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DE HACIENDA



INTERVENCIÓN GENERAL DE LA
ADMINISTRACIÓN DEL ESTADO

2024 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

The official version of this document is the Spanish version



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0. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This environmental sustainability report for the state public sector and Social Security is issued as a supplement to the General State Account (CGE) for the 2024 financial year.

All the figures in this report relating to the environment are financial in nature and are expressed in euro, except for energy consumption data and carbon footprint data, which are expressed in tonnes of CO₂ equivalents (hereinafter, tCO₂ e). The financial figures are expressed in consolidated terms, i.e. after adjustments for internal transactions between entities within the scope of consolidation of the CGE.

With regard to the estimation of green expenditure, the methodology used in this report, which is described in the various sections of section 3, "Green expenditure in the state public sector", is complementary to others that may be used in other reports. These include, among others, the methodology contained in the Report on the Functional Classification of Expenditure, COFOG¹, the INE statistics on environmental accounts²; and the Report on the Alignment of the General State Budget prepared by the SEPG and accompanying the LPGE for 2023³. With regard to the latter, it should be noted that it classifies budget programmes according to their positive or negative contribution to the six climate and environmental objectives of the European Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance, assigning them an alignment percentage. Based on these percentages, the Alignment Report estimates the amounts associated with each environmental dimension.

This report does not include the initial appropriations allocated in the state public sector budgets, nor does it label budgetary programmes according to whether they are positive or detrimental to climate objectives; rather, it includes the actual consolidated expenditure of the entire state public sector and social security in line with the environmental objectives of the European taxonomy, all in accordance with the terms set out in section 3.

The main conclusions of the report are set out below:

- A) The total **electricity** consumption in 2024 of all entities within the scope of consolidation of the General State Account is estimated at **7,506 gigawatt hours (GWh)**, of which around 56% have a renewable guarantee of origin (GdO) certificate⁴. Most of the consumption, 61%, was by

¹ https://www.igae.pap.hacienda.gob.es/sitios/igae/es-ES/Contabilidad/ContabilidadNacional/Publicaciones/Documents/AAPP_A/Funcional%202020-2024.pdf

² <https://www.ine.es/dynt3/inebase/es/index.htm?padre=4206&capsel=4279>

³ <https://www.sepg.pap.hacienda.gob.es/sitios/sepg/es-ES/Presupuestos/InformesImpacto/IAPGETE2023/Paginas/IATE2023.aspx>

⁴ Guarantees of origin are electronic certifications issued by the National Commission for Markets and Competition (CNMC) that certify the production of electricity from renewable energies or cogeneration.



entities in the public business and foundation sectors, notably the RENFE, ACUAMED and AENA groups.

Total **fuel** consumption is estimated at **392 million litres**. Most of the consumption was by the General State Administration, accounting for 62% of the total, concentrated in the Ministries of Defence and the Interior.

Gas consumption reached **701 million kWh**, of which 53.51% corresponded to the General State Administration.

Total consumption of **fluorinated gases** is estimated at **29,681 kilograms**, of which 66% is attributable to consumption by entities in the public business and foundation sectors.

- B) In the 2024 financial year, the **carbon footprint** of the state public sector is estimated at scope 1 and 2 emissions of **2,148,509.92 tCO₂ e**.

Tonnes of CO2 equivalent

SUBSECTOR	TOTAL	%
General State Administration	903.465,64	42,05
Autonomous administrative bodies and other public administration sector	187.501,48	8,73
Social Security	52.370,46	2,44
Public business and foundation sector	1.005.172,35	46,78
TOTAL	2.148.509,92	100,00

Emissions per 1,000 public employees amount to 2,994 tCO₂ e, while emissions per 1 billion GDP generated by the public sector amount to 36,520.65 tCO₂ e.

- C) The amount of **environmental taxes** recorded in the 2024 General State Account amounted to **€10.8 billion**, of which €9.79 billion were energy taxes, while the remaining €1.01 billion were pollution taxes.
- D) The total amount of **public revenue allocated to the financing of environmental protection measures** amounted to **€5.405 billion** in 2024.



- E) The impact of **tax credits related to environmental protection** amounted to a total of **€582 million** in 2024.
- F) The total consolidated amount of **green expenditure** by the state public sector is estimated to have reached **€24.583 billion** in 2024.

Millions of euros

SUBSECTOR	TOTAL	%
General State Administration	4,030	16
Autonomous administrative bodies and other public administration sector	6,270	26
Public business and foundation sector	14,283	58
TOTAL	24,583	100.00

- G) The consolidated budgetary impact in 2024 caused by **natural disasters and climate events** is estimated at **€6.92 billion**. The breakdown by type of event is as follows:

Millions of euros

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF NATURAL DISASTERS AND CLIMATE EVENTS	TOTAL
Dana Valencia	5,420
Floods and other climatic events other than Dana Valencia	696
Drought	366
Fires	151
Volcanic eruptions	96
Military Emergency Unit	191
TOTAL	6,920

1. ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND CARBON FOOTPRINT OF THE STATE PUBLIC SECTOR 2024

Energy consumption data, in physical units (litres, kWh), has been obtained from various sources. The Directorate-General for Rationalisation and Centralisation of Procurement of the Ministry of Finance has provided information on centralised contracts for the supply of electricity and fuel at service stations (diesel A, petrol and LPG). Data on the consumption of energy sources not included in the scope of centralised procurement, as well as data from public sector entities not covered by centralised contracts,



have been provided by the entities themselves. Consumption of natural gas and diesel C by both the General State Administration (AGE) and dependent autonomous bodies has been estimated by the Intervención General de la Administración del Estado. (IGAE).

Based on the energy consumption data provided by the IGAE, the carbon footprint of each of the subsectors and of the state public sector as a whole has been calculated, applying the methodology and emission factors published by the Spanish Office for Climate Change, within the framework of the Carbon Footprint, Offsetting and CO2 Absorption Projects Registry of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge (MITECO).

1.1. ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Total electricity consumption in 2024 by the state public sector and Social Security stood at 7,506 gigawatt hours (GWh), of which around 56% had a renewable guarantee of origin (GdO) certificate.

SUBSECTOR	CONSUMPTION (kWh)	% Consumption	% Renewable GdO
General State Administration	1,037,213,723.92	13.82	37.00
Autonomous administrative bodies and other public administration sector	595,284,309.68	7.93	42.00
Social Security	193,124,097.86	2.57	25.00
Public business and foundation sector	5,680,538,409.73	75.68	61.00
TOTAL	7,506,160,541.19	100	56.00

Most consumption is concentrated in the public business sector, accounting for 76% of the total, with the following three largest consumers representing 81% of the sub-sector and 61.4% of total public sector consumption:

- RENFE Group: 2,508.1 GWh.
- Aguas de las Cuencas Mediterráneas S.M.E., S.A. (ACUAMED): 1,132.2 GWh.
- AENA S.M.E., S.A.: 966.8 GWh.

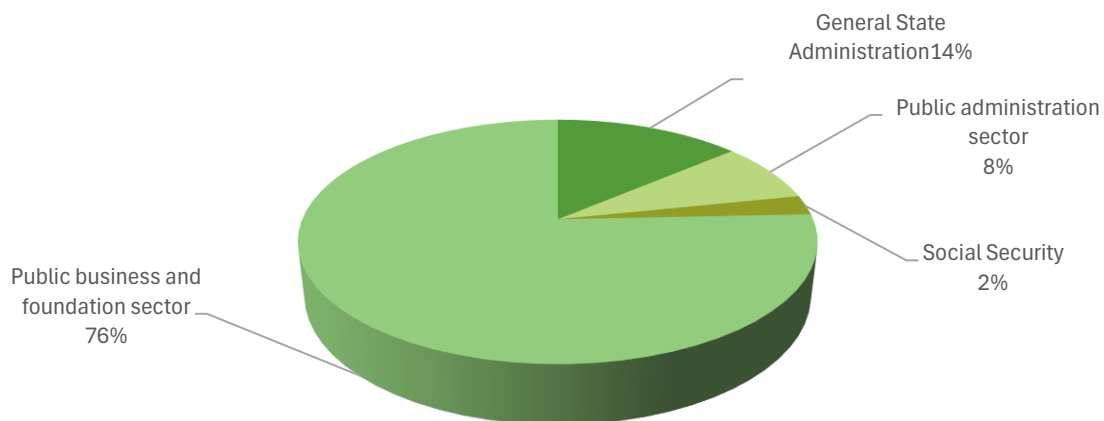
In the General State Administration, the highest consumption is attributable to the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Transport and the Home Office which account for 85% of total consumption.



