

Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress SPAIN

BELEM, 15th November 2025
Oficina Española de Cambio Climático



GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO
PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA
Y EL RETO DEMOGRÁFICO



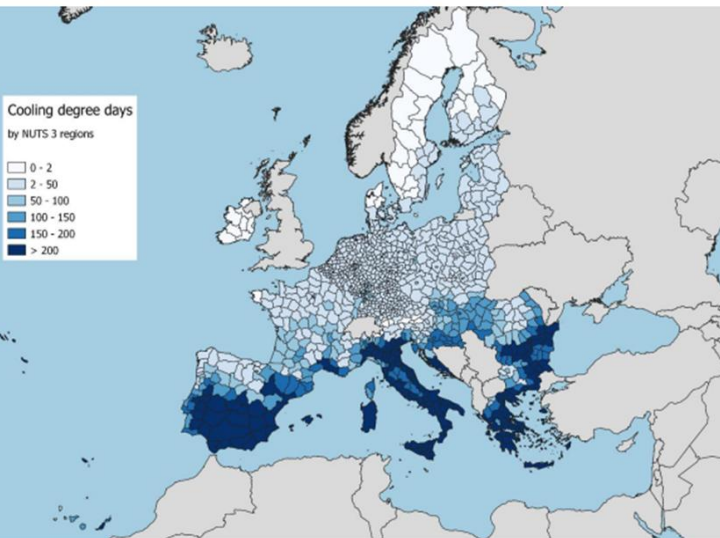
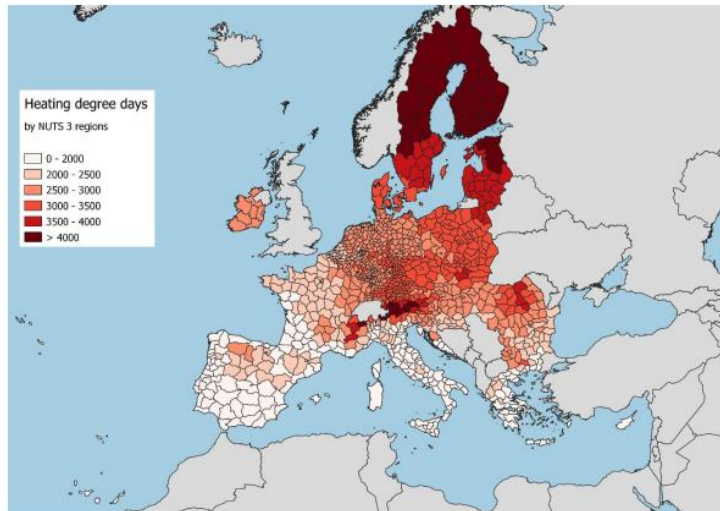
Spain is committed with Implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement Submitted BTR-1 and its supporting documents on time.

Spain's climate ambition is framed within the EU's joint NDC: $\geq 55\%$ GHG net domestic reduction by 2030 vs. 1990

- Legally binding and economy wide
- All EU MS + outermost regions, and
- All sectors and gases
- Spain: No Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) under Art. 6

Spain's climate targets are integrated in three key EU regulations:

- **EU Emissions Trading System (ETS)** (large industrial emitters and power generation): EU-wide goal: $\downarrow 62\%$ by 2030 vs. 2005 (no national target)
- **Effort Sharing Regulation** (transport, buildings, agriculture, waste): Spain target: $\downarrow 37.7\%$
- **LULUCF Regulation**: EU removals **310 Mt CO₂**; Spain expected to deliver : **5.3 Mt CO₂**

