 151/2007 was a matter of concern to the APPA.⁵⁷⁴ The Tribunal also notes that the December 2009 cases and the earlier Supreme Court jurisprudence were referred to by the AEE in a submission made to the CNE in August 2010 in the context of the new Royal Decree that was then anticipated.⁵⁷⁵ This submission recognised the Supreme Court’s jurisprudence to the effect that there was no right to an unchanged regime, subject to the requirement of a reasonable return.⁵⁷⁶ Moreover, the judgment of

⁵⁷² As reflected in a report of Suelosolar, **R-0266**, Suelo solar, *What do judges think of retroactivity premiums for renewables?*, 29 April 2010.

⁵⁷³ See e.g., the evidence of Mr Bünting, Day 2/167, 170; Mr Navarro, Day 2/209. See also, Cl. Skeleton ¶ 25 relying on the shared understanding of RWE and APPA (in a different context).

⁵⁷⁴ Cf. Claimants’ oral closing at Day 5/127, understating the concern of APPA.

⁵⁷⁵ **R-0287**, Observations submitted by the main Spanish Wind Energy Association AEE before the CNE against the draft of RD 1614/2010; **R-0166**, Submissions of the AEE before the CNE during the CCE hearing on the proposed Royal Decree which will regulate and amend certain aspects of the special regime, 30 August 2009 (hereinafter “**AEE’s 30 August 2009 submissions before the CNE**”, as referred to in Resp. oral opening at Day 2/85-86 and in closing at Day 5/188-189).

⁵⁷⁶ **R-0166**, AEE’s 30 August 2009 submissions before the CNE, p. 6; Resp. oral closing at Day 5/188-189.

December 2009 was picked up and summarised in the wider press.⁵⁷⁷ The Claimants’ representatives attended the meetings of the APPA and the AEE, sharing views with these Associations,⁵⁷⁸ and the Claimants either were or should have been aware of the cases⁵⁷⁹ and the attention these industry bodies were paying to the developing line of jurisprudence (as well as of the concerns of the APPA and the AEE more generally).

523. In light of the above, in considering the Investments made subsequent to the December 2009 decisions of the Supreme Court, one factor for the Tribunal to consider with respect to any legitimate expectations is the application of a consistent line of jurisprudence in the December 2009 ruling in Appeal 151/2007 in a context where the claimant/operator was relying – without success – on what was characterised as “*the guarantee of non-retroactivity established by Article 40.3 of Royal Decree 436/2004.*”⁵⁸⁰
524. There have also been a number of Supreme Court cases that post-date the making of the Claimants’ Investments. Whilst these could not be factored into the question of reasonable reliance in the same way, the Tribunal does not accept the Claimants’ contention that they are clearly irrelevant.⁵⁸¹ Where, in subsequent judgments, the Supreme Court has ruled on the meaning of RD 661/2007 including taking into account its Article 44.3 then, in the Tribunal’s view, careful consideration must be given to what was decided and on what basis: the Supreme Court is after all fulfilling its function as the ultimate arbiter in domestic law of the correct interpretation of the provisions of Spanish law before it, and in the usual course it could readily be argued that provisions being interpreted in judgments in 2014-2016 must always have meant what the Supreme Court then decided. There is no case on the Claimants’ part that the judgments of the Supreme Court are tainted by some denial of justice.⁵⁸²

⁵⁷⁷ **R-0312**, Cinco Días, *The Supreme Court allows retroactive change in premiums*, 23 April 2010.

⁵⁷⁸ See e.g., Mr Bünting, Day 2/167, 170; Mr Navarro, Day 2/209.

⁵⁷⁹ Mr Navarro, Day 2/204-205.

⁵⁸⁰ **R-0141**, Judgment of the Supreme Court, appeal 151/2007 EDJ 2009/307349, 3 December 2009, p. 6.

⁵⁸¹ Cf. Cl. Reply ¶ 381; Cl. PHB ¶ 159.

⁵⁸² Cf. e.g. **CL-0129**, *Marvin Roy Feldman Karpa v. United Mexican States*, ICSID Case No. ARB (AF)/99/1, Award of 16 December 2002, ¶ 139.

525. The Tribunal is not in strict terms bound by the domestic court's decisions as to the meaning and effect of domestic law, and it is of course correct that the question of whether an act is in conformity with domestic law is quite separate to the question of conformity with international law.⁵⁸³ But the issue here is rather different. The Claimants are seeking to establish the existence of legitimate expectations largely by reference to certain discrete provisions of domestic law. In the usual course, it is the superior courts of the given jurisdiction that are best qualified to rule on what the meaning and effect of a provision of domestic law is. In the current case, the issue is whether an alleged legitimate expectation formulated largely by reference to domestic law was defeated in circumstances such that there is a breach of Article 10(1) ECT, i.e. a separate issue of international law. The domestic law only features as a result of the way that the Claimants have formulated their case, i.e. the specific legitimate expectations they assert.⁵⁸⁴
526. The Claimants have referred to the *Perenco* award, which usefully summarises the allocation of competencies between domestic and international tribunals, but in a way that identifies that matters of domestic law, in this and analogous contexts, are indeed primarily for the domestic court:

“Turning to the Constitutional Court’s decision, the fact that the Court has spoken on Law 42’s constitutionality does not of course preclude this Tribunal from exercising its jurisdiction under the Treaty to consider the international lawfulness of Law 42. But in applying international law, the Tribunal does not act as a court of appeal on questions of Ecuadorian law. This jurisdictional limit is well-established in the jurisprudence. The Tribunal must recognise the allocation of competencies between adjudicatory bodies at the national and international levels. An international tribunal cannot second-guess the court’s interpretation and application of local law. At the same time, under well-established principles of international law, as codified in Article 3 of the ILC Articles on State Responsibility, the fact that a law has been declared constitutional by the

⁵⁸³ Cl. PHB ¶¶ 164-168.

⁵⁸⁴ The Tribunal notes that the Claimants refer to the practice of other States, and say that this is relevant as an evidentiary matter, forming part of the factual matrix that informs the investor’s expectations and confirming them to be reasonable: Cl. PHB ¶ 78. At least so far as concerns the facts of this case, the Tribunal sees no merit to this submission.

local courts, even by the highest court of the land, is not dispositive of whether it was in conformity with international law.”⁵⁸⁵

527. The Claimants also contend that where both the investor and the host State have the same understanding of the law at the time of the investment, subsequent court decisions concerning that law are not relevant.⁵⁸⁶ That is to overstate matters, but there is some force to the point. The Tribunal is seeking (*inter alia*) to identify whether reliance placed by the Claimants on RD 661/2007 and the stability of the regime in making its investments was reasonable, and it naturally follows that particular weight should be given to what the Spanish Government was saying at the time.
528. Against this backdrop, it is necessary to examine what the Spanish Supreme Court has found as to the meaning and effect of RD 661/2007, and also what the Government was saying during the period that Investments were being made.
529. In a judgment of 1 June 2016, the Supreme Court considered a challenge to RD 413/2014 and Order IET/1045/2014. In rejecting the arguments put before it on legitimate expectations and legal certainty, the Supreme Court stated that “*no provisions of RD 661/2007 ... guaranteed that the regulated tariffs could not be changed.*”⁵⁸⁷
530. In a judgment of 12 July 2016, the Supreme Court considered a challenge by the AEE to RD 413/2014 and Order IET/1045/2014. It again rejected the arguments put before it on legitimate expectations and legal certainty. The Court held (in a passage repeated from the judgment of 1 June 2016):

“Nor do we believe that the system in place at that time could alone be deemed to be a conclusive enough external sign to generate the legitimate expectation in the appellant; i.e. the rational and well-founded belief that the electrical power remuneration regime that it produced could not be altered in the future, as no provision of the RD 661/2007, by which its facilities were protected, guaranteed that the regulated tariff would not be subject to change.

⁵⁸⁵ **CL-0183**, *Perenco Ecuador Ltd. v The Republic of Ecuador and Empresa Estatal Petróleos del Ecuador (Petroecuador)*, ICSID Case No. ARB/08/6, Decision on Remaining Issues of Jurisdiction and on Liability, 12 September 2014 ¶ 583.

⁵⁸⁶ Cl. PHB ¶ 161.

⁵⁸⁷ **R-0264**, Judgment of the Supreme Court, 1264/2016, 1 June 2016, p. 8.

In this regard, the jurisprudence of this Court has been constant over the years on pointing out, in the interpretation and application of the authorising rules of the legal and economic system applicable to electricity production using renewable energy sources, which guarantee the right to the reasonable rate of return on the investments made by the owners of these facilities, but do not recognise their unalterable right to maintain the remuneration framework approved by the holder of regulatory power unaltered.

Thus, over ten years ago, this Chamber noted in its ruling of 15 December 2005 (appeal 73/2004), a relapse in proceedings on the legality of Royal Decree 436/2004, on the methodology for updating and systematisation of the legal and economic regime of the activity of electricity production under the special regime, that *'no legal obstacle exists for the Government, in exercise of its regulatory power and the broad qualifications it possesses in a heavily regulated area such as electricity, to modify a particular remuneration system, provided it remains within the framework established by the LSE'*. And in the same direction, the STS of 25 October 2006 (appeal 12/2005), relapsed into an appeal that contested Royal Decree 2351/2004, amending the procedure resolving technical restrictions and other regulations of the electricity market, pointed out that section 30.4 of the Electricity Sector Act allowed the respective companies to aim for *'reasonable rates of return with reference to the cost of money in the capital market'* or *'a reasonable remuneration for their investments'*, without the analysed remuneration regime, by contrast, ensuring owners of facilities in special regime *'the intangibility of a certain level of profits or revenues relative to those obtained in previous years, nor the indefinite stay of formulas used to set premiums.'*

This jurisprudential line has continued to this day, in rulings of this Court of 20 March 2007 (appeal 11/2005), 9 December 2009 (appeals 149/2007 and 152/2007), 12 April 2012 (appeal 40/2011), 13 September 2012 (appeal 48/2011), 15 October 2012 (appeal 64/2011), 10 December 2012 (appeal 138/2011), 29 January 2013 (appeal 232/2012), 29 May 2013 (appeal 193/2010) and 16 March 2015 (appeal 118/2013), among others, in which this Court has insisted, in the face of successive regulatory amendments, that it was not possible for electricity production facility owners in the special regime to be granted an 'unalterable right' for the future in which the remuneration framework approved by the owner of regulatory power remains unchanged, provided that the requirements of the Electricity Sector Act are respected in terms of reasonable return on investment.⁵⁸⁸

⁵⁸⁸ **R-0336**, Judgment of the Supreme Court, 1730/2016.rca 456.2014 AEE, 12 July 2016, p. 11. *See also*, Resp. oral closing at Day 5/204.

531. It follows that it has been held by the Spanish Supreme Court in plain terms that “*no provision of the RD 661/2007... guaranteed that the regulated tariff would not be subject to change.*” As the Tribunal understands it, this finding is reached through analysing RD 661/2207 in its broader context, i.e. as a Royal Decree that is hierarchically inferior to Law 54/1997 such that, regardless of the existence of a provision such as Article 44.3, there may be a change to the tariff regime provided that the overarching principle of reasonable return in Law 54/1997 is satisfied.

532. With regard, however, to what the Spanish Government was saying at the time that the Claimants’ Investments were made, the Spanish Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Commerce stated on 25 May 2007 that:

“The new regulation guarantees an average return of 7% for wind farms and hydro-electric facilities that opt to transfer their production to distributors and between 5% and 9% if they participate in the electricity production market. ... Tariffs will be revised every 4 years, taking into account the fulfilment of the objectives set out. ... Future adjustments to said tariffs will not affect installations which are already in operation. This guarantees legal certainty for the electricity producer and stability for the sector, favouring development.”⁵⁸⁹

533. In addition, although the Tribunal places less weight on these, the presentations of InvestinSpain and the CNE also support the contention that Spain understood Article 44.3 as protecting existing plants against any future tariff revisions.⁵⁹⁰ The Claimants also rely on what was said by Spain’s representatives at the meeting of June 2010, although the

⁵⁸⁹ C-0238, Announcement of RD 661/2007.

⁵⁹⁰ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 181-185 and Cl. Reply ¶¶ 84-91. *See inter alia*, C-0059, InvestinSpain website, “*About Us*”. *See also*, C-0030, Manuela García, “Opportunities in Renewable Energy in Spain”, INTERES InvestinSpain Power Point presentation, Graz (Austria), 15 November 2007, pp. 4, 15, 18, 19, 32, 40 and 42; C-0060, Manuela García, “Opportunities in Renewable Energy in Spain”, InvestinSpain and the Spanish Ministry for Industry, Tourism and Commerce, November 2008; C-0248, InvestinSpain PowerPoint presentation, “Legal Framework for Renewable Energies in Spain”, undated, p. 4; C-0133, Luis Jesús Sánchez de Tembleque, “The Regulation of Renewable Energy”, CNE Power Point presentation, Barcelona, February 2009; C-0183, Carlos Solé Martín, Luis Jesús Sánchez de Tembleque, “Renewable Energies: The Spanish Case”, CNE Power Point presentation, Cartagena de Indias, 9-13 February 2009.

position being adopted there was apparently that the premiums could change, but not the fixed tariffs.⁵⁹¹

534. In these unusual circumstances, the Tribunal does not consider it appropriate to approach its application of the FET standard on the basis that Article 44.3 of RD 661/2007 can only ever have had the meaning and effect that follows from the recent decisions of the Spanish Supreme Court, and that such meaning and effect should have been known to a diligent Investor making Investments in 2008-2012. This is not to cut across the principle of deference that is reflected in *Perenco* and various other awards, but merely to recognise that, in certain situations, what a superior court subsequently says as to the meaning and effect of domestic law may not establish what a diligent Investor could or should have concluded at the time of an Investment.

e. *Do the Claimants have legitimate expectations based on specific commitments of the Respondent?*

535. The Claimants' case is that their legitimate expectations are founded on specific commitments made in Article 40.3 of RD 436/2004, Article 44.3 of RD 661/2007 and Article 5.3 of RD 1614/2010, which are to be read in conjunction with the provisions in the Decrees including in particular those establishing the right to receive the regulated tariff or the premium (and, insofar as concerns Article 5.3 of RD 1614/2010, in conjunction also with the July 2010 "agreement").⁵⁹² Of particular importance, Article 44.3 of RD 661/2007 provided for a 2010 review "*of the tariffs, premiums, supplements and lower and upper limits defined in this Royal Decree*", and then stated:

"The revisions to the regulated tariff and the upper and lower limits indicated in this paragraph shall not affect facilities for which the deed of commissioning shall have been granted prior to 1 January of the second year following the year in which the revision shall have been performed. . . ."⁵⁹³

536. As to the interpretation of this provision, and its position within the framework established by Law 54/1997, the Tribunal considers that RD 661/2007 (just like RD

⁵⁹¹ Cl. PHB ¶ 162, referring to the evidence of Mr Henderson.

⁵⁹² See e.g., Cl. PHB ¶ 51.

⁵⁹³ **C-0017/R-0101**, RD 661/2007, regulating the activity of electricity production under the special regime, 25 May 2007 (published 26 May 2007), pp. 45-46.

436/2004 before it) established the specific mechanics of the remuneration under the Special Regime, in implementation of Article 30.4 of Law 54/1997, which stated that: “*The remuneration arrangements for electric power generation installations operating under the special regime shall be supplemented by the payment of a premium under statutory terms set out in regulations*” Thus, whereas Article 30.4 established the basic principle that the RE producers would receive a reasonable return,⁵⁹⁴ the subsequent Royal Decrees including RD 661/2007 constituted the regulatory implementation of that principle, as indeed appears from the Preamble to RD 661/2007:

“The economic framework established in the present Royal Decree develops the principles provided in Law 54/1997, of 27 November, on the Electricity Sector, guaranteeing the owners of facilities under the special regime a reasonable return on their investments, and the consumers of electricity an assignment of the costs attributable to the electricity system which is also reasonable”⁵⁹⁵

537. While the Respondent is correct to say that Article 44.3 of RD 661/2007 does not refer to “*any*” revision, it is readily understood as meaning that, once a producer qualified under the new regime established by RD 661/2007, the revisions would only be in accordance with Article 44.3. The Tribunal has already considered the import of the decisions of the Supreme Court, and it sees the above understanding as supported in general terms by the Ministerial press release that accompanied RD 661/2007.⁵⁹⁶
538. It does not however follow that, for the purposes of legitimate expectations, Article 44.3 is to be considered as a specific commitment. First, the Tribunal has considerable doubts as to whether Article 44.3 can correctly be interpreted as a form of representation to RE investors that, come what may, the RD 661/2007 remuneration regime would remain substantially in place so far as they were concerned.⁵⁹⁷ Certainly there is no sufficient

⁵⁹⁴ **R-0003**, Law 54/1997, pp. 50-51.

⁵⁹⁵ **C-0017/R-0101**, RD 661/2007, regulating the activity of electricity production under the special regime, 25 May 2007 (published 26 May 2007), p. 2.

⁵⁹⁶ **C-0238**, Announcement of RD 661/2007.

⁵⁹⁷ **CL-0187**, *Blusun*, ¶ 371: “... a representation as to future conduct of the state could be made in the form of a law, sufficiently clearly expressed.”

evidence that the Claimants relied on it as such a representation, and moreover did not do so following an adequate due diligence exercise (see Section D(2)(b) and (c) above⁵⁹⁸). The same points apply with respect to Article 22 of RD 661/2007, on which the Claimants also placed some (but lesser) weight.⁵⁹⁹ Second, and in any event, Article 44.3 was a provision in a regulation of general application that, just as had been the case with RD 436/2004, was susceptible to change by the State – notwithstanding, in the case of RD 436/2004, the stability that was to some extent established by its Article 40.3.⁶⁰⁰

539. The Claimants made their post-2007 Investments knowing – including through the July 2007 Pöyry report⁶⁰¹ – that, despite its Article 40.3, the regime of remuneration established by RD 436/2004 had not lasted unchanged for more than around two years, with a significant change being implemented by RDL 7/2006. This was a matter of well-voiced concern to the APPA and the AEE.⁶⁰² Then, through RD 661/2007, the RD 436/2004 regime had been replaced in its entirety.

540. Indeed, following the adoption of RDL 7/2006 and the publication of the draft Decree that (following amendments) became RD 661/2007, there were various complaints of damage being done to Spanish Constitutional principles of legal certainty and protection of legitimate expectations. The CNE, in its report of February 2007, considered these complaints to be ill-founded, stating:

“As shown both in the scientific doctrine and case law, in a social and democratic State of Law the principles of legal certainty and protection legitimate expectations cannot be built on insurmountable obstacles to the innovation of a body of law, nor can they be used as instruments to petrify

⁵⁹⁸ See also, Resp. oral opening at Day 2/129.

⁵⁹⁹ See e.g., Claimants’ oral opening at Day 1/90 and 93-94.

⁶⁰⁰ **CL-0187**, *Blusun*, ¶ 371; **RL-0049**, *Charanne*, ¶¶ 491-494. As to RD 436/2004, Article 40.3, see **C-0016/R-0100**, RD/436/2004, establishing the methodology for the updating and systematisation of the legal and economic regime for electric power production in the special regime, 12 March 2004 (published 27 March 2004): “3. The tariffs, premiums, incentives and supplements resulting from any of the revisions provided for in this section shall apply solely to the plants that commence operating subsequent to the date of the entry into force referred to in the paragraph above and shall not have a backdated effect on any previous tariffs and premiums.”

⁶⁰¹ **C-0103**, Pöyry July 2007 Report (Wind), pp. 1-2.

⁶⁰² See, **R-0015**, *The Controversial Energy Decree-Act*, APPA Alegaciones magazine No. 22, May-July 2006; and **R-0016**, APPA Info magazine No. 23, August-December 2006; also **R-0166**, AEE’s 30 August 2009 submissions before the CNE.

current Law at any moment. In other words, the principle of legal certainty is not by definition an anti-evolutionary or conservative principle; it does not mean that legislation is resistant or immune to reform. In this sense, these principles do not impede dynamic innovation Thus the principles only require that regulatory innovation —especially if sudden, unpredictable or unexpected— be carried out with certain guarantees and caution (sufficient transition periods for adaptation and, where applicable, compensatory measures) that cushion, moderate and minimise as far as possible the defrauding of expectations generated by previous regulations.”⁶⁰³

541. Although the CNE was speaking in an advisory role to the Government as opposed to as a body that could make determinations on the relevant law, in the current context of whether legitimate expectations were validly formed, the CNE’s publicly-stated view that there could be regulatory innovation, apparently notwithstanding a provision such as Article 40.3 of RD 436/2004, is of some importance and is not supportive of the Claimants’ case.⁶⁰⁴ The July 2007 Pöyry report, which was of course commissioned by the Claimants, also envisaged that there could be regulatory change, even though at the same time it spoke of a guarantee under RD 661/2007.⁶⁰⁵
542. The Tribunal considers that neither through Article 44.3, nor through any other provision of RD 661/2007,⁶⁰⁶ nor through any other source, was a specific commitment made to the Claimants to the effect that the Special Regime remuneration as established by RD 661/2007 would remain substantially unchanged. While the presentations of InvestinSpain and the CNE that the Claimants now refer to may possibly have been influential in terms of certain investment decisions made by foreign investors, even if

⁶⁰³ **C-0249/R-0128**, CNE, Report 3/2007, regarding the proposed Royal Decree, regulating the activity of electricity production under the special regime and of certain facilities of comparable technology under the ordinary regime, 14 February 2007, p. 18. The case put by the Claimants to the Respondent’s witness, Mr Ayuso, was that a CNE report was a valuable source for an investor. Mr Ayuso accepted that it was one of the sources an investor would use: *see*, Day 3/71.

⁶⁰⁴ Cf. Claimants’ oral opening at Day 1/156-157 (in response to a question from the Tribunal). According to the Resp. oral closing at Day 5/205-206, the CNE in its March 2012 report would not have been suggesting regulatory revisions if it had believed that regulations affecting existing installations could not be altered. The Tribunal considers that the March 2012 report is consistent with its conclusion above as to the 2007 report.

⁶⁰⁵ **C-0103**, Pöyry July 2007 Report (Wind), p. 58, cf. pp. 2 and 81; Claimants’ oral closing at Day 5/132; Respondent’s oral closing at Day 5/181.

⁶⁰⁶ In their oral opening at Day 1/90 and 93-94, weight was placed on Article 22 as a form of stability commitment. The Tribunal does not agree with that characterisation.

such could amount to specific commitments, there is no suggestion that the Claimants attended and relied upon any such presentations, and the Tribunal does not see how they could have generated any expectations.⁶⁰⁷ The existence of a background factual matrix in which other States have FIT schemes does not detract from this.⁶⁰⁸

543. The same basic point applies with respect to the Ministerial press release of 25 May 2007, as to which there is no case that this was seen and relied on by the Claimants.⁶⁰⁹ Moreover, although the Claimants have emphasised that this press release refers to a “guarantee”, they have expressly not put their case on the basis of a specific commitment made in the terms of the press release of 25 May 2007.⁶¹⁰ In these circumstances, the Tribunal does not consider further whether the press release might be regarded as separate to and of a different nature to RD 661/2007, such that it might itself qualify as a form of special commitment.
544. The registration of the plants in which the Claimants have an interest in the RAIPRE does not alter the above conclusions, and the issuance of a registration certificate to the operating companies is not, in this Tribunal’s view, to be seen as a form of specific commitment for the purposes of application of the Article 10(1) FET standard. Consistent

⁶⁰⁷ See e.g., **RL-0089**, *Wirtgen*, ¶ 421. Cf. Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 181-185 and Cl. Reply ¶¶ 84-91. See *inter alia* **C-0059**, InvestinSpain website, “About Us”. Also see, **C-0030**, Manuela García, “Opportunities in Renewable Energy in Spain”, INTERES InvestinSpain Power Point presentation, Graz (Austria), 15 November 2007, pp. 4, 15, 18, 19, 32, 40 and 42; **C-0060**, Manuela García, “Opportunities in Renewable Energy in Spain”, InvestinSpain and the Spanish Ministry for Industry, Tourism and Commerce, November 2008; **C-0248**, InvestinSpain PowerPoint presentation, “Legal Framework for Renewable Energies in Spain”, undated, p. 4; **C-0133**, Luis Jesús Sánchez de Tembleque, “The Regulation of Renewable Energy”, CNE Power Point presentation, Barcelona, February 2009; **C-0183**, Carlos Solé Martín, Luis Jesús Sánchez de Tembleque, “Renewable Energies: The Spanish Case”, CNE Power Point presentation, Cartagena de Indias, 9-13 February 2009. In the Claimants’ oral opening, it was explained that the Claimants did not attend the InvestinSpain events, which were relied on to support the reasonable nature of the Claimants’ expectations and to demonstrate the Respondent’s understanding of the regime: see, at Day 1/103. The Tribunal understands this to be the Claimants’ position with respect to the CNE presentations also. See also, Resp. oral opening at Day 2/110-111 to the effect that there is no proof that the CNE presentations were used to attract investors, and that these were not formal CNE reports.

⁶⁰⁸ Cf. Cl. PHB ¶ 78 and the emphasis placed by practice in other States with respect to FITs e.g. in Claimants’ oral opening at Day 1/56-62. While the Tribunal accepts that such could be deemed of limited relevance as part of the factual matrix, what matters in this case is the Spanish regulatory regime and whether legitimate expectations were generated by representations or commitments of Spain.

⁶⁰⁹ **C-0238**, Announcement of RD 661/2007. Cf. e.g., **RL-0089**, *Wirtgen*, ¶ 421.

⁶¹⁰ Cl. PHB ¶ 69 to the effect that “it would be wrong to impute to RWE the expectation that it would receive the returns contained in Government statements contemporaneous with RD 661.”

with the views expressed in the *Charanne* case,⁶¹¹ the Tribunal sees RAIPRE registration as the completion of the administrative requirements for qualification under the given Special Regime, not as an independent commitment to a given investor.⁶¹² Registration in the RAIPRE was compulsory under Article 9.1 of RD 661/2007 and was “*to ensure appropriate monitoring of the special regime and in particular in order to ensure the management and control of the receipt of the regulated tariffs, the premiums and supplements*”,⁶¹³ not to establish a specific commitment to pay premiums or tariffs.

545. The Tribunal also notes the view of the AEE, as set out in its 2008 Yearbook, that Article 44.3 of RD 661/2007 did not extend retroactive protection so far as concerns revisions to premiums and was seriously flawed. Although the AEE could not and was not purporting to put forward any definitive interpretation, in the context of whether legitimate expectations were formed, some (if not great) weight attaches to their view, as follows:

“The new decree also foresees the allocation of remuneration in a long-lasting manner, for 20 years. However, the system of revisions and updates set out in this decree, despite restoring the non-retroactivity of modifications to the regulated tariff and of the upper and lower limits of remuneration values, excludes premiums and supplements from this guarantee, as article 44.3 allows for the retroactive application to past and current investments of new premiums and supplements upon subsequent modification.

The measure clearly contradicts the allocation of these values over a 20-year period, rendering the concept of durability completely fictitious, insofar as subsequent changes to these values have also been planned that, as a result, would be applied retroactively.”⁶¹⁴

⁶¹¹ **RL-0049**, *Charanne*, ¶ 510. Cf. *Antin*, ¶¶ 551-552, although the Tribunal understands that the analysis of the *Antin* tribunal in these paragraphs turns more on “*the precision and detail exhibited in the royal decrees, particularly the contemplation that the treatment would be accorded for a defined period of time*” as opposed to the RAIPRE registrations. The Tribunal also notes the different fact pattern of the *Antin* case.

⁶¹² Cf. Cl. Reply ¶¶ 523-532; **C-0015**, Excerpts of the RAIPRE certificates of the installations.

⁶¹³ **C-0017/R-0101**, RD 661/2007, regulating the activity of electricity production under the special regime, 25 May 2007 (published 26 May 2007), p. 16.

⁶¹⁴ **R-0284**, Annual Report of the Spanish Wind Energy Association, 2007; Mr Navarro said he was unaware of this, Day 2/216-217.

546. As to the meeting of 23 June 2010, this is in a different category as it involved statements being made directly by the Respondent’s officials (the Director General for Energy Policy and Department Head, Electricity Sector) to the Claimants (including Messrs Henderson and Navarro). However, the discussions were expressly on the basis that they “did not reflect final positions”,⁶¹⁵ and the Tribunal sees this meeting as reflecting part of the discussions in the context of the July 1010 “agreement” that was ultimately to develop into RD 1614/2010. As appears from their contemporaneous documents, the Claimants do not appear to have understood that any commitments were being made to them at this meeting on which they could (or did) reasonably rely.⁶¹⁶ Moreover, although certain of the statements made by the Respondent’s representatives were to the effect that the RD 661/2007 regime would be given full effect in 2013 so far as concerns the Claimants’ plants,⁶¹⁷ the Director General also made comments that appear to suggest that there would be further changes in the long term.⁶¹⁸ Accordingly, the Tribunal does not consider that specific commitments were made at the meeting of 23 June 2010 that generated legitimate expectations on the part of the Claimants.

