

Session SB63 (2025)

Session starts: 10-08-2025 00:00:00 [GMT+1]

Session ends: 10-10-2025 23:30:00 [GMT+1]



Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress

A compilation of questions to - and answers by - [Spain](#) exported on
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Question by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Wednesday, 10 September 2025

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 10 September

Title: Question to Spain on their renewable energy policies

Thank you, **Spain** , for the opportunity to comment on your 1st Biennial Transparency Report. In your report, you mention the integration of renewables into the electricity grids. When implementing these changes you mention the balance between achieving high energy contributions while reducing the costs of energy to consumers. Can you share some measures you took to maintain this balance and some successes and challenges in doing so?

Answer by Spain

Spain has made significant progress in integrating renewable energy into its electricity system while maintaining affordability for consumers. Since 2018, installed renewable capacity has increased by 78 %, with renewables reaching over 56 % of national electricity generation in 2024. This progress has strengthened energy security and helped lower prices for consumers. Between 2021 and 2023, higher renewable penetration reduced wholesale electricity costs, generating savings of more than €10 billion and cutting fossil fuel imports by €14 billion over five years.

To achieve a balance between high renewable shares and cost efficiency, Spain has implemented a comprehensive set of measures:

- Stable regulatory and market frameworks have fostered private investment and long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs), which provide predictable, competitive electricity prices for energy-intensive industries and consumers, reducing exposure to market volatility.
- Strategic grid planning and modernization are guided by the Electricity Transmission Network Development Plan 2030, with €13.6 billion in planned investments. This plan aligns renewable expansion with grid capacity, limiting technical curtailment to 3.3 % by 2030 and integrating 33 GW of new demand access requests, mostly from industry seeking renewable power.

- Enhanced interconnections help optimize complementary production and consumption patterns across regions, reducing renewable curtailments and price variability for the same level of installed capacity.
- Promotion of flexibility and storage includes public support of €700 million for large-scale energy-storage projects (up to 3.5 GW of new capacity), complementing over 4 GW already awarded under the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan.

Spain's experience shows that accelerating renewable deployment can go hand in hand with cost reductions and industrial competitiveness. The country is now recognized by the OECD as an attractive destination for electro-intensive industries due to the availability of reliable and competitively priced renewable electricity.

Question by New Zealand at Tuesday, 09 September 2025

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 10 September

Title: Monitoring of agriculture sector policies and measures

A) Spain's BTR outlines several measures in its agriculture sector, including those relating to fertiliser use and manure management. Could Spain provide further details on how measures in the agriculture sector are monitored to track progress?

Answer by Spain

a.) **Regarding fertiliser use** , we have different measures in place to reduce their usage and a specific system to track this objective.

Spain published three years ago a *Royal Decree establishing standards for sustainable nutrition in agricultural soils* , to ameliorate and rationalise the effective usage of fertilisers, and to reduce their impact on GHG and other particles and pollutants emissions. Its fifth article establishes *the obligation to record all operations providing nutrients and organic matter to agricultural soils, as well as the irrigation water used in the farm logbook* . In fact, this new regulation established the *electronic farm logbook* as a very important way to track all inputs used in the Spanish agriculture sector, although its fully implementation is being harder than expected.

The Spanish Emissions Inventory System tracks fertiliser usage trends with these different methodologies (1):

- flooded crops (as rice),
- direct emissions from soil application of nitrogenous mineral fertilizers
- soil application of limestone amendments in agriculture
- CO₂ emissions due to urea fertilization
- emissions of non-methane volatile organic compounds from cultivated plants
- N₂O, NH₃ and NO_x emissions during manure fertilization and grazing

b.) **In the case of manure management** , Spain has also developed different *Acts to regulate cattle farms and establishing the list of Best Available Practices (MTDs in Spanish) to reduce emissions, environmental impacts and to improve air quality in rural areas* (2).

As in the case of fertilisers, Spain has also developed a data system to track manure management named ECOGAN. ECOGAN (3) is a database system developed by the Ministry of Agriculture in coordination with the Ministry for Ecological Transition. It allows the track and recording of the Best Available Techniques applied on farms, as well as estimating pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions and resource consumption on each specific farm throughout its production process.