With regard to autonomous bodies and other public sector entities, the consumption of the Hydrographic Confederations stands out, with a total of 203.2 GWh, especially that of the Segura with 88.2 GWh. Also noteworthy is the consumption of the State Agency of the Higher Council for Scientific Research with 114.6 GWh and the Barcelona Supercomputing Centre Consortium with 56.9 GWh.

Finally, in the Social Security subsector, the highest consumption occurs in the Mutual Insurance Companies for Work-Related Accidents, with 99.3 GWh, with FREMAP accounting for 23% of their total consumption. This is followed by the General Treasury with 45.9 GWh and the INSS with 18.3 GWh.

Electricity consumption 2024 (GWh)



Fuel consumption amounted to nearly 392 million litres, broken down as follows:

SUBSECTOR	Litres						TOTAL	%
	DIESEL A	PETROL	DIESEL B	DIESEL C	LPG	OTHER		
General State Administration	39,782,815	20,463,901	12,792,052	53,423,848	25,013	118,363,111	244,850,740	62.00
Autonomous administrative bodies and other public administration sector	7,293,369	5,698,796	4,966,950	7,439,371	20,507	896,527	26,315,520	7.00
Social Security	54,196	20,600	0	2,347,443	0	0	2,422,238	1.00
Public business and foundation sector	46,808,510	2,267,388	56,734,214	6,727,433	858,424	4,969,434	118,365,403	30.00
TOTAL	93,938,889	28,450,685	74,493,216	69,938,095	903,945	124,229,072	391,953,901	100.00



62% of fuel consumption is concentrated in the General State Administration (AGE), where the Ministries of Defence and the Home Office account for a large part of the subsector's total consumption. Among the entities in the rest of the public administrative sector, the Central Traffic Body (JCT) and the State Tax Administration Agency (AEAT) stand out with 9.3 and 8 million litres respectively. In the public business sector, which accounts for 30% of total consumption, the Renfe Group stands out with 49.5 million litres and the SEPI Group with 40.6 million, where TRAGSA plays a particularly important role with more than 25 million litres. Also noteworthy is the consumption linked to maritime rescue activities, SASEMAR, with nearly 12 million litres.

Gas consumption is estimated to have amounted to around 701 million kWh. The highest consumption, around 54% of the total, occurs in the General State Administration, again concentrated in the Ministries of Defence and the Home Office with 223 million kWh. In the public business sector, the highest consumption comes from the RENFE and SEPI groups, with 70 and 66 million kWh respectively. Also noteworthy are Paradores de Turismo, AENA and the National Mint and Stamp Factory, with 36.2, 30.3 and 16.6 million kWh respectively.

Kilowatt/hour		
SUBSECTOR	CONSUMPTION	% CONSUMPTION
General State Administration	374,911,691.34	53.51
Autonomous administrative bodies and other public administration sector	81,787,299.84	11.67
Social Security	4,847,769.59	0.69
Public business and foundation sectors	239,097,601.16	34.13
TOTAL	700,644,361.93	100.00

Finally, **fluorinated gas consumption** is estimated at 29,681 kilograms, broken down as follows:

Kilograms



SUBSECTOR	TOTAL	%
General State Administration	4,402	15
Autonomous administrative bodies and other public administration sector	3,159	11
Social Security	2,487	8
Public business and foundation sectors	19,633	66
TOTAL	29,681	100

Most consumption occurs in the public business sector, accounting for 66% of the total, with three companies representing 84% of consumption in this subsector: Renfe Group (10,045 kg), AENA (5,516 kg) and Paradores de Turismo (954 kg). Within the General State Administration, the highest consumption occurs in the Home Office, particularly in the General Secretariat of Penitentiary Institutions (1,057 kg). In the rest of the public administrative sector entities, the highest consumption is found in the AEAT and the JCT, with 1,677 and 719 kg respectively.

1.2. THE CARBON FOOTPRINT OF THE STATE PUBLIC SECTOR

The carbon footprint represents the total volume of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, expressed in tCO₂e, generated directly or indirectly by an organisation, event, activity or service.

It is important to mention Royal Decree 214/2025 of 18 March, which creates the register of carbon footprints, offsetting and carbon dioxide absorption projects and establishes the obligation to calculate the carbon footprint and to draw up and publish plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Article 12 of the aforementioned Decree establishes the obligation, as of 2026, with respect to the 2025 carbon footprint, for the annual calculation of said footprint by the ministerial departments of the General State Administration, its autonomous bodies, as well as the management entities and common services of the Social Security and other entities of the public administrative sector.

For the purposes of this report, only scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions have been considered:

- Scope 1 (direct GHG emissions): derived from the use of fossil fuels in heating, official vehicles, generators and other combustion equipment controlled or owned by the General State Administration and other entities in the state public sector and Social Security.



- Scope 2 (indirect GHG emissions): derived from the consumption of electricity purchased and consumed in the buildings and facilities of the General State Administration and other entities in the state public sector and Social Security.

Scope 3 emissions, which include, among others, indirect emissions derived from work travel, waste management, and purchases and subcontracting, are not covered by this analysis for the 2024 financial year. This will be analysed from the 2028 financial year onwards, as indicated in Article 11 of Royal Decree 214/2025.

Entities included in the General State Account using the equity method are not included, as the General State Administration does not control them, although it does have a significant stake in them. In other words, the GHG emissions of associated and multi-group companies included in the General State Account using the equity method are not included in this report, at all.

Main results

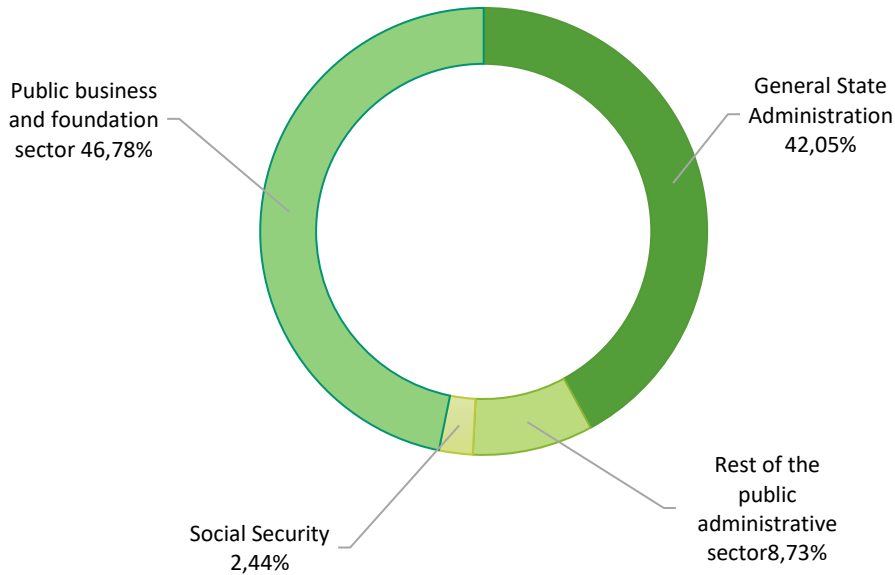
In the 2024 financial year, the carbon footprint of the state public sector was **2,148,509.92 tCO₂ e**. Of this amount, 46.8% corresponds to the public business and foundation sector, 42.1% to the General State Administration, 8.7% to autonomous bodies and other entities in the public administrative sector, and the remaining 2.4% to Social Security, as can be seen below.