547. As to the July 2010 “agreement” itself,⁶¹⁹ the Claimants say somewhat cautiously that “*RWE had access*” to this,⁶²⁰ although the Tribunal has seen no agreement as such, but merely reference to agreement having been reached in the Ministerial press release of 2 July 2010. It appears from the press release that it was always the intention – as in the

⁶¹⁵ **C-0191**, Minutes of 23 January 2010 Meeting.

⁶¹⁶ **C-0099**, Transaction Approval Request Form, 12 July 2010; and **C-0115**, Transactional Approval Request Form, Minority Shareholders Second Tranche, 28 September 2010. The Tribunal notes the evidence of Mr Henderson at Day 3/28-33, including to the effect that the meeting gave the Claimants comfort, but this does not change its assessment.

⁶¹⁷ **C-0191**, Minutes of 23 January 2010 Meeting, p. 1: “The DG then explained that the current position was that those wind assets that were in the transitory phase between RD436 and RD 661, which accounts for all the Aersa operational portfolio, would remain on the current tariff structure and that they would respect the 2013 date for the change from one regime to the other, in contrary to recent press speculation.”

⁶¹⁸ **C-0191**, Minutes of 23 January 2010 Meeting, p. 2: “As regards the future the DG brought a copy of the recently published Long term plan to 2020 which they are obliged to submit to Brussels as their position by the end of the month but as regards the associated tariff regimes they believed that this would only be discussed as and when the ‘retroactive’ debate had finished and as such clarity should not be expected before the end of this year. (We will forward a report on the Spanish targets to 2020 next week). The DG did however make the comment that in his opinion the likely outcome for future wind would be to guarantee a floor and above this level receive the pool price.”

⁶¹⁹ **C-0063**, 2 July 2010 Press Release.

⁶²⁰ Cl. Mem. ¶ 201.

event transpired – that the contents of the “agreement” would be transferred and developed in regulations, i.e. RD 1614/2010, and the “agreement” does not appear to have been treated contemporaneously as giving rise to any independent obligations.⁶²¹ Further, although the Claimants have described the “agreement” as a “*quid pro quo*”, i.e. an agreed temporary cut to the premium under RD 661/2007 and in operating hours in return for a guaranteed return to the RD 661/2007 regime from 2013, the Claimants’ plants did not participate in the “*quo*” because they were still in transition from the RD 436/2004 regime. It is not just that the Claimants were not party to an actual agreement, but insofar as an agreed package was being sought in relation to a cut in tariffs, there was no consensual basis for this so far as concerns the Claimants.⁶²² By reference to the above, the Tribunal does not consider that the “agreement” gave rise to a specific commitment generating legitimate expectations so far as the Claimants are concerned.

548. As to RD 1614/2010, the Tribunal does not consider that its Article 5.3 adds materially to Article 44.3 of RD 661/2007. The Tribunal notes that the Claimants place weight on documents commenting on the draft of Decree 1614, in particular the Opinion of the Council of State of 26 November 2010.⁶²³ Although this Opinion questions the appropriateness of the draft Decree, including with respect to the limit being placed on future revisions by the then draft Article 5.3, the Tribunal does not understand it as saying that draft Article 5.3 could not be changed by future regulations. Referring to the Supreme Court judgment of 9 December 2009, the Opinion notes that “*the Supreme Court has expressed its opinion on the lack of any violation of the principles of legal security and*

⁶²¹ Cf. Claimants’ oral closing at Day 5/108-109. *See also*, Resp. oral closing at Day 5/196-197, referring to a series of AEE and other submissions where reference to and reliance on an agreement (as such) would be expected, but is not to be found. *See e.g.*, the AEE submission to the CNE of October 2010; **R-0166**, AEE’s 30 August 2009 submissions before the CNE. The Tribunal considers that, if an agreement giving rise to consensual obligations of some sort had been concluded, the Claimants would be able to identify where this had been treated as such.

⁶²² *See*, **C-0191**, Minutes of 23 January 2010 Meeting, where Spain’s representatives are recorded as stating “that the current position was that those wind assets that were in the transitory phase between RD 436 and RD 661, which accounts for all the Aersa operational portfolio, would remain on the current tariff structure and that they would respect the 2013 date for the change from one regime to the other, in contrary to recent press speculation. They felt aggrieved that this portion of the sector would not contribute to the deficit reduction but that was the current status and expected outcome.”

⁶²³ Cf. Claimants’ oral closing at Day 1/109-110, referring to **C-0333**, Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, “*Report on the Draft RD 1614/2010*”, and emphasising in particular views expressed in the subsequent Council of State Opinion on the draft considering the comments of the Ministry and others, **C-0269**, State Council Report on draft RD 1614/2010, 26 November 2010.

non-retroactive effect via legislation that amends the remuneration of facilities under the special regime”, and refers to “*the more than questionable juridical value that ... a precept imposing automatic legal restrictions might have in relation to later revisions of the legislation*”. The Tribunal thus does not see the Opinion as supportive of the Claimants’ case, and notes further that it states:

“Indeed, one of the most persistent needs arising in the regulation of remuneration for electric power production under the special regime has been for it to be constantly revised and amended. This has brought about numerous legislative amendments since the approval of Royal Decree 661/2007, which initially raised doubts over whether they were in keeping with the principles of art. 9.3 of the Constitution (such problems have already been referred to in this opinion as well as in the aforementioned opinion number 2.264/2010). In view of this set of circumstances the idea that attempts are now being made to exclude such facilities from future revisions of the remuneration system seems neither appropriate nor consistent.”⁶²⁴

549. The Tribunal concludes from all the above that the FET standard is not to be applied as if a specific commitment, on which the Claimants could reasonably and actually did rely, had been made to the Claimants that their plants would always receive substantially the same remuneration as established by RD 661/2007. As follows from its analysis of the FET standard under Article 10(1) in Section C above, the Tribunal considers that, even with respect to those Investments made after RD 436/2004 and RD 661/2007 (cf. Section D(2)(a) above), the Claimants had no legitimate expectations that the Special Regime would remain substantially unchanged.⁶²⁵ Likewise, the Claimants’ alternative claim as to legitimate expectations fails, as this is based on an alleged reasonable return being the “*promised return when RWE invested*”, with it being said that: “*RWE invested in reliance on the Special Regime FIT and all of its installations were entitled to the RD 661 FIT pursuant to Spain’s grandfathering commitments. When enacting RD 661, the CNE*

⁶²⁴ **C-0269**, State Council Report on draft RD 1614/2010, 26 November 2010.

⁶²⁵ It follows that the Tribunal does not have to decide whether legitimate expectations could have been generated specifically with respect to the Investments made subsequent to the December 2009 decisions of the Supreme Court (cf. Section D(2)(d) above). *See*, in particular, **R-0141**, Judgment of the Supreme Court, appeal 151/2007 EDJ 2009/307349, 3 December 2009.

considered a return of between 8.2% and 11.2% after tax to be reasonable”.⁶²⁶ In this Tribunal’s view, there was no such “*promised return when RWE invested*”, and it does not see the CNE Report 3/2007 as capable of generating any legitimate expectation to a return of between 8.2% and 11.2% after tax (or indeed to any other return).⁶²⁷

f. ***Conclusions as to the Claimants’ case on legitimate expectations; disproportionality***

550. As follows from the discussion in sub-section (e) above, the Tribunal considers that this is not a case where specific commitments were made to an investor such as to found legitimate expectations. However, as identified in Section C above, the absence of a specific commitment does not mean that the fact that an Investor has invested by reference to a given tariff regime ceases to be a relevant factor in applying the FET standard under Article 10(1). In the current context, and against the backdrop of the matters considered in the preceding sub-sections, the Tribunal considers it appropriate to assess whether the changes to the tariff regime were disproportionate, and whether the Respondent gave due consideration to impacts to Investors such as the Claimants in its decision-making process.⁶²⁸

551. As identified and discussed further below, the question of disproportionality in the current context entails a consideration as to whether the changes were suitable and necessary to achieve the legislative intent, and whether an excessive financial burden was shifted to the Claimants who had committed very substantial resources on the basis of the Special Regime. There is also an initial question as to what, if any, margin of

⁶²⁶ Cl. Skeleton ¶ 71; see also Cl. Reply ¶¶ 535-537; Cl. PHB ¶¶ 76-77. Cf. e.g. Resp. Skeleton ¶ 53.

⁶²⁷As to the conclusion of the *RREEF* tribunal with respect to a legitimate expectation to a reasonable return more generally, this did not become part of the Claimants’ case. They stated that it was an “*erroneous conclusion that Spain’s main commitment towards investors was the guarantee to provide reasonable return. This finding of the RREEF tribunal is both wrong and contrary to the majority of ECT awards that have found that Spain promised investors such as the Claimants that it would not alter retroactively the specific tariffs of RD 661 and 1614/2010.*” See Claimant’s Comments of 10 May 2019 on **RL-0099**, *RREEF*, Decision on Responsibility and on the Principles of Quantum, ¶ 2.

⁶²⁸ The Claimants alleged that the Disputed Measures were disproportionate together with its allegation that the Disputed Measures were unreasonable. In light of its view on the relevant legal principles as stated in Section C above, the Tribunal deals with the issue of alleged disproportionality here.

appreciation is to be accorded in the consideration of whether the measures adopted by Spain were necessary / not disproportionate.

(i) Margin of appreciation?

552. The Claimants have stated that although a margin of appreciation analysis could conceivably apply in general terms when it comes to the reasonableness or proportionality of Spain's decision-making,⁶²⁹ such an approach should not be adopted in the ECT context. They rely on the limited nature of the exceptions established by Article 24 ECT, and contend that the Tribunal must apply a high level of scrutiny, and must independently and objectively assess Spain's justifications for the Disputed Measures.⁶³⁰ It is also said that a margin of appreciation is only relevant when: “(1) the regulatory authorities of the State are better placed to rule on matters within their competence; and (2) the State measures represent the sovereign will of the democratic Government which should not be lightly interfered with. These issues do not apply here.”⁶³¹

553. The Tribunal has already rejected the Claimants' interpretation of Article 24 ECT. It notes that a margin of appreciation has been accorded by various tribunals considering whether a State's regulatory measures can be regarded as necessary,⁶³² and likewise so far as concerns the reasonableness or proportionality of a State's regulatory measures⁶³³ including in the ECT context.⁶³⁴ The Tribunal considers that this must be appropriate in the current legal and factual context, and it does not accept that allowing some margin of

⁶²⁹ Cl. PHB ¶ 112. The Claimants' case at PHB ¶¶ 110-111, by reference to *Blusun*, is that margin of appreciation plays no role where an investor has legitimate expectations. Regardless of whether this is correct or not, and consistent with *Blusun*, the Tribunal does not consider that the Claimants benefit from legitimate expectations given the absence of specific commitments.

⁶³⁰ Cl. PHB ¶¶ 112-116.

⁶³¹ Cl. PHB ¶ 118.

⁶³² E.g., **CL-0084**, *Continental Casualty Company v The Argentine Republic*, ICSID Case No. ARB/03/9, Award, 5 September 2008, (hereinafter “*Continental*”) ¶ 181.

⁶³³ Cl. PHB ¶ 113, referring to **CL-0186**, *Philip Morris Brand Sàrl (Switzerland), Philip Morris Products S.A. (Switzerland) and Abal Hermanos S.A. (Uruguay) v Oriental Republic of Uruguay*, ICSID Case No. ARB/10/7, Award, 8 July 2016, (hereinafter “*Philip Morris*”) ¶ 399; **CL-0178**, *Chemtura* ¶ 123, and **CL-0084**, *Continental*, ¶ 181.

⁶³⁴ Resp. PHB ¶ 110, referring to **RL-0048**, *Electrabel*, Award, ¶ 8.35.

appreciation would only be suitable in cases involving public health or essential security interests.⁶³⁵ A consideration of whether a State’s response to one aspect of an economic crisis was disproportionate must, in the Tribunal’s view, allow some reasonable margin of appreciation to the State,⁶³⁶ given that the Tribunal is at once in a better position (it has the benefit of hindsight and of experts suggesting different and arguably better ways of addressing the Tariff Deficit) and a worse position (its perspective is inevitably far narrower than that of a State addressing differing aspects of an economic crisis) to assess what was disproportionate, including in terms of balancing the differing public and private interests that may be in play. The Tribunal emphasises, as was noted by the tribunal in *Saluka*, that the FET standard does not create an “*open-ended mandate to second-guess government decision-making.*”⁶³⁷

(ii) Were the Disputed Measures suitable and necessary to the legislative aim?

554. In considering an issue of proportionality, it is useful (and usual) to assess whether the given measure was suitable and necessary to the stated legislative aim.⁶³⁸ Suitability is generally seen as a relatively undemanding standard and, consistent with the statement in the *Saluka* case above, the Tribunal does not see this as requiring more than a relationship of suitability between the measure and the objective to be achieved. The question of whether a given measure is necessary is more demanding. Although it will generally be appropriate to allow some margin of appreciation to the State in this context, the question of whether a measure is necessary will typically involve some analysis as to whether there were any less restrictive means reasonably available to the State for meeting the given objective. If it is established that – even according a margin of appreciation to the State – less restrictive means were reasonably available, it is difficult to see how the given measure can be considered necessary.

⁶³⁵ Cf. Cl. PHB ¶ 113, referring to **CL-0186**, *Philip Morris*, ¶ 399, **CL-0178**, *Chemtura*, ¶ 123, and **CL-0084**, *Continental* at fn. 266.

⁶³⁶ Cf. Cl. PHB ¶ 118.

⁶³⁷ **CL-0034**, *Saluka*, ¶ 284, referring to *SD Myers Inc v Canada* ¶ 261. See also, **RL-0089**, *Wirtgen* ¶ 444.

⁶³⁸ At Cl. Mem. ¶ 494 the Claimants state that for a measure to be proportionate it must be necessary to achieve the goals pursued.

555. The Tribunal considers that the broad legislative aim of the Disputed Measures was to put in place a new regime that addressed the problem of the Tariff Deficit and the unsustainable electricity sector debt. The Preamble to RDL 9/2013 states:

“ ... for the past decade, the Spanish electricity system has generated a tariff deficit which, over time, has become structural due to the fact that the real costs associated with regulated activities and with the operation of the electricity sector are higher than the revenues collected from the fees set by the government and paid by consumers.

Between 2004 and 2012, the electricity system's income from consumer fees has increased by 122%, while the increase in the system's regulated costs in the same period has been 197 percent. Prominent among the cost items that have most contributed to such an increase are the special scheme premiums and the accumulated deficit annual payments, items that have multiplied by six and nine respectively during the said period.

According to the latest data provided by the National Electricity Commission, as of 10 May 2013 there is an accumulated debt of 26,062.51 million euros. In addition to the calculation of the electricity system debt, the Commission notes that from 2003 to 10 May 2013 the amount paid out to fund the deficit of the electricity system by means of the annual payments which are included in consumers' access fees, in current prices for each year, amounts to 11,823 million euros.

These figures testify to the unsustainable nature of the electricity sector debt and to the need to adopt urgent and immediately-applicable measures that make it possible to bring such a situation to an end.”⁶³⁹

556. The accumulated debt that resulted from the Tariff Deficit – in excess of EUR 26 billion as at May 2013 – had been growing fast, i.e. by approximately EUR 5 billion in 14 months. Thus, according to the CNE report of 7 March 2012, the system debt then stood at EUR 21,812 million, with the CNE then considering that the deficit between revenues and costs of the electrical system had become unsustainable.⁶⁴⁰ The CNE stated:

“Significantly, the fundamental problem in the electrical sector is that the lack of convergence between revenues and costs for activities regulated in the electrical sector in these last 10 years has created a growing debt in the electrical system. This imbalance between revenue and costs in the system is unsustainable due to the impact of the growing debt accumulated on

⁶³⁹ C-0024, RDL 9/2013.

⁶⁴⁰ C-0163, 2012 CNE Report, p. 6.

access licenses, present and future, for consumers, and the temporal impact on the indebtedness of the companies that are obligated to finance the system's deficit.

... the urgent adoption of regulatory solutions is needed, in the electrical and natural gas sectors, both, to prevent problems with structural rate deficits, as well as containing the costs of regulated activities, review their regulations and promote more efficient and competitive operation of the markets.”⁶⁴¹

557. The CNE proposed a number of possible “*urgent and necessary*” short and medium term measures, some of which were radical in nature i.e. financing the cost of the special regime through CO2 auctions and a tax on the sale of petrol and gas, some of which envisaged relatively minor reductions to the remuneration to RE generators (such as reductions to the annual increase in accordance with the CPI, reductions impacting solar thermoelectric plants pre-registered but not yet finally registered in the RAIPRE, and restrictions on use of fossil fuels in generation of renewable energy to 5%), some of which envisaged an increase in access tolls.⁶⁴² The CNE did not propose the replacement of the Special Regime fixed tariff / premium put in place by RD 661/2007,⁶⁴³ but the Tribunal sees its report as strong evidence that it was necessary to act in some way to address the Tariff Deficit.

558. As noted in Section IV.C above, on 25 June 2012, three months subsequent to this CNE report, the Spanish Government requested external financial assistance from the EU, leading on 20 July 2012 to conclusion of the MOU on “Financial Sector Policy Conditionality”, at paragraph 31 of which it was stated:

“31. Regarding structural reforms, the Spanish authorities are committed to implement the country-specific recommendations in the context of the European Semester. These reforms aim at correcting macroeconomic imbalances, as identified in the in-depth review under the Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure (MIP). In particular, these recommendations invite Spain to: ...

⁶⁴¹ C-0163, 2012 CNE Report, p. 4.

⁶⁴² C-0163, 2012 CNE Report.

⁶⁴³ See e.g., Claimants’ oral opening at Day 1/42.

6) ... address the electricity tariff deficit in a comprehensive way.”⁶⁴⁴

559. This was an invitation, not a requirement, but it is nonetheless evidence of the gravity of the Tariff Deficit problem. Further, although as the Claimants have correctly stated it would have been irrational to require RE installations to bear the cost of bailing out Spanish banks,⁶⁴⁵ it is plain from the MOU and other sources that as of 2012-2013 Spain was facing an ongoing financial crisis and that it had become imperative to address the Tariff Deficit.⁶⁴⁶ The Tribunal does not accept that the Tariff Deficit should be regarded as a known quantity as of the date of adoption of RD 661/2007, such that Spain should be regarded as taking on board and accepting all risks with respect to growth in the Deficit. The Tribunal considers that the subsidies established by RD 661/2007 were grounded in the macroeconomic data forecast in the 2005 PER,⁶⁴⁷ and that Spain’s economy was hit very hard indeed by the global economic crisis of and from 2008, with the Tariff Deficit increasing as electricity consumption dropped well below what had been forecast in the 2005 PER.⁶⁴⁸
560. The Tribunal considers that the Disputed Measures were suitable in terms of addressing the Tariff Deficit: they were directly aimed at reducing the Deficit and in the event the Deficit dropped rapidly as a result of their implementation.⁶⁴⁹
561. The question of whether the Disputed Measures were necessary is more difficult. The question is not whether there was a state of necessity precluding wrongfulness,⁶⁵⁰ but the Tribunal does not consider it sufficient that, in 2013, it had become necessary to change in some way the Special Regime as implemented by RD 661/2007. The focus must be on the particular measures selected by the Respondent.

⁶⁴⁴ **RL-0067**, MOU with the EU.

⁶⁴⁵ Cl. PHB ¶ 125.

⁶⁴⁶ *See e.g.*, Resp. oral opening at Day 2/22-24.

⁶⁴⁷ Resp. PHB ¶ 116.

⁶⁴⁸ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 594-596; Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 286-289.

⁶⁴⁹ *See e.g.*, the view of the Claimants’ expert, Dr García of Compass Lexecon, Day 3/158. Lines 11-12.

⁶⁵⁰ Cf. Cl. Reply ¶¶ 506 and 585-587.

562. The Claimants contend that other means were available to deal with the Deficit.⁶⁵¹ As to this, their experts, Compass Lexecon, identified two combined methods to deal with an estimated annual Deficit of EUR 3 billion, namely (a) a 3.1% increase in domestic tariffs and a 2% increase in industrial tariffs, coupled with (b) a 1.4% increase in indirect taxation, through an increase in VAT or the introduction of a carbon tax on fuels such as petrol, coal and gas.⁶⁵² The Tribunal is not persuaded that these means were available and would have met the desired objective. In this respect, the annual Deficit to be addressed was not EUR 3 billion, but in excess of EUR 5 billion – the Deficit for 2012 was EUR 5.6 billion and the average of the 5 years prior to 2013 was EUR 5.1 billion. The lowest annual figure was EUR 3.85 billion, which may indicate that the measures that had been taken in 2010 had initially had some success.⁶⁵³ The Compass Lexecon figure of EUR 3 billion is taken on the basis of the figure for 2013, but as RDL 9/2013 was adopted mid-way through 2013, the figure for 2013 as a whole does not appear useful to the Tribunal. Further:

a) As to the increase in electricity charges, it is not as if the Respondent had not considered increasing electricity charges. As appears from the extract from the Preamble of RDL 9/2013 referred to above, the RDL was at least in part predicated on the fact that increased charges to consumers had not solved the problem. In its report of 7 March 2012, the CNE considered a scenario where the Tariff Deficit would be addressed by an increase in access fees, which it considered would mean a 35.5% increase in 2012 and then further increases in subsequent years (0.6% in 2013 and 6.4% in 2014) and considered that this would be “*unsustainable*” for consumers.⁶⁵⁴ By coupling its other proposed regulatory measures with an increase in access fees, the increase would be reduced to 15.1% in 2012, a decrease of 4.5%

⁶⁵¹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 494; Cl. Reply ¶ 58; Claimants’ oral closing at Day 5/148-149.

⁶⁵² Compass Report ¶¶ 19-21 and section V; Compass Lexecon, Second Report, section V, Day 3/158-163.

⁶⁵³ Compass Report ¶ 141, Figure 8.

⁶⁵⁴ **C-0163**, 2012 CNE Report, p. 8.

in 2013 and then an increase of 2.3% in both 2014 and 2015, which it considered would be “*difficult to sustain for consumers.*”⁶⁵⁵

- b) As to the suggestion that the Deficit could in part have been addressed by tax increases, no analysis has been provided as to the broader economic impacts of using such an increase to address the Tariff Deficit (at a time of extreme economic uncertainty),⁶⁵⁶ including the potential for a decrease in electricity consumption caused by the general reduction in disposable income.

563. The Claimants also say that the CNE, in its report of 7 March 2012, provided a comprehensive range of proposals that would solve the Tariff Deficit, and that these were simply ignored by the Respondent.⁶⁵⁷ This CNE report was the result of a specific direction from Spain’s Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism to prepare a report on the measures that could be adopted in the energy sector, with particular regard to the Tariff Deficit.⁶⁵⁸ The report contained a series of proposals as to short and medium term measures:

- a) Short term: (i) establish new time-frames for the premiums to be received by the solar thermal power plants registered in the pre-assignment registry, without a final commissioning certificate; (ii) limitation on the use of fossil fuels with premium support to 5% of primary energy; (iii) remove the automatic increase in the X factor of the efficiency in the tariffs and premiums update index (CPI-X); (iv) standardisation of the premium on the tariff applicable to solar thermal plants to avoid situations of over-remuneration; (v) partial financing by reference to CO2 auctions; (vi) partial financing by charges to sectors responsible for the consumption of fossil fuels or alternatively through the General State Budget; (vii)

⁶⁵⁵ C-0163, 2012 CNE Report, p. 9.

⁶⁵⁶ Cf. Compass Lexecon, Second Report ¶ 199.

⁶⁵⁷ Cl. Reply ¶ 584.

⁶⁵⁸ C-0163, 2012 CNE Report, p. 1; Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 628.

modulation of the rate of penetration initially expected in the PER in line with the provisions of RDL 1/2012.⁶⁵⁹

- b) Medium term: (i) revision of the existing regulation through the establishment of competitive mechanisms (auctions) and premiums based on cost regulatory information; (ii) removal of subsidies from the end of the economic life (estimated useful life) of the plant; (iii) review of the premium's ceiling and floor, so that when the market price exceeded the ceiling, the premium was returned as the system net tax income; (iv) allocation of actual operating costs.⁶⁶⁰
564. The Tribunal notes that CNE was not examining the 2012 Deficit, which had increased to EUR 5.61 billion from the 2011 figure of EUR 3.85 billion (according to Compass Lexecon's figures). It is also noted that some of the above would appear to involve significant changes to – and reduction of – the remuneration established by RD661/2007.
565. According to the Respondent, it adopted, along with measures related to this arbitration, “another plurality of measures to increase the income of the System and reduce the costs thereof”, including reducing costs “in line with the recommendations made by the CNE on 7 March 2012.” It is said that:

“On the income side, it was agreed to feed the SES with the sums deriving from the collection of the public revenues referred to in Act 15/2012. This measure represented an exception to the principle of the self-financing of the SES, based on the aim of promoting the development of Renewable Energies.

The measures to increase the revenues of the SES were linked to important measures to reduce the costs of the SES. Apart from the costs involved in the premiums on renewables, all the SES costs were reduced, in line with the recommendations made by the CNE on 7 March 2012, to adapt them to the new economic scenarios arising from the crisis.

⁶⁵⁹ C-0163, 2012 CNE Report; Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 632.

⁶⁶⁰ C-0163, 2012 CNE Report; Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 633.

In this situation, measures were adopted to reduce the costs of the SES, about which the Claimants have said nothing. The measures in question did not exist as far as they were concerned:”⁶⁶¹

566. The Tribunal accepts that the Respondent did take various measures other than the Disputed Measures, and the Claimants have failed to establish as incorrect the Respondent’s contention that SES costs were reduced “*in line with the recommendations made by the CNE on 7 March 2012.*” At the hearing, the Claimants’ focus was on the alternatives put forward by Compass Lexecon, and the Tribunal has already rejected the case that these were available and would have met the desired objective.⁶⁶² The Claimants have failed to establish that CNE’s recommendations that were not followed would have met the legislative aim of addressing the problem of the Tariff Deficit and the unsustainable electricity sector debt. Indeed, if the Claimants had confidence that the CNE proposals would have worked (without causing significant loss to them and/or other investors in the RE sector), they would presumably have submitted an expert report to that effect, as opposed to Compass Lexecon providing their own alternatives to the Disputed Measures.

567. The Tribunal considers that some margin of appreciation must be accorded to the Respondent in assessing what measures would successfully address the complex and acute problem of the Tariff Deficit and the unsustainable electricity sector debt but, even without such a margin, it does not consider that the Claimants have established that other less restrictive means were available. In light of the above, the Tribunal considers that the Claimants have failed to establish that the Disputed Measures were not necessary.

(iii) Disproportionality (sensu stricto)

568. The above conclusion, however, does not mean that the issue of disproportionality inevitably falls to be decided in the Respondent’s favour. According to the Claimants, relying chiefly on the *Tecmed* case, proportionality requires that there be a reasonable relationship between the burden imposed on the foreign investor and the aim sought to

⁶⁶¹ Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 566-569, referring to C-Mem. ¶¶ 601-612.

⁶⁶² See e.g., Day 1/221.

be realised by a given State measure.⁶⁶³ The Claimants also contend that particular attention must be paid to the harm to their investments.⁶⁶⁴ The Respondent relies on *AES Summit v Hungary* as establishing the applicable test,⁶⁶⁵ including that “*there needs to be an appropriate correlation between the state’s public policy objective and the measure adopted to achieve it.*”⁶⁶⁶

569. The Tribunal notes that the formulation in *Tecmed* formed part of its consideration of whether there had been an indirect expropriation, whilst the test relied on from *AES Summit* concerns reasonableness, not proportionality (or at least not expressly). In a case involving the FET standard, the tribunal in *EDF v Romania* stated as follows with respect to proportionality:

“As held by other tribunals, in addition to a legitimate aim in the public interest there must be ‘a reasonable relationship of proportionality between the means employed and the aim sought to be realized’; that proportionality would be lacking if the person involved ‘bears an individual and excessive burden’.”⁶⁶⁷

570. There is considerable scholarly debate as to how, and to what end precisely, a proportionality test is to be applied. The Tribunal considers that a consideration of proportionality within the FET standard should take into account the nature of the right and the specific context. In the current context, where investors including protected foreign investors such as the Claimants have been generally invited and encouraged to invest in a particular sector through a particularly attractive tariff regime, the Tribunal considers that it is appropriate to identify the burden that has been borne by the Claimants when that regime undergoes radical change, and whether that burden is excessive in relation to the legitimate aim being pursued through the change. In this respect, the

⁶⁶³ Cl. Mem. ¶ 492; **CL-0032**, *Tecmed*, ¶ 122.

⁶⁶⁴ Cl. Mem. ¶ 497.

⁶⁶⁵ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 984.

⁶⁶⁶ **RL-0039**, *AES Summit*; Award, ¶ 10.3.9.