Finally, the Spanish Emissions Inventory System also tracks manure management and usage through the specific methodologies available at: Metodologías de estimación de emisiones

(1) Metodologías de estimación de emisiones de agricultura:

<https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/calidad-y-evaluacion-ambiental/temas/sistema-espanol-de-inventario-sei-/metodologias-estimacion-emisiones.html>

(2) Ordenación sectorial:

https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/produccion-y-mercados-ganaderos/ordenacion_sectorial

(3) ECOGAN: Registro General de MTDs y Cálculo de emisiones:

<https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/ganaderia-y-medio-ambiente/calculo-emisiones>

Question by Canada at Thursday, 04 September 2025

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 10 September

Title: Information related to projections of GHG emissions partly available - Q3

WM scenario lays out data for 4 years (2025, 2030, 2035 and 2040) whereas WAM showcases 2 (2025 and 2030). Source: Table 11. Could the WAM scenario display same timelines?

Answer by Spain

Spain notes that in future submissions the WAM scenario is expected to be extended to the same time horizon as the WM scenario. At present, the WAM scenario is aligned with the update of the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP), which covers the period up to 2030.

Question by Canada at Wednesday, 03 September 2025

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 10 September

Title: Information related to projections of GHG emissions partly available - Q2

In the annex of ESP-BTR p.90, it is noted that most tables of the projections might be incomplete. Will this be adjusted in the next BTR and consider providing more information on projections?

Answer by Spain

Spain notes that in this BTR submission the projection tables are practically complete and fully in line with mandatory requirements. Spain remains committed to continuous improvement, including table coverage.

Question by Canada at Wednesday, 03 September 2025

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 10 September

Title: Information related to projections of GHG emissions partly available - Q1

CRT table for year 2022 and BTR table 4 display different value for methane (CH₄) in 2022. This is similar for year 2021. BTR values are greater than those in CRT tables. What is the cause of these discrepancies?

Answer by Spain

The 1990-2022 series was the last one uploaded into CRF; following series were uploaded into CRT, including any eventual recalculation.

Question by Canada at Wednesday, 03 September 2025

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 10 September

Title: New technologies in GHG Inventory development

How have you been able to leverage new technologies such as artificial intelligence to improve GHG inventory development?

Answer by Spain

The role of AI in the framework of official reporting remains unexplored.

Question by Canada at Wednesday, 03 September 2025

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 10 September

Title: GHG Inventory methodologies and mitigation measures

What processes do you have in place to ensure inventory methodologies effectively reflect changes in activities/practices resulting from mitigation measures?

Answer by Spain

The annual Inventory is like a snapshot that incorporates the information of practices gathered by questionnaires from *Large Point Sources* and *BAT* implementation figures, following the methodology for collecting activity data established at the Inventory.

Question by Canada at Wednesday, 03 September 2025

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 10 September

Title: Archiving system of GHG Inventory

Could you please give a brief overview of key processes part of your national GHG inventory archiving system that support its efficient maintenance?

Answer by Spain

The general archiving and storage process is based, on the one hand, on structuring the information in an organised system of digital folders and, on the other, on recording the information in the Inventory database.

Access to such recorded information is restricted solely to members of the Inventory team; this ensures the proper custody and confidentiality of the handled information. Given the large volume of information and data, storage and electronic archiving tasks

are carried out along with the compilation works, thus ensuring consistency and proper organisation throughout the Inventory preparation process.

During the archiving and closing phase of the Inventory, the folder structure is reviewed to confirm that all information is properly archived.

For each new edition of the Inventory, a specific folder is created for archiving the information for that edition. The internal structure of subfolders is replicated edition after edition to ensure consistency between editions and to facilitate the location of information by all members of the team.

Question by Canada at Wednesday, 03 September 2025

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 10 September

Title: Quality management system of GHG Inventory

Could you please share some examples of good practices used to ensure that QA/QC checks are done thoroughly for all sectors as well as for cross-cutting areas of the GHG inventory?

Answer by Spain

Within ‘ *ANNEX IV. QA/QC* ’ of the *NID*

(<https://www.miteco.gob.es/content/dam/miteco/es/calidad-y-evaluacion-ambiental/temas/sistema-espanol-de-inventario-sei-/es-nid-edicion-2025-.pdf>), the controls that are carried out are shown in section ‘ *AIV.1.6.1. Main QC activities* ’; and the tools used for this purpose are set out in section ‘ *AIV.1.7. Quality control and documentation tools* ’, including illustrative figures of the same.

In particular, as examples of good practices in this area, the section ‘ *AIV.1.6.2. Main results of QC activities* ’ present the results of a selection of quality control activities for that edition.

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