

CLIMATE AMBITION BEYOND EMISSION NUMBERS

**Taking stock of progress by looking inside
countries and sectors**

SPAIN

Marta Torres Gunfaus and Anna Pérez Català

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<i>How is this document relevant to the Global Stocktake?</i>	2
<i>Foreword</i>	4
Spain: A Local Story On Climate Ambition Since The Paris Agreement	5
<i>Domestic discourse</i>	5
<i>National governance</i>	7
<i>Actions and policies</i>	8

Disclaimer

The results presented in this report are outputs of the academic research conducted under the DDP BIICS project as per the contractual agreement. The academic work does not in any way represent our considered opinion for climate negotiations and also does not reflect the official policy or position of the Government of Spain.

How is this document relevant to the Global Stocktake?

This document is part of a collective report that assesses the evolution of climate ambition in 26 countries and 3 hard-to-abate sectors through a granular and context-specific analysis of trends and progress of national and sectoral transformations.¹ This approach allows identifying what hinders and spurs action in countries and sectors, and understanding the conditions that can support enhanced ambition, which could be political, social, economic, governance.

These insights are directly relevant to four overarching functions of the Global Stocktake in support of its desired outcome, i.e. "to inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement, as well as enhancing international cooperation for climate action" (Article 14.3 of the Paris Agreement):

- Create the conditions for an open and constructive conversation on global cooperation (on e.g., technology, trade, finance, etc.), based on an in-depth understanding of the international enablers of enhanced country ambition.
- Organize a process for knowledge sharing and collective learning, based on concrete examples of actions already in place or being discussed, including best practices.
- Create space for open dialogues across different stakeholders to support better coordination of actions, based on a detailed understanding of the levers to be activated to enhance ambition in national and sectoral transitions
- Facilitate ownership by decision-makers of the climate challenge and the risks and opportunities of the low-emission and resilient transition, based on context-specific and granular analysis of barriers and enablers.

More specifically, the collective report in general – and this document in particular – can contribute to address some of the key guiding questions for the Global Stocktake², notably:

- What actions have been taken to increase the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster the climate resilience of people, livelihoods, and ecosystem? To what extent have national adaptation plans and related efforts contributed to these actions (Decision 19/CMA.1, paragraph 36(c))?
- How adequate and effective are current adaptation efforts and support provided for adaptation (Article 7.14 (c) Paris Agreement)?

¹ The full report « Climate ambition beyond emission numbers - Taking stock of progress by looking inside countries and sectors" can be found at: <https://www.iddri.org/en/publications-and-events/report/climate-ambition-beyond-emission-numbers-taking-stock-progress>

² Draft Guiding Questions for the Technical Assessment of GST1 (version 20th October 2021), available at: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Draft%20GST1_TA%20Guiding%20Questions.pdf

- What are the barriers and challenges, including finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building gaps, faced by developing countries?
- What is the collective progress made towards achieving the long-term vision on the importance of fully realizing technology development and transfer in order to improve resilience to climate change and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions referred in Article 10.1 of the Paris Agreement? What is the state of cooperative action on technology development and transfer?
- What progress has been made on enhancing the capacity of developing country Parties to implement the Paris Agreement (Article 11.3 Paris Agreement)?
- To achieve the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement (mitigation, adaptation, and finance flows and means of implementation, as well as loss and damage, response measures), in the light of equity and the best available science, taking into account the contextual matters in the preambular paragraphs of the Paris Agreement:
 - What are the good practices, barriers and challenges for enhanced action?
 - What is needed to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development?
 - What are the needs of developing countries related to the ambitious implementation of the Paris Agreement?
- What is needed to enhance national level action and support, as well as to enhance international cooperation for climate action, including in the short term?
- What is the collective progress made by non-Party stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, to achieve the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, and what are the impacts, good practices, potential opportunities, barriers and challenges (Decision 19/CMA.1, paras 36(g) and 37(i))?

Foreword

Henri Waisman, Marta Torres Gunfaus, Anna Perez Catala, IDDRI.