Tonnes of CO2 equivalent

SUBSECTOR	TOTAL	%
General State Administration	903,465.64	42.05
Autonomous administrative bodies and other public administration sector	187,501.48	8.73
Social Security	52,370.46	2.44
Public business and foundation sector	1,005,172.35	46.78
TOTAL	2,148,509.92	100.00



Carbon footprint 2024



Scope 1 emissions account for 56% of the total, with the remaining 44% corresponding to electricity consumption (scope 2). The breakdown of emissions by type is as follows:

SCOPE		General State Administration	Other public administration sector	Social Security	Public business and foundation sector
SCOPE 1	Fixed installations not covered by Law 1/2005	223,230.66	36,482.08	7,687.66	62,051.17
	Fixed installations Law 1/2005	0	0	0	0
	Road transport	146,218.87	31,208.21	182.73	124,332.60
	Rail, sea and air transport	307,023.04	2,276.82	0	12,347.96
	Operation of machinery	34,772.40	13,501.57	0	154,219.58
	Miscellaneous - air conditioning and refrigeration	7,206.89	6,196.51	3,541.63	32,778.31
	Process	0	0	0	0.00
SCOPE 2	Electricity for buildings	185,013.78	97,836.28	40,958.44	619,442.73
TOTAL		903,465.64	187,501.48	52,370.46	1,005,172.35

Tonnes of CO2 equivalent

Efficiency indicators and performance measures.

For the purposes of monitoring future developments in CO₂ emissions from the state public sector, the following ratios are considered appropriate:

- Total emissions per 1,000 public employees : 2,994 tonnes.



- Total emissions per 1 billion GDP generated by the public sector: 36,520.65 tonnes .

2. TAXES AND OTHER PUBLIC REVENUES OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL NATURE

In this context, we consider environmental taxes in line with Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 of 6 July on environmental economic accounts. Therefore, we follow the methodology used in public finance statistics, which does not necessarily coincide with the definition of tax from a legal-tax point of view.

Thus, according to the methodology used in ESA 2010 for the compilation of public finance statistics and the aforementioned Regulation, environmental taxes are those whose tax base is a physical unit or something close to a physical unit, and which have a specific and proven negative effect on the environment.

It should be noted that the collection of environmental taxes does not necessarily have to be used to finance matters related to environmental protection. Similarly, there may be public revenue used to finance environmental issues that are not environmental taxes, as their tax base is not expressed in physical units with a proven negative effect on the environment.

2.1 PUBLIC REVENUE RECORDED IN THE 2024 GENERAL STATE ACCOUNT THAT IS CONSIDERED AN ENVIRONMENTAL TAX

The amount of environmental taxes recorded in the 2024 General State Account amounted to €10.8 billion, of which €9.79 billion are energy taxes, while the remaining €1.01 billion are pollution taxes. The breakdown is as follows:





ENVIRONMENTAL TAX	Total revenue	%
On pollution		
I. Special tax on non-reusable plastic packaging	571,461,603	5.3
I. On fluorinated greenhouse gases	105,025,034	1.0
I. and fees for discharges, hydrocarbon exploitation, and surface mining fees	75,528,428	0.7
I. Production and storage of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste	258,044,041	2.4
I. Landfilling of waste, incineration and co-incineration of waste	191,655	0.0
About energy		191,655
I. On hydrocarbons	4,406,666,614	40.8
I. On Electricity	1,127,039,117	10.4
Contribution to the National Energy Efficiency Fund	561,050,827	5.2
I. On Coal	20,469,691	0.2
I. On the value of electricity production	916,226,175	8.5
Fee for the use of inland waters for electricity production	181,636,322	1.7
Greenhouse gas emission permits rights	2,576,461,027	23.9
Total environmental taxes from the state public sector	10,799,800,533	100.0

These categories include amounts collected not only by the State but also by the Hydrographic Confederations.

2.2 PUBLIC REVENUE RECORDED IN THE 2024 GENERAL STATE ACCOUNT THAT IS LEGALLY ALLOCATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The total amount of public revenue allocated to the financing of environmental protection measures amounted to **€5.405 billion** in 2024.

On the one hand, it is worth highlighting the collection of the following taxes allocated to financing the costs of the electricity system related to the promotion of renewable energies and the fulfilment of climate change and energy transition objectives, as established in DA2ª of Law 15/2012 on fiscal measures for energy sustainability and Article 30.4 of Law 7/2021 of 20 May on climate change and energy transition.

Thus, in the 2024 financial year, €3.979 billion has been collected, broken down as follows:





- Revenue from CO₂ auctions: €2.576 billion.
- Coal tax: €20 million.
- Tax on the value of electricity production: €916 million.
- Tax on the production of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste: €251 million.
- Tax on the storage of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste: €7 million.
- I.E. Hydrocarbons. General state tariff. Energy sustainability law: €155 million.
- Fee for the use of continental waters for electricity production: €53 million.

It is also worth noting the following public law revenues, amounting to 1.427 billion euros, of which 835 million euros are earmarked for environmental protection in the form of combating radiological pollution and 592 million euros for promoting investments linked to energy efficiency. Of the latter, in accordance with the methodology of the European system of accounts, only contributions to the National Energy Efficiency Fund are considered environmental taxes.

- Enresa tax: €508.8 million. This is a public property tax that covers the costs of providing radioactive resource management services.
- Financial income from the Fund for the Financing of the Activities of the General Radioactive Waste Plan: €326 million.
- Contributions to the National Energy Efficiency Fund from ordinary management income: €561 million.
- Financial income from the Energy Efficiency Fund: €31 million.

2.3 TAX CREDITS AND INCENTIVES RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The impact of tax credits related to environmental protection amounted to **€582 million** in 2024, broken down as follows:

- Personal income tax Environmental deduction for energy efficiency works: €240 million.
- Personal income tax Environmental deduction for the purchase of electric vehicles and the installation of charging points: €111 million.
- Energy Saving Certificates (CAEs), which reduce contributions to the National Energy Efficiency Fund: €223 million.



- Corporate tax: accelerated depreciation for certain vehicles and new charging infrastructure: 8 million.

GREEN SPENDING BY THE STATE PUBLIC SECTOR

This section of the report analyses current and capital public expenditure that contributes substantially to environmental protection. State public administrations have stepped up their efforts to align economic policy with environmental objectives. This approach has been reinforced by the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan (PRTR), which has channelled a significant portion of European funds into green projects, such as renewable energy, sustainable mobility and the energy renovation of buildings, among others.

For the purposes of this report, the six climate and environmental objectives referred to in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June, which lays down the basis for the European taxonomy for sustainable activities, are considered. These are:

- Climate change mitigation.
- Adaptation to climate change.
- Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources.
- Transition to a circular economy.
- Pollution, prevention and control.
- Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

In addition, green expenditure is considered to be expenditure that contributes substantially to any of these six objectives, without significantly harming any of them in particular.

This is, of course, consolidated expenditure within the whole entities that form part of the consolidation perimeter of the 2024 General State Account. It therefore includes not only the General State Administration but also all its autonomous bodies, commercial companies, foundations, consortia and any other dependent public entity that forms part of the state public sector.

As in the case of greenhouse gas emissions, green expenditure does not include entities that are included in the General State Account using the equity method because the AGE does not control them, although it does have a significant stake in them. In other words, the green expenditure of associated and multi-



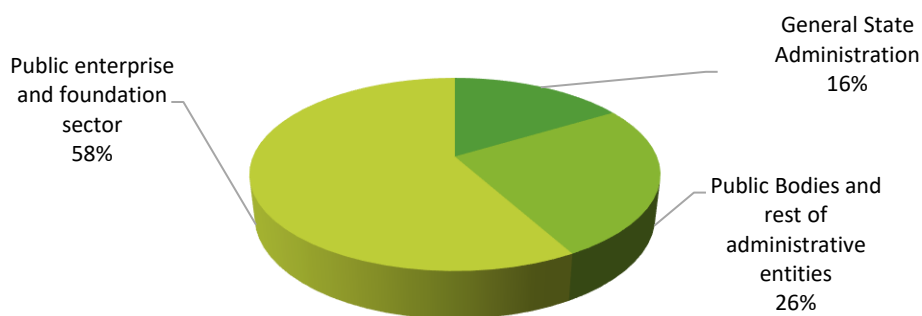
group companies is not included in this report at all. Social Security data has also not been included, as it has not been possible to identify expenditure of this nature in this subsector this year⁵.