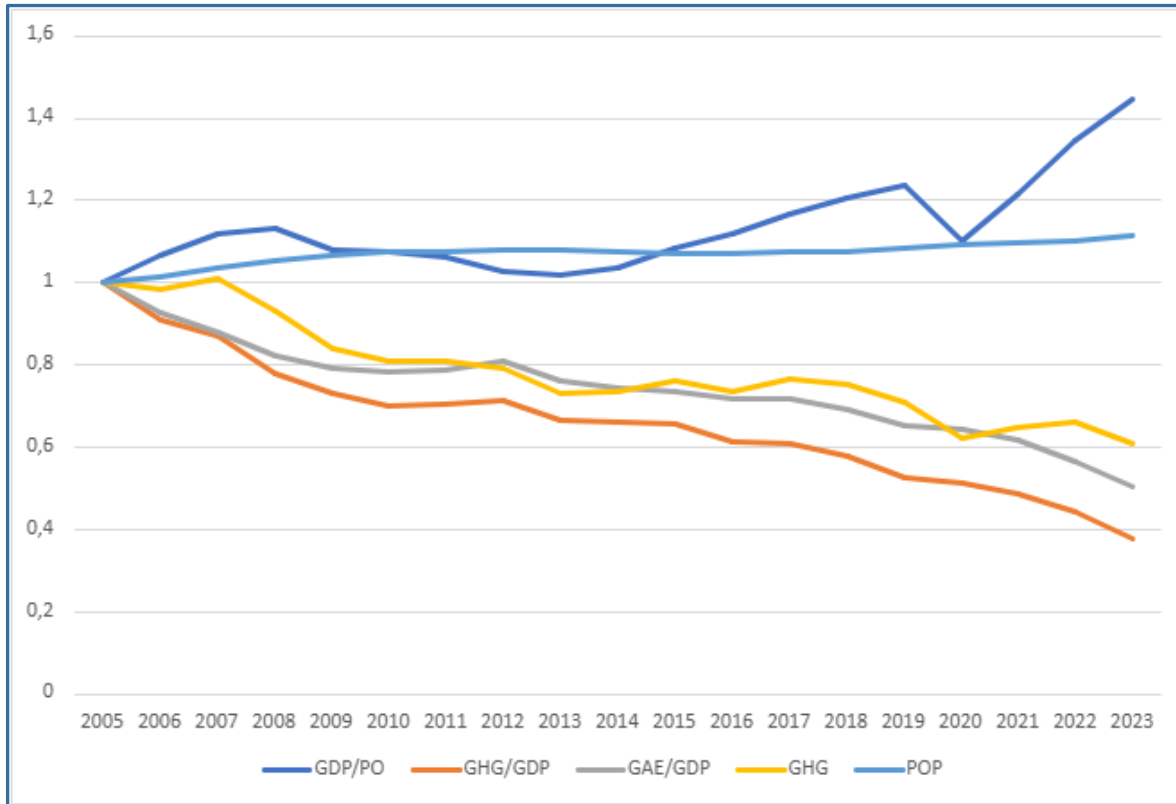


Heating and cooling degree days in regions of the EU (average for 2013-2022)