Country commitments as reflected in enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions submitted to the UNFCCC are insufficient to put the world on track to achieve the collective objective of the Paris Agreement to hold temperature increase below 2 °C or 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels. Furthermore, concrete policies and actions adopted by countries on the ground are often not sufficient to achieve these NDC targets. These conclusions highlight the need to increase ambition and to provide convincing evidence to accelerate action in the immediate and short term to give effect to this ambition. Yet these assessments are not sufficient to effectively guide the progressive increase of ambition, as organized by the cyclical process of the Paris Agreement.

APPROACH

With this imperative in mind, this report adopts a different, complementary, perspective on climate ambition. It seeks to open the box of emission pathways, by considering multiple dimensions of the conditions that will make these pathways possible. These are technical, economic, political, social and governance considerations in need of attention to enable the required far-reaching and systemic transformation towards the long-term goal. On the one hand, the revision of emission targets needs to be directed by an assessment of how drivers of emissions should change to trigger transformation. On the other hand, converting emissions' targets into pertinent concrete implementation requires well-designed policy packages and investment plans that are also informed by a clear and detailed understanding of the starting point, priorities and interplays between the available levers of transformation.

This bottom-up assessment aims at contributing to the process of collective learning in support of the progressive increase of collective ambition, as inserted at the core of the Paris Agreement paradigm. Approaching climate ambition through the lens of underlying transformations calls for reflecting the heterogeneous nature and the multi-faceted aspects

of transitions in different sectors and countries. This forces a move away from a purely global perspective and adopts a more granular approach based on country and individual sector perspectives. Thus, the report explores trends and progress on these transformations, as locally observed over the past years, notably since the Paris Agreement. This 'backwards looking' approach can help identify where developments are going in the right direction, where they should be accelerated and where major tensions remain that should be addressed as a priority to avoid undermining the transition. The picture of the state of the ambition discussion, firmly embedded in the country and sectoral realities, can provide means for reflection and action within the international climate community, particularly to inform focus areas for advancing the collective ambition agenda.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This country report describes the recent evolutions of domestic discourses on climate ambition, national climate policy, national governance and concrete policies and actions with a significant effect on GHG emissions. The chapter highlights a selection of striking and structurally important elements to advance the transformation towards carbon neutrality from an in-country perspective.

This report is part of a full series of 26 country chapters and three sectoral chapters. The full report includes a "summary for decision-makers" to present 10 cross-cutting messages emerging from the country and sector analysis, as a guide to the selection of priorities for collective action in the post-COP26 period.

You will find the full report at: https://www.iddri.org/sites/default/files/PDF/Publications/Catalogue%20Iddri/Rapport/DDP_beyond%20emissions%20report.pdf



LOCAL STORY ON CLIMATE AMBITION SINCE THE PARIS AGREEMENT

This chapter has been written thanks to the support of the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).

This brief draws special attention to selected developments that took place in Spain over the last five years which illustrate the progress made in climate policy and supports the appraisal of the country's capacity to align to the Paris Agreement mitigation goal.

It does not aim to be comprehensive, it rather relies on expert judgement from the authors and the inestimable contributions of Lara Lázaro principal researcher at the Spanish Elcano Institute; Marta Guadalupe, Agroecology Chair Director at the University of Vic; and Mariluz Castilla, senior advisor of the consulting firm PwC.

DOMESTIC DISCOURSE

Despite being severely affected by the COVID pandemic, Spain is seeing an increase of public awareness on climate change, but still lacks an earnest societal debate on how to decarbonize its economy.

Public perception of climate change in Spain has significantly changed over the last few years. Several polls published during 2020 identified climate change as a top threat despite the strike of the COVID19 pandemic. Against this backdrop, in 2020, 73% of Spaniards indicated in a survey that climate change will become a problem as big as the ongoing coronavirus crisis¹.

¹ <https://www.ipsos.com/es-es/7-de-cada-10-espanoles-considera-que-el-cambio-climatico-sera-un-problema-tan-grave-como-lo-es-hoy>

This coincides with the Eurobarometer of March 2020², which found Spanish citizens are the most worried about climate change within the European Union. Data of the Pew Research Center shows the main global threat perceived in Spain in 2013³ was financial instability; in 2016⁴ it was ISIS' terrorism, and in 2020⁵ climate change, although global climate change held a high position in the ranking over the years. In the annual survey of the Spanish think tank Real Instituto Elcano⁶, when people were asked about top priorities for foreign policy, the top choice from 2011 to 2016 was terrorism, while since 2017 it has been climate change, showing an increased demand and preoccupation in society.