3.1. GREEN EXPENDITURE BY SUBSECTOR

The total amount of green expenditure in the consolidated state public sector is estimated at **€24.583 billion** in the 2024 financial year. Green expenditure by the entire administrative public sector represents almost 42% of the total, at €10.3 billion, while that corresponding to the public business and foundation sectors amounted to €14.283 billion, equivalent to approximately 58% of the green expenditure of the entire state public sector. The breakdown by subsector is as follows:

SUBSECTOR	TOTAL	Euros
		%
General State Administration	4,029,839,898.38	16.39
Autonomous administrative bodies and other public administration sector	6,270,066,812.29	25.51
Public business entities and public foundation entities.	14,283,212,163.03	58.10
TOTAL	24,583,118,873.70	100.00

Green expenditure by the state public sector



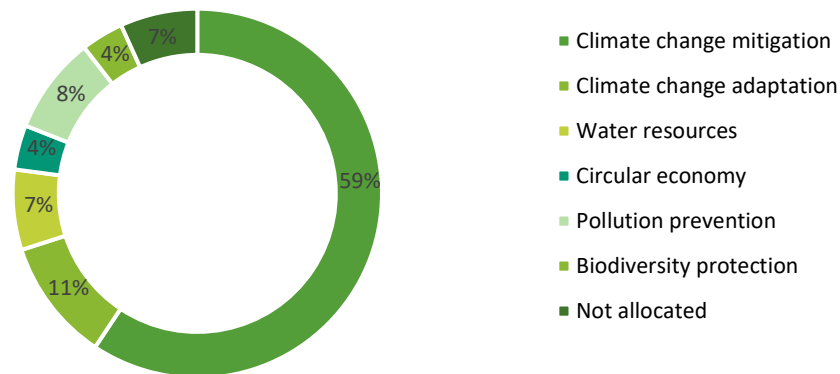
⁵ The 2025 report will include green expenditure by Social Security management entities and common services, as well as by mutual insurance companies for occupational accidents and diseases. In any case, it is not estimated that this expenditure will be significant for the purposes of this report.



On the other hand, the distribution of green expenditure for each of the six environmental objectives is shown below:

OBJECTIVE	Euro	
	GREEN EXPENDITURE	%
Climate change mitigation	14,586,159,419.68	59.33
Climate change adaptation	2,634,338,081.84	10.72
Sustainable use and protection of water resources	1,727,986,535.76	7.03
Transition to a circular economy	958,801,662.33	3.90
Pollution prevention and control	2,096,838,786.08	8.53
Protection and recovery of biodiversity	915,414,831.26	3.72
No allocation	1,663,579,556.84	6.77
TOTAL	24,583,118,873.79	100.00

Contribution of the state public sector to environmental objectives



3.2. GREEN EXPENDITURE BY THE GENERAL STATE ADMINISTRATION

The volume of this expenditure by the General State Administration is estimated at **€4.03 billion**, of which €677 million corresponds to current expenditure and €3.353 billion to capital expenditure.

Green expenditure linked to Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) programmes is estimated at €2.684 billion, while that corresponding to ordinary budget programmes is estimated at €1.346 billion.

There are programmes for which 100% of their consolidated expenditure has been considered green. This is the case for the budget programmes under expenditure policy 45, *Resilient infrastructure and economies* in the field of water resources and environmental actions, amounting to some €583 million; and for most of the RRF programmes, which have been classified as green by the Ministry for Ecological



Transition and Demographic Challenge due to their alignment with environmental objectives. Apart from budgetary programmes, it has been considered green, the 100% of the expenditure of the Civil Guard's Nature Protection Service (SEPRONA).

In contrast, other programmes have only considered expenditure that is unequivocally related to one of the six environmental objectives to be green, not only because it is aligned with those objectives, but also because it does not cause significant harm to any of the other objectives. For example, in budget programme 441M for land transport subsidies, with a total gross expenditure of 3.613 billion, only 297 million has been considered green expenditure. Thus, internal transfers within the consolidation perimeter of the state public sector (Renfe Group) have been eliminated, resulting in a consolidated expenditure of 1.557 billion euros. In addition, subsidies to motorway concession companies, as well as aid to autonomous communities and local authorities linked to public bus transport, whether urban or metropolitan, have been excluded from this amount. The exclusion of aid for public bus transport has been carried out regardless of the fact that some municipal transport companies, beneficiaries of the 441M programme, have a fleet of buses that comply with the Euro VI standards of European Directives⁶. Thus, under the aforementioned 441M programme, it has only been considered green the aid granted outside the state public sector linked to unequivocally green public transport, i.e. metro, light rail and trams.

This is also the case, for example, with the 923P programme for relations with multilateral financial institutions, where, out of a total expenditure of 485 million in 2024, only 78.6 million has been considered green, corresponding to contributions to climate funds, the eighth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the contribution to the Sustainable Energy Facility for Africa (SEFA). In relation to the Military Emergency Unit (UME), 51 million euros of the total expenditure executed in 2024, estimated at around 191 million euros, has been assessed as green expenditure.

As for the allocation of green expenditure among the six climate and environmental objectives, in the case of programmes financed by the RRF Plan, the distribution of expenditure among the various objectives has been carried out linearly, among the objectives indicated by MITECO. For the rest of the budget programmes, the total consolidated expenditure has been allocated in its entirety to the main objective the programme serves, regardless of whether the programme also contributes to one or more of the other five objectives.

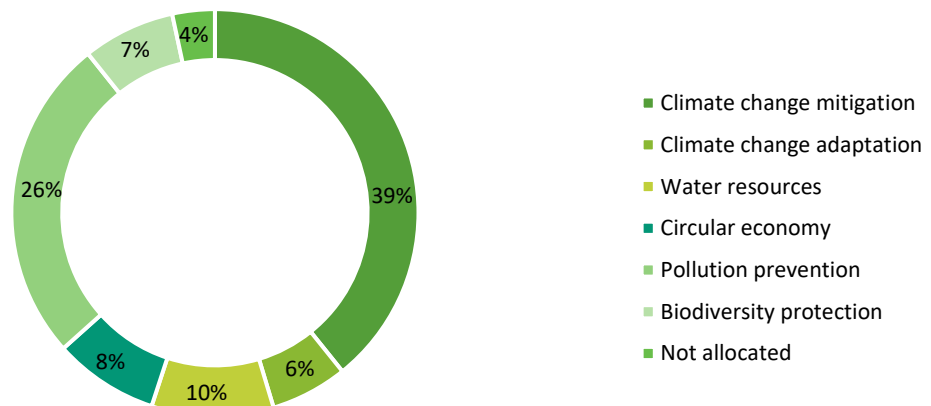
⁶ This is the case, for example, of the EMT of the Madrid City Council, where 82% of the bus fleet complies with Euro VI regulations and 18% is zero emissions.



The distribution of green spending by the General State Administration among the six environmental objectives was as follows:

OBJECTIVE	Euros	
	GREEN EXPENDITURE	%
Climate change mitigation	1,580,667,286.43	39.22
Climate change adaptation	246,685,203.30	6.12
Sustainable use and protection of water resources	390,605,503.33	9.69
Transition to a circular economy	£336,141,759.26	8.34
Pollution prevention and control	1,043,693,788.33	25.90
Protection and restoration of biodiversity	296,007,952.70	7.35
No allocation	136,038,405.03	3.38
TOTAL	4,029,839,898.38	100.00

Contribution of the AGE to environmental objectives



The breakdown of green expenditure by the General State Administration linked to MRR programmes and the ordinary budget is shown below:



GREEN EXPENDITURE BY THE GENERAL STATE ADMINISTRATION LINKED TO THE MRR

DENOMINACIÓN DEL PROGRAMA	GASTO VERDE CONSOLIDADO Euros	Euros					
		OBJETIVO 1: mitigación del cambio climático	OBJETIVO 2: adaptación al cambio climático	OBJETIVO 3: uso sostenible y protección de los recursos hídricos y marinos	OBJETIVO 4: transición hacia una economía circular	OBJETIVO 5: prevención y control de la contaminación	OBJETIVO 6: protección y recuperación de la biodiversidad y los ecosistemas
C01.I01 Zonas de bajas emisiones y transformación digital y sostenible del transporte urbano y metropolitano	371.577.502,74	✓				✓	
C02.I01 Programa de rehabilitación para la recuperación económica y social en entornos residenciales	351.546.885,00	✓	✓			✓	
C02.I02 Programa de construcción de viviendas en alquiler social en edificios energéticamente eficientes	42.420.252,22	✓				✓	
C03.I04 Plan de Impulso de la sostenibilidad y competitividad de la agricultura y la ganadería (III): Inversiones en agricultura de precisión, eficiencia energética y economía circular	6.335.554,20	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
C03.I08 Plan de impulso a la sostenibilidad, investigación, innovación y digitalización del sector pesquero (III): Desarrollo tecnológico e innovación en el sector pesquero y acuícola	3.108.601,51	✓		✓	✓	✓	
C04.I01 Digitalización y conocimientos del patrimonio natural	4.631.353,60		✓	✓		✓	✓
C04.I02 Conservación de la biodiversidad terrestre marina	17.550,19	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
C04.I03 Restauración de ecosistemas e infraestructura verde	1.000.000,00	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
C04.I04 Gestión forestal sostenible	701.787,72	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
C05.I03 Transición digital en el sector del agua	100.000.000,00		✓	✓		✓	✓