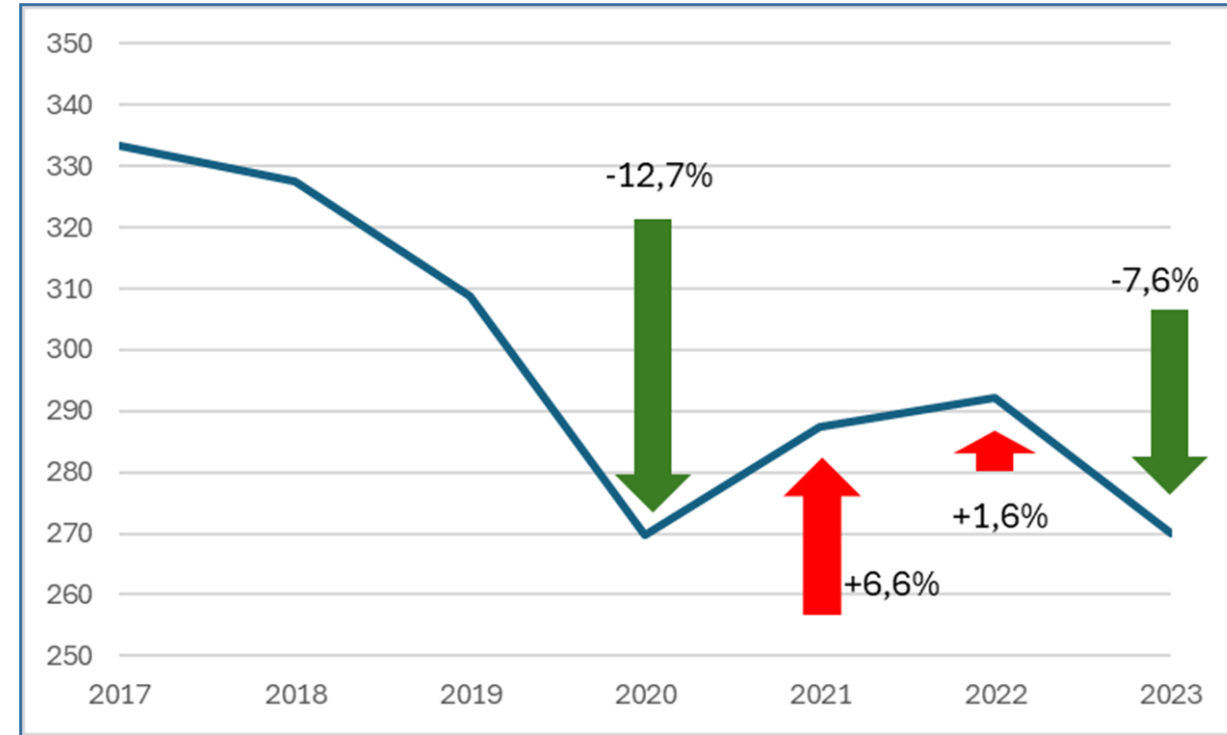
Source: EUROSTAT

- **Area:** 506,023 km² (2nd largest country in the EU)
- **Population (2022):** ~48 million
 - Highly uneven distribution
 - Concentrated in urban/coastal areas
- **Government:** Decentralized
 - Administrative levels: **Central, Regional, Local**
- **Spain vs. Northern/Central Europe:**
 - Fewer **heating degree days**: lower heating energy demand
 - More **cooling degree days**, especially in the south: high air conditioning needs

Spain has successfully decoupled economic growth from GHG emissions



PO=Population, GAE=Gross available energy

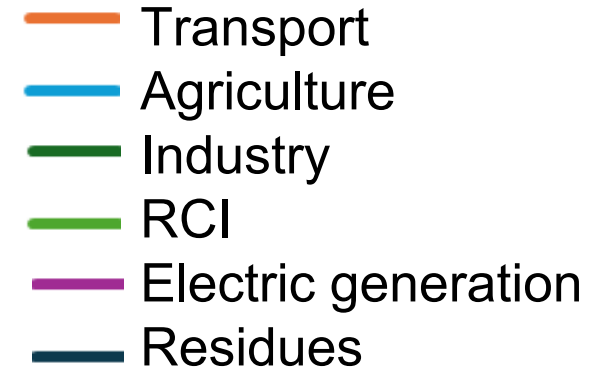
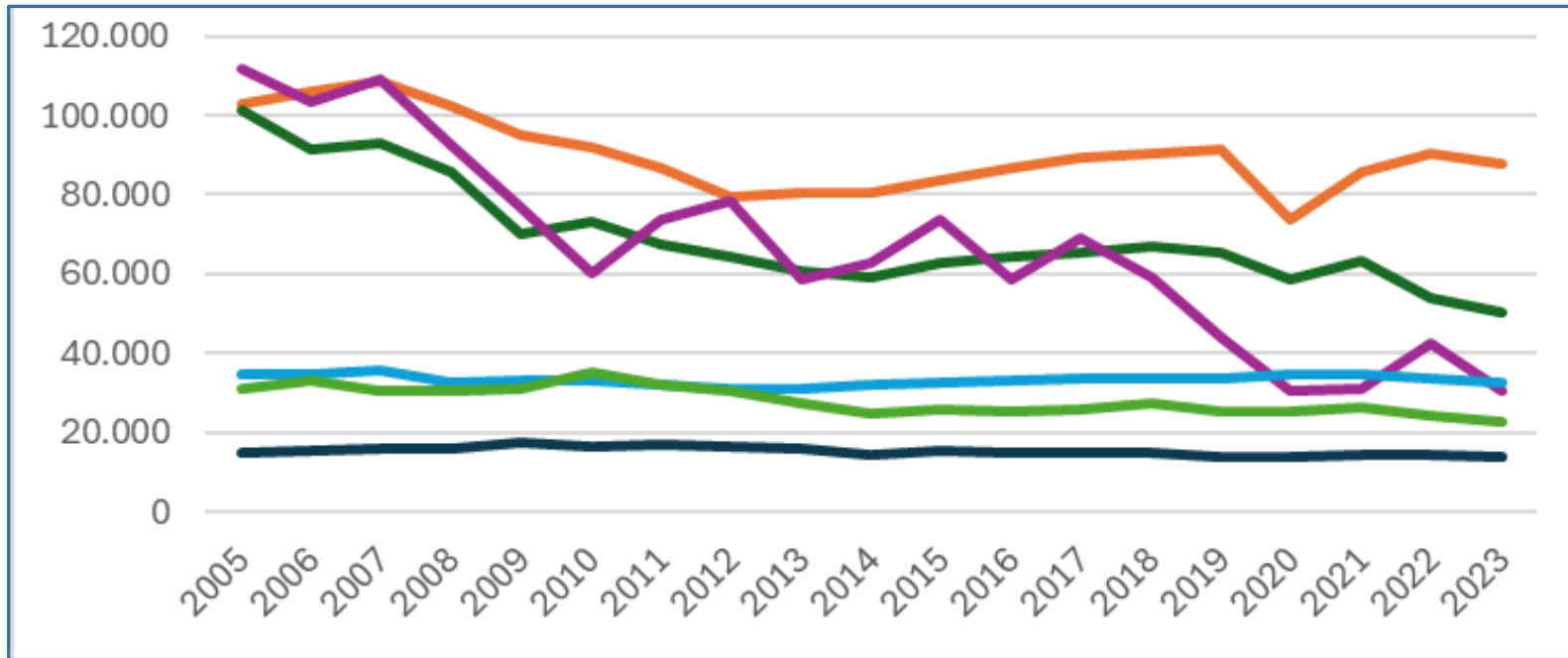