Fridays for Future and the raise of climate mobilisations across Europe and the world is one of the reasons for this increased awareness. Spain has seen the biggest demonstrations on climate change in history, and across many of its main cities. The country also hosted a last-minute COP25, which was widely covered in the national media and positioned climate change higher in the public agenda. The latest IPCC reports also played an important role, both inspiring the movements and opening new opportunities to engage with policymaking but also alerting society in spite of limited exposure in mainstream media. In a 2019 poll by Spanish Elcano institute⁷, interviewees proved knowledge on the already visible impacts of climate change as listed in the IPCC reports and considered insufficient the governments' action.

Societal conversation, however, rarely goes beyond acknowledging climate change as a threat. Spain still lacks an earnest societal debate on how to deeply decarbonize its economy, beyond technical discussions amongst small policy and businesses circles: a more nuanced approach which could include discussing con-

crete sector level pathways and enabling policies to effectively achieve net zero targets while coping with persisting economic and social challenges. The net zero emissions target is owned by the national government, some subnational governments and some NGOs, which means a U-turn change from pre-Paris Agreement mitigation mentality, but it not yet part of a broader debate to the extent that stakeholders and citizens are able to understand and discuss its implications to guarantee smooth implementation.

The increase on public awareness has changed government, parliament and private sector narratives on the need to act, but they are not sufficiently embarking on how this can be done in a consistent way with the Paris Agreement long term goal.

The rise in public awareness also had an impact on Spanish political parties. Except for the far-right, they all support a determined climate change and energy transition regulatory framework, and differ on the specific emissions reduction targets by only 15 points, while this convergence was not seen in Congress before. The type of solutions they present differ depending on the ideology of the party, with some more in favor of restrictive measures and others more inclined towards market solutions. However, similarly to what has been raised above, political parties very rarely engage in constructive discussions about the specific policies to fight climate change so voters can understand and decide between different models. Instead, conversations are more abstract about acknowledging the crisis and the importance of action.

This tendency of increased awareness can also be found in relation to the agriculture and land use sector, importantly following the publication of the IPCC Land report and the IPBES Global Assessment report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. It opens an opportunity window to discuss the transformation of food systems and how they affect biodiversity and contribute to climate change, which did experts agree did not exist five years ago.

The Paris Agreement also marks a turning point in public opinion to influence decision-making in the Spanish business sector. Since its signature, interest on climate change and sustainability issues particularly by the IBEX35 listed companies has raised. The Agreement also led to the creation of company clusters to

² <https://ec.europa.eu/comfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/survey/getSurveydetail/instruments/special/surveyky/2257>

³ <https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2013/06/24/climate-change-and-financial-instability-seen-as-top-global-threats/>

⁴ <https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2016/06/13/europeans-see-isis-climate-change-as-most-serious-threats/>

⁵ <https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2020/09/09/despite-pandemic-many-europeans-still-see-climate-change-as-greatest-threat-to-their-countries/>

⁶ <http://www.realinstitutoelcano.org/wps/portal/rielcano.es/publicaciones/barometro-rielcano>

⁷ http://www.realinstitutoelcano.org/wps/portal/rielcano.es/contenido?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/elcano/elcano_es/zonas_es/cambio-climatico/encuesta-espanoles-ante-cambio-climatico-sep-2019

push for a greener economy, like the Spanish Green Growth Group⁸, which includes some of the biggest Spanish firms, aiming to convey an economic growth model that is compatible with the efficient use of natural resources. The challenge now is the inclusion of small and medium sized enterprises, which represent the bulk of the private sector, as well as managing the transition of the production and consumption patterns to serve a full range of the social demands. Companies are regarding sustainability as an opportunity and have started to calculate their carbon footprint, mostly on a voluntary basis. More recently, mitigation commitments -including these of carbon neutrality- are unfolding. Another key element -which is still poorly noticeable- will be the involvement at Board of Directors level, where strategic decisions on investments and products are made.