Euros

DENOMINACIÓN DEL PROGRAMA	GASTO VERDE CONSOLIDADO Euros	OBJETIVO 1: mitigación del cambio climático	OBJETIVO 2: adaptación al cambio climático	OBJETIVO 3: uso sostenible y protección de los recursos hídricos y marinos	OBJETIVO 4: transición hacia una economía circular	OBJETIVO 5: prevención y control de la contaminación	OBJETIVO 6: protección y recuperación de la biodiversidad y los ecosistemas
C06.I02 Red Transeuropea de Transporte. Otras actuaciones	121.294.795,92	✓				✓	
C06.I03 Intermodalidad y logística	9.815.679,69	✓				✓	
C06.I04 Programa de apoyo para un transporte sostenible y digital	39.314.318,51	✓				✓	
C11.I04 Plan de Transición Energética en la Administración General del Estado	173.247.676,58	✓				✓	
C12.I02 Programa de impulso de la competitividad y sostenibilidad industrial	648.647.288,51	✓			✓	✓	
C12.I03 Plan de apoyo a la implementación de la normativa de residuos y al fomento de la economía circular	348.409.408,60	✓			✓	✓	
C14.I01 Transformación del modelo turístico hacia la sostenibilidad	10.072.771,33	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
C14.I04 Actuaciones especiales en el ámbito de la competitividad	141.602.163,92	✓				✓	
C20.I01 Reskilling y upskilling de la población activa ligado a cualificaciones profesionales	98.631.487,99	✓	✓				
C31.I05 Programa de impulso a la competitividad y sostenibilidad industrial (PERTE Descarbonización Industrial I) (en forma de subvención)	210.714.452,36	✓				✓	
C31.I07 Programa de impulso a la competitividad y sostenibilidad industrial (PERTE de Descarbonización Industrial I) (préstamos)	929.209,00	✓				✓	
TOTAL	2.684.018.739,59						



GREEN EXPENDITURE BY THE GENERAL STATE ADMINISTRATION ON REGULAR BUDGET PROGRAMMES NOT LINKED TO THE MRR

Euros

DENOMINACIÓN DEL PROGRAMA	GASTO VERDE CONSOLIDADO Euros	OBJETIVO: 1 mitigación del cambio climático	OBJETIVO 2: adaptación al cambio climático	OBJETIVO 3: uso sostenible y protección de los recursos hídricos y marinos	OBJETIVO 4: transición hacia una economía circular	OBJETIVO 5: prevención y control de la contaminación	OBJETIVO 6: protección y recuperación de la biodiversidad y los ecosistemas	Sin asignar
412C Competitividad y calidad de la producción y los mercados agrarios	4.652.000,00						4.652.000,00	
414A Gestión de recursos hídricos para el regadío, caminos naturales y otras infraestructuras rurales	6.344.580,23			6.344.580,23				
414B Desarrollo del medio rural	72.783.756,22	72.783.756,22						
415B Mejora de estructuras y mercados pesqueros	10.439.521,31						10.439.521,31	
423N Explotación minera	5.192.148,74	5.192.148,74						
441M Subvenciones y apoyo al transporte terrestre	296.507.075,71	296.507.075,71						
452A Gestión e infraestructuras del agua	150.663.560,74			150.663.560,74				
452M Normativa y ordenación territorial de los recursos hídricos	9.730.671,69			9.730.671,69				
453A Infraestructura del transporte ferroviario	53.692.262,46	53.692.262,46						
456A Calidad del agua	137.309.979,41			137.309.979,41				
456B Protección y mejora del medio ambiente	8.509.708,29					8.509.708,29		
456C Protección y mejora del medio natural	179.976.881,25						179.976.881,25	

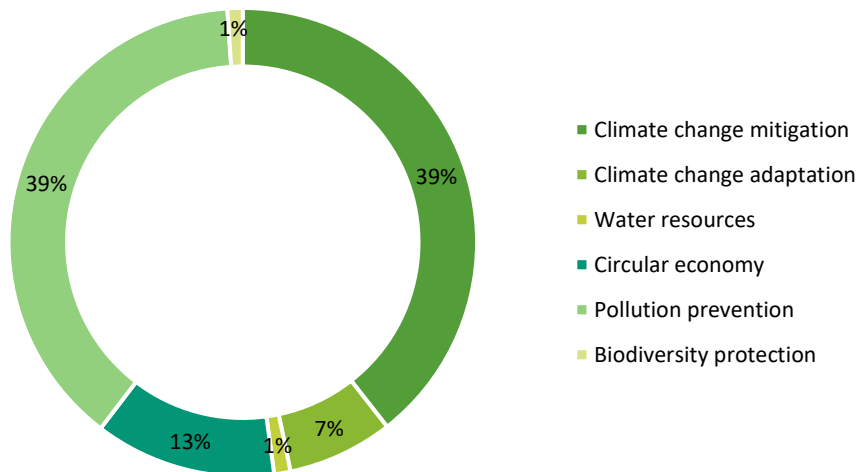


Euros

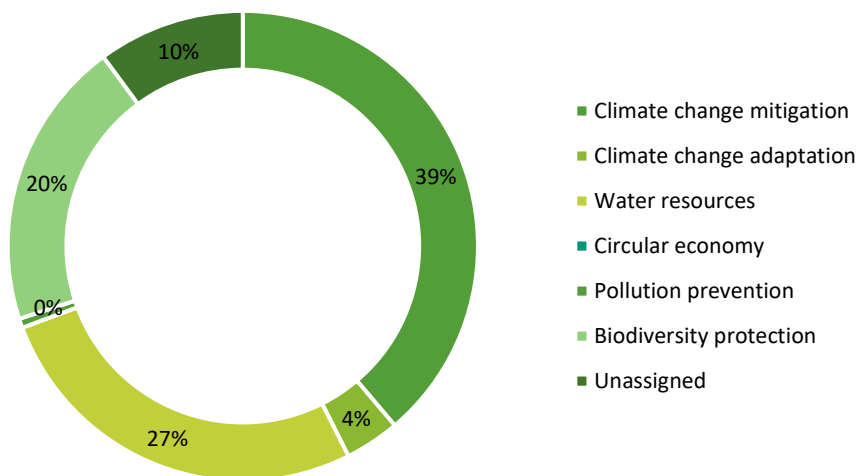
DENOMINACIÓN DEL PROGRAMA	GASTO VERDE CONSOLIDADO Euros	OBJETIVO 1: mitigación del cambio climático	OBJETIVO 2: adaptación al cambio climático	OBJETIVO 3: uso sostenible y protección de los recursos hídricos y marinos	OBJETIVO 4: transición hacia una economía circular	OBJETIVO 5: prevención y control de la contaminación	OBJETIVO 6: protección y recuperación de la biodiversidad y los ecosistemas	Sin asignar
456D Actuación en la costa	56.331.948,84			56.331.948,84				
456M Actuaciones para la prevención de la contaminación y el cambio climático	11.500.515,03	11.500.515,03						
461M Dirección y Servicios Generales de Ciencia, Innovación y Universidades	4.049.542,63	4.049.542,63						
463A Investigación científica	10.874.137,54							10.874.137,54
463B Fomento y coordinación de la investigación científica y técnica	61.525.184,39							61.525.184,39
467C Investigación y desarrollo tecnológico-industrial	56.313.990,22							56.313.990,22
467G Investigación y desarrollo de la Sociedad de la Información	7.325.092,87							7.325.092,87
923P Relaciones con Instituciones Financieras Multilaterales	78.600.000,00	78.600.000,00						
Gastos Servicio de Protección de la Naturaleza (SEPRONA)	72.759.048,94						72.759.048,94	
Gastos Unidad Militar de Emergencias (UME)	50.739.552,27		50.739.552,27					
TOTAL	1.345.821.158,78	522.325.300,79	50.739.552,27	360.380.740,91	0,00	8.509.708,29	267.827.451,50	136.038.405,03



