

2030 Agenda in Spain

Ministry of Social Rights, Consumers Affairs and 2030
Agenda

Directorate-General for 2030 Agenda

Revised SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (SDS). Overview

1. Following 2024 Voluntary National Review and major changes from 2021.

CORE LESSON: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES ARE INTERCONNECTED. IDENTIFICACION OF MULTIPLIER EFFECTS IS ESSENTIAL TO ACCELERATE SDGs

2. Methodology: multi-stakeholder contributions.

3. Sustainable Development Strategy:

- ❖ 4 Country Challenges
- ❖ Diagnosis, thematic priorities
- ❖ Goals, indicators
- ❖ Measures (actions).
- ❖ Comprehensive PCSD system
- ❖ Monitoring and evaluation



COUNTRY CHALLENGES IN THE SDS

- 1. COUNTRY CHALLENGE 1: A STRONG AND UNIVERSAL WELFARE STATE TO END POVERTY AND INEQUALITY:** poverty and social exclusion, efficiency of the tax system, child feeding, housing, social benefits, education, health, strengthening of institutions and global alliances.
- 2. COUNTRY CHALLENGE 2: A CIRCULAR ECONOMIC SYSTEM THAT GENERATES WELL-BEING AND SOCIAL, LABOR AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE:** energy poverty, employment, decarbonization of the economy, innovation, production and consumption model, digitalization and high-tech, sustainable mobility.
- 3. COUNTRY CHALLENGE 3: A SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL MODEL TO IMPROVE SOCIAL COHESION AND ADDRESS THE CLIMATE EMERGENCY:** territorial development and cohesion, adaptation to climate change, environmental protection, revitalization of the rural environment.
- 4. COUNTRY CHALLENGE 4: FREE, EQUAL AND COMMUNITY LIVES:** sexist violence, gender equality, discrimination, migrants' rights, culture.
- 5. CROSS-CUTTING CHALLENGE: POLICY COHERENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (PCSD)**

GOALS, INDICATORS AND MEASURES.

- 100 Targets (Expected Results for 2030). Measurable commitments. Eg:
 - Reduce the population living at risk of poverty by 10% (base year 2015 and by 30% for children under 16).
 - Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 32%, achieving an energy efficiency improvement of 43% (in terms of final energy), by 2030 (base year 1990).
 - Protect at least 30% of Spain's land and maritime surface by 2030.
- Indicators by target from INE, Eurostat, official reports. Reliable, robust, available, linked to the goal, quantifiable, relevant, periodic.
- Measures (provided by the Ministry, Autonomous Communities and local authorities): specific actions.
- Accountability and transparency: [VISOR 2030](#)

Cross-cutting challenge: PCSD Tools

- Tool 1. Regulatory coherence (M. Presidency, Justice and RRCC)
- Tool 2. Budgetary Alignment (Ministry of Finance)
- Tool 3. Coordination of strategic plans and impact assessment of PP (IEPP)
- Tool 4. Intergenerational Impact Analysis (INE)
- **Tool 5. Green Public Procurement (Ministry of Finance, MITERD, MICIU and MDSCA)**
- Tool 6. Training of Public Employees (INAP)
- Tool 7. External coherence (MAEUEC)
- Tool 8. Accountability (DG 2030 Agenda)