NATIONAL GOVERNANCE

Climate change has been elevated to a higher political level, with a vice presidency for ecological transition, a newly signed climate change law and an ambitious strategy for just transition.

A major progression in Spain regarding national governance has been the creation of a Ministry for *Ecological Transition* and Demographic Challenge. Led by well-known international climate policy expert, Teresa Ribera, this Ministry brings together traditionally split portfolios of environment and energy among others to coordinate the development of policies on the fight against climate change and pollution, biodiversity protection, transition to a more ecological, and productive social model and development of the government policy against the country's demographic challenges⁹. *The cross-cutting nature of the Ministry, along with the nomination of Teresa Ribera as a Forth Vice-President of the Government, has enhanced governance and brought the climate agenda to highest political level.*

One of the main priorities of the Ministry has been the establishment of a Climate and Energy Transition Law, voted in Congress in April 2021. The Law estab-

lishes the target of reaching climate neutrality before 2050, with a reduction of 23% of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, an objective that can be increased by the Cabinet and is scheduled to be revised in 2023. The Law structures some of the policy actions that the country will have to implement in the coming years, such as energy efficiency and rehabilitation of buildings, forbidding internal combustion engine vehicle sales by 2040, or targets for deployment of renewable energy. It also includes considerations for the coordination of planning and action across different spheres of governance. A Committee of Experts on Climate Change and Energy Transition will also be created, which will evaluate and make policy and action recommendations, which will be dispatched and discussed by the Congress.

The Climate and Energy Transition Law, along with the medium- and long-term planning instruments (National Energy & Climate Plan and Long Term Strategy) submitted to the European Commission, are considered a clear guidance by the private sector. By mandating large companies, financial institutions and insurers to prepare annual reports on the risks "of the transition towards a sustainable economy and the measures adopted to face those risks" with regards to their activity, the forthcoming Law is already promoting climate mainstreaming with investors and managers. Experts rank highly the advancements on transparency at corporation level, arguing that the law 11/2018 which transposes the directive 2014/95/UE on disclosure of non-financial and diversity information¹⁰ has made a difference to large and small companies efforts to address climate change as well involving the Board of Directors, who needs to sign off the declaration.

The Strategy for Just Transition is one of the pillars of the government's climate work, together with the recently created Institute for Just Transition¹¹. In 2018, Spain had 15 coal plants which generated up to 10GW, representing 14% of electricity. An unprecedented agreement¹² between the government, all the remaining coal power plants in the

⁸ <https://grupocrecimientoverde.org>

⁹ <https://boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2020-4814>

¹⁰ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:%3A32014L0095>

¹¹ <https://www.transicionjusta.gob.es/>

¹² <https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/prensa/ultimas-noticias/el-gobierno-firma-con-sindicatos-y-empresas-el-acuerdo-para-la-transicion-justa-que-ampara-desde-hoy-a-todas-las-centrales-termicas-de-carbon-de/tcm:30-524274>

country and the workers' unions was signed, with the commitment to accompany the job transition and economic recovery of the areas affected by the closure of the thermal power plants. The Institute for Just Transition will be in charge of overseeing the measures and projects designed for all affected installations and will make sure COVID-19 recovery plans strive towards that direction.

Subnational governments are pushing for ambition, but greater understanding of their strategies and how they interact with each other's is needed to support their implementation

Beyond the central government and businesses, subnational authorities are key actors of the climate governance structure in Spain. Three of the seventeen Spanish autonomous regions have already their own climate change law and close to net zero targets -Catalonia, the Balearic Islands and Andalusia-, plus seven more are working on it. Additional efforts to coordinate and enhance collaboration between regions and between the central government and the regional governments are made in the context of the forthcoming Climate and Energy Transition Law. For example, the requirement for regions to develop their own Energy and Climate Plans is expected to facilitate a dialogue across geographical scales about the national strategies to inform the design of necessary policies and cooperation strategies.