Recent Emission Trends

- 2017–2020:** Significant decrease in emissions
- 2020–2022:** Slight fluctuations
- 2023:** Renewed progress: **7.6% drop**. Strong signal of advancing decarbonization efforts

Year 2023. ETS and ESR GHG emissions (kt CO ₂ -eq)					
	2005	2022	2023	2023 Distribution %	Variation (%) 2023 vs 2005
GHG Inventory Total Emissions	436.341	292.297	269.968	100	-38,1
ETS Emissions (new scope)	200.188	96.324	81.134	30,1	-59,5
Aviation Emissions (CO₂)	3.998	3.028	3.270	1,2	-18,2
ESR Emissions	232.154	192.945	185.573	68,7	-20,1

- Overall GHG Inventory: ↓ 38.1% since 2005
- ETS sectors (30.1% of total): ↓ 59.5%. Significant cuts in regulated sectors
- Aviation emissions: ↓ 18.2%
- ESR sectors (68.7% of total): ↓ 20.1%. Remain the largest challenge



Electricity generation: Biggest drop → shift to **renewables**.

11.4% (2023)

Transport: Largest emitter throughout the period.) Road transportation (30,1%)

32.5% (2023)

Industry: Moderate decrease.

18.6% (2023)

Agriculture: Relatively stable → **limited decarbonization**.

12.2% (2023)

Residential, Commercial, Institutional: Significant reduction: better building efficiency & heating

8.5% (2023)

Waste: Lowest contributors

5.1% (2023)