JUST AND GREEN TRANSITION IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

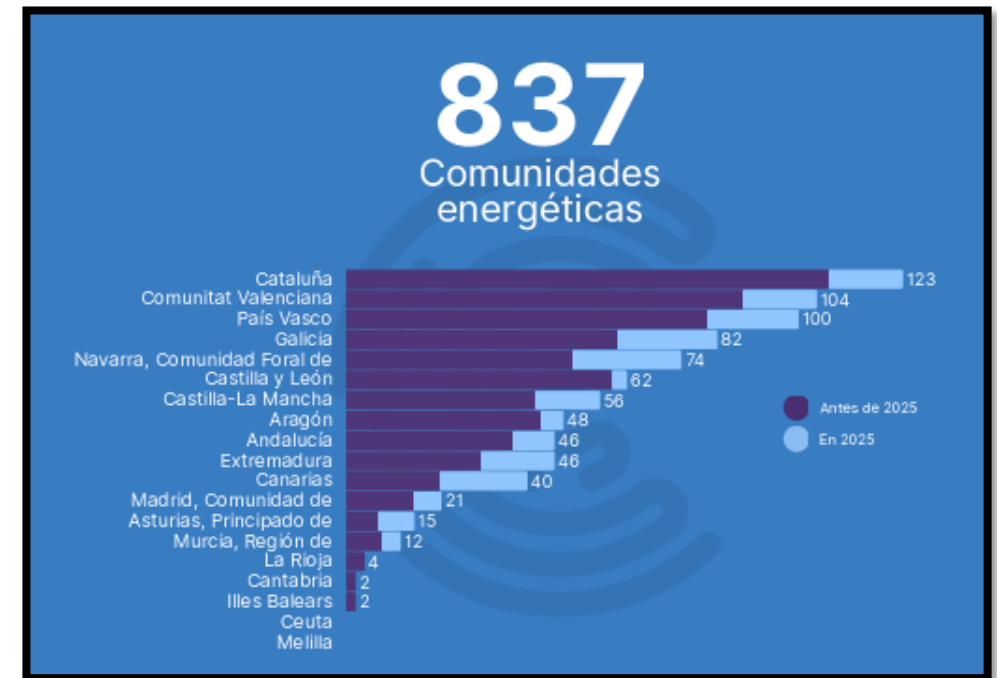
- ✓ CROSS-CUTTING CHALLENGE AFFECTING DIRECTLY COUNTRY-CHALLENGES 2 (circular economy, decarbonisation, quality jobs, energy poverty, sustainable mobility) AND 3 (environment protection, territorial cohesion)
- ✓ COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION WITH MULTIPLIER EFFECTS: Climate Action
→ Jobs → Innovation → Social Cohesion → Energy Security
- ✓ MONITORING PROGRESS
 - 32% GHG reduction, 48% renewables
 - 43% efficiency improvement
 - 19 GW self-consumption
 - Jobs created in green sector and rural areas
 - Fighting depopulation, protecting biodiversity
 - Increasing ecological agriculture
- ✓ POLICY INSTRUMENTS
 - Spain's Energy Poverty Strategy
 - Energy Communities
 - Renewable energy expansion.