⁶⁶⁷ **RL-0035**, *EDF v. Romania*, ¶ 293, referring to *Azurix Corp. v The Argentine Republic*, Award of 14 July 2006 ¶ 311.

Tribunal also notes that, in considering the concept of arbitrariness under Article 10(1) ECT, the *Electrabel* tribunal stated that:

“The relevance of the proportionality of the measure has been increasingly addressed by investment tribunals and other international tribunals, including the ECtHR. The test for proportionality has been developed from certain municipal administrative laws, and requires the measure to be suitable to achieve a legitimate policy objective, necessary for that objective, and not excessive considering the relative weight of each interest involved.”⁶⁶⁸

571. This engages a form of balancing exercise which an international arbitral tribunal will generally approach with some caution, i.e. a tribunal will have no wish to replace its own subjective appreciations for those of the State. It may be assisted in this regard by allowing to the State a margin of appreciation, although the appropriate width of the margin will also be context specific. In the instant case, where an attractive tariff regime has been established with the aim of attracting investors into an industry that requires large up-front investment, and where the State was in 2007 speaking of a “*guarantee*” both in the press release announcing the RD 661/2007 regime and in the July 2010 “agreement”, the Tribunal does not consider it appropriate to allow a particularly wide margin.

a. Specific contentions of the Claimants with respect to proportionality and the Tariff Deficit

572. The Respondent contends that the burden is on the Claimants to show that the Disputed Measures were disproportionate, and the Tribunal accepts this.⁶⁶⁹

573. Within the context of proportionality, the Claimants contend that the FIT for wind and hydro plants only played a limited role in the accumulation of the Tariff Deficit, that Spain had caused the Deficit by its failure to increase tolls and charges to cover the true

⁶⁶⁸ **RL-0048**, *Electrabel*, Award, ¶ 179.

⁶⁶⁹ Resp. Rej. ¶ 1031.

cost of electricity, and that other means were available to deal with the Deficit.⁶⁷⁰ The latter contention has already been considered under the topic of suitability and necessity.

574. The Claimants seek to evidence the first contention above by a breakdown of the Deficit for 2013, which was EUR 3.188 billion, as to which it is said that the extra costs associated with wind and mini hydro only represented 12% of the regulated costs of the Electricity System.⁶⁷¹ However, this is of limited evidentiary value given that (i) the Disputed Measures in RDL 9/2013 were not aimed solely at the wind and mini-hydro sector while, on Compass Lexecon's figures, the extra costs of the RE sector as a whole accounted for 44% of the Deficit for 2013, (ii) RDL 9/2013 was adopted in July 2013, and it is unclear from Compass Lexecon's figures whether the impact of the RDL is reflected in the EUR 3.188 billion figure for 2013. In this respect, as already noted, the Tariff Deficit for 2012 was EUR 5.609 billion, and that 2012 figure would appear to the Tribunal to have been a more relevant figure to establish what proportion of the Tariff Deficit was due to the RE sector when RDL 9/2013 was adopted.

575. The second contention may be correct to a degree, but the Tribunal is not able – and would have required considerably more in-depth expert evidence – to assess what price electricity could reasonably have been borne by consumers, including without leading to other adverse impacts to the Tariff Deficit such as a drop in consumption.⁶⁷² The Respondent's position is that Disputed Measures were imposed on the entire system while, in the period 2003-2012, electricity prices for consumers increased by 81%, with the biggest increases in 2008 (10%), 2009 (10.1%) and 2011 (17.7%) with the result that the price of electricity in Spain is amongst the highest in Europe.⁶⁷³ These figures were not challenged.⁶⁷⁴ Further, according to the CNE report of 7 March 2012: "*To summarize,*

⁶⁷⁰ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 492 and 494; Cl. Reply ¶¶ 581 *et seq.*; also ¶¶ 594 *et seq.*; Claimants' oral opening, Day 1/217-221.

⁶⁷¹ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 492 and 494; Compass Report ¶ 144.b.

⁶⁷² As to the drop in consumption in the period 2005-2010 compared to that anticipated in the 2005 PER, *see*, BDO first report ¶ 143 and Resp. oral opening at Day 2/25.

⁶⁷³ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 285-293; Resp. Rej. ¶ 950; BDO first report, pp. 105-106 and Resp. oral opening at Day 2/26.

⁶⁷⁴ The Claimants' answer in their oral opening, Day 1/220-221, was instead to the effect that electricity in Spain may be higher than elsewhere (albeit not the highest in Europe) as Spain is very dependent on energy imports, and that policy choices had been made by Spain with respect to the payment of a premium for renewable energy.

in Spain the end electricity prices of industrial consumers, which have a direct impact on industrial competitiveness, are at the threshold of the highest prices in Europe. With regards to the end prices of household-residential consumers, especially of electricity, the highest positions in the European ranking are recorded (third position excluding taxes),... .”⁶⁷⁵

576. In these circumstances, the Tribunal does not accept that the failure to pass the full cost of the electricity system on to consumers means that it was disproportionate (or unreasonable) to adopt the Disputed Measures.

b. The burden falling on the Claimants’ Investments

577. On the Respondent’s case, the reforms of 2013-2014 maintained the essential elements of the previous support system for renewable energies, including: (i) access priority, (ii) dispatch priority, (iii) methodology for setting the subsidies based on installation types and common standards, (iv) the market price for energy sold, plus a subsidy in order to achieve reasonable rates of return with reference to the cost of money in the capital market, recognising that (v) premiums are a cost of the SES and must be sustainable.⁶⁷⁶

578. The Tribunal accepts that certain important elements of the Special Regime were retained in some form, including access and dispatch priority and a subsidy element in addition to market price. However, this fact is not in itself sufficient to answer the question of disproportionality and, as already identified, it is necessary to pay close attention to the impact of the Disputed Measures on the Claimants’ plants in terms of lost remuneration.

579. The Tribunal has been presented with various sets of figures aimed at showing the impact of the Disputed Measures on the Claimants’ plants in terms of the remuneration that will actually be received under the new regime, set in opposition to what would have been received under the RD 661/2007 regime.

⁶⁷⁵ **R-0131**, 2012 CNE Report, p. 17.

⁶⁷⁶ E.g. Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 37; Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 797 *et seq.*; Resp. oral opening at Day 1/253, Day 2/35-36.

- a) The calculations in the second statement of Mr Ayuso, and also one set of calculations in the second Compass Lexecon report, are made by reference to the Standard Installations introduced by Order IET 1045/2014 that most closely approximate the Claimants' plants.
- b) A further set of calculations in the second Compass Lexecon report, and calculations in the BDO reports, are made by reference to the initial investment in the actual plants and subsequent capital expenditure, pursuant to data disclosed by the Claimants in the disclosure phase of the arbitration.⁶⁷⁷
580. According to the figures of Mr Ayuso, five of the Standard Installations approximating to the Claimants' plants will still achieve an internal rate of return (IRR) in excess of 10% pre-tax, whilst the remainder will achieve the 7.398% pre-tax provided for in the Disputed Measures.⁶⁷⁸ Further, Mr Ayuso's evidence is that the Claimants' wind plants are more productive by around 15% than the Standard Installations,⁶⁷⁹ and so will earn more so far as concerns power sold to the market.
581. As to the calculations in the second Compass Lexecon report, the summary at Table 4 shows that in the 'but for' scenario where the RD 661/2007 regime remains in place, the Standard Installations approximating to the Claimants' plants achieve an average 9% IRR post-tax, whereas in the actual scenario they achieve an average 5.7% IRR (a comparison is made to percentage figures in the 2007 CNE report that are said to show what would be reasonable⁶⁸⁰). These actual scenario figures, once converted into pre-tax figures, are very close to the figures of Mr Ayuso.⁶⁸¹ It follows that the Parties are in agreement that, so far as concerns the actual scenario under the Disputed Measures, by reference to the Standard Installations, and pre-tax:

⁶⁷⁷ Compass Lexecon, Second Report ¶¶ 262-263 and Table 10; BDO second report ¶ 240 and Table 13.

⁶⁷⁸ **RW-0002**, Ayuso Second Statement, Tables 7-8.

⁶⁷⁹ **RW-0002**, Ayuso Second Statement ¶¶ 99-100. According to Compass Lexecon, Second Report ¶ 112, the figure is 8%.

⁶⁸⁰ Cf. ¶ 230 above; Compass Lexecon, Second Report ¶ 120.

⁶⁸¹ *See*, the pre-tax figures of Compass Lexecon at **CLEX-226**, IRR of Standard Plants in But-For and Actual.

- a) Nine of the Claimants' wind plants will achieve an IRR of approximately 10% or above (IT-00648: Muel; IT-00651: Grisel I; IT-00652: Acampo Armijo, Bosque Alto, La Balsa, Los Labrados, Plana Maria, Plana Zaragoza; IT-00653: Rio Gallego I).⁶⁸²
- b) The remaining eleven wind plants (IT-00654: Aldehuelas, Juno, Lanternoso, Luna, Urano; IT-00655: Grisel II; IT-00656: Rio Gallego II; IT-00657: Bancal I and II, Siglos I and II) will achieve an IRR of approximately 7.4%.
- c) One of the Claimants' hydro plants will achieve an IRR of approximately 11% (IT-00751: Villalgordo).
- d) The remaining three hydro plants (IT-00673: Chomba; IT-00699: Cepeda; IT-00701: La Mora) will achieve an IRR of approximately 7.4%.

582. The Tribunal takes note of these figures, but it considers that the estimated returns that are more closely based on the actual investment and other costs of the Claimants' plants are of more assistance to it. The position of the Respondent's expert, Mr Pérez from BDO, was that these were the more useful figures,⁶⁸³ and the Tribunal agrees. The issue now being examined is whether the Disputed Measures have had a disproportionate impact on the individual plants in which the Claimants invested and, in assessing this, it is appropriate to look at actual impacts (so far as possible) as opposed to the impacts by reference to a series of Standard Installations that are, after all, merely one facet of the Disputed Measures. Moreover, it has been the Respondent's consistent position in this arbitration that the remuneration regime of plants including the Claimants' plants was based on a reasonable return as established by Law 54/1997,⁶⁸⁴ while the return figure

⁶⁸² The "IT" reference denotes the standard installation most closely approximating the Claimants' plants.

⁶⁸³ See, at Day 5/35-36:

"Q. ... For your IRR analysis, however, you use what you believe to be the actual investment costs though, isn't that right?"

A. (By Mr Pérez) (Interpreted) Yes, that's correct. Because in the end, that's the return they get, so it's important to take into account the overall return they actually do get."

⁶⁸⁴ See e.g., Resp. Rej. ¶ 302; **R-0003**, Law 54/1997, Article 30.4, pp. 50-51, referring to the "remuneration arrangements for electric power generation installations operating under the special regime."

that it has focused on has always been at or around a 7% return (albeit initially as a post-tax figure).

583. An attempt at calculating the actual returns was made in the first BDO report on a “provisional basis”, i.e. estimating the individual plant investment costs, and various other matters.⁶⁸⁵ The BDO figures were “corrected” in the second report of Compass Lexecon so as to take account of the actual (and higher) investment costs of the plants as reflected in the financial statements of the various plants, and other factors.⁶⁸⁶ Table 10 of the second report of Compass Lexecon is reproduced below.

Table 10: BDO’s Corrected Pre-Tax Returns of the Claimants’ Plants

Plant	IT	Original BDO IRRs		Corrected IRRs	
		But-for	Actual	But-for	Actual
Muel	IT-00648	19.1%	18.4%	13.5%	12.3%
Grisel fase I	IT-00651	14.3%	11.9%	10.8%	7.8%
Acampo Amijo	IT-00652	28.8%	27.6%	20.6%	18.7%
Bosque Alto	IT-00652	25.0%	23.6%	17.3%	15.1%
La Balsa	IT-00652	15.7%	12.9%	10.9%	7.3%
Los Labrados	IT-00652	19.6%	17.6%	13.8%	11.0%
Plana Zaragoza	IT-00652	22.2%	20.5%	16.2%	13.7%
Plana Maria	IT-00652	17.6%	15.3%	13.1%	10.0%
Río Gállego fase I	IT-00653	22.4%	20.1%	16.2%	13.3%
Aldehuelas	IT-00654	21.8%	19.0%	22.9%	19.0%
Juno	IT-00654	14.2%	9.4%	13.8%	8.8%
Lantemoso	IT-00654	21.7%	18.3%	16.7%	12.0%
Luna	IT-00654	15.3%	11.6%	15.2%	11.0%
Urano	IT-00654	8.9%	3.2%	9.1%	2.8%
Grisel fase II	IT-00655	15.8%	11.8%	9.9%	5.8%
Río Gállego fase II	IT-00656	17.9%	15.0%	12.7%	9.7%
Bancal fase I	IT-00657	9.2%	8.3%	4.7%	4.4%
Bancal fase II	IT-00657	8.8%	7.9%	4.6%	4.2%
Siglos fase I	IT-00657	10.0%	8.7%	5.6%	4.7%
Siglos fase II	IT-00657	9.8%	8.5%	5.5%	4.7%
Wind plants		17.9%	15.1%	14.5%	11.1%
Chomba	IT-00673	13.4%	13.6%	9.0%	9.1%
Cepeda	IT-00699	4.4%	2.1%	2.7%	-1.4%
La Mora	IT-00701	-2.0%	-0.4%	-6.3%	-5.0%
Villalgordo	IT-00751	21.4%	20.4%	18.5%	17.2%
Hydraulic plants		9.4%	7.8%	7.1%	4.4%

Source: Correction of BDO’s working papers, Table A (CLEX-235).

Note: When cash flows are corrected the IRR of La Mora in the But-for scenario is negative and undefined. For this plant the table provides an upper bound estimate of the return.

⁶⁸⁵ BDO first report ¶¶ 104-111 and Table 4.

⁶⁸⁶ Compass Lexecon, Second Report ¶¶ 262-263 and Table 10. See also, Mr Perez at Day 5/75-77.

584. The Tribunal considers this comparison of IRR figures as a useful tool in assessing the impact of the Disputed Measures on the overall profitability of the Claimants' plants and the question of the burden that is being imposed as a result of the Disputed Measures.⁶⁸⁷ According to Table 10, the overall IRR for the 'but for' scenario (wind plants) is 14.5% pre-tax as compared to an actual scenario of 11.1%. For the hydro plants, the figures are 7.1% and 4.4% respectively.
585. So far as concerns the Claimants' wind plants, these Compass Lexecon return figures are in fact slightly higher than those calculated by BDO in their second report⁶⁸⁸ (where BDO accepted some but not all of the corrections of Compass Lexecon⁶⁸⁹). According to BDO's Table 13, the IRR for the actual scenario (wind plants) is 10.7% pre-tax, and the BDO figures for the individual wind plants are broadly in line with those of Compass Lexecon. For the hydro plants, the BDO figure is 7.5%, so again close to the Compass Lexecon figure. In light of the overall proximity of the two sets of figures, and by reference to the considerable weight placed by the Respondent specifically on Table 10 of the second report of Compass Lexecon in its oral closing,⁶⁹⁰ the Tribunal has determined that it can safely use this Table 10 (and its supporting spreadsheet⁶⁹¹) as the basis for its consideration of this aspect of proportionality.
586. Overall, as appears from Table 10, the Claimants' wind plants have to bear the burden of the reduction of the Tariff Deficit to the extent of a reduction in IRR of 3.4% (the figure

⁶⁸⁷ See also, **RL-0099**, *RREEF*, Decision on Responsibility and on the Principles of Quantum, ¶ 520. The Tribunal notes that the overall IRR for wind plants, i.e. by far the greater part of the Investments as a whole, is 11.1%, which compares favourably to the reasonable return figure calculated by the tribunal in the *RREEF* case: see at ¶¶ 568-589.

⁶⁸⁸ Mr Perez at Day 5/75-77.

⁶⁸⁹ BDO second report ¶¶ 240-244 and Table 13.

⁶⁹⁰ See, Mr Fernández at Day 5/221-222: "And now to conclude, allow me to show you a table, table 10. We have seen it today during the cross-examination, and why? That was what Mr Santacruz was explaining. These investors will recoup their costs, investment and operational costs, and they will get a very high rate of return. And now I am not speaking about standards, no, no standards here, I am speaking of those specific investors and their specific investments. I am not even talking about BDO calculations, no. You see it on the title, table 10, it says the returns corrected by Compass Lexecon on the basis of BDO's calculations, so it's BDO's corrected pre-tax returns of the Claimants' plants. You have the but-for and the actual, after the measures. So in sum, 14.5% is claimed, and they get 11.1%. Table 10 of Compass Lexecon's report. And we are told that there is an appropriation. Which one? The legislator should ensure the necessary adjustments to achieve a level playing field. And neither windfall profits nor remunerations lower than those in the market can be admitted."

⁶⁹¹ **CLEX-0235**, Correction of BDO's working papers, Table A, 22 March 2017.

is 2.7% for the hydro plants). However, in examining the issue of proportionality, the Tribunal considers it necessary to look at the impacts to individual plants, and notes that this is consistent with the approach of the Respondent in establishing the Special Regime in Law 54/1997, and in adopting the Disputed Measures, i.e. in the attempt through Order IET 1045/2014 to secure what the Respondent considers to be a reasonable return by reference to more than 150 Standard Installations that are intended to approximate to individual plants.⁶⁹²

587. As follows from Table 10 of the second report of Compass Lexecon, the majority of the Claimants' plants are estimated to achieve an IRR in excess of or around 7.398%, i.e. the reasonable return figure established by the Disputed Measures with respect to the Standard Installations. However, certain plants are estimated to achieve significantly lower returns, namely: Urano (2.8%), Grisel II (5.8%), Bancal I (4.4%), Bancal II (4.2%), Siglos I (4.7%) and Siglos II (4.7%), and the hydro plant Cepeda (-1.4%).⁶⁹³ It may be that, by reference to a hypothetical Standard Installation, these plants would achieve an IRR in excess of 7.398%, but by reference to actual investment and other costs, and actual and projected revenues, the evidence is that they will not. Instead, they will receive considerably less than the return figure that the Respondent itself has considered to be reasonable and proportionate (by reference to the Standard Installation).

588. The Tribunal does not consider that it has been established that this result is justified by reference to plant or other inefficiencies:

⁶⁹² See also, Resp. PHB ¶¶ 3-5 i.e. the Respondent's answer to Question 1 of the Questions put by the Tribunal to the Parties following the hearing, to the effect that in order to determine a breach of Art. 10(1), the investors must precisely identify the investments and how they were affected. The Respondent's position was that the Claimants have failed to do so, and such failure prevents determining if the Respondent has breached Art. 10(1). The Tribunal does not accept that blanket submission, but does consider that the Respondent is correct that the question of breach (and, if so, any resulting damages) must be approached by reference to the individual categories of investments identified as well as, so far as relevant, specific individual investments.

⁶⁹³ The detailed calculations are set out in **CLEX-0235**, Correction of BDO's working papers, Table A, 22 March 2017.

- a) The Respondent contends that the production is very low at the Bancal and Siglos plants, and that they would not have achieved any better return under the RD 661/2007 regime,⁶⁹⁴ but that is incorrect as Table 10 demonstrates.
- b) A similar point is made in the BDO reports with respect to the Urano plant,⁶⁹⁵ and in the Rejoinder as to the Cepeda hydro plant, which is said to be oversized.⁶⁹⁶ However, it has not been established to the Tribunal's satisfaction that the alleged plants inefficiencies render proportionate the massive reduction in returns at Urano, i.e. from 9.1% to 2.8%, and the conversion of Cepeda into a loss-making plant.
589. Even allowing to the Respondent some margin of appreciation, and recognising the Respondent's good faith effort made to replicate the investment costs and performance of actual plants through the Standard Installations, the Tribunal considers that, in certain respects, the Claimants are having to bear an excessive burden so far as concerns the measures adopted to deal with the Tariff Deficit.⁶⁹⁷ Further, while the Tribunal is in no sense bound by the Respondent's assessments of what is reasonable or proportionate, the Tribunal notes that the Respondent itself puts forward the 7.398% return as a return that is reasonable and proportionate.⁶⁹⁸ Against a backdrop where the overall impact of the Disputed Measures is already a very significant reduction in the returns of the Claimants' plants when looked at as a whole, the Tribunal considers that an excessive and disproportionate burden is being borne by the Claimants with respect specifically to the Claimants' investment in the wind plants Urano, Grisel II, Bancal I and II, Siglos I and II, and the hydro plant Cepeda, in circumstances where the IRR for these plants is now

⁶⁹⁴ Resp. oral opening at Day 2/49.

⁶⁹⁵ See, fns. 13-14 of the first BDO report (and in later related footnotes), and fns. 239-240 and 244 of the second BDO report.

⁶⁹⁶ Resp. Rej. ¶ 837, referring to a 2002 report of Price Waterhouse Coopers, **C-0085**, *Financial Review Due Diligence Draft Report*, for Agrupació Energías Renovables, S.A., PWC PowerPoint presentation, April 2002. The factors referred to there include damage from a 2001 storm, and deficient management as of 2002, which are of little assistance. The report does say that the plant is oversized.

⁶⁹⁷ **RL-0035**, *EDF v. Romania*, ¶ 293, referring to *Azurix Corp. v The Argentine Republic*, Award of 14 July 2006 ¶ 311.

⁶⁹⁸ See e.g., Resp. CM ¶¶ 973 and 997; Resp. Rej. ¶ 318; Respondent's Comments of 3 May 2019 on **RL-0099**, *RREEF*, Decision on Responsibility and on the Principles of Quantum, ¶ 9.

estimated at well below what the Respondent itself has decided to be reasonable and proportionate (albeit by reference to the Standard Installation).

(iv) Was due consideration given to impacts to investors such as the Claimants in its decision-making process?

590. The Tribunal considers that, in a context such as the present, a relevant factor in assessing compliance with the FET standard is whether, in its decision-making process, the State gave due consideration to impacts to investors such as the Claimants. A case that measures impose a disproportionate burden on investors will naturally be strengthened where a State fails duly to consider that burden.

591. Although the new regime put in place in 2013-2014 involved a radical change in the way subsidies for the RE sector were calculated, the Tribunal considers that, from RDL 6/2009 onwards,⁶⁹⁹ the Respondent was attentive to the need to protect investors in its attempts to address the growing problem of the Tariff Deficit. As to RDL 9/2013,⁷⁰⁰ Article 1 offers a demonstration of how consideration was being given to impacts of the changed regime on existing investors who were to receive the Special Payment to “*cover, as appropriate, the investment costs of a standard installation that cannot be recovered through the sale of energy, as well as an amount for the operation of the installation to cover, as the case may be, the difference between exploitation costs and the revenues obtained from the participation of such a standard installation in the market.*” Whether this new regime in fact led to a disproportionate burden being borne by investors is a separate issue; for now, the Tribunal is concerned solely with the question of whether due consideration was being given to investors in the Respondent’s decision-making process.

592. In the context of their arguments on transparency, the Claimants make contentions relevant to the current question, namely, it is said that:

⁶⁹⁹ See, **C-0061**, RDL 6/2009, pp. 3-4. See also, the *Memoria Económica* for RDL 6/2009, dated 5 May 2009.

⁷⁰⁰ **C-0024**, RDL 9/2013.

- a) The Disputed Measures came unannounced. The Respondent “*misled investors by holding out that the RD 661 FIT was guaranteed, right up to the abrupt enactment of the Disputed Measures.*”⁷⁰¹
- b) There was no consultation or investor participation prior to the introduction of the Disputed Measures. It is said that: “*The February 2012 consultation was carried out for the March 2012 CNE Report, whose recommendations Spain ignored.*” Further, the Claimants also deny that there was a stakeholder participation in Law 24/2013 and the 2014 Ministerial Order since, in the CNE’s Report of 4 September 2013, it was noted that: “*the urgent process relating to the consultation ... does not guarantee the effective participation of various agents involved.*”⁷⁰² Likewise, it is said that there is evidence of numerous submissions “*strongly objecting to the unfairness of the New Regime*” to which the Respondent did not “*provide any evidence that the New Regime was modified in response to those submissions.*”⁷⁰³
- c) The Respondent denied access to its expert reports, and it only later became known that the BCG report was never prepared while the Roland Berger report was finished several months after the publication of the June 2014 Order.⁷⁰⁴

593. Against these points, the Respondent contends that it had, from 2006, warned of the need for action to remedy over-remuneration and to improve the sustainability of the SES and, since 2009, warned of the need to introduce reforms to tackle the Tariff Deficit.⁷⁰⁵ The

⁷⁰¹ Cl. Reply ¶ 601; Cl. Skeleton ¶ 84; Claimants’ oral opening, Day 1/146.

⁷⁰² **C-0123**, CNE Report 18/2013, pp. 4 and 15.

⁷⁰³ Cl. Reply ¶ 602; Cl. Skeleton ¶ 85.

⁷⁰⁴ Cl. Mem. ¶ 481(ii); **C-0111**, “*The Government authorizes cuts to renewables without a technical report*”, Press Release from Expansión, 13 March 2015; Cl. Reply ¶ 45; Claimants’ oral closing at Day 5/156.

⁷⁰⁵ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 954(1); Resp. Rej. ¶ 1017(a)-(g). See, **R-0274**, Appearance of the Minister of Industry, Tourism and Trade before the Senate on 26 October 2006; **R-0258**, Appearance of the Secretary General for Energy before the Spanish Senate; **R-0101**, RD 661/2007, Preamble; **R-0259**, Appearance of the Secretary General for Energy before the Spanish Senate; **R-0089**, Royal Decree-Law 6/2009 (hereinafter “**RD-Act 6/2009**”), Preamble, 30 April 2009; **R-0090**, RD-Act 14/2010; **R-0074**, Sustainable Economy Act 2/2011, 4 March 2011, Article 79.4 a) and d); **R-0278**, Congress of Deputies Journal validation of RD-Act 14/2010; **R-0192**, Speech by Prime Minister Rajoy, 19 December 2011; **R-0092**, Royal Decree-Act 13/2012, 30 March 2012, page 8 (hereinafter “**RD-Act 13/2012**”); **R-0121**, National Reform Programme 2012, Government of Spain; **R-0174**, The Reforms of the Spanish Government: Determination in the face of the crisis, Secretariat of State for Communication, Ministry of the Presidency, September 2012, Chapter III, Page 18; **R-0122**, Spanish Economic Policy Strategy, Assessment and structural reforms over the next six months, Government of Spain, 27 September 2012, Section C.8, page 70; **RL-0067**, MOU with the EU.

Tribunal accepts the basic point: as of 2013-2014, it was plain to all that the Tariff Deficit was unsustainable, and that the Respondent was engaged on an ongoing basis in seeking to address it. As follows from sub-section (ii) above, the Tribunal does not accept that the Respondent ignored the recommendations of the 2012 CNE report, and it is also noted that the methodology for the calculation of Special Payments adopted in 2013 is in certain respects notably similar to that proposed by APPA (with Greenpeace) in a draft Renewable Energies Law of May 2009. Article 23 of this draft Law provided as follows with respect to the determination of regulated tariffs, premiums and supplements:

“The Government shall set the rate of regulated tariffs, premiums and supplements, in all cases considering the costs of operation and maintenance and the investment costs that the owners of the facility may incur, with an end to ensuring reasonable rates of return with reference to the cost of money on the capital market. The capital return rate shall be set at an annual percentage rate equivalent to the previous year's average yield on 10-year Spanish government bonds, plus a spread of 300 basis points.

For the foregoing purposes, the Government shall estimate the investment costs associated with the different classes of facilities, distinguished by technology and size so as to reflect the usual values that such investments would actually achieve.”⁷⁰⁶

594. The Tribunal notes that there appears to have been a lack of consultation with RE operators in the period immediately prior to RDL 9/2013, but the Tribunal accepts that the Respondent was *bona fide* adopting urgent measures⁷⁰⁷ and that the precise economic regime and the precise amount of the new Special Payment were not then being

⁷⁰⁶ **R-0187**, Presentation of the Draft Bill on Renewable Energy by the Association of Renewable Energy Producers (APPA by its Spanish acronym) and Greenpeace to the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Commerce, 21 May 2009 (hereinafter “**Draft Act presented by APPA-Greenpeace on 21 May 2009**”), ¶¶ 4 and 5. The Tribunal understands that this provision was to apply with respect to new plants: *see*, Article 27(1) of the draft Law and Claimants’ oral opening at Day 1/209, and oral closing at Day 5/126. However, the document is still of some relevance in considering the introduction of a methodology based on 10-year Spanish government bonds, plus a spread of 300 basis points, which the Claimants portray as arbitrary at e.g. Day 5/146.