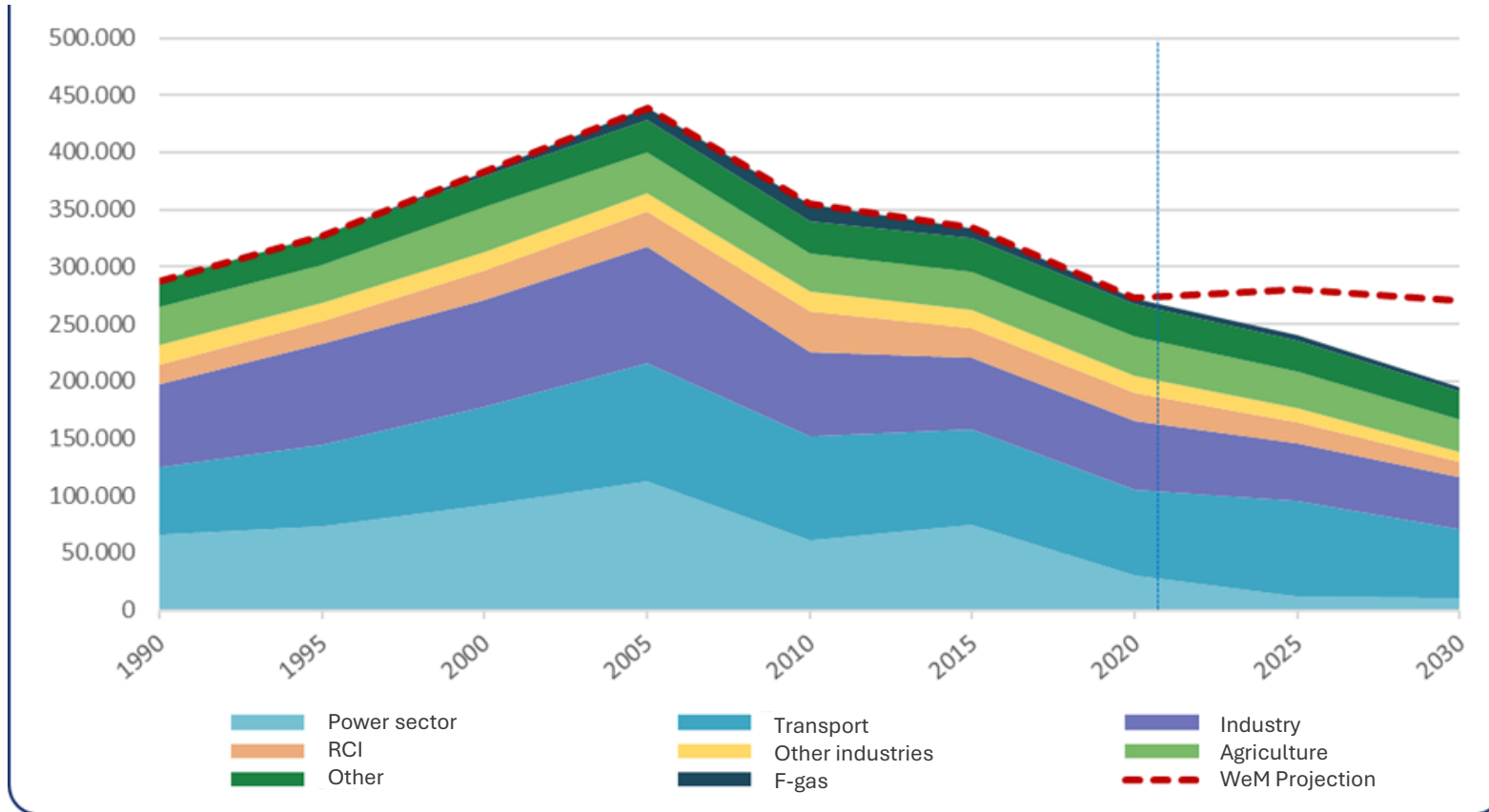
F-gases: Lowest contributors

1.5% (2023)

LULUCF: 51 million t CO₂ absorbed

-18.9% (2023)

Spain's projections show a significant reduction of 32.4% vs. 1990 under WaM scenario-



GHG	1990	2021	2030	
			WeM	WaM
Emissions (kt)	287,710	288,848	298,778	223,535
Variation vs. 1990		0,4%	-6.0%	-32,4%

% of renewables in final energy



PNIEC 2021

42%

PNIEC 2023

48%

End-use Energy Efficiency



PNIEC 2021

41,7%

PNIEC 2023

43%

% of renewables in electricity generation



PNIEC 2021

74%

PNIEC 2023

81%

Energy independence



2019

27%

PNIEC 2021

39%

PNIEC 2023

50%

National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (NIECP)

- Spain's **roadmap** to climate neutrality by 2050.
- Sets 2030 targets for emissions, renewables, and efficiency with 110 measures.
- Defines decarbonisation path, economic opportunities, and policy impacts.
- Updated PNIEC 2023 boosts ambition with higher targets, faster renewables, better efficiency, and stronger energy independence.



