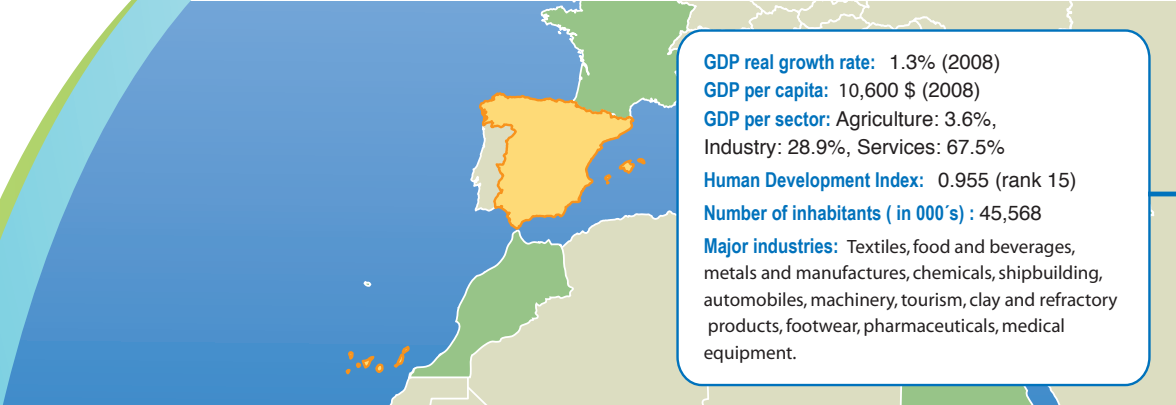


# Spain

A map of Spain is shown, with the country highlighted in orange. The map is part of a larger graphic that includes a blue and green curved shape on the left side of the page.

**GDP real growth rate:** 1.3% (2008)  
**GDP per capita:** 10,600 \$ (2008)  
**GDP per sector:** Agriculture: 3.6%,  
Industry: 28.9%, Services: 67.5%  
**Human Development Index:** 0.955 (rank 15)  
**Number of inhabitants ( in 000's ) :** 45,568  
**Major industries:** Textiles, food and beverages,  
metals and manufactures, chemicals, shipbuilding,  
automobiles, machinery, tourism, clay and refractory  
products, footwear, pharmaceuticals, medical  
equipment.

## Main Issues related to SCP

Strong economic growth in the last few decades has meant that Spain rapidly achieved the per capita income levels of other European countries. However it has also led to an increasing stress on ecosystems. In 2008 the economy was badly affected when the construction boom that had been driving much of its economic growth between 2001 and 2007 finally burst.

### Energy & Atmospheric Emissions:

Energy consumption increased by 72% between 1990 and 2005. Energy emissions account for roughly 80% of GHG emissions in Spain. Although Spain supports the EU objective to reduce emissions by 20% by 2020, GHG emissions have actually risen by 52% since 1990. The target for renewable energy share by the end of 2010 is 12%. Measures for reducing energy consumption are mainly focussed on the reduction of primary energy consumption with the application of new technologies and the encouragement of savings. Proposed plans aim to reduce CO2 emissions by 2706 M teg.

### Natural Resources:

Major problems related to natural resources include overfishing and the depletion of water resources, forests and biodiversity. Strong urban growth generates significant externalities, and construction in particular has contributed significantly to the ecological footprint. The tourism industry with its characteristic seasonal peaks has meant increased domestic consumption, demographic pressure, a growing tendency for second home purchase and an increased stress on water resources. Water prices are highly subsidized and changes in pricing to cost covering models have been proposed. An additional policy of zero tolerance to wastage spilling has also been proposed to avoid untreated municipality waste water reaching rivers or the sea.

## Policies and Strategic Framework

The Spanish Strategy for Sustainable Development was approved in 2007. It includes various specific objectives related to SCP, such as pollution prevention, the revaluation of tourism in terms of sustainability, and the promotion of energy efficiency.

Other important strategies and policies related to SCP include the plan to promote renewable energies 2000-2010, the AGUA programme, which includes recommended action for water management and use, and the Spanish Tourism Plan Horizon 2020. The latter is a comprehensive, long term agreement aimed at refocusing the tourism industry in Spain towards more sustainability.

The "Strategy for Energy Saving and Efficiency in Spain 2004-2012 (E4)" aims at decreasing primary energy consumption through the application of new technologies and supporting energy savings. A detailed action plan based on the strategy has been developed for different sectors which will help to achieve the objectives of the National Allocation Plan.

An Integrated National Waste Plan (PNIR) was pending approval in 2009 and will be the main initiative for promoting the waste hierarchy and the introduction of producer responsibility for all types of waste.

## Legal and Regulatory Framework

A new State Register of Emissions and Sources (PRTRs-Spain) was established in 2008.

2008 was also the limit for reaching full implementation of the IPPC EU directive. However, the date passed and delays have accumulated in recent years both in regards to the submission of information and the granting of permits. Reasons include insufficient human and technical government resources and the poor quality of technical documents presented in IEA applications. Important progress in the legislative framework include Act 34/2007 on air quality and protection of the atmosphere, which addresses the management of air quality based on the "polluter pays principle" and the Royal Decree 463/2004, revised in 2007 establishing the remuneration for renewable energy used in electricity production. The Royal Decree 907/2007 regulates water planning and aims to stabilize conditions and adequate protection of public water.

As far as Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) is concerned the Green Public Contract Awarding Plan was approved in January 2008. The plan aims to gradually implement environmentally friendly practices for public contracts to the General State Administration and its public and social security administration agencies.

## Greening Industry and Society

Spanish companies entered the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) discussion at a relatively late stage, however the topic soon gained importance and nowadays, the number of companies participating in relevant organizations and implementing CSR activities has generally reached higher levels than in the rest of Europe. By the end of 2008 the State Board of CSR had been established as a government initiative. Its major objective is to provide a platform for multilateral discussions and to act as an advisory body to the government. Additionally a large number of think tanks and other organizations, such as FORETICA, the Observatory of CSR and the Spanish Global Compact office, are advising on CSR.

Sustainable Responsible Investment (SRI) is a topic that is gaining increasing importance in Spain. A number of pension funds are managed according to CSR criteria, and several ethical or green funds have also appeared. In 2008 the FTSE4GOOD IBEX was launched at the London Stock Exchange.

In the last few years several voluntary agreements have been established between industries from different sectors such as pharmaceuticals, chlorine and tourism and the government, to reduce pollution and environmental impact.

## Main Actors and Projects

Since April 2008 the **Ministry of the Environment, Rural and Marine Affairs** has managed all activities related to R&D and innovation in environment and sustainability, including SCP.

Consumer organizations, such as the **Federation of Consumers in Action (FACUA)**, play a major role in promoting SCP.

In 2008 the **Sustainability Excellence Club**, a business organization, published an extensive market study on the perception of Responsible Consumption and sustainable development from the viewpoint of Spanish citizens.