Contribution of the AGE's MRR programmes to environmental objectives



Contribution of non-MRR programmes of the General State Administration to environmental objectives



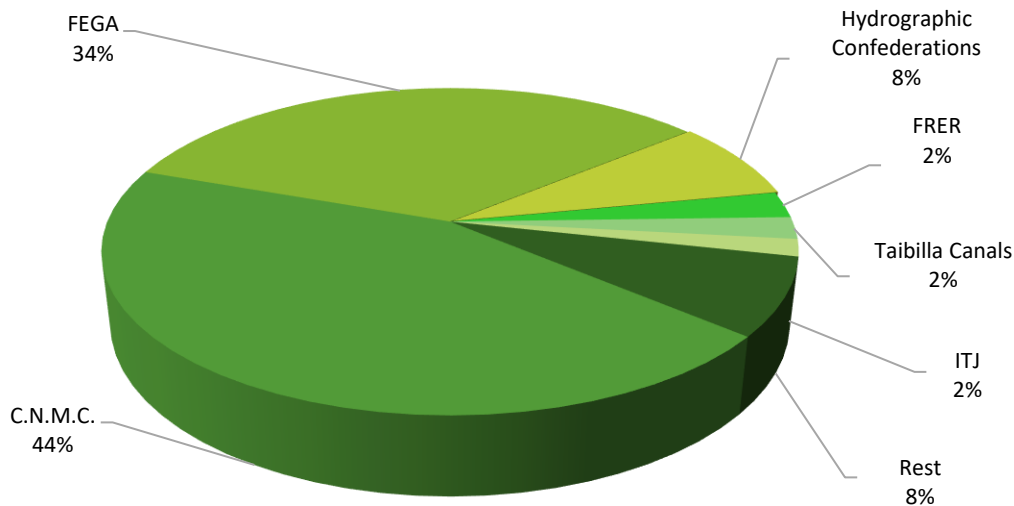


3. .3 GREEN EXPENDITURE BY AUTONOMOUS BODIES AND OTHER PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIVE ENTITIES

It is estimated that green expenditure by autonomous bodies and other public sector entities amounted to **€6.27 billion** in 2024.

ENTITY	Euro		
	Capital expenditure	Current expenditure	TOTAL
National Commission for Markets and Competition	2,776,090,157.48	0	2,776,090,157.48
Spanish Agricultural Guarantee Fund, O.A.	438,000,000.00	1,673,820,803.67	2,111,820,803.67
Hydrographic Confederations	194,667,525.69	300,261,221.88	494,928,747.57
Ecological Restoration and Resilience Fund, F.C.P.J.	46,875,066.19	115,058,946.01	161,934,012.20
Association of the Taibilla Canals, O.A.	€37,667,477.42	98,462,054.82	136,129,532.24
Institute for Just Transition, O.A.	32,287,372.80	74,150,832.87	106,438,205.67
Rest	209,413,808.43	273,311,545.03	482,725,353.46
TOTAL	3,735,001,408.01	2,535,065,404.28	6,270,066,812.29

Green expenditure in the public administrative sector

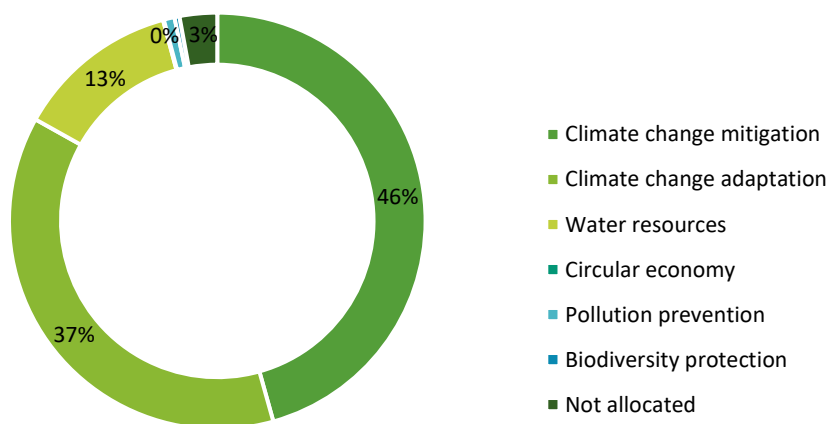




Except in the case of the Centre for Energy, Environmental and Technological Research, O.A., M.P. (CIEMAT), all green expenditure by each entity has been allocated to a single objective, the one to which it contributes most significantly. This is regardless of whether the entity's activity also contributes to one or more of the other objectives.

OBJECTIVE	Euro	
	GREEN EXPENDITURE	%
Climate change mitigation	2,862,975,116.91	45.66
Climate change adaptation	2,347,952,878.54	37.45
Sustainable use and protection of water resources	796,012,849.73	12.70
Transition to a circular economy	3,908,141.89	0.06
Pollution prevention and control	52,295,167.22	0.83
Protection and restoration of biodiversity	24,234,824.34	0.39
No allocation	182,687,833.66	2.91
TOTAL	6,270,066,812.29	100.00%

Contribution of the public administrative sector to environmental objectives





Of the total green expenditure in the sub-sector, 6.27 billion, the following entities stand out:

The National Commission for Markets and Competition (CNMC) with expenditure of €2.776 billion.

Article 30.4 of Law 7/2021, as well as the second additional provision of Law 15/2012, establish a financing mechanism to promote renewable energies within the Spanish electricity system. Thus, on the one hand, each year an amount equivalent to the collection of certain environmental taxes must be allocated to cover the costs of the electricity system related to the promotion of renewable energies. On the other hand, resources from the collection of greenhouse gas emission allowance auctions have also been used to cover the tariff deficit generated by renewable energy incentives. By securing funding for the development of these renewable energies, a direct contribution is made to reducing dependence on fossil fuels and moving towards a more sustainable energy model. The CNMC is the body that supervises the functioning of the electricity sector, evaluates and validates the costs of the electricity system and ensures that public funds are used to finance costs related to the promotion of renewable energies, energy efficiency and cogeneration. The amount of funds allocated for this purpose in the 2024 financial year amounted to €2.445 billion. In addition, a further €331 million has been allocated to this goal, financed from sources other than the aforementioned.

The Spanish Agricultural Guarantee Fund (FEGA), with €2.112 billion, accounts for 26.8% of the total recognised obligations in its budget, which amounted to €7.877 billion in 2024.

Within the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), enhanced conditionality takes the form of a set of obligations⁷ and requisites. So, there are ten obligations linked to Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC); and eleven Statutory Management Requirements (SMR), which must be met by certain beneficiaries of CAP aid in order to avoid a reduction in the amounts of such aid.

The 10 GAEC and 11 LMR are structured as follows:

- Climate change (mitigation and adaptation). 3 GAEC
- Water: 2 GAEC and 2 LMG
- Soil: 3 GAEC
- Biodiversity protection: 2 GAEC and 2 LMR
- Food security: 2 RLG

⁷ Article 12 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of 2 December laying down rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the common agricultural policy (CAP strategic plans), financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)



- Plant protection products: 2 RLG
- Animal welfare: 3 RLG

This set of obligations and requisites is motivated by the current CAP period, which incorporates ambitious environmental and climate objectives, giving rise to what is known as the *green architecture*, designed to meet these objectives.

Apart from enhanced cross-compliance, an essential element of the CAP is the so-called eco-schemes. These are subsidies for farmers who commit to agricultural practices that are beneficial to the climate, the environment and animal welfare. In accordance with Article 31 of Regulation 2021/2115 of 2 December on Strategic Plans in the field of the CAP, each eco-scheme shall cover at least two of the following areas of action in favour of the climate, the environment and animal welfare:

"(...)