⁷⁰⁷ Resp. PHB ¶ 146, referring to **R-0154**, the Ruling from the Constitutional Court in Plenary Session, dated 17 December 2015. In this lengthy and reasoned judgment, the Court rejected the contention that RDL 9/2013 was in violation of the Spanish Constitution due to the absence of the requisite urgency. Cf. Cl. PHB ¶¶ 197-198. The Tribunal has no sound basis on which to reach a conclusion on urgency different to that of the Constitutional Court, and rejects the Claimants’ case on absence of the required urgency, as well as any suggestion on the Claimants’ part that the Respondent’s use of the RDL procedure was not *bona fide*. Cf. Claimants’ oral opening at Day 1/166 to the effect that the Respondent “*chose a Royal Decree Law to circumvent any consultations.*”

established (a matter of which the Claimants complain⁷⁰⁸). The Respondent did then receive submissions from the RE Sector in relation to the subsequent CNE report,⁷⁰⁹ and then the drafts of RD 413/2014 and Order IET 1045/2014,⁷¹⁰ and the Tribunal accepts the evidence of Mr Ayuso that “*many RE Stakeholders submissions were accepted in the final definition of the Standard Facilities and Parameters.*”⁷¹¹ He explains that the draft of the Order was circulated in January 2014, that there was a public consultation process in which (*inter alia*) AEE and APPA participated, leading to various changes to the Order, including with respect to the parameters of the standard installations relevant to the Claimants’ plants.⁷¹² None of this was challenged on cross-examination.

595. In conclusion, the Tribunal considers that, in its decision-making process, the Respondent did – as a matter of the process followed – in general terms give due consideration to impacts to investors such as the Claimants. However, the Tribunal does take note of the fact that one expert report commissioned by the Respondent (the BCG report) was never prepared and one (the Roland Berger report) was finished several months after the publication of the June 2014 Order. As to this, in the Reply, the Claimants state:

“The absence of any witness from the Ministry also leaves unexplained its conduct in relation to consultants Roland Berger and the BCG. After implementing RDL 9/2013, Spain commissioned these two external consultants to define the economic details of the New Regime. IDAE’s 2013 bid documentation, dated 1 October 2013, which set out the basis on which those consultants were instructed by the Government, stated that the studies should ‘evaluate and establish the standards for investment costs and operation for electricity generation technologies’ (i.e. define the standard assumptions under the New Regime). Curiously, in its responses to the Claimants’ document request concerning Roland Berger, Spain claimed that: ‘the Respondent has explained in its Counter-Memorial that the Final

⁷⁰⁸ Cl. Mem. ¶ 59.

⁷⁰⁹ **C-0123**, CNE report 18/2013, pp. 12-15.

⁷¹⁰ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 954(3).

⁷¹¹ Resp. Skeleton ¶¶ 61-62; Resp. Rej. ¶ 1019; the Respondent points to the following documents as evidence of participation: Information on the public consultation on regulatory adjustment measures in the energy sector of 2 February and 9 March 2012, published on the National Energy Commission (CNE), www.cne.es. **R- 0194**; **R-0234**, Submissions from Protermosolar concerning RD 413/2014, 30 July 2013; **R-0305**, Elecnor financial statements, 31 December 2013, page 90; **R-0086** and **R-0087**, regulatory records of RD 413/2014 of 6 June 2014 and OIET 1045/2014 of 16 June 2014; **R-0124**, Report of the Council of State dated 6 February 2014, issued in the administrative appeal relative to the draft Royal Decree 413/2014; **RW-0002**, Ayuso Second Statement ¶¶ 65 to 84.

⁷¹² **RW-0002**, Ayuso Second Statement ¶¶ 65 to 82.

Report was received after [it] enacted the Ministerial Order with the parameters. So, it is no controversial matter that the Respondent did not use the Roland Berger report in setting the economic parameters of the New Regime'. In reality, however, the Counter-Memorial omits any mention of Roland Berger and fails to address the Claimants' submissions on this issue. With respect to BCG, in response to the Claimants' document requests, Spain noted that 'the [BCG] contract was terminated prior to the receipt of BCG's final report' for reasons that Spain refused to state and that the Roland Berger report was finalised after the parameters of the New Regime were implemented. The Counter-Memorial also ignores this issue. Press reports indicate that Spain ignored the reports of these consultants because they did not reflect the cuts to RE incentives that Spain was intent on making. Once again there is no evidence to contest this and Spain has simply avoided the issue in its Counter-Memorial."⁷¹³

596. This description was not challenged by the Respondent in the Rejoinder. It thus appears that the contract with one expert was terminated for unknown reason, whilst Spain did not wait for the Berger report before adopting RD 413/2014 and Order IET 1045/2014.
597. While a State is not necessarily obliged to follow or wait for expert advice that it has commissioned, the Respondent was putting itself into a position where there could be a greater risk of unintended or disproportionate impacts arising from the adoption of RD 413/2014 and Order IET 1045/2014.

(v) Conclusion on disproportionality

598. On the specific facts of this case, where the background context is formed by general invitation and encouragement by the Respondent to invest in a particular sector by reference to benefits including a very favourable remuneration regime (to which must be added the more specific encouragement in the form of the statements made at the meeting of 23 June 2010), the Tribunal considers that, consistent with the approach in *EDF v Romania* and the *Electrabel* case, it is important to assess whether the Claimants, in respect of the plants in which they have invested, bear an individual and excessive burden relative to the policy objective of the Respondent. In this respect, the Tribunal considers that it is correctly focused on the burden imposed on the Claimants' plants by the Disputed

⁷¹³ Cl. Reply ¶ 46.

Measures, not on the question of burden more generally, even though the Disputed Measures plainly have far broader impacts than those before this Tribunal.

599. There are a number of factors which have led the Tribunal to the conclusion that this burden is excessive and disproportionate so far as concerns the impact to certain of the Claimants' Investments, such as to give rise to a breach of the FET standard under Article 10(1).

a) The Claimants' plants have lost and will lose very considerable revenues as a result of the Disputed Measures, resulting in very significantly reduced cash flows to the Claimants. It is common ground that ten of the plants in which the Claimants has invested now receive no subsidy, while the others are subject to the impact of past payments being called into account in calculating the entitlement to the Special Payment. Overall, the Claimants' plants are impacted by a drop in future revenue in excess of EUR 400 million, with the Claimants suffering a 54% reduction in forecasted cash flows from their plants.⁷¹⁴ These are by any standards very substantial reductions. These very substantial overall reductions in revenues/cash flows form a very important backdrop in the current issue of disproportionality. Moreover, as follows from the various consultations with industry bodies at different stages (including specifically with the Claimants on 23 June 2010) including those leading to the July 2010 "agreement" on which the Claimants relied in making certain Investments, the Respondent was well aware of the serious impacts that the Disputed Measures would have, including on the Claimants' plants.

b) An examination of the estimated impacts to individual plants shows that a particular burden falls to be borne by certain of the Claimants' plants (to the wind plants Urano, Grisel II, Bancal I and II, Siglos I and II, and the hydro plant Cepeda) which

⁷¹⁴ See, Compass Lexecon slide 38, and Dr Spiller at Day 3/190. The figures on this slide (as opposed to their relevance in the context of the appropriateness or otherwise of a DCF approach to damages) do not appear to have been disputed: see, Mr Pérez at Day 5/56. See also, Compass Lexecon slide 39 based on Figure 8 of their second report.

will achieve a return considerably less than the 7.398% return that the Respondent itself puts forward as reasonable and proportionate.⁷¹⁵

- c) While that 7.398% return figure is, pursuant to the Disputed Measures, to be calculated by reference to the Standard Installations, the Tribunal sees that means of calculation as merely a mechanism for enabling the minimum return figure that the Respondent itself considers to be reasonable and proportionate, and not as an indispensable feature of, or qualification to, a proportionate approach. Further, although the Tribunal has rejected the Claimants' case that the Disputed Measures were not necessary, the Tribunal does not accept that the Measures – in particular RD 413/2014 and Order IET 1045/2014 – could not have been formulated so as to avoid the actual impacts to individual plants being significantly more severe than the impacts as legislated for by the Respondent by reference to Standard Installations. Moreover, by not following or waiting for expert advice that it had commissioned, the Respondent was putting itself into a position where there could be a greater risk of unintended or disproportionate impacts arising from the Disputed Measures.
- d) While the Tribunal is in no sense bound by the Respondent's assessments of what is reasonable or proportionate, on the facts of this case, and bearing in mind that it considers that some margin of appreciation is accorded to the Respondent, the Tribunal considers that the 7.398% return figure – as estimated by reference to actual plants as opposed to Standard Installations – is an appropriate minimum figure to protect against an excessive and disproportionate burden being placed on investors such as the Claimants with respect to the Respondent's need to address the Tariff Deficit. In this respect, the Tribunal notes that a return figure of 7% (albeit post-tax) has long been associated with the RE tariff regime of the Respondent, including at a time when the Claimants were making their principal Investments.⁷¹⁶

⁷¹⁵ See e.g., Resp. CM ¶¶ 973 and 997; Resp. Rej. ¶ 318; Respondent's Comments of 3 May 2019 on **RL-0099**, *RREEF*, Decision on Responsibility and on the Principles of Quantum, ¶ 9.

⁷¹⁶ Cf. Claimants' oral closing at Day 5/121-124. See e.g., the 2005 PER and **C-0238**, Announcement of RD 661/2007.

e) The Tribunal considers excessive and disproportionate the burden on the Claimants' Investments to the extent that even the 7.398% pre-tax return figure is not reached so far as concerns the projected returns of actual plants.

600. On the basis of the evidence before it, the Tribunal considers that, in all the circumstances, the burden in respect of the wind plants Urano, Grisel II, Bancal I and II, Siglos I and II, and the hydro plant Cepeda is excessive relative to the policy objective of the Respondent, i.e. is disproportionate. It finds that it is unfair and inequitable for the adverse impacts to these specific plants to be borne by the Claimants. To that extent, it finds that there has been a breach by the Respondent of the FET standard under Article 10(1) through adoption of the Disputed Measures and in particular RD 413/2014 and Order IET 1045/2014.

E. FAILURE TO CREATE STABLE CONDITIONS

(1) The Parties' Positions

a. *The Claimants' Position*

601. According to the Claimants, the adoption of the Disputed Measures “*wrongfully subjected the Claimants' investments to a 'roller-coaster' of changes in the regulatory framework, by negotiating and agreeing in July 2010 'medium-term' limitations to the economic conditions of RD 661/2007 (in purported exchange for 'guaranteeing' the tariffs in the long term) then by applying the 7% levy to the Claimants' investments in 2012, and ultimately by wiping out the Special Regime in its entirety in July 2013.*”⁷¹⁷ They further contend that the New Regime was not fully implemented until June 2014, which left the entire RE sector in “*11 months of 'limbo' during which it was impossible to discern the details of the regulatory framework or the remuneration parameters to which Aersa's installations would be subject.*” According to the Claimants, this uncertainty is still prevalent, including with respect to what may happen from 2019.⁷¹⁸

⁷¹⁷ Cl. Mem. ¶ 476; Cl. Reply ¶ 552.

⁷¹⁸ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 553, 554. Also ¶ 557-558, referring to **C-0145**, ECOFYS, Task 2 Report, “*Design Features of Support Schemes for Renewable Electricity*”, 27 January 2014, p. 24. *See also*, Cl. PHB ¶¶ 204 *et seq.*

Thus they claim that the New Regime does not provide a detailed indication of the criteria the Government will follow in approving the economic regime for RE installations after each six-year regulatory period.⁷¹⁹ They say that neither the differential nor the methodology for calculating the reasonable return are precluded from change, thus, both may be changed or reduced to zero, and that this is not theoretical, as Spain reduced the Premium to zero in RDL 2/2013.⁷²⁰

602. The Claimants' case is also that, during this transitory regime, Law 24/2013 introduced further harmful measures. It is said that (i) the distinction between the Ordinary Regime and the Special Regime announced by RDL 9/2013 formally disappeared; (ii) conventional and RE generators were put on an equal footing, thereby depriving the RE installations of the unconditional right of priority of grid access and priority of dispatch that existed under the previous regime; and (iii) a concept of "reasonable return" was now to be applied by reference to the entire useful life of the plant, which affected the future and past income stream of the Claimants plants. Through this last measure, it is said that "*Spain committed a 'double-whammy' retroactivity by directly impacting the past income streams of the plant, effectively altering the rules of the game over the energy already produced and already sold on the markets by RWE's plants. It is hard to imagine conditions less stable ...*"⁷²¹ The Claimants also complain that the Respondent retains discretion to "*re-define reasonable return and arrogates itself the right to change the remuneration regime every six years, even with respect to existing installations.*"⁷²²

603. It is said that the Respondent's case that the New Regime retains the essential features of the Special Regime – the subsidies and priority of dispatch – is "absurd" because: (i) the Respondent "*wiped out the incentives completely*", and the "*fact that some of Claimants'*

⁷¹⁹ Cl. PHB ¶ 204.

⁷²⁰ Cl. PHB ¶ 205, referring to Pérez, Day 5, p.14, lines 14 to 18: "Q. So you think they will use 300 basis points? A. They can, but they would have to examine this according to market conditions at the time. I have no reason to believe that they would or would not use it, it depends on the circumstances" See further, Cl. PHB ¶¶ 207-211.

⁷²¹ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 555-556. C-0025, Law 24/2013, Third Final Provision. See also, Cl. PHB ¶ 176.

⁷²² Cl. Reply ¶ 560. See also, Cl. PHB ¶¶ 204 et seq., arguing that the New Regime does not provide a detailed indication of the criteria the Government will follow in approving the economic regime for RE installations after each six-year regulatory period.

installations might (but not necessarily) receive some kind of subsidy under the New Regime does not demonstrate that the regulatory regime remains the same”,⁷²³ while (ii) there is no priority of dispatch, because the purpose of such priority was to ensure that RE installations could sell all their electricity irrespective of fluctuation of demand, and “Spain abandoned this commitment by introducing the Disputed Measures because of a fall in electricity demand.”⁷²⁴

604. The Claimants emphasise that the Disputed Measures are retroactive in nature, notwithstanding the Respondent’s arguments to the contrary.⁷²⁵ They say that the issue of retroactivity as a matter of Spanish law is “*a complete red herring*” and submit that, irrespective of whether the Respondent’s changes to the framework were possible under Spanish law, the Respondent made a commitment that the Claimants would receive the Special Regime FIT, the abandonment of which gives rise to liability under the ECT.⁷²⁶ As noted above, it is also their position that even under Spanish law, such changes were impermissibly retroactive,⁷²⁷ and they contend that EUR 19.4 million was paid by the ten plants that do not receive a Special Payment under the new regime in the period between the adoption of RDL 9/2013 and Order IET 1025/2014, and that this sum subsequently had to be repaid.⁷²⁸

⁷²³ Cl. Reply ¶ 562, referring to Compass Lexecon, Second Report ¶ 149, and to **CL-0052**, *Micula*, ¶ 687.

⁷²⁴ Cl. Reply ¶ 563.

⁷²⁵ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 564-572; *See for example*, First Compass Report ¶¶ 91, 130-32 and 167; **C-0145**, ECOFYS, “*Design Features of Support Schemes for Renewable Electricity*”, 27 January 2014, p. 24; **C-0139**, Communication from the European Commission, “*Delivering the Internal Electricity Market and Making the Most of Public Intervention*”, 7243 final, dated 5 November 2013, p. 15; **C-0257**, Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Renewable energy progress report, COM(2013) 175 final, 27 March 2013, p. 9. **C-0238**, Announcement of RD 661/2007, p. 1; **C-0288**, CNE PowerPoint presentation, “*The Regulation of Renewable Energy*”, 25 October 2007, p. 10; **C-0241**, CNE PowerPoint presentation, “*Renewable Energy Regulation in Spain*”, February 2010, p. 10; **C-0030**, Manuela García, “*Opportunities in Renewable Energy in Spain*”, INTERES InvestinSpain Power Point presentation, Graz (Austria), 15 November 2007, p. 32. *See also*, Cl. PHB ¶ 174.

⁷²⁶ Cl. Reply ¶ 573. *See also*, Cl. PHB ¶¶ 177-182.

⁷²⁷ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 573 and 576-578.

⁷²⁸ Cl. Reply ¶ 478 referring to Compass Lexecon, Second Report ¶ 169; Claimants’ oral opening at Day 1/146.

b. *The Respondent's Position*

605. The Respondent submits that it has ensured stability, contending (i) the Disputed Measures maintain the essential elements of the Spanish remuneration models in place since 1997, (ii) it is permitted to adopt reasonable and proportionate macroeconomic measures based on a public policy, and (iii) the Disputed Measures are not retroactive as they do not affect acquired rights, but project their effects into the future.⁷²⁹
606. The Respondent says that the remuneration model arising from the Spanish regulatory framework at the time of the Claimants' investments (between 2001 and 2012) aimed to guarantee a reasonable rate of return on investments and to prevent over-remunerations in certain sectors.⁷³⁰ Specifically, the framework was generally conceived to “*ensure that all investors could recover, by taking a ‘standard installation’ as a reference, (1) the cost of their investment, (2) the operating costs and (3) obtain a reasonable profitability.*”⁷³¹ Thus, the Respondent says that it granted stable conditions to the Claimants according to the ECT standard because, after the reform of 2013, “*it maintained the essential nature of the Regulatory Framework in which the Claimants invested*”, i.e. it maintained the subsidies and priority of dispatch, enabling RE investments to recover, in accordance with the standard installation, investment costs, operations costs, and also reasonable profits.⁷³²
607. According to the Respondent, the reasons that justified the adoption of the Disputed Measures “*are the same as those which have provoked the regulatory changes since RDL 7/2006: (i) the economic sustainability of the system and (ii) in order to avoid the over-remuneration of RE Plants obtaining subsidies after having reached the ‘level playing field’ to compete with other Energy producers of the Energy market.*”⁷³³
608. The Respondent says that both were foreseeable to the diligent investor, citing in support the *Isolux* award where the tribunal held that: “*the regulatory framework had already*

⁷²⁹ Resp. Skeleton ¶ 55, 58, referring to **RL-0088**, *Isolux*, ¶¶788 and 823. See also, Resp. PHB ¶¶ 134-136.

⁷³⁰ Resp. Rej.¶1004.

⁷³¹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 931.

⁷³² Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 932; Resp. Rej.¶ 1007.

⁷³³ Resp. Skeleton ¶ 56.

been modified several times. The proper RDs 611/2007 and 1565/2008 were no more than amendments to RD 436/2004. After that, RD 1565/2010 and Royal Decree Law 14/2010 modified the established economic regime in RD 661/2007 for the photovoltaic sector. All of these regulations issued for the implementation of Law 54/1997, of 27 November 1997, regarding the Electrical Sector (LSE), showed a very unstable character of a regulatory framework that the government has the power and the duty to adapt to the economic and technical needs of the moment, within the LSE framework.”⁷³⁴

609. As noted above, the Respondent also contends that the Disputed Measures were not retroactive under international or Spanish law,⁷³⁵ in particular because the Claimants have “*never had an ‘acquired right’ to a remuneration in the future, sine die, by means of a fixed and unchanging FIT, not subject to possible macroeconomic control measures or reforms of the SES.*”⁷³⁶ It portrays the new regime as preventing “*cases of over-remuneration, which can (i) distort the energy market and (ii) constitute government subsidies contrary to EU law.*”⁷³⁷

(2) The Tribunal’s Analysis

610. As follows from the legal discussion on stability and the FET standard in section C above, the question for the Tribunal is whether there has been some form of total and unreasonable change to, or subversion of, the legal regime.

611. It is recalled that Article 17 of RD 661/2007 accorded a number of rights to producers under the Special Regime, namely rights of connection and transfer of net production, the right to sell all or part of net production by way of direct access, priority of access,

⁷³⁴ Resp. Skeleton ¶ 57; **RL-0088**, *Isolux*, ¶ 788.

⁷³⁵ Resp. Skeleton ¶¶ 58-59, referring to **RL-0040**, *Nations Energy Inc. and others v Republic of Panama*, ICSID Case No. ARB/06/19, Award, 24 November 2010, (hereinafter “*Nations Energy*”) ¶¶ 642, 644 and 646; **RL-0049**, *Charanne* ¶¶ 546 and 548; **RL-0088**, *Isolux*, ¶¶ 813-814 and 915; Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 940, 937 and 947-948, referring to **R-0154**, Constitutional Court ruling of 17 December 2015, delivered in an appeal of unconstitutionality No. 5347/2013; **R-0156**, Judgment of the Constitutional Court of 18 February 2016, issued in the appeal of unconstitutionality No. 5852/2013; and **R-0157**, Judgment of the Constitutional Court of 18 February 2016, issued in the appeal of unconstitutionality No. 6031/2013.

⁷³⁶ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 939. *See also*, Resp. PHB ¶¶ 134-136.

⁷³⁷ Resp. Rej. ¶ 1013.

and finally the right to remuneration in accordance with Article 24(1) i.e. by reference to a fixed tariff or the premium option. Notwithstanding the Disputed Measures, the Claimants' Investments still receive the benefits of connection, transfer, sale and priority of access. Although the Claimants say that they no longer benefit from priority of access,⁷³⁸ this is really a more general complaint about the introduction of the Disputed Measures being due to a drop in demand. Pursuant to Article 26(2) of Law 24/2013, RE producers are expressly accorded "*priority of grid access and connection.*"⁷³⁹

612. It follows that the claim in respect of stability must focus on the change in the system of remuneration, but bearing in mind that other key elements of the prior regime have remained substantially unchanged. As noted in section D above, although RE producers are in principle still entitled to a Special Payment, i.e. a subsidy, the method of calculation of remuneration has changed radically and to the obvious detriment of the Claimants.
613. The Respondent is correct, however, that the history of the RE regime in Spain has been one of regulatory change (including with respect to remuneration), with various important changes taking place prior to the making of the Claimants' investments. Further, although the Claimants are correct to contend that the reasonable return that is provided for under the Disputed Measures may be changed following the scheduled six-year review,⁷⁴⁰ the possibility of further change does not establish the required total and unreasonable change to, or subversion of, the legal regime (which is not to suggest that further changes might not, when actualised, lead to separate breaches by the Respondent).⁷⁴¹ In the Tribunal's view, the key question in terms of such change or subversion is whether the Disputed Measures have an impermissibly retroactive effect.

⁷³⁸ Cl. Reply ¶ 563.

⁷³⁹ C-0025, Law 24/2013.

⁷⁴⁰ Cl. PHB ¶¶ 204-205.

⁷⁴¹ Cf. Cl. PHB ¶ 210; Resp. PHB ¶¶ 180-184. The Tribunal does not consider that it has been established that the reasonable return will be set at a considerably lower rate in the future. The Tribunal also notes that the Respondent has put forward the positive results of auctions held in May and July 2017 as evidence of the reasonable nature of the future periodic revisions: Resp. PHB ¶¶ 173-175. The Claimants contend that such auctions, which concern investments made from 2017, are irrelevant so far as concerns its Investments, which were made much earlier: Cl. PHB ¶ 218-219. The Tribunal agrees with the Claimants' assessment in this respect.

614. As explained by the Claimants:

“... the New Regime sets a cap on the return of 7.398% during the whole regulatory life of the relevant standard plant. This means that if the Government considers that a plant has obtained in the past a return higher than the capped rate, that plant will receive a lower Special Payment (or none at all) to compensate for the excess and reach the target of a 7.398% return. Therefore, while the plant does not have to pay back any amounts it received in the past, they will simply be deducted from present earnings to make up the difference, which in the end has precisely the same effect.”⁷⁴²

615. The impact of this new methodology has been that ten of the Claimants’ plants now receive no subsidy at all: Muel, Grisel (phase I), Acampo Armijo, Bosque Alto, Plana de la Balsa, Los Labrados, Plana María, Plana de Zaragoza, Río Gallego (phase I) and Villalgordo.⁷⁴³

616. According to the Respondent, “*for a regulation to be retroactive it must affect acquired rights.*”⁷⁴⁴ It says that the awards in *Nations Energy v Panama, Charanne, and Isolux*, “*have stated that a Law does not have retroactive effect if it does not revoke any rights acquired by the Investor, being applied to the future.*”⁷⁴⁵ However, the Respondent does not challenge the Claimants’ broad description (above) of the way that the subsidy under the new regime is calculated. Its position is that: “*The legislator has modified the remuneration regime of the facilities, establishing a Reasonable Return in the useful activity of the facility as a whole. This remuneration makes it possible to take into account the remunerations already received from the start of operations at the facility, in order to calculate the remuneration already received and the subsidies to be received in the future, in addition to market revenue. This prevents cases of over-remuneration, which can (i) distort the energy market and (ii) constitute government subsidies contrary to EU law.*”⁷⁴⁶ Further, in oral evidence, Mr Ayuso accepted that, in calculating whether a given

⁷⁴² Cl. Mem. ¶ 334, fns. omitted to **C-0024**, RDL 9/2013, First Additional Provision; **C-0025**, Law 24/2013, Third Final Provision; **C-0026**, RD 413/2014, Article 19; **C-0026**, RD 413/2014, Annex XIII.

⁷⁴³ First Compass Report, Table 6; Second Compass Report fn. 121.

⁷⁴⁴ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 940 and 937.

⁷⁴⁵ Resp. Skeleton ¶ 59, referring to **RL-0040**, *Nations Energy*, ¶¶ 642, 644 and 646; **RL-0049**, *Charanne*, ¶¶ 546 and 548; **RL-0088**, *Isolux*, ¶¶ 813-814 and 915.

⁷⁴⁶ Resp. Rej. ¶ 1013.

plant had reached a reasonable return, or is entitled to a subsidy going forwards, it is necessary to go back to the year following the date of commissioning of the plant and bring into account the past expenditures and revenues.⁷⁴⁷

617. There is no doubt that this marked a radical change to the way in which the Claimants' plants were remunerated. However, it appears to the Tribunal that, as a factual matter, the new regime has a retrospective rather than an impermissible retroactive effect: sums that were duly received under the RD 661/2007 regime in the period 2007 to July 2013, and to which the plant owners had an unrestricted entitlement, are now brought back into account, but there is – at least in theory – no question of repayment of such sums.
618. The Respondent has contended that the Disputed Measures are not impermissibly retroactive as a matter of Spanish law, as established by the Spanish courts,⁷⁴⁸ but that is a separate matter. This Tribunal is concerned with the application of Article 10(1) ECT, and is considering the impact of the new regime in that specific light.
619. As to Article 10(1), the Tribunal does not see the existence or otherwise of an acquired right as determinative in this context.⁷⁴⁹ The issue of whether an investor has acquired a right as a matter of a given law appears to the Tribunal to be quite separate; although it might be of particular interest in (say) an expropriation claim, it is not so here.⁷⁵⁰ However, the substance of the complaint is that the Claimants have invested by reference to basis X and, after a number of years, that has been changed to basis Y which takes into account the prior payments received. Yet, the Claimants had no legitimate expectation that basis X would not change, and the Tribunal cannot and does not interpret the requirement of stability under Article 10(1) as a form of reiteration of the protection that

⁷⁴⁷ Mr Ayuso, Day 3/49-50.

⁷⁴⁸ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 947-948; **R-0154**, Constitutional Court ruling of 17 December 2015, delivered in an appeal of unconstitutionality No. 5347/2013; **R-0156**, Judgment of the Constitutional Court of 18 February 2016, issued in the appeal of unconstitutionality No. 5852/2013 and **R-0157**, Judgment of the Constitutional Court of 18 February 2016, issued in the appeal of unconstitutionality No. 6031/2013. Cf. Cl. Reply ¶¶ 573 and 576-578 and PHB ¶¶ 177-182.

⁷⁴⁹ Cf. Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 939.

⁷⁵⁰ The Parties' respective positions as to the existence or otherwise of acquired rights as a matter of Spanish law were spelled out in a response to a question from the Tribunal: Cl. PHB ¶¶ 171-173; Resp. PHB ¶¶ 140-141.

may be afforded where there are legitimate expectations.⁷⁵¹ The Tribunal is looking in this context for total and unreasonable change or subversion and, bearing in mind that key elements of the prior regime have remained substantially unchanged, the change in remuneration effected by the New Regime – although undeniably detrimental to the Claimants – does not qualify as such.

620. As to the contention that EUR 19.4 million was paid by the ten plants that do not receive a Special Payment under the new regime in the period between the adoption of RDL 9/2013 and Order IET 1025/2014, and that this sum subsequently had to be repaid, the Tribunal considers this to be of a different order. This contention was made in the Reply and in oral opening and closing,⁷⁵² while the only response has been to accept the principle that there could be no recovery of sums already paid, as follows:

“Something is forbidden in the international law, that is the idea of claiming excessive premiums already received. Those cannot be claimed and cannot be received by law.

If it did happen, then these can be recouped and proceedings may be entered before the Supreme Court.”⁷⁵³

621. The Tribunal does consider that it would be a subversion of the prior legal regime, and in breach of the FET standard in Article 10(1), for the Respondent to require repayment of sums already paid, including in the period between the adoption of RDL 9/2013 and Order IET 1025/2014. The Claimants say that EUR 19.4 million nonetheless had to be repaid. That fact has not been challenged. It follows that, subject to verification and precise quantification of the amount paid, there has been a breach of Article 10(1) ECT, and the Claimants are entitled to return of all sums repaid.