ACTIONS AND POLICIES

Bringing hand-in-hand the economic recovery and the ecological transition has translated into concrete action on the ground

Starting from a delicate economic situation, Spain suffered in 2020 a further 11% GDP reduction due to the COVID pandemic, and the International Monetary Fund foresees a 6.4% growth only in 2021, with experts fearing the economy won't recover until 2023. Being at the tail of recovery within the European Union, this could hinder a more rapid transition to a decarbonised economy in a very key decade. The European recovery funds are a once in a lifetime opportunity to finance key enablers of the transition on condition that the Government has the necessary absorption

and spending capacity. Plus, for these funds to effectively materialise transformational change, unambiguous taxonomy and precise conditionalities would be needed to ensure money is not directed to solutions that would put at risk or delay the transition. Actual investments should be made Paris-compatible, including large infrastructure such as airports, harbours or roads. Being able to inform these investments requires a granular understanding of the pathways to net zero emissions and their societal acceptance.

In this context, a key action by the Spanish Government has been the development of the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience plan – España Puede. Its green alignment has the support of Spanish society: 62% of Spaniards believe it is of utmost importance that the recovery plan includes actions that take into account climate change¹³. The plan will guide the implementation of 72 billion euros from European funds to 2023¹⁴. It establishes, as indicated by the EU, that 37% of said funds will be allocated to green investments and 33% to the digital transition. The initial evaluation of the plan by EU institutions is positive for its potential economic effect and its environmental and social ambition, and it was praised for its alignment with the EU Green Deal and the Sustainable Development Goals¹⁵. The plan will fund specific projects and actions, notably for the deployment of electric vehicles in the market and buildings retrofitting. It has brought a strong push towards sustainability actions, which is triggering strategic considerations by companies and employers and fostering action and innovation, for instance in relation to green hydrogen and energy efficiency solutions.

Strong signals coming from the international and EU spheres will support enhanced ambition and action in Spain. A strong outcome from COP26 in Glasgow with a clear rulebook for the implementation of the Paris Agreement will be important both for the government and for companies to reassure direction of travel and appraise current

¹³ <https://www.ipsos.com/es-es/7-de-cada-10-espanoles-considera-que-el-cambio-climatico-sera-un-problema-tan-grave-como-lo-es-hoy>

¹⁴ <https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/lang/en/presidente/news/Paginas/2020/recovery-plan.aspx>

¹⁵ <https://www.iddri.org/en/publications-and-events/blog-post/spains-recovery-resilience-and-transformation-plan-key-challenges>

speed against third parties. Moreover it should support the progression on domestic discourse by further mainstreaming the concepts of net zero and the need for collaborative approaches to the serve the global goal. Experts state that strong Climate Law from the European Union and a clear compromise with the Green New Deal helps businesses to anticipate and plan for the required changes. For national financial institutions and investors, the alignment of financial flows and a strong taxonomy regulation within the Union is an essential enabler.

Scrapping the sun tax has brought new opportunities for promoting renewable energy and self-consumption, also a surge of local conflicts around large scale facilities' projects

One of the most welcomed and well-known policies of the recent years is the scrap of the controversial levy on development of photovoltaic solar energy and self-consumption known as «sun tax». The Royal Decree on Self-Consumption of Electricity¹⁶ also regulates new conditions for self-consumption of electricity, which encourages collective self-consumption and establishes a simplified mechanism for compensation of self-produced and unconsumed energy. This policy adjustment has proven to revamp the development of renewables in Spain which had stagnated for most parts of the territory, though several challenges remain to achieve the required speed to be able to meet the set targets. In 2020 renewable energy produced 44% of the total energy in the country, making it the greenest year, generating a total of 110.450 Gwh and representing a 12.8% increase from 2019¹⁷.

Spain is also seeing the emergence of new business models for energy production and distribution. Barcelona, for example, created the largest public energy supplier of Spain, Barcelona Energia¹⁸. It sells 100% renewable electricity and allows individuals from the metropolitan area to sell surplus energy into the grid, thus promoting self-consumption. There is also a surge of smaller energy companies or energy cooperatives, who are increasing citizen participation and understanding of the energy

sector, and getting society involved in the energy transition. With the scrap of the sun tax explained above and the new regulations, the interest for new renewable energy facilities, especially onshore windmills and solar panels, is spurring.