- a) climate change mitigation, including the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural practices, as well as the maintenance of existing carbon stocks and the improvement of carbon capture;*
- b) adaptation to climate change, including actions to improve the resilience of food production systems and promote animal and plant diversity in order to strengthen resistance to disease and climate change;*
- c) protecting or improving water quality and reducing pressure on water resources;*
- d) prevention of soil degradation, soil restoration and improvement of soil fertility and management of nutrients and soil biota;*
- e) protection of biodiversity and conservation or restoration of habitats or species, including the maintenance and creation of landscape features or non-productive areas;*
- f) actions for sustainable and reduced use of pesticides, in particular those posing a risk to human health or the environment;*
- g) actions to improve animal welfare or combat antimicrobial resistance.*

In 2024, aid paid by FEAGA linked to eco-schemes amounted to €1.393 billion, 23% of the total direct agricultural aid, which amounted to €6.057 billion.



On the other hand, approximately €281 million must be added, corresponding to part of the FEAGA's expenditure on drought-related aid linked to the agricultural sector (not livestock) established in Royal Decree-Law 4/2023 of 11 May, which adopts urgent measures in the field of agriculture and water in response to the drought. In 2024, most of the expenditure allocated to application 21.412M.475 corresponds to drought-related aid to the agricultural sector, unlike the previous year, when more than 80% of this aid was allocated to livestock farming.

In addition, 438 million euros have financed rural development measures that also promote sustainable and ecological practices, representing 32% of FEAGA capital transfer expenditure linked to rural development.

Although FEAGA's green expenditure contributes to several of the six environmental objectives, it has been considered that, overall, the most relevant is adaptation to climate change. In this regard, the promotion of agricultural activity geared towards environmental objectives not only makes rural areas more resilient to climate change, but also plays an essential role in keeping the population in rural areas and maintaining ecosystems. All of this constitutes an essential element of climate change adaptation policy, as set out in the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2021-2030 referred to in Article 17 of Law 7/2021 on climate change.

River basin authorities are key players in the sustainable management of water resources, notable for their contribution to the objective of sustainable use and protection of these resources. Their actions have been notable for their contribution to the ecological transition, water use planning through hydrological strategies that balance consumption, conservation and regeneration, the protection of public water resources, preventing pollution and restoring river ecosystems, promoting the digitisation of the water cycle with control networks to improve efficiency, promoting ecological connectivity to



preserve biodiversity, and their commitments to climate change, adapting infrastructure and managing risks such as droughts and fires, with expenditure amounting to around 495 million euros.

Euros			
ENTITY	Capital expenditure	Current expenditure	TOTAL
Segura Hydrographic Confederation, O.A.	£20,487,528.42	58,666,796.66	79,154,325.08
Duero Hydrographic Confederation, O.A.	20,334,447.05	34,042,620.51	54,377,067.56
Tajo Hydrographic Confederation, O.A.	23,208,377.55	22,608,641.83	45,817,019.38
Cantabrian Hydrographic Confederation, O.A.	2,830,969.46	11,367,487.69	14,198,457.15
Ebro Hydrographic Confederation, O.A.	31,404,098.53	56,533,964.64	87,938,063.17
Guadalquivir Hydrographic Confederation, O.A.	49,819,037.91	54,172,061.25	103,991,099.16
Guadiana Hydrographic Confederation, O.A.	17,502,855.48	28,226,533.10	45,729,388.58
Miño-Sil Hydrographic Confederation, O.A.	14,278,623.30	8,461,210.80	22,739,834.10
Júcar Hydrographic Confederation, O.A.	14,801,587.99	26,181,905.40	40,983,493.39
TOTAL	194,667,525.69	300,261,221.88	494,928,747.57

With regard to the contribution of green expenditure to the six environmental objectives, the following results have been obtained:



GREEN EXPENDITURE BY AUTONOMOUS BODIES AND OTHER PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ENTITIES

ENTIDAD	GASTO VERDE CONSOLIDADO Euros	OBJETIVO: 1 mitigación del cambio climático	OBJETIVO 2: adaptación al cambio climático	OBJETIVO 3: uso sostenible y protección de los recursos hídricos y marinos	OBJETIVO 4: transición hacia una economía circular	OBJETIVO 5: prevención y control de la contaminación	OBJETIVO 6: protección y recuperación de la biodiversidad y los ecosistemas	Sin asignar
AGENCIA ESTATAL DE SEGURIDAD FERROVIARIA	8.502.893,76	8.502.893,76						
CONSORCIO PARA EL DISEÑO, CONSTRUCCIÓN, EQUIPAMIENTO Y EXPLOTACIÓN DE LA PLATAFORMA OCEÁNICA DE CANARIAS	7.073.331,80						7.073.331,80	
CONSORCIO PARA EL DISEÑO, CONSTRUCCIÓN, EQUIPAMIENTO Y EXPLOTACIÓN DEL SISTEMA DE OBSERVACIÓN COSTERO DE LAS ISLAS BALEARES	4.363.780,13						4.363.780,13	
INSTITUTO PARA LA TRANSICIÓN JUSTA, O.A.	106.438.205,67		106.438.205,67					
ENTIDAD NACIONAL DE SEGUROS AGRARIOS (ENESA)	108.900.000,00		108.900.000,00					
CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES ENERGÉTICAS, MEDIOAMBIENTALES Y TECNOLÓGICAS, O.A., M.P.	53.620.555,60	33.730.881,55	2.837.783,81	1.715.697,86	3.908.141,89	11.428.050,49		
CONSEJO DE SEGURIDAD NUCLEAR	40.867.116,73					40.867.116,73		
MANCOMUNIDAD DE LOS CANALES DEL TAIBILLA, O.A.	136.129.532,24			136.129.532,24				
CONFEDERACIÓN HIDROGRÁFICA DEL SEGURA, O.A.	79.154.325,08			79.154.325,08				
CONFEDERACIÓN HIDROGRÁFICA DEL DUERO, O.A.	54.377.067,56			54.377.067,56				
CONFEDERACIÓN HIDROGRÁFICA DEL TAJO, O.A.	45.817.019,38			45.817.019,38				
CONFEDERACIÓN HIDROGRÁFICA DEL CANTÁBRICO, O.A.	14.198.457,15			14.198.457,15				
CONFEDERACIÓN HIDROGRÁFICA DEL EBRO, O.A.	87.938.063,17			87.938.063,17				
CONFEDERACIÓN HIDROGRÁFICA DEL GUADALQUIVIR, O.A.	103.991.099,16			103.991.099,16				
CONFEDERACIÓN HIDROGRÁFICA DEL GUADIANA, O.A.	45.729.388,58			45.729.388,58				
CONFEDERACIÓN HIDROGRÁFICA DEL MIÑO-SIL, O.A.	22.739.834,10			22.739.834,10				

Euros



Euros

ENTIDAD	GASTO VERDE CONSOLIDADO Euros	OBJETIVO: 1 mitigación del cambio climático	OBJETIVO 2: adaptación al cambio climático	OBJETIVO 3: uso sostenible y protección de los recursos hídricos y marinos	OBJETIVO 4: transición hacia una economía circular	OBJETIVO 5: prevención y control de la contaminación	OBJETIVO 6: protección y recuperación de la biodiversidad y los ecosistemas	Sin asignar
CONFEDERACIÓN HIDROGRÁFICA DEL JÚCAR, O.A.	40.983.493,39			40.983.493,39				
FONDO CARBONO PARA UNA ECONOMÍA SOSTENIBLE	1.171.634,29		1.171.634,29					
FONDO DE RESTAURACIÓN ECOLÓGICA Y RESILIENCIA, F.C.P.J	161.934.012,20			161.934.012,20				
AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS, M.P.	100.864.213,19							100.864.213,19
AGENCIA ESTATAL DE INVESTIGACIÓN, M.P.	77.920.059,54							77.920.059,54
INSTITUTO DE SALUD CARLOS III, O.A., M.P.	2.059.234,69							2.059.234,69
FONDO ESPAÑOL DE GARANTÍA AGRARIA, O.A.	2.111.820.803,67		2.111.820.803,67					
CONSORCIO PARA EL DISEÑO, CONSTRUCCIÓN, EQUIPAMIENTO Y EXPLOTACIÓN DEL CENTRO NACIONAL DE EXPERIMENTACIÓN DE TECNOLOGÍAS DEL HIDRÓGENO Y PILAS DE COMBUSTIBLE	4.659.175,06	4.659.175,06						
PARQUES NACIONALES	12.797.712,41						12.797.712,41	
AGENCIA ESTATAL DE METEOROLOGÍA	1.304.859,86			1.304.859,86				
CONSEJO DE ADMINISTRACIÓN DE PATRIMONIO NACIONAL	1.684.688,37	1.684.688,37						
GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURAS Y EQUIPAMIENTOS DE CULTURA	1.214.465,13							1.214.465,13
MUSEO NACIONAL DEL PRADO	629.861,12							629.861,12
CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE DEPORTES	38.307.320,69	38.307.320,69						
SERVICIO PÚBLICO DE EMPLEO ESTATAL	16.784.451,10		16.784.451,10					
COMISIÓN NACIONAL DE LOS MERCADOS Y LA COMPETENCIA	2.776.090.157,48	2.776.090.157,48						
TOTAL	6.270.066.812,29	2.862.975.116,91	2.347.952.878,54	796.012.849,73	3.908.141,89	52.295.167,22	24.234.824,34	182.687.833,66