⁷⁵¹ Cf. **RL-0099**, *RREEF*, Decision on Responsibility and on the Principles of Quantum, ¶¶ 326-329. The Tribunal notes that it differs here from the conclusion reached in *RREEF*, but it has been unconvinced by the Claimants’ arguments, and is further not convinced as to the relevance of the principle concerning the non-retroactivity of treaties or the helpfulness of the analogy to the rights of shareholders with respect to paid dividends, as referred to at *ibid.* ¶¶ 326-329. The Tribunal remains of the view that, in light of the way the claim is put, the critical question concerns legitimate expectations (if any) with respect to how future payments are calculated.

⁷⁵² Cl. Reply ¶ 478 referring to Compass Lexecon, Second Report ¶ 169; Claimants’ oral opening at Day 1/146; Claimants’ oral closing at Day 5/139.

⁷⁵³ Resp. oral opening at Day 2/138.

F. THE DISPUTED MEASURES WERE UNREASONABLE

(1) The Parties' Positions

a. *The Claimants' Position*

622. The third limb to the Claimants' case is that the Disputed Measures were unreasonable and disproportionate.⁷⁵⁴ The case on disproportionality has already been considered above.
623. The Claimants agree with the Respondent that the reasonableness of the Disputed Measures must be analysed applying a two-element test set out in the *AES v Hungary* case, i.e. it is necessary for the State to establish “*the existence of a rational policy; and the reasonableness of the act of the state in relation to the policy.*”⁷⁵⁵
624. Regarding the first element, the Claimants say that there are a number of difficulties with the Respondent's submission that its policy “*was to correct the ‘imbalance’ that was leading to the generation of the so-called tariff deficit, which by law had to be corrected*” to “*protect consumers from increases in their electricity bills*”, and likewise the Respondent's case that these problems had to be “*addressed in the context of an economic crisis and a decline in electricity demand,*” as well as commitments the Respondent had made with other Member States of the EU.⁷⁵⁶ Thus the Claimants contend:
- a) The Respondent created the Tariff Deficit problem and, consistent with RDL 6/2009, the Tariff Deficit was to be solved by increasing charges for consumers and not by repealing RD 661/2007.⁷⁵⁷
 - b) In regard to the Respondent's claim that the New Regime was implemented to protect consumers, the Claimants argue that this did “*not require commitments to RE investors to be abandoned to provide for artificially low tariff to... consumers*”, and they say that Compass Lexecon has shown that there were other

⁷⁵⁴ E.g. Cl. Reply ¶¶ 579 *et seq.*

⁷⁵⁵ Cl. Reply ¶ 579; **RL-0039**, *AES Summit*, Award, ¶¶ 10.3.7 to 10.3.9.

⁷⁵⁶ Cl. Reply ¶ 581.

⁷⁵⁷ Cl. Reply ¶ 583.

measures that could resolve the Tariff Deficit problem: “*increasing electricity prices and without breaching the commitments made to RE installations.*”⁷⁵⁸ Additionally, prior to the adoption of the Disputed Measures, the CNE had made proposals that would solve the Tariff Deficit,⁷⁵⁹ which did not include cutting the RD 661/2007 FIT, and yet these had simply been ignored.⁷⁶⁰

- c) Regarding the Respondent’s reference to the economic crisis, the Claimants contend that “*Spain appropriated money it had guaranteed to RE installations so that it could continue to enjoy electricity prices that did not reflect the true cost of that electricity*”, which in the Claimants’ view is not a rational policy goal, with reference being made to the award of the Iran-US Claims Tribunal in *Amoco*.⁷⁶¹ Further, the Claimants say that the Respondent is trying to introduce a necessity defence under Article 25 of the ILC 2001 Articles.⁷⁶² This defence fails, according to the Claimants, because (i) “*abandoning the Special Regime was not the only way to address the Tariff Deficit problem*”,⁷⁶³ and (ii) the Respondent contributed to the situation of necessity because it “*created the Tariff Deficit.*”⁷⁶⁴
- d) With respect to the dip in electricity demand relied on by the Respondent, the Claimants say that: “*(1) Special Regime installations were protected against demand risk; (2) Spain reiterated the RD 661/2007 tariff guarantees in 2010 after the dip had occurred; and (3) this was a temporary dip that did not warrant the abandonment of a regime that was promised for 20 years and beyond.*”⁷⁶⁵ Additionally, the Claimants contend that the Respondent is trying to introduce a

⁷⁵⁸ Compass Lexecon, Second Report, Section V.

⁷⁵⁹ **C-0163**, 2012 CNE Report, p. 57.

⁷⁶⁰ Cl. Reply ¶ 584.

⁷⁶¹ Cl. Reply ¶ 585; **CL-0055**, *Amoco International Finance Corporation. v The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran et al.*, 15 Iran-United States Claims Tribunal 189, Award, 14 July 1987, ¶ 145.

⁷⁶² **CL-0018**, ILC 2001 Articles, Article 25.

⁷⁶³ Compass Lexecon, Second Report, Section V.

⁷⁶⁴ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 586-587.

⁷⁶⁵ Cl. Reply ¶ 588.

force majeure defence under Article 23 of the ILC 2001 Articles, which fails because: (i) the commentary to Article 23 confirms that economic problems do not qualify as *force majeure*,⁷⁶⁶ and (ii) the Respondent “*assumed the risk of a fall in electricity demand.*”⁷⁶⁷

- e) Finally, the Claimants submit that the commitments with other EU States referred to by the Respondent, are irrelevant as they did not require the Respondent to “*abandon its existing commitments to RE installations.*” The Claimants affirm that either way, commitments to others do not allow States to abandon existing commitments.⁷⁶⁸

625. Regarding the second element of the *AES v Hungary* case (the reasonableness of the act of the State), the Claimants submit that the *Micula v Romania* case has established the appropriate analysis:

“[F]or a state’s conduct to be reasonable, it is not sufficient that it be related to a rational policy; it is also necessary that, in the implementation of that policy, the state’s acts have been appropriately tailored to the pursuit of that rational policy with due regard for the consequences imposed on investors.”⁷⁶⁹

626. The Claimants argue that: “*Spain provides no support for its proposition that this is not applicable to the present case, as Micula was not an ECT decision. Spain’s position is untenable: the ECT provides a higher level of investor protection than the Micula BIT.*”⁷⁷⁰

627. The Claimants say that the Respondent did not satisfy the above-mentioned test because the two justifications given by the Respondent for adopting the Disputed Measures (overcapacity in the sense that there were too many RE plants earning the FIT and the Tariff Deficit) were the result of the Respondent’s “*own regulatory decisions, and the*

⁷⁶⁶ CL-0018, ILC 2001 Articles, Article 23, Commentary ¶ 3.

⁷⁶⁷ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 589-591; C-0017, RD 661/2007, Article 17.

⁷⁶⁸ Cl. Reply ¶ 592.

⁷⁶⁹ Cl. Reply ¶ 579; CL-0052, *Micula*, ¶ 525.

⁷⁷⁰ Cl. Skeleton ¶ 75.

burden of fixing them cannot be attributed to foreign investors protected under the ECT, such as RWE.”⁷⁷¹

- a) With respect to the overcapacity in the RE sector, the Claimants argue that this was a result of the Respondent’s misjudgment to locate sole control over access to the economic benefits of RD 661/2007 with the Autonomous Communities, instead of locating sole central control in the Ministry.⁷⁷² Thus, “*the Autonomous Communities were willing to accept all qualifying applications, because RE installations benefited them and their municipalities through the payment of taxes and by the provision of local employment.*”⁷⁷³
- b) With respect to the Tariff Deficit, the Claimants say: “*(i) the measures cannot be said to be reasonably correlated to a rational policy goal; (ii) the Tariff Deficit was of Spain's own making; and (iii) the measures affected wind and hydro disproportionately.*”⁷⁷⁴ In particular, it is said that the Tariff Deficit existed long before the development of renewables under RD 661/2007, and was anyway caused by Spain’s failure to increase charges for electricity despite its own law. Further, there were alternative options that the Respondent could have adopted that were less harmful to the Claimants’ investments.⁷⁷⁵

628. The Claimants also dispute the four points on which the Respondent relies to assert that the Disputed Measures were reasonable:

- a) The Claimants submit that the Respondent’s argument that the reforms affect all subjects of the electricity system is wrong. The measures were intended to protect consumers, who have always enjoyed low electricity prices, that were

⁷⁷¹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 483.

⁷⁷² Cl. Mem. ¶ 484. **C-0017**, RD 661/2007, Arts. 4 and 10.

⁷⁷³ Cl. Mem. ¶ 484.

⁷⁷⁴ Cl. Mem. ¶ 486.

⁷⁷⁵ Cl. Mem. ¶ 487; Compass Report ¶¶ 19 and 147; **C-0163**, 2012 CNE Report, pp. 16-64.

further reduced following the Disputed Measures.⁷⁷⁶ Ordinary Regimes installations remained “*virtually unaffected*” as opposed to Special Regime producers such as RWE, while distributors did not suffer any loss.⁷⁷⁷

- b) The New Regime “*bears almost no relation to the APPA proposal nor was the New Regime prompted by that proposal.*”⁷⁷⁸
- c) The Disputed Measures “*reduced the equity value of RWE Aersa to zero*”,⁷⁷⁹ so the Respondent’s argument that the Claimants’ installations continue to receive reasonable profitability is incorrect. It is said that: “*RWE does not receive anything like the profitability promised at the time it invested or the profitability considered to be reasonable prior to the introduction of the New Regime.*”⁷⁸⁰ Moreover, the New Regime is subject to review in 2019, as to which it is said that the Respondent’s own witness (Mr Ayuso) has stated that he has no idea what the Ministry will be doing.⁷⁸¹
- d) The Disputed Measures have not been accepted “*by most domestic and foreign investors.*” On the contrary, they have “*provoked hundreds of domestic claims, provoked a number of State organs to bring a constitutional challenge against them, and single-handedly made Spain the most sued nation in investor-State history.*” The Disputed Measures have also been subject to “*fierce criticisms*” from the IMF, the International Energy Association and the European Union.⁷⁸²

⁷⁷⁶ See, Section 8.1(c) above; **C-0259**, Press Release from Expansión, “The Government Will Use the First Superavit in the Electric System since 2000 to Reduce the Electricity Bill”, 20 September 2015; **C-0251**, “Soria announces a decrease of 7.5% in the price of electricity during this term”, El Economista, 10 April 2015.

⁷⁷⁷ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 594-595.

⁷⁷⁸ Cl. Reply ¶ 596.

⁷⁷⁹ Compass Lexecon, Second Report ¶ 134. See, the Claimants’ oral closing at Day 5/98.

⁷⁸⁰ Cl. Reply ¶ 597.

⁷⁸¹ See, the Claimants’ oral closing at Day 5/93.

⁷⁸² Cl. Reply ¶ 598; Compass Lexecon, Second Report ¶¶ 92-93 and 174-176.

b. *The Respondent's Position*

629. The Respondent submits that the Disputed Measures comply with three different tests set in applicable arbitral precedents that determine whether the FET standard in the ECT has been infringed or not, i.e. tests established in: (i) *EDF v Romania*;⁷⁸³ (ii) *AES Summit v Hungary*;⁷⁸⁴ and *Total v Argentina*.⁷⁸⁵ It has dealt with the issues of alleged unreasonableness, disproportionality and discrimination together.⁷⁸⁶

630. The Respondent first contends that the Disputed Measures were not discriminatory (which the Respondent sees as the critical issue engaged by Article 10(1) ECT).⁷⁸⁷ Although the Claimants do not contend that the Disputed Measures were discriminatory (other than with respect to the TVPEE and the Water Levy), and the Tribunal accepts this to be the case, the Respondent's arguments are outlined below as there is some overlap with the issues as to whether the Measures were reasonable. Thus, it is said by reference to *EDF v Romania* and criteria listed by Professor Schreuer that the Disputed Measures do not constitute:

- i. *A measure that inflicts damage on the investor without serving any apparent legitimate purpose: The purpose of the Disputed Measures is legitimate because they "aim to resolve an unsustainable situation of imbalance, in which the domestic and international economic circumstances had led to a decrease in demand that required the system to be rebalanced."* Additionally, they concerned a legitimate aim: *"not excessively burdening consumers to reach this rebalance and avoiding unjustified over-compensation."*⁷⁸⁸

⁷⁸³ **RL-0035**, *EDF v. Romania*, ¶ 303.

⁷⁸⁴ **RL-0039**, *AES Summit*, Award, ¶¶ 10.3.7 to 10.3.9.

⁷⁸⁵ Resp. Skeleton ¶ 65; **RL-0050**, *Total S.A. v The Argentine Republic*, ICSID Case No. ARB/04/01, Decision on Liability, 27 December 2010.

⁷⁸⁶ E.g. Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 956 *et seq.*

⁷⁸⁷ Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 1024-1025, Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 983.

⁷⁸⁸ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 982(a).

- ii. *A measure that is not based on legal standards but on discretion, prejudice or personal preference:* The Disputed Measures were implemented observing the laws and the Spanish Supreme Court case-law, which guaranteed the principle of reasonable rate of return. Further, the Disputed Measures apply to all involved in the energy market, so are not discriminatory against a particular investor.⁷⁸⁹
- iii. *A measure taken for reasons that are different from those put forward by the decision maker:* The reasons for adopting the Disputed Measures were already announced in RD-L 6/2009, RD-L 14/2010 and RD 1614/2010.⁷⁹⁰
- iv. *A measure taken in wilful disregard of due process and proper procedure:* The Respondent enacted the Disputed Measures following the procedures prescribed by law. Further, the Respondent shared the “*successive drafts of the measures with the interested parties*” and established a procedure for submitting additional arguments, which were assessed and taken into account, according to Responder.⁷⁹¹

631. By reference to *AES Summit v Hungary*, the Respondent submits that the Disputed Measures are reasonable and compliant with the FET standard of the ECT.⁷⁹² It refutes the Claimants’ case that the *Micula* case is applicable because this does not apply the ECT “*nor takes into account its objectives and principles.*”⁷⁹³ Therefore, the applicable test, according to the *AES Summit v Hungary* case, is whether (i) there was a rational policy when adopting the macroeconomic control measures and (ii) the measures were reasonable and proportionate to the policy.⁷⁹⁴

⁷⁸⁹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 982(b).

⁷⁹⁰ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 982 (c).

⁷⁹¹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 982(d).

⁷⁹² Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 984

⁷⁹³ Resp. Rej. ¶ 1027.

⁷⁹⁴ Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 1027-1028 and 1029-1040.

632. As to the first of these elements, the Respondent says that the Disputed Measures were adopted “*to correct and prevent, in order to protect consumers, paying investors higher than reasonable remuneration*” which was leading to the Tariff Deficit, which “*by law had to be corrected.*” This policy “*was valid and met the objective of a public economic policy.*”⁷⁹⁵
633. The Respondent denies that the Tariff Deficit was attributable to its failure sufficiently to increase consumer tariffs. The Respondent says that it raised consumer tariffs “*by 81% between 2003 and 2012*” and that “*indefinitely increasing consumer tariffs, as the Claimant asks, is not a rational policy.*”⁷⁹⁶
634. Further, the Respondent refutes the Claimants’ assertion that the ILC 2001 Articles apply to this case. The Respondent says that the Claimants are referring to the 2001 Articles because they require that a measure adopted by a Government “*be the only possibility, placing the burden of proof on the Government seeking to adopt the measure.*” However, the Claimants are the ones with the burden of proof under Article 10(1) to show that the Disputed Measures are unreasonable and disproportionate. Additionally, the Claimants have not “*proven the viability of the alternative measures*” to the Disputed Measures they propose.⁷⁹⁷
635. The Respondent says that it has explained the (i) existence of an economic crisis, (ii) the difficulty of obtaining “*international financing, which gave rise to the need to suspend issues of the Securitisation Fund for the Tariff Deficit between March and November 2012*”, and (iii) the bailout of July 2012 which included the signature of the MOU with the EU⁷⁹⁸ that imposed on the Respondent “*the commitment of adopting numerous macroeconomic measures in different sectors of the economy*” which implied a “*structural reform of the SES.*” It says that the economic crisis led the Respondent to adopt a series of macroeconomic measures in various sectors, including the energy sector.

⁷⁹⁵ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 986 and 993.

⁷⁹⁶ Resp. Rej. ¶ 1031(1).

⁷⁹⁷ Resp. Rej. ¶ 1031(2).

⁷⁹⁸ **RL-0067**, MOU with the EU.

According to the Respondent, the Claimants “say nothing about the reasonableness of macroeconomic control measures aimed at guaranteeing the economic sustainability of the SES, in the context of the collapse of the Spanish financial system and when the EU bailout and the conditions imposed on the Kingdom of Spain are well-known facts.”⁷⁹⁹

636. The Respondent contends that the second element of the *AES Summit v Hungary* test “requires the Government's action to be reasonable, demanding an appropriate correlation between the objective of the state public policy and the measure taken to reach said objective.”⁸⁰⁰

637. The Respondent submits that the Disputed Measures are reasonable because they affect all the subjects of the SES (consumers and all the operators in the system), deal with the Tariff Deficit and maintain the reasonable profitability of RE producers. Additionally, the Respondent submits that the remuneration established in the Disputed Measures corresponds “to the system proposed by the RE Sector’s main Association in 2009.”⁸⁰¹

638. The Respondent also alleges that the Disputed Measures are proportionate because they maintain the producers’ reasonable profitability of 7.398%, which could be even “higher if the standards set for an average facility are surpassed”, and that such rate was even proposed by APPA in 2009.⁸⁰² The remuneration scheme established through RD 413/2014 and Order IET/1045/2014 “provides for remuneration for operations in order to cover all operational costs needed to perform the activity in an efficient and well-managed manner.”⁸⁰³

639. Further, as to the four points on which the Claimants rely to say that the Disputed Measures are unreasonable:

⁷⁹⁹ Resp. Rej. ¶ 1031(3) (incorrectly numbered ¶¶ 406-408).

⁸⁰⁰ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 994.

⁸⁰¹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 995.

⁸⁰² Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 997-998.

⁸⁰³ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 999; **R-0115**, Order EIT/1045/2014, 16 June 2014, Preamble, section III ¶¶ 14 to 21.

- a) The allegations that the Disputed Measures “*have not had a sufficient effect on consumers and have not affected other producers*” lacks proof. On the contrary, the reform of the SES “*was comprehensive in scope, affecting all operators and after having increased consumer tariffs by 81% between 2003 and 2012.*”⁸⁰⁴
- b) The allegation that the “*method of remuneration proposed by APPA in 2009 is completely unrelated to the contested remuneration method*” is inconsistent with the fact that “*a simple reading of the 2009 APPA proposal is enough*” to observe that the current remuneration framework “*conforms to the remuneration model sought by the RE sector itself.*”⁸⁰⁵
- c) The Respondent has presented sufficient evidence proving that the Disputed Measures have been accepted as reasonable by “*international arbitration tribunals, international institutions, rating agencies and the markets all accept the adopted measures as reasonable and proportional.*”⁸⁰⁶
- d) The allegation that “*the rate of return received on their plants is unreasonable, as it is not the rate of return promised*” is misconceived as RD 661/2007 “*did not promise to freeze a fixed rate of return during the entire useful life of the plants.*”⁸⁰⁷ In addition, under the current remuneration scheme, “*the rate of return obtained by the Claimants’ plants as a group comes to a total weighted return of 10.6% before tax or 8.27% after tax*”,⁸⁰⁸ which is higher than the WACC of the sector,⁸⁰⁹ higher than the rate of return of other regulated sectors of the SES,⁸¹⁰ and further reasonable compared with the return levels currently given by Banks.⁸¹¹ Moreover, those plants that “*no longer receive subsidies are*

⁸⁰⁴ Resp. Rej. ¶ 1033(1), referring to Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 275-306 and 592-608.

⁸⁰⁵ Resp. Rej. ¶ 1033(2); **R-0187**, Draft Act presented by APPA-Greenpeace on 21 May 2009, Article 23.4.

⁸⁰⁶ Resp. Rej. ¶ 1033(3); **R-0326**, IMF, Document Spain: *Staff Concluding Statement of the 2016 Article IV Mission*, 13 December 2016”.

⁸⁰⁷ Resp. Rej. ¶ 1033(4).

⁸⁰⁸ BDO second report ¶¶ 244 and 245.

⁸⁰⁹ BDO first report ¶ 99.

⁸¹⁰ **R-0077**, Act 24/2013 on the Electricity Sector, 26 December 2013, Tenth Additional Provision.

⁸¹¹ Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 1034-1037.

*going to obtain a rate of return throughout their useful life of between 20.7% and 7.4% before tax.”*⁸¹²

640. As to *Total v Argentina*, according to the Respondent, the test from this case allows an examination of whether the Disputed Measures “*respected the minimum protection standard guaranteed by International Law for long-term investments*” by maintaining the economic balance of the investments allowing the investors to recover “*its operational costs, amortize its investment and obtain a reasonable rate of return during that period of time.*”⁸¹³ It is said that the Claimants have not “*challenged the relevance of this test nor the due fulfilment of all elements of this test.*”⁸¹⁴

641. The Respondent says that the test has been fulfilled because, as was also confirmed by Mr Juan Ramón Ayuso,⁸¹⁵ “*the reform implemented by Spain respects the minimum standard of FET acceptable under international law, by respecting the principle of economic equilibrium of the investment, thus allowing the investor to recover the full cost of their investment in addition to obtaining a reasonable rate of return on their investment amounting to 10.6% before tax or 8.2% after tax.*”⁸¹⁶

(2) **The Tribunal’s Analysis**

642. It is common ground between the Parties that conduct that is unreasonable or discriminatory is prohibited by the FET standard under Article 10(1) ECT, and the Tribunal is content to proceed on that basis. Further, Article 10(1) separately provides that:

“...no Contracting Party shall in any way impair by unreasonable or discriminatory measures their management, maintenance, use, enjoyment or disposal.”

⁸¹² Resp. Rej. ¶ 1038.

⁸¹³ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 1004-1006, Resp. Rej. ¶ 1022.

⁸¹⁴ Resp. Rej. ¶ 1043.

⁸¹⁵ **RW-0001**, Ayuso First Statement.

⁸¹⁶ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 1009; Resp. Rej. ¶ 1049.

643. The Tribunal accepts that impairment has been established in respect of the enjoyment of the Claimants' Investments. There is no claim as to the Disputed Measures being discriminatory other than with respect to the TVPEE and the Water Levy, and the Tribunal has already found that it lacks jurisdiction with respect to these. The major issue concerns whether unreasonableness can be established.
644. As to unreasonableness, the Tribunal agrees with the Parties that, consistent with the *AES v Hungary* case, it needs to consider two factors, i.e. “*the existence of a rational policy; and the reasonableness of the act of the state in relation to the policy.*”⁸¹⁷ It is necessary to determine whether there is “*an appropriate correlation between the state's public policy objective and the measure adopted to achieve it. This has to do with the nature of the measure and the way it is implemented.*”⁸¹⁸
645. As follows from its consideration of the facts in Section D(2)(f) above, the Tribunal accepts that the Respondent was acting pursuant to a rational policy in adopting the Disputed Measures.
646. As to the reasonableness of the Respondent's acts in relation to the relevant policy, the principal contentions of the Claimants on the facts have also been considered in Section D(2)(f) above, albeit in the context of whether the Disputed Measures were necessary and were not disproportionate, and largely rejected.⁸¹⁹
647. The Tribunal considers that some margin of appreciation should be allowed to the Respondent in implementing its policy to address the Tariff Deficit (see under Section D(2)(f) above), and it also considers that the threshold in terms of establishing unreasonableness is a high one, that is frequently assimilated with arbitrariness.⁸²⁰ In *EDF v Romania*, basing itself on the view of Professor Schreuer as to what constituted

⁸¹⁷ Cl. Reply ¶ 579; **RL-0039**, *AES Summit*, Award, ¶¶ 10.3.7 to 10.3.9.

⁸¹⁸ Cl. Reply ¶ 579; **RL-0039**, *AES Summit*, Award, ¶¶ 10.3.7 to 10.3.9; **RL-0048**, *Electrabel*, Award, ¶ 179.

⁸¹⁹ See paras. 554-583 above.

⁸²⁰ See e.g., **RL-0048**, *Electrabel*, Award, ¶¶ 167 and 179.

arbitrary conduct, the tribunal proceeded on the basis that there would be unreasonable or discriminatory conduct where there was -

“a measure that inflicts damage on the investor without serving any apparent legitimate purpose;

a measure that is not based on legal standards but on discretion, prejudice or personal preference;

a measure taken for reasons that are different from those put forward by the decision maker;

a measure taken in wilful disregard of due process and proper procedure.”⁸²¹

648. The Tribunal considers this to be appropriate to describe what is required to show unreasonableness within Article 10(1) ECT although, consistent with the view expressed by the *Electrabel* tribunal,⁸²² it also considers that the consideration of whether an act is unreasonable under Article 10(1) may engage an issue of disproportionality.

649. To the extent that the Disputed Measures were disproportionate as identified in Section D(2)(f) above, the Tribunal considers that these Measures were unreasonable (if not necessarily arbitrary). The case on unreasonableness is otherwise rejected, and it is recalled that it has already been found that no specific commitments were made to the Claimants that the remuneration regime under RD 661/2007 would remain substantially unchanged. The Tribunal considers that there is no sound basis for the Claimants’ invocation of “*the profitability promised at the time it invested or the profitability considered to be reasonable prior to the introduction of the New Regime.*”⁸²³ There was no such promise.⁸²⁴

⁸²¹ **RL-0035**, *EDF v. Romania*, ¶ 303.

⁸²² **RL-0048**, *Electrabel*, Award, ¶ 179.

⁸²³ Cf. Cl. Reply ¶ 597.

⁸²⁴ See paras. 535-549 above. The Tribunal also does not accept the Claimants position as to the rates of return referable to “*the profitability considered to be reasonable prior to the introduction of the New Regime.*” On the basis of the 2005 PER and the Ministerial press release of 25 May 2007, the relevant rate of return could only be 7% or the range 5%-9% (after tax). The Tribunal has already rejected the case that the CNE report of March 2007 shows something different and, in any event, that report preceded the press release of 25 May 2007.

650. As follows from the consideration of the facts in Section D(2) above, none of the factors on which the Claimants rely lead to the conclusion that the Disputed Measures otherwise inflicted damage on the investor without serving any apparent legitimate purpose; or were not based on legal standards but on discretion, prejudice or personal preference; or were taken for reasons that are different from those put forward by the decision maker; or were taken in wilful disregard of due process and proper procedure.

G. BREACH OF TRANSPARENCY

(1) The Parties' Positions

a. The Claimants' Position

651. The Claimants submit that the Respondent's conduct in dismantling the Special Regime was a breach of the FET standard which requires that a "*State's conduct toward investors and its legal environment be transparent (i.e. free from ambiguity and uncertainty).*"⁸²⁵ Reliance in this respect is placed on *Tecmed v Mexico*,⁸²⁶ *Electrabel v Hungary*,⁸²⁷ and *Plama v Bulgaria*.⁸²⁸

652. The Claimants allege that the Respondent's conduct was not transparent because:

- a) Through RDL 9/2013, the Respondent "*not only wiped out the investment regime for the Claimants' investment*", but this was followed by the 11-month Transitory Regime during which the "*government gave no indication regarding the precise remuneration that any qualifying plants would be entitled to*", which prevented RE installations from forecasting future cash flows.⁸²⁹
- b) RD 413/2014 and the June 2014 Order, which were supposed to "*define the precise economic regime that would apply to qualifying installations*", did not provide any "*transparent explanation of underlying criteria or calculations behind the Special*

⁸²⁵ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 478 and 481.

⁸²⁶ **CL-0032**, *Tecmed*, ¶ 154.

⁸²⁷ **CL-0042**, *Electrabel*, Decision on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law and Liability, ¶ 7.79.

⁸²⁸ **CL-0051**, *Plama*, ¶ 178.

⁸²⁹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 481(i). *See also*, Cl. PHB ¶¶ 199-202.

Payment or whether there would be any future updates of the economic regime. Indeed, Spain has not offered any guidelines whatsoever on many key aspects of the New Regime.”⁸³⁰ Additionally, Spain denied access to its expert reports and it only later became known that the BCG report was never prepared while the Roland Berger report was finished several months after the publication of the June 2014 Order.⁸³¹

- c) The fact that the Special Payment is calculated by reference to a Standard Installation, and not an actual plant, creates further uncertainties. By reference to the Compass Report, it is said that *“some parameters of the Standard Installation will remain constant over time, but the Government retains the discretion to alter many other parameters for existing plants..., which provides no visibility of the regime that will apply going forward.”*⁸³²
- d) Under the New Regime, the Respondent has the right to review the Special Payment to *“make sure that the prevailing yield on ten-year Spanish bonds plus a spread... continues to apply.”* According to the Claimants, the Respondent has not established a clear methodology for adjusting the Special Payment, *“let alone done so in a coherent and transparent manner.”*⁸³³
- e) *“The New Regime does not provide any clear indication as to the timeframe during which the remuneration for installed capacity... will apply.”* The Claimants argue that the Respondent could *“withdraw this element of the Special Payment before the end of the estimated useful life of the plants if the Government determines that the Standard Installation has already earned a ‘reasonable return’.”*⁸³⁴ However,

⁸³⁰ Cl. Mem. ¶ 481(ii); Compass Report ¶¶ 96, 137-138 and fn. 86.