ENERGY POVERTY STRATEGY

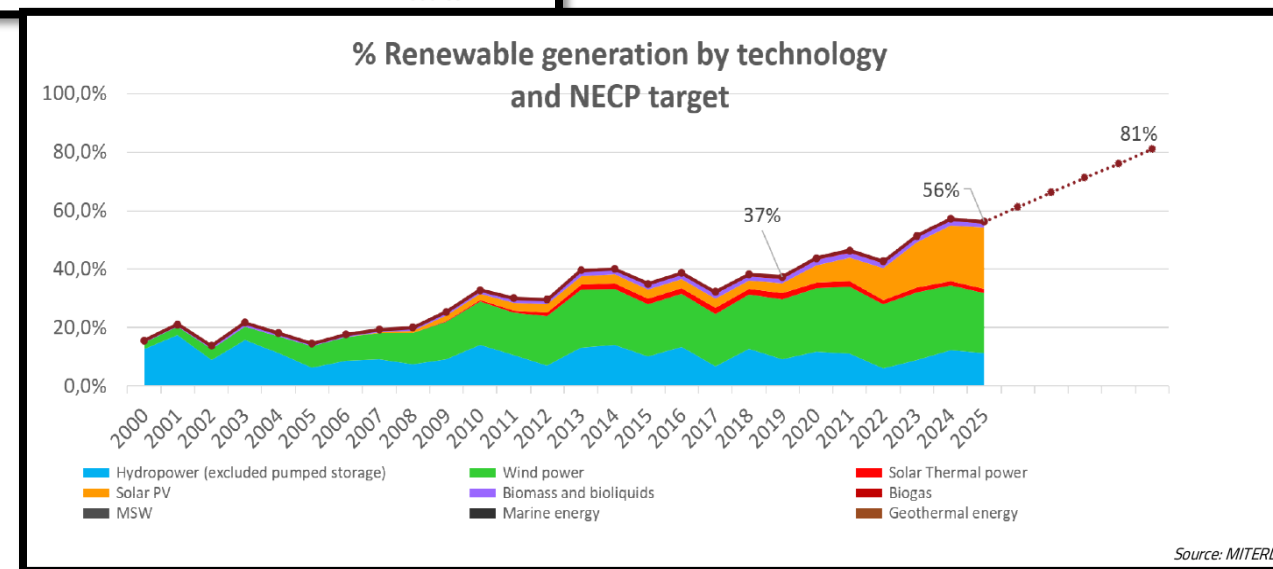
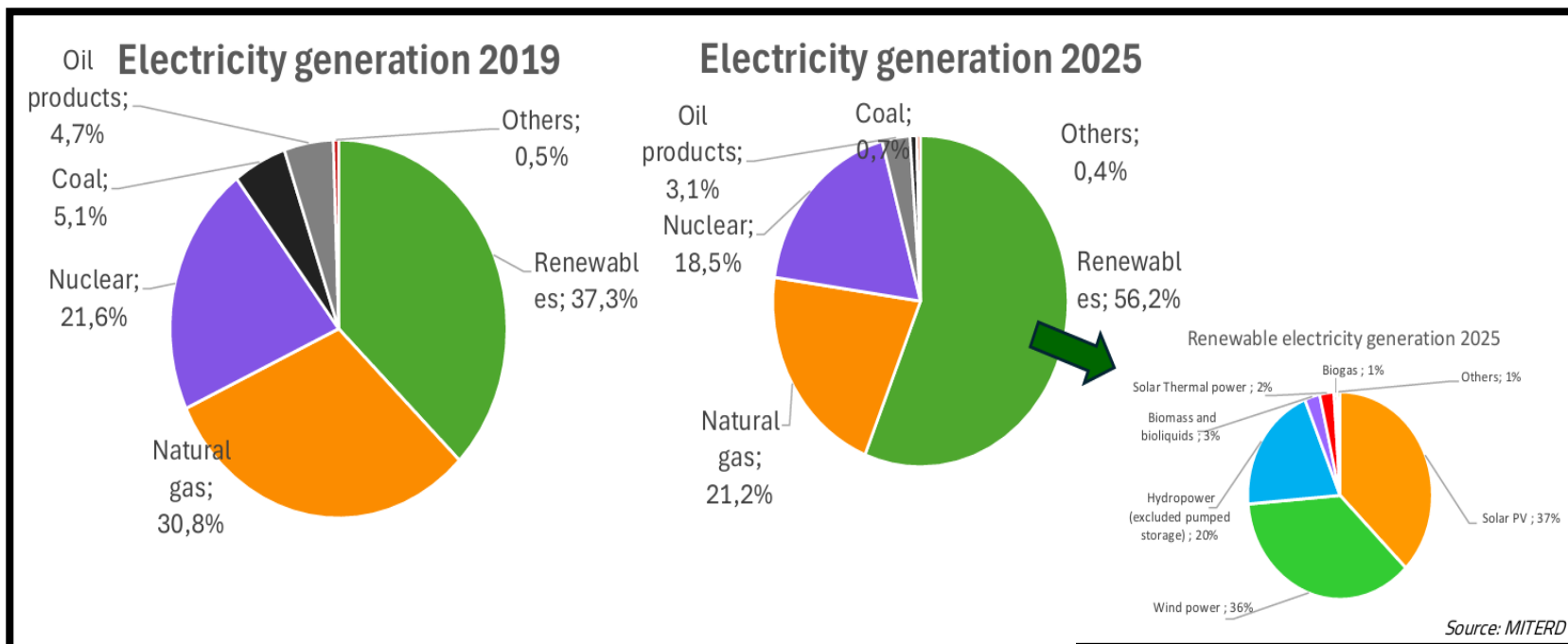
- ✓ Connection between climate policies and social justice: aimed at ensuring that vulnerable households are not left behind during the energy transition.
- ✓ Permanent dialogue with social actors and multilevel administrations
- ✓ 2019-2024: focused on reducing energy burden.
 - ✓ Social tariff has increased by 60%
- ✓ 2026-2030: tackling structural problems
 - ✓ Improving energy efficiency, thermal comfort, housing renovation, identifying vulnerable groups and strengthening protection mechanisms.

ENERGY COMMUNITIES

- ✓ mechanism to increase citizen participation, local ownership and energy resilience
 - ✓ Collectively produce, consume and manage renewable energy
 - ✓ Strengthen local resilience, social cohesion and citizen participation:
- ## LOCAL OWNERSHIP MATTERS



RENEWABLE ENERGY EXPANSION



Many thanks!

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