Over the last months, this has created conflicts in places where large number of large industrial installations are being planned. This has led to the rejection of large-scale renewables particularly by rural and historically marginalised communities where resource conditions are favourable, and land is more affordable. This shows that structurally taking into account the social aspects of the transition such as jobs creation or involvement of the local communities in decision making, will be vital for a successful deployment of the required renewable energy capacity. The Climate and Energy Transition Law will contribute to this, as it currently states that "The deployment of renewable energies must be carried out in a way that is compatible with the conservation of natural heritage and adequate territorial planning. To do so, it will seek to reverse part of the wealth it generates in the territory to activate its economy and combat demographic decline".

Spain has experienced a steadily shift to eco-friendlier mobility and coherent urbanism policies at city-level, which are expected to be revamped and expanded in scale with the entry into force of the national Climate Law.

The country is also experiencing a shift in passenger mobility and urbanism mindset and policies. Following a trend started before the COVID crisis, partly due to air quality concerns, and accentuated by the lockdowns, cities like Barcelona are rethinking public space by giving less room to cars and more to bicycles and pedestrians, thus promoting active mobility and healthier population and environment. Local policies are supported by the national Strategy on Safe, Sustainable and Connected Mobility¹⁹, and will also be strengthened by the Climate and Energy Transition Law. The law makes Low Emissions Zones compulsory in cities bigger than 50.000 habitants, in order to decrease air pollution and fight climate change, while also favouring electric mobility, cy-

¹⁶ <https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2019-5089>

¹⁷ <https://www.ree.es/es/sala-de-prensa/actualidad/nota-de-prensa/2021/03/2020-energia-mas-verde-gracias-record-eolica-y-solar-fotovoltaica>

¹⁸ <https://www.barcelonaenergia.cat/>

¹⁹ <https://www.mitma.gob.es/ministerio/planes-estrategicos/esmovilidad>

cling, and public transport. It also establishes the objective of reducing emissions from cars, reaching zero by 2040, and establishes obligations for electric vehicle charging points.

The Government has also driven an agenda to position Spain as a hub for renewable hydrogen for the industrial, mobility and electricity sectors. It recently designed the “Hydrogen Roadmap: a commitment to renewable hydrogen”²⁰, a planning to promote the deployment of this energy vector, which the Government argues will be key to Spain and Europe for achieving climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest. The plan aims to reinvigorate the industry with the creation of innovative industrial value chains in the country, technological knowledge and the generation of sustainable employment, contributing to the economic recovery thanks to a high added value green economy that can play a major role in serving Europe's needs.

²⁰ <https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/ministerio/hoja-de-ruta-del-hidrogeno-renovable.aspx>

DDP

The DDP is an initiative of the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI). It aims to demonstrate how countries can transform their economies by 2050 to achieve global net zero emissions and national development priorities, consistently with the Paris Agreement.. The DDP initiative is a collaboration of leading research teams currently covering 36 countries. It originated as the Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (DDPP), which analysed the deep decarbonization of energy systems in 16 countries prior to COP21 (deepdecarbonization.org). Analyses are carried out at the national scale, by national research teams. These analyses adopt a long-term time horizon to 2050 to reveal the necessary short-term conditions and actions to reach carbon neutrality in national contexts. They help governments and non-state actors make choices and contribute to in-country expertise and international scientific knowledge. The aim is to help governments and non-state actors make choices that put economies and societies on track to reach a carbon neutral world by the second half of the century. Finally, national research teams openly share their methods, modelling tools, data and the results of their analyses to share knowledge between partners in a very collaborative manner and to facilitate engagement with sectoral experts and decision-makers.

www.ddpinitiative.org

IDDRI

The Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI) is an independent, not-for-profit policy research institute based in Paris. Its objective is to identify the conditions and propose tools to put sustainable development at the heart of international relations and public and private policies. IDDRI is also a multi-stakeholder dialogue platform and supports stakeholders in global governance debates on the major issues of common interest, such as actions to mitigate climate change, protect biodiversity, strengthen food security, and to manage urbanisation. The institute also participates in work to build development trajectories that are compatible with national priorities and the sustainable development goals.

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