⁸³¹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 481(ii); **C-0111**, *“The Government authorizes cuts to renewables without a technical report”*, Press Release from Expansión, 13 March 2015.

⁸³² Cl. Mem. ¶ 481(iii); Compass Report ¶ 96.

⁸³³ Cl. Mem. ¶ 481(iv). *See also*, Cl. PHB ¶¶ 203-211.

⁸³⁴ **C-0026**, RD 413/2014, Second Additional Provision ¶ 5.

the Respondent has not established a method for determining when a plant has earned reasonable profits.⁸³⁵

653. The Claimants reject the Respondent's arguments for saying that its conduct was transparent:

- a) As to whether a specific commitment was made, the Claimants reiterate their arguments as to legitimate expectations, and say that issue of the RAIPRE certificates specifically confirmed the entitlement of each of RWE's installations to the RD 661/2007 FIT.⁸³⁶
- b) The Disputed Measures came unannounced. The Respondent "*misled investors by holding out that the RD 661 FIT was guaranteed, right up to the abrupt enactment of the Disputed Measures,*" through "*RD 661; RDL 6/2009; the July 2010 Agreement; and RD 1614.*"⁸³⁷
- c) There was no consultation or investor participation prior to the introduction of the Disputed Measures. It is said that: "*The February 2012 consultation was carried out for the March 2012 CNE Report, whose recommendations Spain ignored.*" Further, the Claimants also deny that there was a stakeholder participation in Law 24/2013 and the 2014 Ministerial Order since, in the CNE's Report of 4 September 2013, it was noted that: "*the urgent process relating to the consultation ... does not guarantee the effective participation of various agents involved.*"⁸³⁸ Likewise, it is said that there is evidence of numerous submissions "*strongly objecting to the unfairness of the New Regime*" to which the Respondent did not "*provide any evidence that the New Regime was modified in response to those submissions.*"⁸³⁹

⁸³⁵ Cl. Mem. ¶ 481(v); Compass Report, fn. 242.

⁸³⁶ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 523-532; **C-0015**, Excerpts of the RAIPRE certificates of the installations.

⁸³⁷ Cl. Reply ¶ 601; Cl. Skeleton ¶ 84.

⁸³⁸ **C-0123**, CNE Report 18/2013, pp. 4 and 15.

⁸³⁹ Cl. Reply ¶ 602; Cl. Skeleton ¶ 85; Cl. PHB ¶¶ 199-202.

d) The remuneration system under the New Regime is opaque and unpredictable because the “*triennial reviews permit Spain unilaterally to cut RWE’s remunerations at its discretion.*”⁸⁴⁰ According to the Claimants, the CNE report of September 2013 demonstrates that the New Regime raised great uncertainties for RE installations because it was subject to periodic reviews.⁸⁴¹ Their case is that the New Regime is subject to ongoing instability, and that the only stable element in the New Regime is that the remuneration will be set by reference to the ten-year Spanish bond and a spread that will change.⁸⁴² BDO accepted that the reasonable return could be changed in 2019.⁸⁴³ The Claimants conclude that, from 2019, it “*appears that the reasonable return not only could but in fact will be set considerably lower than 7.398%.*”⁸⁴⁴

b. ***The Respondent’s Position***

654. The Respondent contends that the ECT does not guarantee complete predictability of the regulatory framework during the validity of an investment unless there is a specific commitment by the State, and says that the tribunal in *AES Summit v Hungary* confirms this.⁸⁴⁵ It rejects the application of (i) the *Tecmed* case because the award was “*disputed by the Annulment Committee of the MTD Case*”;⁸⁴⁶ (ii) the *Electrabel* award because the claimant made no allegation of transparency;⁸⁴⁷ and (iii) the *Plama* award because it

⁸⁴⁰ Cl. Skeleton ¶ 82.

⁸⁴¹ Cl. Reply ¶ 604.

⁸⁴² Cl. PHB ¶ 207. *See also*, at Day 5, pp. 93-94, where it is said in the light of the 2019 revision that the New Regime is arbitrary and unpredictable.

⁸⁴³ Cl. PHB ¶ 208, referring to Mitchell, Day 5, p.13, lines 6 to 17.

⁸⁴⁴ Cl. PHB ¶¶ 210-211. This is said to be apparent from a statement of the Minister of Industry, as follows: “Regarding the reasonable return, that some parliamentary groups have brought up, it is not the subject of this appearance, but I can tell you something. You may think that the law should not be applied such as it is and that the remuneration of regulated activities should not be linked, as it is, to [Spanish] Treasury bonds. That would mean that electricity [prices] will not be reduced for each and every Spanish consumer by between 5 and 10%. ... On the reasonable return topic, I have already responded. We are in favour of that producing a substantial discount on the electricity bill for all the Spanish consumers.” **C-0343**, Transcript of the Spanish Parliamentary Session No. 13 on Energy, Tourism and Digital Agenda dated 28 June 2017, pp. 47-48; **C-0344**, Article in *Cinco Días*: “Nadal wants to cut renewables premium by half”, 26 June 2017.

⁸⁴⁵ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 951-952; **RL-0039**, *AES Summit*, Award, ¶ 9.1.6 and fn. 28.

⁸⁴⁶ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 951(1); **RL-0030**, *MTD*, Decision on Annulment, ¶¶ 66 and 67.

⁸⁴⁷ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 951(2); **RL-0048**, *Electrabel*, Award, ¶ 115.

*“merely refers this ECT standard to the FET and the stability of the regulatory framework.”*⁸⁴⁸

655. According to the Respondent, the following facts prove that the Respondent did not violate its obligation to promote transparent conditions under Article 10(1) of the ECT:

- a) The Respondent never made a commitment to the Claimants to *“maintain its regulatory framework or the regime established in RD 661/2007 unchanged.”*⁸⁴⁹
- b) The Respondent *“warned of action to remedy over-remuneration and to improve the sustainability of the SES”* since 2006, and *“warned of the need to introduce reforms to tackle the tariff deficit”* since 2009.⁸⁵⁰
- c) The Respondent followed the procedures established by law in adopting the Disputed Measures without delay and *“guaranteeing the participation of the legitimate stakeholders in the regulatory process.”* The Respondent received submissions from the *“RE Sector in relation to the drafts of RD 413/2014 and Ministry Order 1045/2014 that the Claimant alleges to be unaware of have been accredited. This contradicts the unfounded claim that the Facilities were in the “dark” for 11 months asserted by the Claimant.”*⁸⁵¹ Further, the Respondent has shown that the Claimants *“could participate in the Regulatory procedure by submitting pleading in 2012 (before the CNE) and all along 2013 and 2014, before the CNE and the State Council”* and that, as stated by Mr Ayuso, *“many of the RE*

⁸⁴⁸ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 951(3); **CL-0051**, *Plama*, ¶ 178.

⁸⁴⁹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 954(1).

⁸⁵⁰ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 954(1); Resp. Rej. ¶ 1017(a)-(g). *See*, **R-0274**, Appearance of the Minister of Industry, Tourism and Trade before the Senate on 26 October 2006; **R-0258**, Appearance of the General Secretary for Energy before the Congress of Deputies; **R-0101**, RD 661/2007, Preamble; **R-0259**, General Secretariat on Energy before The Senate; **R-0089**, RD-Act 6/2009, Preamble; **R-0090**, RD-Act 14/2010, Preamble; **R-0074**, Sustainable Economy Act 2/2011, 4 March 2011, Article 79.4 a) and d); **R-0278**, Congress of Deputies Journal validation of RD-Act 14/2010, 26 January 2011; **R-0192**, Speech by Prime Minister Rajoy, 19 December 2011; **R-0092**, RD-Act 13/2012, page 8; **R-0121**, National Reform Programme 2012, Government of Spain; **R-0174**, The Reforms of the Spanish Government: Determination in the face of the crisis, Secretariat of State for Communication, Ministry of the Presidency, September 2012, Chapter III, Page 18; **R-0122**, Spanish Economic Policy Strategy: Assessment and structural reforms over the next six months, Government of Spain, 27 September 2012, Section C.8, page 70; **RL-0067**, MOU with the EU.

⁸⁵¹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 954(3).

*Stakeholders submissions were accepted in the final definition of the Standard Facilities and Parameters.”*⁸⁵²

- d) The Respondent adopted “*a predictable and dynamic regulatory system that continues to guarantee reasonable profitability for the RE projects and the economic equilibrium of the investment.*” The Respondent says that “*the establishment of regulatory periods offers security to investors and guarantees that reasonable profitability is maintained, preserving this profitability throughout the regulatory useful life, along with the recovery of the investment value.*”⁸⁵³ Further, Law 24/2013⁸⁵⁴ and RD 413/2014⁸⁵⁵ did contain rules to ensure that investors at all times receive reasonable profitability on their facilities.⁸⁵⁶ It is said that the Law establishes specific fixed boundaries within which revisions shall be made, distinguishing between: “*(i) The regulated process that shall be followed in order to review the rate of return and (ii) The objective limits that shall be respected by the Regulator when making the revision.*”⁸⁵⁷ These boundaries are intended to restrict the discretionary powers of Government. Further, the Law also provides the procedure of revision with the necessary tools in order to guarantee that the revisions will allow the plants to maintain a reasonable return.⁸⁵⁸

⁸⁵² Resp. Skeleton ¶¶ 61-62; Resp. Rej. ¶ 1019; the Respondent points to the following documents as evidence of participation: **R-0194**, Information on the public consultation on regulatory adjustment measures in the energy sector of 2 February and 9 March 2012, published on the National Energy Commission (CNE), www.cne.es, 17 September 2014; **R-0234**, Submissions from Protermosolar concerning RD 413/2014, 30 July 2013; **R-0305**, Elecnor financial statements, 31 December 2013, page 90; **R-0086** and **R-0087**, full, hyperlinked index of the regulatory records of RD 413/2014 and OIET 1045/2014. These indexes provide online access to the submissions presented by the various stakeholders and to all processing of these regulatory records, with full transparency; **R-0124**, Report of the Council of State dated 6 February 2014, issued in the administrative appeal relative to the draft Royal Decree 413/2014. The report sets out the processing, with the participation of the whole sector and the restart of its processing as a result of the proposals admitted; **RW-0002**, Ayuso Second Statement ¶¶ 65 to 84.

⁸⁵³ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 954(4).

⁸⁵⁴ **R-0077**, Act 24/2013 on the Electricity Sector, 26 December 2013, Article 14.4.

⁸⁵⁵ **R-0110**, Royal Decree 413/2014, 6 June 2014, Article 20(1).

⁸⁵⁶ **RW-0001**, Ayuso First Statement. *See also*, Resp. PHB ¶¶ 154 *et seq.*

⁸⁵⁷ Resp. PHB ¶ 156. *See further*, ¶¶ 158-172.

⁸⁵⁸ Resp. PHB ¶ 157.

(2) **The Tribunal's Analysis**

656. Article 10(1) ECT provides in relevant part:

“Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, encourage and create stable, equitable, favourable and transparent conditions for Investors of other Contracting Parties to make Investments in its Area. Such conditions shall include a commitment to accord at all times to Investments of Investors of other Contracting Parties fair and equitable treatment.”

657. As to allegations that concern the time when the Investments were actually made, the obligation of transparency (the encouragement and creation of transparent conditions to make Investments) is established by the first sentence of Article 10(1). The Claimants' allegation that the Respondent “*misled investors by holding out that the RD 661 FIT was guaranteed*”⁸⁵⁹ may be seen as engaging this first sentence of Article 10(1). However, the Tribunal does not consider that this allegation adds materially to those made specifically with respect to the Claimants' alleged legitimate expectations, and rejects it for the same reasons.

658. The Claimants' allegations principally concern a failure in transparency in the period 2013-2014 (and a lack of transparency going forward), i.e. some considerable time after their Investments were made. As to an ongoing obligation of transparency, it follows from the Tribunal's conclusions in Section C above with respect to the interplay between the first two sentences of Article 10(1), this obligation is established but only to the extent that transparency forms part of the commitment to accord FET established in the second of the two sentences and, by that second sentence, embedded into the first.

659. The Tribunal agrees with the Respondent that the *Plama* and *Electrabel* cases offer little guidance as to the content of an obligation of transparency under Article 10(1), and notes the equivocal language used in both cases.

a) According to *Plama*, “*the condition of transparency, stated in the first sentence of Article 10(1) of the ECT, can be related to the standard of fair and equitable*

⁸⁵⁹ Cl. Reply ¶ 601; Cl. Skeleton ¶ 84; Claimants' oral opening at Day 1/165.

treatment. Transparency appears to be a significant element for the protection of both the legitimate expectations of the Investor and the stability of the legal framework.”⁸⁶⁰ The Tribunal has already rejected the Claimants’ case on legitimate expectations and stability, and the award is otherwise equivocal as to the role played by transparency under Article 10(1).

- b) As to *Electrabel*, the Respondent is correct to say that the claimant in that case made no allegation of transparency.⁸⁶¹ The tribunal stated in its discussion of Article 10(1) that: “*The reference to transparency can be read to indicate an obligation to be forthcoming with information about intended changes in policy and regulations that may significantly affect investments, so that the investor can adequately plan its investment and, if needed, engage the host State in dialogue about protecting its legitimate expectations.*”⁸⁶² Again, this is equivocal and is linked back to legitimate expectations.
660. As to the well-known passage from *Tecmed v Mexico*⁸⁶³ that the Claimants rely on, this concerns a controversial description of the basic expectations of investors, and the Tribunal does not consider that Article 10(1) ECT establishes a requirement on a Contracting State to act in a manner “*free from ambiguity and totally transparently in its relations with the foreign investor.*” There is nothing in Article 10(1) or elsewhere in the ECT to suggest that the Contracting States were willing to accept such an exacting obligation. While the Tribunal considers that a lack of transparency may constitute a breach of the FET standard under Article 10(1) independent of any consideration of legitimate expectations or stability, it also considers that, consistent with its views as to the standard referable to the concept of unreasonableness under Article 10(1), there is a high threshold to be met in order to establish a breach. The Tribunal sees no reason why, and no basis in the ECT to suggest that, a lower threshold would apply in the particular context of transparency. It also notes that various awards have suggested that there is a

⁸⁶⁰ **CL-0051**, *Plama*, ¶ 178.

⁸⁶¹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 951(2); **RL-0048**, *Electrabel*, Award, ¶ 115.

⁸⁶² **CL-0042**, *Electrabel*, Decision on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law and Liability, ¶ 7.79.

⁸⁶³ **CL-0032**, *Tecmed*, ¶ 154.

need to establish a complete lack of transparency, or some equivalent phraseology, in order to serve as a foundation for a breach of the FET standard.⁸⁶⁴

661. Turning to the specific allegations made by the Claimants, it may be that RDL 9/2013 was “*abruptly enacted*” but, as already noted in Section D above, the Respondent was *bona fide* adopting urgent measures,⁸⁶⁵ and moreover there had been a public consultation exercise in the context of the CNE February 2012 report, which stated that the deficit between revenues and costs of the electrical system had become unsustainable and that “*the urgent adoption of regulatory solutions is needed.*”⁸⁶⁶ It is correct that RDL 9/2013 was followed by an 11-month period during which there was uncertainty as to the precise remuneration that any qualifying plants would be entitled to, which must have caused difficulties for RE operators.⁸⁶⁷ However, during this period there was the publication of drafts of the Royal Decree and Order IET 1045/2014, a public consultation, with responsive changes being made.⁸⁶⁸ The Tribunal does not accept there was a lack of transparency such as to engage Article 10(1).
662. As to the alleged lack of transparent explanations and guidance in RD 413/2014 and Order IET 1045/2014,⁸⁶⁹ the Tribunal has not seen any evidence that indicates an inadequacy that could engage Article 10(1). As to the fact that the Special Payment is calculated by reference to a Standard Installation as to which the Government retains the discretion to alter certain parameters,⁸⁷⁰ this appears to the Tribunal to be more a complaint as to lack of predictability as opposed to lack of transparency.⁸⁷¹ As follows

⁸⁶⁴ See e.g., the well-known passage concerning Article 1105 NAFTA, but often referred to in other treaty contexts, in *Waste Management Inc v United Mexican States*, ICSID Case No. ARB(AF)/00/3, (2004) 11 ICSID Reports 361, 386 ¶ 98, referred to **RL-0030**, *MTD*, Decision on Annulment, ¶¶ 66 and 67.

⁸⁶⁵ Cf. Cl. PHB ¶ 201.

⁸⁶⁶ **C-0163**, 2012 CNE Report, p. 6.

⁸⁶⁷ Cl. Mem. ¶ 481(i); Cl. PHB ¶ 202.

⁸⁶⁸ **RW-0002**, Ayuso Second Statement ¶¶ 65 to 82; Resp. oral opening at Day 2/140, referring to the July and December drafts of RD 413/2014 and submissions made with respect to these drafts by APPA, AEE and others.

⁸⁶⁹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 481(ii); Compass Report ¶¶ 96, 137-138 and fn. 86.

⁸⁷⁰ Cl. Mem. ¶ 481(iii); Compass Report ¶ 96; Cl. PHB ¶¶ 203-211.

⁸⁷¹ Cl. PHB ¶¶ 203-211, making claims in respect of ongoing instability as part of PHB section 7 entitled “Spain’s reform lacked – and still lacks – transparency.” The claim in respect of ongoing instability has already been considered in Section E above.

from the Tribunal's earlier reasoning, it does not consider that the Claimants have a sound basis on which to claim that the remuneration regime applicable to their plants may not change over time. All depends on the nature of that change, and whether it is sufficiently radical to engage the FET standard under Article 10(1), whether as a matter of disproportionality, stability or otherwise. In the future, a change may ground a further claim by the Claimants. But the scope for the exercise of discretion within the Disputed Measures, albeit a cause for legitimate concern on the part of the Claimants, does not provide a sound basis for such a claim in anticipation of a change. The same point applies with respect to the impacts of future reviews of the Special Payment, including the spread allowed and the applicable timeframe.⁸⁷² In the future, the Claimants may have a valid ground for complaint, including to the effect that further changes in the system of remuneration mean that measures of the Respondent have a more disproportionate impact on their Investments than the Tribunal has identified; but the Tribunal does not consider that the current scope for future change grounds a claim at this stage. Any future changes to the remuneration received by the Claimants' plants may after all be beneficial in whole or part, not exclusively detrimental as the Claimants now suggest (but has not been established),⁸⁷³ and their legality would anyway have to be assessed against the circumstances then prevailing.

663. As to the allegation that Spain denied access to its expert reports,⁸⁷⁴ this has already been considered in the context of disproportionality above. If it is assumed that, as the Claimants suggest, Spain did not abide by the views of these experts because of disagreement as to the regime that should be implemented, it does not follow there is a failure of transparency such as to engage Article 10(1). A State is not obliged to follow or wait for expert advice that it has commissioned, nor to make initial expert views with which it disagrees public (although that may be desirable). However, even if such a course of action does not amount to a lack of transparency, the State is, as already noted,

⁸⁷² Cl. Mem. ¶ 481(iv) and (v).

⁸⁷³ See e.g., Cl. PHB ¶¶ 203-211; cf. Resp. PHB ¶¶ 181-184.

⁸⁷⁴ Cl. Mem. ¶ 481(ii); **C-0111**, "*The Government authorizes cuts to renewables without a technical report*", Press Release from Expansión, 13 March 2015.

exposing itself further to the risk of unintended or disproportionate impacts to protected investors.

664. As to the complaint that Spain ignored the results of the March 2012 CNE report, the Tribunal has already found that the Claimants have not established this (see Section D above). As to their reliance on the CNE report of 4 September 2013,⁸⁷⁵ the Tribunal understands that the reference in that report to the presence of “*great uncertainties for its [the new regime’s] application to the approximately 60,000 existing installations, since its application depends on a series of standard parameters that will be defined in the development order of the royal decree*” is a function of the fact that the report was made prior to the adoption of Order IET 1045/2014.⁸⁷⁶ On the same page of this report, the CNE stated that: “*The new methodology could ensure reasonable rates of return as long as it offers an additional payment to installations during their useful life, which will level the playing field so that they can participate in the market, allowing them to receive the signal of the market price without distortions.*” It does not appear to the Tribunal to have been pointing to a defect in RDL 9/2013 irrespective of the Order that was to follow.
665. It is correct that, in this CNE report, it was noted that “*the urgent process relating to the consultation ... does not guarantee the effective participation of various agents involved*”, but nonetheless both APPA and AEE were able to and did make submissions to the CNE in the context of this report, and it has not been demonstrated to the Tribunal that the insufficiencies identified by the CNE were not addressed by the subsequent consultation that preceded the adoption of RD 413/2014 and Order IET 1045/2014.
666. In conclusion, the Tribunal finds no lack of transparency sufficient to establish a breach of Article 10(1) ECT.

⁸⁷⁵ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 602 and 604; Cl. Skeleton ¶¶ 82, 85; C-0123, CNE Report 18/2013, pp. 4 and 15.

⁸⁷⁶ Cf. Cl. Reply ¶ 604.

H. VIOLATION OF THE UMBRELLA CLAUSE

(1) The Parties' Positions

a. *The Claimants' Position*

667. The Claimants submit that the Respondent violated the umbrella clause established in Article 10(1) of the ECT. According to the Claimants, “*the plain language of the Umbrella Clause in Article 10(1) of the ECT does not differentiate between contractual obligations and legislative/regulatory undertakings. In fact ... the expression ‘[a]ny obligations’ in this Umbrella Clause ‘means not only obligations of a certain type, but ‘any’ – that is to say, all – obligations entered into with regard to investments of investors of the other Contracting Party’.*”⁸⁷⁷
668. Therefore, the umbrella clause may encompass “*obligations specifically entered into vis-à-vis an investor or its investment may be considered covered by the Umbrella Clause, regardless of their source (contractual or otherwise), where the host State has specifically assumed a commitment as an obligor and where there is a clear obligee.*”⁸⁷⁸ It is said that this was confirmed in *Eureko v Poland*, *Plama v Bulgaria*, *Enron v Argentina*, *LG&E v Argentina*, *El Paso v Argentina*, *SGS v Pakistan*, *Bureau Veritas v*

⁸⁷⁷ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 498-499; **CL-0062**, *Eureko B. V. v The Republic of Poland*, Partial Award on Jurisdiction and Merits, 19 August 2005 (hereinafter “*Eureko*”), ¶ 246. See also, **CL-0051**, *Plama*, ¶ 186 (“the wording of this [Umbrella] clause in Article 10(1) of the ECT is wide in scope since it refers to “any obligation.” An analysis of the ordinary meaning of the term suggests that it refers to any obligation regardless of its nature, i.e., whether it be contractual or statutory.”); **CL-0061**, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, *Bilateral Investment Treaties in the Mid-1990s* (United Nations Publications, 1998), p. 56; **CL-0058**, *Nuclear Tests (Australia v France)*, ICJ Rep 1974, Judgment of 20 December 1974 ¶ 43 (“It is well recognised that declarations made by way of unilateral acts, concerning legal or factual situations, may have the effect of creating legal obligations...When it is the intention of the State making the declaration that it should become bound according to its terms, that intention confers on the declaration the character of a legal undertaking, the State being thenceforth legally required to follow a course of conduct consistent with the declaration;” **CL-0059**, *Case concerning the Temple of Preah Vihear (Cambodia v Thailand)*, ICJ Rep 1961, Preliminary Objections, Judgment of 26 May 1961, p. 17; and **CL-0060**, *Case Concerning the Frontier Dispute (Burkina Faso v Republic of Mali)*, ICJ Rep 1986, Judgment of 22 December 1986, p. 554.

⁸⁷⁸ Cl. Reply ¶ 617.

Paraguay and Sempra Energy International v Argentina.⁸⁷⁹ The Claimants say that the Respondent's attempts to distinguish such cases "are ... misguided."⁸⁸⁰

669. Further, the Claimants say that the Respondent misrepresents the cases on which it relies to claim that the umbrella clause only applies within the framework of a contract or similar bilateral instrument between the State and the investor.⁸⁸¹ The Claimants say that *Noble Ventures v Romania* is taken out of context because "*the case before the Noble Ventures tribunal was precisely limited to contractual obligations.*"⁸⁸² The *SGS v Pakistan* and *SGS v Philippines* awards are said to "*recognise that umbrella clauses may cover obligations other than those derived from contractual agreements.*"⁸⁸³ It is also said that *AES Summit v Hungary* "*made no finding as to the scope of obligations that would fall within the protection of the Umbrella Clause*", while the *Charanne* case "*contains no discussion of the Umbrella Clause in the ECT [and] nor did the case involve a claim for breach of the Umbrella Clause.*"⁸⁸⁴ Finally, the portion of the ECT Reader's Guide⁸⁸⁵ quoted by the Respondent is said to be "*an extract from a section dedicated precisely to investment contracts... It says nothing about the kinds of obligations covered by Article 10(1) in fine: it certainly does not purport to limit the source of the obligations covered by this provision only to contractual ones.*"⁸⁸⁶

⁸⁷⁹ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 499 and 503-508; **CL-0062**, *Eureko*, ¶ 246; **CL-0051**, *Plama* ¶ 186; **CL-0025**, *Enron*; **CL-0039**, *LG&E*; **CL-0065**, *El Paso Energy International Company v The Argentine Republic*, ICSID Case No. ARB/03/15, Decision on Jurisdiction, 27 April 2006; **CL-0066**, *SGS Société Générale de Surveillance S.A. v The Islamic Republic of Pakistan*, ICSID Case No. ARB/01/13, Decision on Objections to Jurisdiction, 6 August 2003 (hereinafter "**SGS v Pakistan, Decision on Objections to Jurisdiction**"), ¶ 166; **CL-0064**, *Bureau Veritas, Inspection, Valuation, Assessment and Control, BIVAC B.V. v The Republic of Paraguay*, ICSID Case No. ARB/07/9, Decision on Objections to Jurisdiction, 29 May 2009; **CL-0048**, *Sempra Energy International v The Argentine Republic*, ICSID Case No. ARB/02/16, Award, 28 September 2007 (hereinafter "*Sempra*").

⁸⁸⁰ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 614-615.

⁸⁸¹ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 605 and 608.

⁸⁸² **RL-0026**, *Noble Ventures, Inc. v The Republic of Romania*, ICSID Case No. ARB/01/11, Award, 12 October 2005 (hereinafter "*Noble Ventures*"), ¶ 51.

⁸⁸³ **CL-0066**, *SGS v Pakistan*, Decision on Objections to Jurisdiction, ¶ 166; **CL-0139**, *SGS Société Générale de Surveillance S.A. v The Republic of the Philippines*, ICSID Case No. ARB/02/6, Decision on Jurisdiction, 29 January 2004 ¶ 121.

⁸⁸⁴ Cl. Reply ¶ 616.

⁸⁸⁵ **RL-0053**, *The Energy Charter Treaty: A Reader's Guide*, June 2002, (hereinafter "**ECT: A Reader's Guide**"), p. 26.

⁸⁸⁶ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 608-613 and 614-616.

670. On this basis, the Claimants submit that:

- a) Through RD 661/2007 (Article 44(3)) and RD 1614/2010 (Articles 4 and 5(3)) “Spain expressly recognised the application of the FIT to the RE installations for the entire operational lifetime of the RE installations and held out to investors that no review of the tariffs would affect existing installations”,⁸⁸⁷ and that the Respondent even “made a specific undertaking to the wind producers with the July 2010 Agreement, whereby... the Government agreed to recognise the application of the RD 661/2007 economic regime and the stabilisation of the FIT.”⁸⁸⁸ The Claimants reject the Respondent’s position that the commitments contained in RD 661/2007 and RD 1614/2010 did not apply against new macroeconomic circumstances or in situations of over-compensation because “there was no ‘over-compensation’ nor did Spain make any such *ex ante* finding”, and the reference to new macroeconomic circumstances is an attempt to raise a *force majeure* defence, which fails.⁸⁸⁹
- b) Through the registration in the RAIPRE the Respondent “entered into clear obligations with regard to each of RWE’s investments.” According to the Claimants, the RAIPRE “is a favourable administrative act that contains an obligation on the Spanish State that is more binding than an obligation contained in a bilateral contract between an investor and the State.”⁸⁹⁰ The Claimants submit the RAIPRE was “signed, stamped and issued by Spain to RWE’s installations. It confirmed on its face the installation’s right to receive the Special Regime FIT.”⁸⁹¹

⁸⁸⁷ Cl. Mem. ¶ 510.

⁸⁸⁸ Cl. Mem. ¶ 512.

⁸⁸⁹ Cl. Skeleton ¶ 88.

⁸⁹⁰ Cl. Reply ¶ 620.