National Adaptation Plan (PNACC) 2021–2030

- Reduce climate vulnerability,
- Integrate adaptation in all sectors,
- 4 pillars (knowledge, planning, monitoring, stakeholder engagement).
- Implementation: 5-year work programs;
- National Risk and Impact Assessment ERICC 2025 identifies 141 risks (51 key).



Long Term Decarbonisation Strategy:

- Roadmap to climate neutrality by 2050;
- Sector transformation; update in progress.



Just Transition Strategy

- Focus on a fair, inclusive transition;
- Promotes employment, rural stability, economic diversification.

The Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan (EU Next Generation recovery funds)



- Roadmap to a resilient, climate-neutral economy
- 4 cross-cutting action lines as backbone
- 3 of 10 levers directly support green transition
- Apply “Do No Significant Harm” (DNSH) principle



Green



Digital

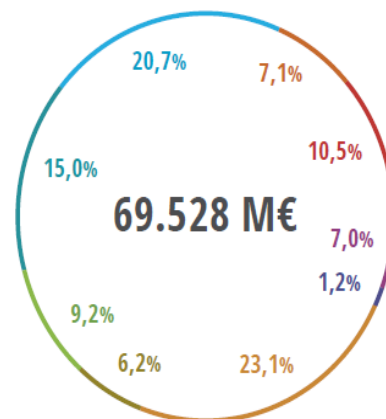


Social and territorial



Gender

	I. Urban and rural agenda, territorial cohesion and modernisation of agriculture	14.407 M€
	II. Resilient infrastructures and ecosystems	10.400 M€
	III. A fair and inclusive energy transition	6.385 M€
	IV. An Administration for the 21st century	4.315 M€
	V. Modernisation and digitalisation of industry and SMEs, entrepreneurship and business environment, recovery and transformation of tourism and other strategic sectors	16.075 M€



Green

40,29%

Digital

29,58%

	VI. Promotion of science and innovation and strengthening of the capabilities of the National Health System	4.949 M€
	VII. Education and knowledge, lifelong learning and capacity building	7.317 M€
	VIII. The new care economy and employment policies	4.855 M€
	IX. Promotion of the culture and sports industry	825 M€
	X. Modernisation of the tax system for inclusive and sustainable growth	-

Tracking and Reporting on Climate Finance

	2017	2018	2019	2020	Reported years in BTR-1		2023
					2021	2022	
ODA	182,702,889	243,247,978	305,365,922	204,011,948	251,063,514	441,180,843	443,164,490
ODA Multilateral	124,090,179	113,886,020	229,741,411	167,978,562	187,835,660	236,302,163	264,967,568
ODA Bilateral	58,612,710	129,361,958	75,624,512	36,033,387	63,227,854	204,878,680	178,196,923
OOF	346,358,644	451,692,440	406,512,069	325,763,854	443,656,336	393,886,140	999,696,500
Total	529,061,533	694,940,418	711,877,991	529,775,802	694,719,850	835,066,983	1,442,860,990

- **Coordinated System:** Led by OECC, involving other ministries,.
- **Aligned with Standards:** Bilateral ODA (DAC/Rio), Multilateral ODA (OECD), OOF reporting.
- **Transparency:** Monitoring Unit, Spanish Strategy for Climate Finance.
- **Key Trends:** +17% vs 2019, ODA +44%, more adaptation funds, growth continues in 2023.

Spain's Climate Progress and Commitments

- Significant progress under EU's joint NDC
 - Emissions down across key sectors, especially electricity generation
 - Achieved despite economic and population growth
- Adaptation planning: Advanced through **PNACC**
- Strong support to developing countries: via **climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity building**
- Future commitment:
 - Climate neutrality by **2050**
 - Contributing to EU goals with **ambition, transparency, and solidarity**

¡GRACIAS!



GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO
PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA
Y EL RETO DEMOGRÁFICO