⁸⁹¹ Cl. Skeleton ¶ 89. *See, C-0015*, Excerpts of the RAIPRE certificates of the installations. The RAIPRE certificates are issued by the Ministry on request. The RAIPRE certificates were issued by the Autonomous Communities to certify an installation's inscription in the Special Regime.

b. *The Respondent's Position*

671. The Respondent submits that the umbrella clause claim should be dismissed because “neither the Claimant as the investor, nor the investment of the Claimant are covered under the umbrella clause of the ECT, as the Kingdom of Spain has not contracted any specific commitments, vis-à-vis, with the Claimant or their investment to petrify the RD 661/2007 regime in their favour.”⁸⁹²
672. According to the Respondent, because the last sentence of Article 10(1) of the ECT uses the term “entered into”, the correct interpretation of the umbrella clause in Article 10(1) is that it only applies to “specific bilateral obligations assumed by the Government with respect to an investor through an express, unequivocal and individual commitment for each investor or investment. This implies the formalisation or signature (entering into) a contract or equivalent bilateral instrument... .”⁸⁹³
673. In support of its interpretation, the Respondent cites *Noble Ventures v Romania*,⁸⁹⁴ *SGS v Philippines*,⁸⁹⁵ *AES Summit v Hungary*,⁸⁹⁶ as well as to the ECT Readers’ Guide.⁸⁹⁷
674. The Respondent says that the cases cited by the Claimants in support of their interpretation are not applicable. According to the Respondent, (i) the tribunal in *Eureko B.V. v Poland* “does not interpret ‘any obligation’ as referring to obligations outside of those arising from a contract”,⁸⁹⁸ (ii) the criterion established in *LG&E v Argentina* and *Enron v Argentina* has been refuted by other awards, such as *El Paso v Argentina*, which

⁸⁹² Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 1039.

⁸⁹³ Resp. Rej. ¶ 1056.

⁸⁹⁴ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 1016; **RL-0026**, *Noble Ventures*, ¶ 51.

⁸⁹⁵ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 1017; **RL-0024**, *Société Générale de Surveillance SA v Philippines*, ICSID Case No. ARB/02/6, Decision on Objections to Jurisdiction, 29 January 2004 ¶ 166.

⁸⁹⁶ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 1021; **RL-0039**, *AES Summit*, Award.

⁸⁹⁷ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 1019; **RL-0053**, ECT: A Reader’s Guide, p. 26.

⁸⁹⁸ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 1029(a); **RL-0043**, *Eureko*, ¶ 258.

decided that there must be an investment agreement for the umbrella clause to apply (as also decided in *CMS v Argentina*⁸⁹⁹).

675. The Respondent says that it has not entered into any obligations with the Claimants for the purposes of Article 10(1).

- a) RD 661/2007 and RD 1614/2010 are generally applicable and do not apply vis-à-vis to the Claimants or their investments (as confirmed by the *Isolux* award⁹⁰⁰). RD 661/2007 “*did not contain specific commitments: (i) neither immutability of the remuneration regime against new macroeconomic circumstances or in situations of over-compensation; and (ii) nor immutability of non-economic measures.*”⁹⁰¹ The *Charanne* award confirmed the “*non-existence of a freezing commitment of the regime of RD 661/2007.*”⁹⁰²
- b) Registration of the plants in the RAIPRE is not “*a commitment from the Government to indefinitely maintain a future rate of return for the entire RE Sector.*” The Respondent says that it would be “*absurd to suggest that the tens of thousands of owners and the tens of thousands of facilities registered in the RAIPRE have a vis-a-vis commitment with the Government.*” Additionally, the *Charanne* award dismissed the argument that such registration could create the expectations alleged by the Claimants.⁹⁰³

(2) The Tribunal’s Analysis

676. Pursuant to the final sentence of Article 10(1) ECT:

⁸⁹⁹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 1029(b)-(c); **RL-0041**, *El Paso*, Award, ¶ 533; **RL-0031**, *CMS Gas Transmission Company v Argentine Republic*, ICSID Case No. ARB/01/8, Decision on Annulment, 25 September 2007 (hereinafter “**CMS, Decision on Annulment**”).

⁹⁰⁰ Resp. Skeleton ¶ 71; **RL-0088**, *Isolux*, ¶¶ 771-772.

⁹⁰¹ Resp. Rej. ¶ 1070.

⁹⁰² Resp. Rej. ¶ 1071; **RL-0049**, *Charanne*, ¶¶ 510 and 511.

⁹⁰³ Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 1074-1076.

“Each Contracting Party shall observe any obligations it has entered into with an Investor or an Investment of an Investor of any other Contracting Party.”

677. The key issue for the Tribunal is whether this protection requires some form of specific consensual obligation in order to be engaged. The Tribunal considers that it does, as follows from the ordinary meaning of the words “*obligations it has entered into with an Investor or an Investment ...*.” Although the provision at issue was not identical to Article 10(1) ECT (it was broader in its terms⁹⁰⁴), the Tribunal is persuaded by the analysis of the formula “*entered into*” of the *ad hoc* Committee in *CMS v Argentina*, as follows:

“In speaking of ‘any obligations it may have *entered into* with regard to investments’, it seems clear that Article II(2)(c) is concerned with consensual obligations arising independently of the BIT itself (*i.e.* under the law of the host State or possibly under international law). Further they must be specific obligations concerning the investment. They do not cover general requirements imposed by the law of the host State.”⁹⁰⁵

678. The Tribunal considers that this analysis applies all the more so in the context of the ECT wording, where the obligation must be “*entered into with*” as opposed to “*entered into with regard to*” an Investor or Investment. This is all the more suggestive of a direct consensual link.

679. The Claimants have not pointed to any form of consensual obligation that would engage the Article 10(1) umbrella clause. The provisions of Spanish law that the Claimants rely on (RD 661/2007, Article 44(3), and RD 1614/2010, Articles 4 and 5(3)) do not qualify as such, and likewise the RAIPRE certificates of registration for the individual plants. While these were indeed signed, stamped and issued by Spain to RWE’s installations, the Respondent is correct in the Tribunal’s view in stating that such certificates did not constitute a commitment from the Government to maintain indefinitely a future rate of return. The nature of the legal obligations engaged as a matter of registration in the RAIPRE is a matter of Spanish law, and the Claimants have failed to establish that, as a

⁹⁰⁴ Article II(2)(c) of the Argentina-USA BIT provides that “Each Party shall observe any obligation it may have entered into with regard to investments.”

⁹⁰⁵ **RL-0031**, *CMS*, Decision on Annulment, ¶ 95(a).

matter of such law, consensual obligations were entered into by Spain. The Claimants also refer to the July 2010 “agreement” but, even assuming in the Claimants’ favour that this generated consensual obligations that remained valid in 2013-2014 (which the Tribunal does not accept), the “agreement” was not “*entered into with*” the Claimants or their Investments.

680. Accordingly, this aspect of the claim fails.

VII. REPARATION

A. RESTITUTION

(1) The Parties’ Positions

a. *The Claimants’ Position*

681. The Claimants’ primary remedy sought is restitution from Spain by (i) withdrawing all of the Disputed Measures and (ii) placing the Claimants under the same legal and regulatory framework that existed pursuant to the Special Regime’s final regulation, RD 661/2007. Additionally, the Respondent must compensate the Claimants for the damages caused by the change in the regulatory regime. The Claimants reserved their right to value such losses if the Tribunal decides to order restitution.⁹⁰⁶

682. According to the Claimants, as a result of the Respondent’s breaches of Article 10 of the ECT, the Claimants are entitled to reparation according to the principles of customary international law, as codified in the ILC 2001.⁹⁰⁷ The reparation must “*as far as possible, wipe out all the consequences of the illegal act and re-establish the situation which would, in all probability, have existed if that act had not been committed.*”⁹⁰⁸ The Claimants submit that, under the principles codified in Articles 1, 28, 34, 35 and 36 of

⁹⁰⁶ Cl. Mem. ¶ 523.

⁹⁰⁷ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 518-519; **CL-0018**, ILC 2001 Articles and **CL-0021**, J. Crawford, *The International Law Commission’s Articles on State Responsibility: Introduction, Text and Commentaries* (Cambridge University Press, 2002), p. 60.

⁹⁰⁸ Cl. Mem. ¶ 520, **CL-0068**, *Case Concerning the Factory at Chorzów (Germany v Poland)*, PCIJ Rep, Series A, No. 17, Judgment of 13 September 1928, (hereinafter “**Chorzów Factory**”), p. 47; ILC 2001 Articles, Article 31.

the ILC 2001 Articles, Spain is under an obligation to make restitution to, or alternatively, compensate the Claimants for, its internationally wrongful acts and put the Claimants in the position they would have been but for Spain's wrongdoing.⁹⁰⁹ According to the Claimants, the Respondent has not objected to the application of the ILC 2001 Articles and the principles contained in them.⁹¹⁰

683. In short, the Claimants seek restitution and, in the alternative (if the Tribunal believes that restitution is materially impossible or disproportionate⁹¹¹), the Claimants seek compensation for the damages caused by the Disputed Measures.⁹¹²

b. *The Respondent's Position*

684. The Respondent denies that the Claimants are entitled to any form of reparation (restitution or compensation) because (i) the current regulatory regime continues to offer a reasonable profitability, as has been offered since 1997, and (ii) the Respondent has not breached the ECT.⁹¹³

(2) **The Tribunal's Analysis**

685. The Tribunal considers that reparation must be ordered consistent with the basic proposition that reparation must "*as far as possible, wipe out all the consequences of the illegal act and re-establish the situation which would, in all probability, have existed if that act had not been committed.*"⁹¹⁴ As this is plainly not an appropriate case for restitution, the real issue concerns the amount of compensation to be awarded to the Claimants so as to ensure "*full reparation for the injury caused by the internationally wrongful act*", as per Article 31(1) of the ILC 2001 Articles. Not only has the Tribunal only found a breach of Article 10(1) ECT by reference to only certain of the Claimants' plants, even if the breach were as extensive as contended for by the Claimants, restitution

⁹⁰⁹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 522.

⁹¹⁰ Cl. Reply ¶ 639.

⁹¹¹ **CL-0018**, ILC 2001 Articles, Article 35.

⁹¹² Cl. Mem. ¶ 524; **CL-0018**, ILC 2001 Articles, Article 36; **CL-0050**, *PSEG*, ¶ 282.

⁹¹³ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 1041-1043.

⁹¹⁴ **CL-0068**, *Chorzów Factory*, p. 47; ILC 2001 Articles, Article 31.

would obviously involve a burden to the Respondent out of all proportion to the benefit to the Claimants deriving from restitution instead of compensation.⁹¹⁵ This case involves State regulation that is generally applicable across a very important sector in Spain i.e. the RE sector whereas, by contrast, the Claimants can very readily be afforded full reparation through compensation.

B. COMPENSATION

(1) The Parties' Positions

a. *The Claimants' Position*

(i) Primary Valuation

686. The Claimants seek compensation for the damages due to Spain's breach of Article 10(1) ECT in the amount of EUR 415.6 million.⁹¹⁶

687. The Claimants say that the appropriate standard for compensation for a breach of Article 10(1) ECT is the "fair market value", specifically the difference in the fair market value of the investments with and without the Disputed Measures. The Claimants say that a number of tribunals have accepted that the fair market value is the appropriate standard of compensation when a treaty is silent on the standard of damages applicable for breaches other than expropriation.⁹¹⁷ The Claimants also say that the Respondent has not expressly objected to the fair market value standard.⁹¹⁸

688. The Claimants contend that the most appropriate method for calculating the fair market value, given the facts of the case, is the Discounted Cash Flow ("DCF") method.⁹¹⁹

⁹¹⁵ **CL-0018**, ILC 2001 Articles, Article 35(b).

⁹¹⁶ Cl. Reply ¶ 638.

⁹¹⁷ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 525-526; **CL-0038**, *CMS*, Award, ¶¶ 409-410; **CL-0025**, *Enron*, ¶¶ 361-363; **CL-0048**, *Sempra*, ¶¶ 403-404; **CL-0035**, *Azurix Corp v The Argentine Republic*, ICSID Case No. ARB/01/12, Award, 14 July 2006 (hereinafter "*Azurix*"), ¶ 424; **CL-0073**, *Anatolie Stati*, ¶¶ 1460-1461; **CL-0056**, *Occidental Petroleum Corporation and Occidental Exploration and Production Company v The Republic of Ecuador*, ICSID Case No. ARB/06/11, Award, 5 October 2012, ¶ 708.

⁹¹⁸ Cl. Reply ¶ 639.

⁹¹⁹ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 539-540; Cl. Reply ¶¶ 659-667.

According to the Claimants' expert, Compass Lexecon, the DCF method is the most appropriate –

“i) As it is a forward-looking method that assesses value based on anticipated future cash flows, it is particularly appropriate for the valuation of renewable energy projects, whose value comes from their expected future energy production rather than the amount of money historically invested.

ii) It has been supported as the preferred valuation method for revenue producing assets by leading authors.

iii) It is a widely used method of valuation analysis. The majority of investors and asset owners alike rely on DCF analyses to decide whether or not to embark upon a project.

iv) International Organisations, such as the World Bank, support it as a valid method to estimate fair market value in the context of international disputes.

v) It is a well-adapted valuation method for companies whose projected revenues are fully or partly defined by contract, law or regulation, as is the case of the Claimants' investments.”⁹²⁰

689. The Claimants emphasise that the Tribunal does not need to look at the internal law to determine the appropriate method for reparation,⁹²¹ which is a question to be determined solely by reference to public international law and the ECT standard of fair market value. Thus, the views in the Judgment of the Spanish Supreme Court of 24 September 2012⁹²² on the DCF method have no bearing on this question.⁹²³

⁹²⁰ Cl. Mem. ¶ 541.

⁹²¹ **CL-0004**, Vienna Convention, Article 27; **CL-0018**, ILC Articles 2001, Article 32; **CL-0066**, *SGS v Pakistan*, Decision on Objections to Jurisdiction; **CL-0144**, *Biwater Gauff (Tanzania) Ltd v United Republic of Tanzania*, ICSID Case No. ARB/05/22, Award, 24 July 2008; **CL-0146**, *ATA Construction, Industrial and Trading Company v The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan*, ICSID Case No. ARB/08/2, Award, 18 May 2010; **CL-0039**, *LG&E*, ¶ 146; **CL-0153**, *Suez, Sociedad General de Aguas de Barcelona S.A., and Vivendi Universal S.A. v The Argentine Republic*, ICSID Case No. ARB/03/19, and *AWG Group Ltd v The Argentine Republic*, UNCITRAL, Decision on Liability, 30 July 2010; and **CL-0143**, *GAMI Investments, Inc. v The United Mexican States*, UNCITRAL, Final Award, 15 November 2004; **CL-0131**, *Asian Agricultural Products Ltd. v The Republic of Sri Lanka*, ICSID Case No. ARB/87/3, Final Award, 27 June 1990.

⁹²² **R-0147**, Judgment of the Supreme Court of 24 September 2012, Appeal 60/2011, Legal Ground Six.

⁹²³ Cl. Reply ¶ 651.

690. The Claimants also contend that a valuation through an investment-based method, especially the “regulatory asset base” (RAB) is inappropriate because: (i) there is no investment-treaty jurisprudence that has adopted the RAB method, (ii) it is inadequate to value RE installations the value of which is fundamentally dependent on future regulatory cash flows, and (iii) the RAB method ignores the change in the RE regime in which Claimants expected a FIT regime for the entire operational life of the RE installations.⁹²⁴
691. Compass Lexecon has carried out the DCF valuation of the Claimants’ assets as of 20 June 2014 comparing the (i) “But-For” scenario and the (ii) “Actual” scenario. The difference between the two scenarios represents the damages to the Claimants due to the lost value of the investments as of the date of valuation.⁹²⁵ The But-For scenario assumes that the Disputed Measures were never implemented, thus, the Claimants’ installations continue operating for their entire operating life under the Special Regime of RD 661/2007. The Actual scenario carries out the valuation with the full effect of the Disputed Measures.⁹²⁶
692. The Claimants contend that the correct date for the calculation of the DCF is as of 20 June 2014 following the “irreversible deprivation” test in cases of indirect expropriation, which has been adopted by tribunals in cases other than expropriations.⁹²⁷ According to the Claimants, in cases where there has been an indirect expropriation resulting from a series of measures, the appropriate date for determining liability and valuing damages should be the culmination of all the events rather than the date of the first event.⁹²⁸ It is said that the correct date for valuation is 20 June 2014 because (i) Spain published Order IET/1045/2014 finally defining the parameters of the New Regime, (ii) the Transitory Regime following the coming into force of the New Regime would not allow the Claimants to value their investments with a reasonable degree of certainty and therefore

⁹²⁴ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 708-719. Compass Lexecon, Second Report ¶¶ 239-240. *See also*, Claimants’ oral opening at Day 1/232-234.

⁹²⁵ Cl. Mem. ¶ 531.

⁹²⁶ Cl. Mem. ¶ 531.

⁹²⁷ **CL-0035**, *Azurix*, ¶¶ 417-418.

⁹²⁸ Cl. Mem. ¶ 547; **CL-0081**, *Compañía del Desarrollo de Santa Elena v Costa Rica*, ICSID Case No. ARB/96/1, Award, February 2000, ¶ 76.

a valuation carried out during such period would be artificial,⁹²⁹ and (iii) Order IET/1045/2014 represented the final act of an approximately two-year legislative backlash against RE which wiped out 56% of the value of the Claimants' Investments.⁹³⁰

693. Further, Compass Lexecon has followed two approaches when making the DCF analysis: (i) a free cash flows to firm (“**FCFF**”) approach, which is the cash flow available to the company, based on revenues over the life of the project after deducting all operating expenses, expenditures in working and fixed capital, discounted at a rate that reflects the cost of raising capital, both equity and debt for a similar company; and (ii) a free cash flow to equity (“**FCFE**”) approach, which also deducts all debt interests and net debt capital payments, discounted at the rate that reflects the cost of raising equity capital for a similar project.⁹³¹
694. Under the But-For scenario and the Actual scenario, Compass Lexecon's valuation comprises two main elements: (i) the Claimants' lost cash flows between 1 January 2013 (when Law 15/2012 entered into force) and 20 June 2014 (“**Lost Cash Flows**”) and (ii) the Claimants' lost future cash flows as at 20 June 2014 (“**Lost Value**”).⁹³²
695. To calculate the Lost Cash Flows, Compass Lexecon compares what the Claimants would have earned, but for the Disputed Measures, to what the Claimants actually earned (using actual data) with the Disputed Measures in place. The difference between the two scenarios amounts to the lost historical cash flows.⁹³³ This analysis has the benefit of the hydro and wind plants' actual financial and operational data for that period.⁹³⁴
696. Compass Lexecon makes assumptions as follows to define the But-For scenario in order to calculate the Lost Cash Flows:

⁹²⁹ Navarro Statement ¶¶ 83-84.

⁹³⁰ Cl. Mem. ¶ 556; Compass Report ¶¶ 22, 29-30 and 219.

⁹³¹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 542; Compass Report ¶ 185.

⁹³² Cl. Mem. ¶ 533.

⁹³³ Cl. Reply ¶ 652.

⁹³⁴ Cl. Mem. ¶ 559; Cl. Reply ¶ 650; Compass Report ¶ 269.

- a) The FIT continues under RD 661/2007 in the But-For scenario, whereas in the Actual scenario, the Premium has been withdrawn. In the Actual scenario, Compass Lexecon assumes the plants are paid in what they define as the “**Second Regulatory Framework**”⁹³⁵ (i.e., on an interim basis from 14 July 2013) until 20 June 2014.⁹³⁶
- b) The Disputed Measures do not have any effect on the actual MWh of production.⁹³⁷
- c) In the But-For scenario, there is no imposition of the 7% levy, which does apply in the Actual scenario (which likely increased the pool price of electricity). Compass therefore lowers the pool prices by 7% in the But-For scenario to adjust for that effect.⁹³⁸
- d) The operating expenses (“**OPEX**”) are the same in the But-For and Actual scenario, except for the 7% levy on production for all wind projects and the 7% and 2.2% levies on the use of mainland waters in the case of hydro plants, which apply only in the Actual scenario.⁹³⁹
- e) The capital expenditures (“**CAPEX**”) are the same in both scenarios.⁹⁴⁰

697. By reference to the above, Compass Lexecon has calculated the Lost Cash Flows at EUR 8.3 million.⁹⁴¹

⁹³⁵ Compass Report ¶ 4(a): “The “*Second Regulatory Framework*,” in force from January 1, 2013 to July 13, 2013, was implemented through Law 15/2012 of December 27, 2012 (“*Law 15/2012*”) and Royal Decree Law 2/2013 of February 1, 2013 (“*RDL 2/2013*”). It eliminated certain support payment options, modified the annual indexing mechanism of support payments and introduced a 7.0% levy on power plant revenues and an additional 2.2% levy on mini-hydro plant revenues, levies which continue to be in force.”

⁹³⁶ Cl. Mem. ¶ 561(i); Compass Report, Appendix D ¶¶ 271-272.

⁹³⁷ Cl. Mem. ¶ 561(ii); Compass Report, Appendix D, fn. 268.

⁹³⁸ Cl. Mem. ¶ 561(iii); Compass Report, fn. 74 and Appendix D ¶¶ 201-201, 274-275 and 280.

⁹³⁹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 561(iv); Compass Report ¶¶ 201-203 and 274-275.

⁹⁴⁰ Cl. Mem. ¶ 561(v); Compass Report ¶ 204, Appendix D ¶ 276.

⁹⁴¹ Cl. Reply ¶ 652; Compass Lexecon, Second Report ¶¶ 244-245. Compass had calculated the Lost Cash Flows in the Compass Report at EUR 8.5 million, but after having corrected three minor mistakes (i) production for wind plants, (ii) cost of access charges, and (iii) accumulated net operating losses, resulted in a decrease of the damages (*See*, Compass Lexecon, Second Report ¶¶ 243-244).

698. To measure the Lost Value as at 20 June 2014, Compass Lexecon forecasts the cash flows that the wind and hydro assets are expected to generate over time in both the But-For and Actual scenarios then calculates the difference between them. This difference represents the impact of the Disputed Measures on the Claimants' investments.⁹⁴²
699. Compass Lexecon calculates the net present value ("NPV") of the reasonably expected cash flows of the Claimants' wind and hydro installations for both the Actual and the But-For scenarios. Compass has again made two calculations in both scenarios: (i) a Free Cash Flows to Firm ("FCFF") calculation⁹⁴³ and (ii) a Free Cash Flows to Equity⁹⁴⁴ ("FCFE") calculation.⁹⁴⁵ In order to calculate the NPV:
- a) It is assumed that the plants operate until the end of their technical life, after which they would be dismantled, (i) 20 years in the case of wind plants and (ii) 25-40 years in the case of hydro plants, in the Both For and Actual scenario.⁹⁴⁶
 - b) In the But For scenario, revenues are calculated as the product of electricity production (based on Aersa's latest business plan prior to the Disputed Measures) and the unitary remuneration. To achieve this, the regulated tariff and the premium options are projected using the most recent inflation forecast for Spain from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) minus 0.5%, and it is assumed that the plants will always opt for the alternative which yields the highest expected payment. For the Actual scenario, Compass Lexecon calculates the revenues as the sum of the investment payment and the revenues received from the wholesale market as the plants receive no operating payment. In the Actual scenario, Compass Lexecon has also considered the "claw-back" payment intended for repayment of the revenues collected during the Transitory Period in excess of the revenues that the plants were

⁹⁴² Cl. Reply ¶ 653; Cl. Mem. ¶ 563.

⁹⁴³ Cl. Mem. ¶ 564. Calculation that measures the value of a business by adding the cash flows that the company expects to generate in the future, discounted at a rate that reflects the company's opportunity cost of investing in the project(s).

⁹⁴⁴ Cl. Mem. ¶ 564. Calculation that measures the cash flows available to the company's equity holders after deducting all debt interest and principal payments, discounted at a rate that reflects the cost of raising equity for a similar project.

⁹⁴⁵ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 563-564; Compass Report ¶ 185.

⁹⁴⁶ Cl. Mem. ¶ 565; Compass Report ¶¶ 43 and 191.

entitled to under the Third Regulatory Period. As part of the revenues, Compass Lexecon has also considered the revenues for reactive energy.⁹⁴⁷

- c) Compass Lexecon has projected spot prices for 2014-2017 in the Actual scenario using future contracts traded in OMIP, the Iberian Energy Derivatives Exchange.⁹⁴⁸ Compass then assumes the prices will converge to the variable costs of combined cycle gas turbine generators in 2025, and that thereafter, prices will grow at the inflation rate. In the But For scenario, Compass uses the same prices but adjusts the 7% levy.⁹⁴⁹
- d) Compass Lexecon adopts the inflation forecast of the IMF until 2019. Thereafter, due to the lack of IMF forecasts after 2019, it adopts the European Central Bank target inflation rate of 2%.⁹⁵⁰
- e) The OPEX are the same in the But-For and Actual scenarios adjusted pursuant to inflation, with the exception of the access fee to the grid. In the Actual scenario, Compass Lexecon has also taken into account the 7% levy on electricity production for both wind and hydro installations, and the 2.2% levy on the use of mainland waters in the case of hydro installations.⁹⁵¹
- f) Compass Lexecon uses Aersa's projections for the CAPEX until 2023. Thereafter, it maintains CAPEX at a stable level for each project until the end of its useful life.⁹⁵²
- g) The value of all scheduled debt service is calculated at the company's cost of debt of 5.79%. Compass Lexecon also assumes no further issuance of debt.⁹⁵³

⁹⁴⁷ Cl. Mem. ¶ 565; Compass Report ¶¶ 195-8.

⁹⁴⁸ **CLEX-104**, OMIP. Spanish Electricity Futures as of 20 June 2014.

⁹⁴⁹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 565; Compass Report, Appendix D ¶¶ 279-280.

⁹⁵⁰ Cl. Mem. ¶ 565; Compass Report, Appendix E ¶ 278.

⁹⁵¹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 565; Compass Report ¶¶ 202 and 274.

⁹⁵² Cl. Mem. ¶ 565; Compass Report ¶ 204.

⁹⁵³ Cl. Mem. ¶ 565; Compass Report ¶ 205.

- h)* Income tax of the Claimants' investments is at 30%, which is the statutory Spanish income tax rate in force as of the date of valuation.⁹⁵⁴
- i)* The rate of return in the actual scenario is the 7.398% rate of return for the first regulatory period. For the following regulatory periods, Compass Lexecon has used the one-year average return of the ten-year Spanish sovereign bond of 3.79% plus 300 basis points, which results in a pre-tax rate of return of 6.79%.⁹⁵⁵

700. Compass Lexecon then calculates the discount factor in the FCFF approach, discounting the expected free cash flows using the weighted average cost of capital (“WACC”), a rate that represents the cost of raising debt and equity in the corresponding industry and location.⁹⁵⁶

701. The Capital Asset Pricing Model (“CAPM”)⁹⁵⁷ is then used to calculate the cost of equity. The cost of equity is calculated by using the standard parameters of the risk-free rate, the “ β ” (beta), the market risk premium and the country-risk premium:⁹⁵⁸ Compass Lexecon adopts a risk-free rate of 1.61%,⁹⁵⁹ a β of 0.76,⁹⁶⁰ a market-risk premium of 5%,⁹⁶¹ and a country risk premium of 2.18%,⁹⁶² which are then used in the standard CAPM equation to derive a discount rate of 7.61%.⁹⁶³

702. With respect to the cost of debt, Compass Lexecon estimates an industry risk premium of 2% and uses the same risk-free rate and country-risk premium used to calculate the

⁹⁵⁴ Cl. Mem. ¶ 565; Compass Report ¶ 208.

⁹⁵⁵ Cl. Mem. ¶ 565; Compass Report, Appendix D ¶¶ 287-288.

⁹⁵⁶ Cl. Mem. ¶ 566.

⁹⁵⁷ **CL-0079**, M. Kantor, Valuation for Arbitration: Compensation Standards, Valuation Methods and Expert Evidence (Kluwer Law International, 2008), p. 163.

⁹⁵⁸ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 566-567.

⁹⁵⁹ Compass Report, Appendix C ¶ 248.

⁹⁶⁰ Compass Report, Appendix C ¶ 251.

⁹⁶¹ Cl. Mem. ¶ 567(i); Compass Report, Appendix C ¶ 249.

⁹⁶² Cl. Mem. ¶ 567(iv); Compass Report, Appendix C ¶ 259; Compass Report, Appendix C ¶¶ 260 and 261.

⁹⁶³ Compass Report, Appendix C, Table 11.

cost of equity, which results in a pre-tax cost of debt of 5.79% or an after-tax cost of debt 4.05% (in Euros).⁹⁶⁴

703. With respect to the FCFE approach, the discount rate is only represented by the cost of equity, which is calculated as mentioned above (discount rate of 7.61%).⁹⁶⁵
704. The Claimants further request the Tribunal to grant pre-award and post-award interest. The Claimants contend that the appropriate benchmark for calculating interest is contained in Article 13 of the ECT, which provides that interest will be calculated “*at a commercial rate established on a market basis from the date of expropriation until the date of payment.*” The Claimants say that this Article also applies to damages arising out of breaches of the ECT that do not amount to an expropriation.⁹⁶⁶
705. The Claimants submit that both pre-award and post-award interests should be awarded at a rate of 7.61%, compounded monthly.⁹⁶⁷
706. In the Memorial, the Claimants submitted that in order to achieve full reparation the damages should include a gross-up over the amount awarded for taxes, and reserved their rights to provide a figure for gross-up at a later stage because it was uncertain in which fiscal year the award would be rendered.⁹⁶⁸ In the Reply, the Claimants included a tax gross-up calculation in the amount of EUR 55.9 million or 15.5%. This calculation assumes: (i) that RWE Aersa is the recipient of any potential compensation; (ii) a corporate income tax rate of 25%; (iii) that the award is rendered in 2018; and (iv) net operating losses as of 2018 of EUR 192.1 million.⁹⁶⁹
707. In summary, the Claimants contend that their damages are correctly calculated at EUR 267.7 million⁹⁷⁰ (excluding interest and a tax gross-up) under the Free Cash Flows to the

⁹⁶⁴ Compass Report, Appendix C ¶ 265.

⁹⁶⁵ Compass Report, Appendix C ¶ 243.

⁹⁶⁶ Cl. Mem. ¶ 571.

⁹⁶⁷ Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 575-578.

⁹⁶⁸ Cl. Mem. ¶ 579.

⁹⁶⁹ Cl. Reply ¶¶ 638, 731-735.

⁹⁷⁰ Compass Lexecon, Second Report ¶ 44 and Section VI.4.

Firm (FCFF) approach, or EUR 263.7 million⁹⁷¹ (excluding interest and a tax gross-up) under the Free Cash Flows to the Equity (FCFE) approach.⁹⁷²

708. Compass Lexecon capitalises the damages suffered by the Claimants under the FCFF approach at the pre-judgment rate of 7.61% to reach a capitalised damages figure of EUR 359.7 million.⁹⁷³ Further, including the tax gross-up calculation of EUR 55.9 million or 15.5%, the total compensation figure amounts to EUR 415.6 million.⁹⁷⁴
709. The Claimants contend that the damages sought are not speculative because the Claimants' expectations were not limited to a reasonable return. Further, even if the Tribunal finds that they were in fact limited by the concept of reasonable return, the Claimants have not received (and will not receive) a reasonable return under the New Regime. Therefore, Spain would still be liable and would have to compensate the Claimants for the losses suffered.⁹⁷⁵

(ii) **Alternative claim by reference to reasonable return**

710. In the alternative that the Tribunal finds that the Claimants' expectations were limited to a reasonable return, the Claimants say that they have still losses, and they have calculated the fair market value of their investments with and without the Disputed Measures within the reasonable return paradigm.⁹⁷⁶
711. For this alternative valuation, Compass Lexecon assumes that the sole entitlement of the Claimants' plants is to earn the return that the CNE considered reasonable when Spain implemented RD 661/2007, that is 8.2%-11.2% after tax.⁹⁷⁷ This return is applied to the

⁹⁷¹ Compass Lexecon, Second Report ¶ 45 and Section VI.4.

⁹⁷² Cl. Reply ¶ 637.

⁹⁷³ Compass Lexecon, Second Report ¶ 258.

⁹⁷⁴ Cl. Reply ¶ 638; Compass Lexecon, Second Report ¶ 259.

⁹⁷⁵ Cl. Reply ¶ 648.

⁹⁷⁶ Cl. Reply ¶ 724.

⁹⁷⁷ Compass Lexecon, Second Report ¶¶ 7, 47 and 256.

model installations defined under the New Regime that Spain has assigned to the Claimants' installations.⁹⁷⁸

712. Compass Lexecon makes this calculation under two approaches: (i) the Alternative FIT But-For approach⁹⁷⁹ and (ii) the Alternative Capacity Payment But-For approach,⁹⁸⁰ with a DCF method applied.⁹⁸¹

713. Under the Alternative FIT But-For approach, the losses amount to EUR 320.5 million under the FCFF approach, and EUR 311.2 million under the FCFE approach.⁹⁸² Under the Alternative Capacity Payment But-For approach, the losses amount to EUR 261.5 million under the FCFF approach, and EUR 254.7 million under the FCFE approach.⁹⁸³ These amounts are net of interest and tax.⁹⁸⁴

b. ***The Respondent's Position***

714. The Respondent submits that the Claimants are not entitled to any form of reparation. However, the Respondent also submits its own alternative valuations in the event that the Tribunal finds that it has jurisdiction, that Spain breached its obligations under the ECT, and that the DCF method is appropriate in this case.⁹⁸⁵

715. The Respondent contends that the Claimants' alleged damages are not subject to compensation because they are speculative. The Respondent argues that the Claimants' *"approach of distinguishing between 'historical' flows and future flows fails to take into*

⁹⁷⁸ Cl. Reply ¶ 725.

⁹⁷⁹ Compass Lexecon calculates the alternative values of the RD 661/2007 Fixed Tariff and Premium that would apply to the Claimants' wind and hydro installations from 1 January 2013, based on the concept of "reasonable return." The figures for the Fixed Tariff and Premium are fixed so that the *"standard plant (as defined by the current regulatory framework) can achieve the rates of return assessed as reasonable by the CNE in its report 3/2007."* Compass Lexecon, Second Report ¶ 96.

⁹⁸⁰ Compass Lexecon calculates the damages assuming that the Government replaced the FIT scheme *"with a fixed annual payment per MW of installed capacity analogous to the fixed investment payment defined under the current regulatory framework."* Compass Lexecon, Second Report ¶ 257(b).

⁹⁸¹ Compass Lexecon, Second Report, p. 253.

⁹⁸² Compass Lexecon, Second Report, p. 254.

⁹⁸³ Compass Lexecon, Second Report, p. 255.

⁹⁸⁴ CL. Reply ¶ 730; Compass Lexecon, Second Report, pp. 254-255.

⁹⁸⁵ Cl. Reply ¶ 1082.

*account the essential concept of regulatory useful life and omits the joint consideration of cash flows, past and future, in order to guarantee reasonable profitability on the investments that were made. As a result, said approach should be fully rejected.”*⁹⁸⁶

716. The Respondent submits that the Claimants base their claim on a comparison between an Actual and But-For scenario, assuming that the actual scenario is going to be maintained during the next decade and ignoring the principles of reasonable return. In this sense, the Claimants try to predict “*data like the pool price (dependent on the price of crude oil) and the demand for energy. It is because of all this that the projection of the existing parameters is hypothetical and illusory.*”⁹⁸⁷ The long-term horizon in which the calculation is made, and the fact that there is no guarantee that the remuneration scheme will be petrified as it is, makes the Claimants’ valuations of damages speculative.⁹⁸⁸
717. The Respondent relies on the Supreme Court of Spain’s Ruling of 24 September 2012, Point of Law Six,⁹⁸⁹ in which according to the Respondent, the Supreme Court says that extrapolations to so far a future lack security and therefore the assumptions do not meet the burden of proof. The Respondent says that Compass Lexecon’s assumptions are such as the Supreme Court refers to.⁹⁹⁰
718. With respect to the DCF method, the Respondent says that this is not appropriate because it is also speculative. It is said that both Parties accept that the DCF method is not appropriate in all cases, as was established in the award in *Rusoro v Venezuela*.⁹⁹¹
719. According to the Respondent, *Ripinsky*⁹⁹² has established that the use of DCF could lead to the overvaluation of financial impacts based on future events when numerous

⁹⁸⁶ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 1049-1051.

⁹⁸⁷ Resp. Rej. ¶ 1085.

⁹⁸⁸ Resp. Rej. ¶ 1086.

⁹⁸⁹ **R-0147**, Judgment of the Supreme Court of 24 September 2012, Legal Ground Six.

⁹⁹⁰ Resp. Rej. ¶ 1089.

⁹⁹¹ Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 1091-1093. **RL-0074**, *Rusoro Mining Limited v Venezuela*, ICSID Case No. ARB(AF)/12/5, Award, 22 August 2016, ¶ 760.

⁹⁹² **RL-0057**, S. Ripinsky & K. Williams, *Damages in International Investment Law* (British Institute of International and Comparative Law, 2008) (hereinafter “**Ripinsky & Williams**”), pp. 200 and 201.

assumptions need to be made as to the future.⁹⁹³ The Respondent says that there are various circumstances in this case that makes inappropriate the use of the DCF method:

“(a)The fact that it involves a capital-intensive business, with a significant asset base. Practically all its costs arise from investing in tangible infrastructure. There are no relevant intangible assets to analyse.

(b) The high dependency of the cash flows on external, volatile and unpredictable elements, such as the price of the pool, inter alia.

(c) The long-term nature of the forecasts.

(d) The contradiction between said time horizon and the useful life declared in some of the plants’ official accounting records, which is shorter.

(e) The disproportion between the alleged investments (and the alleged assumed risk) and the amount claimed, evidenced by the profitability obtained.”⁹⁹⁴

720. In light of these circumstances, the Respondent says that the appropriate valuation methods are based on the cost of assets, examining whether they are recovered and a reasonable return is obtained.⁹⁹⁵ According to the Respondent, *Marboe* also stresses the advantages of methods based on assets, which are less speculative and simpler to apply, and makes reference to normal profitability and book value as obligatory references, particularly when the investment is very recent.⁹⁹⁶

721. The Respondent’s expert, BDO, puts forward the view that “*a payment model based on the regulatory asset base is perfectly valid for remunerating producers of renewable energies. Thus, the United Kingdom has already considered a payment model based on RAB within the different alternatives to provide support to renewable energies.*”⁹⁹⁷

⁹⁹³ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 1062.

⁹⁹⁴ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 1063.

⁹⁹⁵ Resp. Rej. ¶ 1096; **RL-0057**, Ripinsky & Williams, p. 227.

⁹⁹⁶ Resp. C-Mem. ¶¶ 1066-1067; **RL-0058**, Irmgard Marboe, *Calculation of Compensation and Damages in International Investment Law* (Oxford, Oxford International Arbitration Series, 2009), pp. 267 and 275; BDO second report ¶¶ 19-22.

⁹⁹⁷ BDO second report ¶ 18.

722. The Respondent then submits that the profitability rates obtained by the Claimants' installations are higher than reference return rates, thereby removing the grounds for claiming any damages whatsoever with regard to the investments. Additionally, the Respondent argues that Compass Lexecon's valuation method should be disregarded because it provides abnormal results.⁹⁹⁸ According to BDO:

“the results obtained do not change our conclusions reached in our First Report which are that the return in the Actual scenario is above the return demanded by the capital markets and that the return that would have been achieved in the But-for scenario presented by Compass Lexecon would be excessive for a business such as the one under analysis.”⁹⁹⁹

723. Also, according to BDO: (i) in a But-For scenario the average profitability rates for the Claimants' installations would be 17.9% for the wind farms and 9.4% for the hydro plants. These profitability rates are disproportionate in relation to the risk profile of the investments;¹⁰⁰⁰ (ii) in the Actual scenario, BDO calculated the profitability rates at 15.1% for wind power and 7.8% for hydro;¹⁰⁰¹ (iii) BDO calculated the average profitability rate for the installations obtained over their full useful life, taking July 2013 as the appraisal date, with the wind power installations obtaining 16.0% and the hydro power installations 8.0%;¹⁰⁰² and (iv) BDO also calculated the rates of return obtained by the plants after the measures as 10.7% for wind power and 7.5% for hydro, before tax (average, 10.6% before tax, equivalent to 8.27% after tax).¹⁰⁰³

724. The Respondent contends on the basis of the above figures that “*it is clear that profitability figures are notably high, especially when compared to rates such as: the reasonable profitability laid down by the legislation in force at 7.398%; the WACC of the sector calculated by BDO, at 4.9%; the WACC of the sector in Germany, at 4.6%;*

⁹⁹⁸ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 1071; BDO first report ¶¶ 100 *et seq.*

⁹⁹⁹ BDO second report ¶ 244.

¹⁰⁰⁰ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 1072; BDO first report ¶¶ 29-34.

¹⁰⁰¹ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 1073; BDO first report ¶ 112.

¹⁰⁰² Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 1074; BDO first report ¶¶ 125-128.

¹⁰⁰³ Resp. Rej. ¶ 1102; BDO second report ¶¶ 244-245 and table 13.

*even the WACC calculated by Compass Lexecon itself, at 6.06%; and, lastly, the interest on the Spanish 10-year bond, at around 1.8%.”*¹⁰⁰⁴

725. With respect to the claimed 7.61% rate of interest, compounded monthly, the Respondent says that no justifications are given BDO proposes as “more reasonable” an interest rate according to the cost of Spain’s public debt, the Spanish 2-year bond, at 0.60%.¹⁰⁰⁵ The Respondent says that Mark Kantor¹⁰⁰⁶ and awards such as in *National Grid v Argentina*,¹⁰⁰⁷ advocate for a “risk free rate.”¹⁰⁰⁸
726. With respect to the Tax Gross-Up, the Respondent submits that, besides the Claimants failing to assert in its Memorial “*the specific tax (or taxes) that would be applicable; the Government that would supposedly impose said tax (the home country or the host country); and, unsurprisingly, even an approximate quantification of the amount of said tax*”, the Tax Gross-Up is unjustified.¹⁰⁰⁹ With respect to the Tax Gross-Up argument made in Claimants’ Reply, based on corporate tax from RWE Aersa at 25%, the Respondent states that at “*no time during the process prior to the Counter-Memorial has the Claimant’s representation stated that compensation is paid only to the Spanish company [RWE Aersa]. This was not stated in the Request or in the Memorial on the Merits.*”¹⁰¹⁰ Moreover, it is said that the request lacks justification as the Claimants have not provided any factual or legal background or expert report in substantiation.
727. In addition, the Respondent says that the Tax Gross-Up is inadmissible on the following grounds: (i) the Tax Gross-Up is vetoed in Article 21 ECT,¹⁰¹¹ which established a Tax

¹⁰⁰⁴ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 1075, BDO second report ¶¶ 52-54.

¹⁰⁰⁵ BDO First Report ¶ 263; Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 1109-1110.

¹⁰⁰⁶ **RL-0076**, Mark Kantor, “*Valuation for Arbitration: Compensation Standards, Valuation Methods and Expert Evidence*” (Kluwer Law International, 2008), p. 49.

¹⁰⁰⁷ **RL-0079**, *National Grid P.L.C. v Argentine Republic*, UNCITRAL, Award, 3 November 2008, fn. 122.

¹⁰⁰⁸ Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 1113-1114.

¹⁰⁰⁹ Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 1115-1116.

¹⁰¹⁰ Resp. Rej. ¶ 1120.

¹⁰¹¹ “Except as otherwise provided in this Article, nothing in this Treaty shall create rights or impose obligations with respect to Taxation Measures of the Contracting Parties. In the event of any inconsistency between this Article and any other provision of the Treaty, this Article shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.”

Gross-Up carve out,¹⁰¹² and (ii) even if the ECT is considered not to have a Tax Gross-Up carve-out, for the reasons explained above – the request is essentially speculative, contingent and uncertain – no Tax Gross-Up should apply.¹⁰¹³

728. Finally, with respect to the Claimants’ alternative FIT valuation, BDO says that Compass Lexecon has failed to understand the way in which the regulatory framework concerning the Spanish Electricity Grid works in terms of incentives to renewable energies. It is said that it is not rational to assume that the alleged reasonable returns in which payments were calculated under RD 661/2007 would not change during the life of the plants. Further, the calculation should have taken into account the fact that “*the current regime has a lower risk than the previous one, given that its revenue is linked, on the most part, to investment.*”¹⁰¹⁴

(2) The Tribunal’s Analysis

729. The Parties’ experts have adopted largely different approaches to the assessment of damages, leading to radically different outcomes (as indeed is not uncommon in investment treaty cases). This is not, however, a case where the Tribunal can prefer the evidence of one expert over another and then select one of two very different damages figures put forward, at least as a basepoint from which to make its own calculations. The Tribunal has found a breach of Article 10(1) in this case, but this is a breach so far as concerns only –

- i. the procurement of repayment of any sums already paid to the Claimants in the period between the adoption of RDL 9/2013 and Order IET 1025/2014;
- ii. disproportionality with respect to certain of the Claimants’ plants, i.e. the wind plants Urano, Grisel II, Bancal I and II, Siglos I and II, and the hydro plant Cepeda;

¹⁰¹² Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 1125-1128.

¹⁰¹³ Resp. Rej. ¶¶ 1129-1135; **RL-0083**, *Abengoa, S.A. and COFIDES, S.A. v United Mexican States*, ICSID Case No. ARB(AF)/09/2, Award, 18 April 2013. ¶¶ 775, 776 and 777.

¹⁰¹⁴ BDO second report ¶¶ 95-99.

730. There is no basis for the Tribunal to be looking to establish and pay compensation by reference to the fair market value of the Claimants' Investments, which are still held by the Claimants, and which continue to generate significant revenue for them. Likewise, the Tribunal sees no basis for compensation by reference to an alleged reasonable return in the range of 8.2% to 11.2%.
731. As to breach (i) identified above, the Claimants say that EUR 19.4 million had to be repaid, which has not been challenged. All that is required is verification and precise quantification of amounts paid.
732. As to breach (ii), it is compensation with respect to the breach concerning the disproportionate impacts to the specific plants that the Tribunal must assess, as opposed to a breach with respect to the Claimants' Investments as a whole by reference to the defeating of legitimate expectations or one of the other bases pursuant to which the Claimants have formulated their fair market value and (alternative) reasonable return claims for damages. The evidence, as summarised in Section VI(D)(2) above, in particular in the form of Table 10 of the second report of Compass Lexecon which the Tribunal has accepted as reliable, is that certain plants are to achieve significantly lower returns than the 7.398% pre-tax benchmark that the Tribunal has adopted in its consideration of disproportionality, namely: Urano (2.8%), Grisel II (5.8%), Bancal I (4.4%), Bancal II (4.2%), Siglos I (4.7%) and Siglos II (4.7%), and the hydro plant Cepeda (-1.4%). According to Table 10, but for the Disputed Measures, the IRRs for these plants would have been: Urano (9.1%), Grisel II (9.9%), Bancal I (4.7%), Bancal II (4.6%), Siglos I (5.6%) and Siglos II (5.5%), and the hydro plant Cepeda (2.7%).¹⁰¹⁵
733. As noted in the Commentary to Article 31 of the ILC 2001 Articles on State Responsibility:

“The obligation placed on the responsible State by article 31 is to make ‘full reparation’ in the *Factory at Chorzów* sense. In other words, the responsible State must endeavour to ‘wipe out all the consequences of the illegal act and re-establish the situation which would, in all probability, have existed if that

¹⁰¹⁵ The detailed calculations are set out in **CLEX-0235**, Correction of BDO's working papers, Table A, 22 March 2017.

act had not been committed' through the provision of one or more of the forms of reparation set out in chapter II of this part.”

734. This requires in the first instance identification of the relevant illegal act: here, breach by the Respondent of Article 10(1) through the disproportionate impact of the Disputed Measures to the Claimants' plants as listed above. The task for the Tribunal is to identify the level of compensation appropriate to wipe out all the consequences of that illegal act, and to “re-establish” – as opposed to “establish” – the situation which would, in all probability, have existed if the illegal act had not been committed. Thus, this very well-known formulation suggests that there is some limit on the extent to which the Tribunal can calculate damages by reference to a hypothetical scenario.
735. On the current facts, on the ‘but for’ scenario set out by the Claimants’ experts in their Table 10, certain of the plants that the Tribunal has identified as impacted to a disproportionate degree would achieve a return of more than 7.398%, but certain would achieve less. Against that backdrop, the Tribunal identifies three possible approaches to establishing the appropriate measure of compensation:
- a) The aim of the Disputed Measures may be taken as ensuring that, given the high investments costs for RE plants compared to other forms of generation, a minimum return of 7.398% would be achieved (subject to plant or operator inefficiencies), hence the compensation should aim at realising that minimum return for all the Claimants’ plants.
 - b) Damages should be awarded by reference to the ‘but for’ scenario, which can be seen as a simple and balanced means of compensation in the slightly unusual circumstances where some plants would have received more, some less, than the 7.398% benchmark which the Tribunal has taken as an indicator of what is / is not disproportionate.
 - c) Damages should be awarded by reference to the ‘but for’ scenario, but with a cap to ensure that there is no recovery beyond the 7.398% benchmark.

736. Approach (a) is problematic in that, with respect to the less profitable plants (Bancal I and II, Siglos I and II, and Cepeda), the Claimants would in fact be receiving compensation based on higher returns than if RD 661/2007 had remained in place. In other words, with respect to these plants, the Claimants would be placed in a situation better than that which would, in all probability, have existed if the illegal act had not been committed. Hence this approach is rejected.

737. As to approach (b), there is no reason why those plants that were apparently not set to achieve returns as high as 7.398% under RD 661/2007 (Bancal I and II, Siglos I and II, and Cepeda) should attract compensation beyond what they would have achieved ‘but for’ the change in the regime. Hence, the difference between the ‘but for’ and the ‘actual’ gives an appropriate measure of compensation. As to the plants that would be compensated on the basis of ‘but for’ returns of more than 7.398% (Urano and Grisel II), there is a question as to whether approach (b) is appropriate – hence the inclusion of approach (c), pursuant to which these two plants would only get compensation to the extent that the decrease in profits is below the 7.398% threshold that the Tribunal has taken as marking what is and is not disproportionate.

738. In considering which of approaches (b) and (c) is to be preferred, it is useful to consider the approach to assessment of quantum in the *RREEF* case. There, the tribunal found that:

“... the Claimants were not immune from reasonable changes in the regime applicable to its investment; therefore, it is only to the extent that the modifications would have exceeded the limits of what is reasonable that compensation would be due and should be calculated.”¹⁰¹⁶

739. It was further held:

“... the Tribunal considers that, while entitled to compensation for unreasonable return on their investments – if established -, the Claimants cannot claim full compensation for the total decrease in their profits as a result of the adoption of the new regime by the Respondent; they can only

¹⁰¹⁶ Cf. **RL-0099**, *RREEF*, Decision on Responsibility and on the Principles of Quantum, ¶ 515. Cf. e.g. Cl. Mem. ¶¶ 525-526.

get compensation to the extent that such decrease is below the threshold of a reasonable return.”¹⁰¹⁷

740. In the context of the decisions on liability made in the *RREEF* case, this reasoning may appear persuasive. The relevant illegal act was found to be breach of the FET standard through the defeating of the legitimate expectation to a reasonable return.¹⁰¹⁸ In terms of re-establishing the situation which would, in all probability, have existed if the illegal act had not been committed, the tribunal is understood to have been assessing compensation by reference to a pre-existing entitlement under (and a legitimate expectation generated by) Article 30(4) of Law 54/1997, i.e. to a return that is reasonable with reference to the cost of money in the capital market.¹⁰¹⁹
741. The question for the Tribunal is whether similar reasoning may be deployed in this case, i.e. it could be said that the Claimants were not immune from changes in the regime applicable to their investment that were not disproportionate; therefore, it is only to the extent that the modifications would have exceeded the limits of what is not disproportionate that compensation would be due and should be calculated. It is necessary to ask, of course, whether this approach is consistent with Article 31 of the ILC 2001 Articles and *Factory at Chorzów*. The Tribunal considers this to be the case. Pursuant to the Tribunal’s conclusions on liability, the Respondent has breached Article 10(1) through adoption of the Disputed Measures and in particular RD 413/2014 and Order IET 1045/2014 which, as the Claimant has noted, defined the parameters of the New Regime.¹⁰²⁰ If such parameters had been formulated differently, the disproportionate impacts could readily have been avoided, notwithstanding the prior adoption/enactment of RDL 2/2013, RDL 9/2013 and Law 24/2013. In these very particular circumstances, in terms of re-establishing the situation that would, in all probability, have existed if the illegal act had not been committed, the Tribunal does not

¹⁰¹⁷ **RL-0099**, *RREEF*, Decision on Responsibility and on the Principles of Quantum, ¶ 523.

¹⁰¹⁸ The tribunal also found that there had been breach on the basis of retroactivity, but this was seen as either subsumed within the broader damages or raising separate issues that do not appear relevant for present purposes.

¹⁰¹⁹ **RL-0099**, *RREEF*, Decision on Responsibility and on the Principles of Quantum, ¶ 523.

¹⁰²⁰ Resp. C-Mem. ¶ 60.

consider it appropriate to seek to re-establish the situation as established by RD 661/2007 and the further regulations under the old Special Regime.

742. Thus, by reference to this Tribunal's finding on liability, the "situation which would, in all probability, have existed if [the illegal] act had not been committed" is the replacement of the regime established by RD 661/2007 through the adoption of a regime largely equivalent to the Disputed Measures that did not however lead to disproportionate impacts due to different parameters being set. In light of this, the Tribunal considers it most appropriate to proceed on approach (c) as identified above.
743. In terms of assessing the damages to the Claimants by reference to the cash flows that they would have been received 'but for' the disproportionate impacts of RDL 9/2013 and Order IET/1045/2014 on the Claimants' plants as already identified, the Tribunal is greatly assisted by the detailed spreadsheet that backs up Table 10 to the second report of Compass Lexecon.¹⁰²¹ This contains annual revenue and cash flow figures for each plant up to the end of the relevant period.
744. However, the Tribunal is not in a position to make a final calculation of damages by reference to this spreadsheet because: (a) Compass Lexecon has excluded the 7% tax cost in their 'but for' cash flow projections from 2013 onwards, whereas this is a matter over which the Tribunal has held that it has no jurisdiction; (b) the cash flows with respect to Urano and Grisel II need to be capped by reference to the 7.398% IRR benchmark; and (c) the appropriate discount rate needs to be applied with respect to cash flows that would have been received only in the future. As to this, the Tribunal accepts the discount rate of 7.61% advanced by the Claimants.¹⁰²²
745. Given the figures already contained in the detailed spreadsheet, and the availability to the Parties of their respective experts, the Tribunal considers that these are matters that could readily be resolved between the Parties, enabling the Parties to revert to the Tribunal with an agreed figure. The Tribunal would then proceed to determine the final

¹⁰²¹ CLEX-0235, Correction of BDO's working papers, Table A, 22 March 2017.

¹⁰²² Cl. Mem. ¶ 568; Compass Report, Appendix C, Table 11.

damages figures, resolving the issues of interest and the tax gross-up that has been claimed, as well as costs.

746. Failing agreement reached between the Parties by **January 23, 2020**, the Tribunal will, following consultation with the Parties, fix a calendar for further submissions of the Parties on the damages due to the Claimants in respect of (i) the verification and precise quantification of those sums repaid with respect to those plants not entitled to any special payment under the new regime, (ii) Urano, Grisel II, Bancal I and II, Siglos I and II, and Cepeda, using as a base Table 10 to the second report of Compass Lexecon and the spreadsheet that underlies it.
747. Thus, by reference to the agreement of the Parties, or on the basis of further submissions, the Tribunal will decide on the amount of the compensation due to the Claimants. The Tribunal reserves its decision concerning interest and tax gross-up, and also on costs.

VIII. DECISION

748. For the reasons set out above, the Tribunal decides as follows:

- (1) That it lacks jurisdiction to hear the claims of breach of Article 10(1) ECT with respect to the two Taxation Measures introduced by Law 15/2012 of 27 December 2017, but that the jurisdictional objections of the Respondent are otherwise rejected.
- (2) That the Respondent has breached Article 10(1) ECT (i) to the extent that it has procured repayment by the Claimants of sums previously paid by the Respondent under the regime in place prior to adoption of the Disputed Measures, and (ii) the disproportionate nature of the new measures that it has adopted, with specific respect to Urano, Grisel II, Bancal I and II, Siglos I and II, and Cepeda.
- (3) All other claims and requests of the Parties are dismissed.
- (4) The Parties are directed to attempt to reach an agreement on the amount of compensation to be paid by the Respondent to the Claimants in respect of its breaches of its obligations as identified in paragraph (2), in accordance with the Tribunal's

findings. In a first phase, the Parties are invited to agree by **January 23, 2020** on a reasonable schedule within which to attempt to reach agreement. If the Parties are unable to agree on such a schedule, such will be fixed by the Tribunal through further directions.

- (5) Insofar as the Parties fail to reach an agreement in accordance with (4) above, the Tribunal will, following consultation with the Parties, fix a calendar for further submissions of the Parties on the damages due to the Claimants.
- (6) The decision on the final determination of the damages due is thus reserved and will be fixed in the Award, along with the Tribunal's decisions as to interest, tax and costs.

[Firmado]

Ms. Anna Joubin-Bret
Arbitrator

[Firmado]

Mr. Judd L. Kessler
Arbitrator

[Firmado]

Mr. Samuel Wordsworth
President of the Tribunal