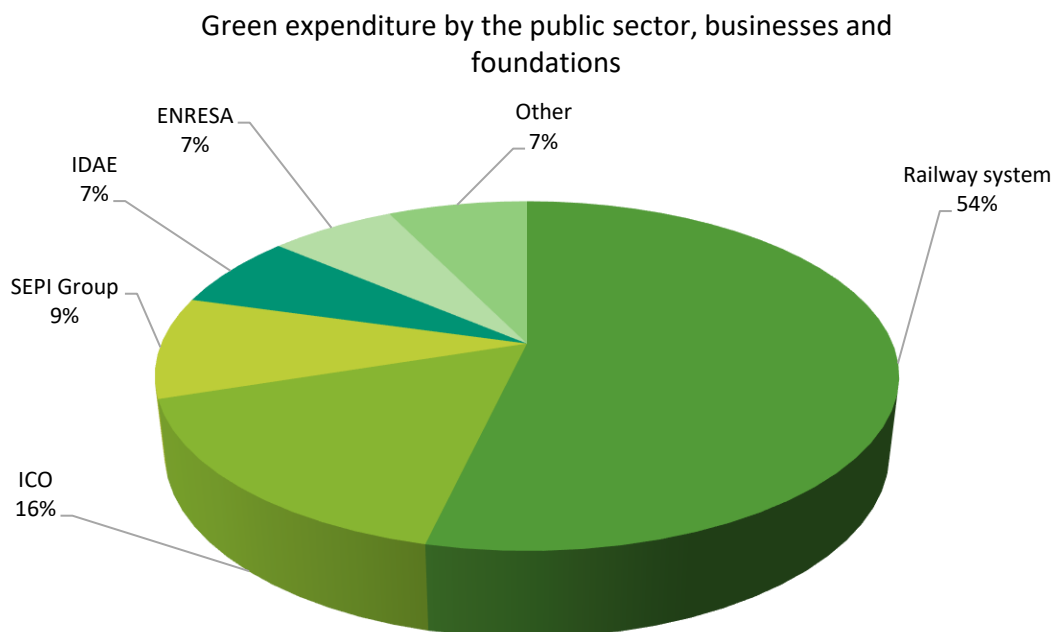


3.4 GREEN EXPENDITURE BY THE PUBLIC ENTERPRISE AND FOUNDATION SECTORS

The contribution of the business and foundation sectors to consolidated green spending in the state public sector is estimated at **€14.292 billion**.

ENTITY	Euro		
	Capital expenditure	Current expenditure	Total
Spanish Railway System	3,486,583,064.85	4,181,914,624.47	7,668,497,689.33
Official Credit Institute	2,333,000,000.00	0	2,333,000,000.00
SEPI Group	29,065,954.91	1,314,764,094.96	1,343,830,049.87
E.P.E. Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE), M.P.	950,031,981.62	27,099,550.68	977,131,532.30
National Radioactive Waste Company S.A., S.M.E.	50,994,864.80	882,695,292.42	933,690,157.22
Spanish Water Basin Group	154,818,542.25	79,472,942.04	234,291,484.29
Mediterranean Waters, S.M.E., S.A.	10,520,901.03	199,761,793.66	210,282,694.69
Enaire Group	117,300,000.00	16,272,000.00	133,572,000.00
Other SPE and SPF entities	191,939,950.99	265,479,498.10	457,419,449.09
TOTAL PUBLIC, BUSINESS AND FOUNDATION SECTORS (*)	7,324,255,260.45	6,967,459,796.33	14,291,715,056.79

(*) Including the AESF in the Spanish railway system, although it is a public administrative sector: €8,502,893.76



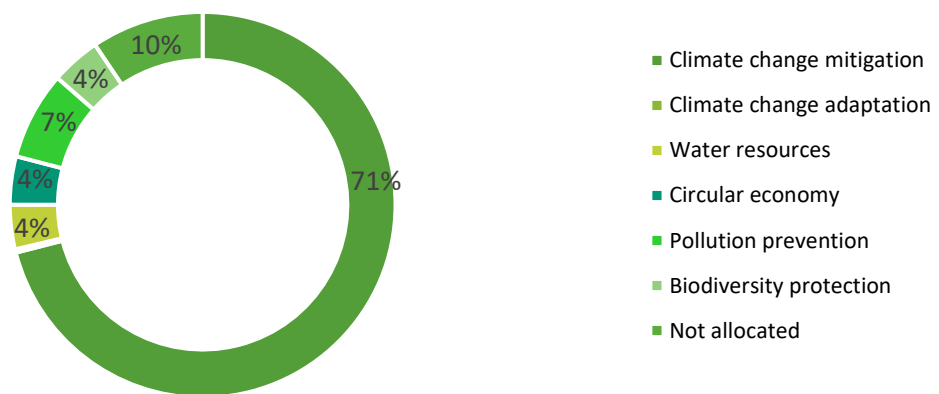


Taking as a reference the six environmental objectives established in the European environmental taxonomy, except in the cases of the Official Credit Institute (ICO), port system entities, and the TRAGSA and ENAIRE groups, the total green expenditure of each entity has been assigned to one of these objectives, the one to which it contributes most substantially. This is regardless of whether the entity's activity also contributes to one or more of the other objectives.

OBJECTIVE	GREEN EXPENDITURE	Euros
		%
Climate change mitigation	10,142,517,016.35	71.01
Climate change adaptation	39,700,000.00	0.28
Sustainable use and protection of water resources	531,655,830.07	3.72
Transition to a circular economy	577,884,644.45	4.05
Pollution prevention and control	1,053,144,997.75	7.37
Protection and restoration of biodiversity	593,456,356.36	4.15
No allocation	1,344,853,318.15	9.42
TOTAL (*)	14,283,212,163.13	100.00

(*) Excluding the AESF due to its membership of the public administrative sector

Contribution of the business and foundation sectors to environmental objectives





The Spanish public railway system accounts for almost 53.5% of the total estimated green expenditure of the public business and foundation sector. The breakdown by entity is as follows:

ENTITY	Euro		
	Capital expenditure	Current expenditure	Total
Renfe-Operadora Group	727,010,806.68	1,934,868,268.03	2,661,879,074.71
Adif-High Speed (Adif-AV)	1,509,182,546.95	895,002,139.48	2,404,184,686.43
Adif Group	1,247,119,610.30	1,341,245,778.29	2,588,365,388.59
Spanish Railways Foundation, F.S.P.	275,224.40	5,290,421.44	5,565,645.84
State Railway Safety Agency (*)	2,994,876.52	5,508,017.24	8,502,893.76
TOTAL	3,486,583,064.85	4,181,914,624.47	7,668,497,689.33

(*) AESF belongs to the public administrative sector

The railway system offers a low-emission mode of transport, with nearly 90% of journeys (in train-km) made by all railway operators (both for passenger and freight transport) using electric traction, which also has certificates of renewable origin (GdO).

The green expenditure of public sector entities operating in the railway system has been estimated by applying to their consolidated expenditure the percentage of journeys using electric traction across the entire network managed by Adif and Adif AV, which is 88%.

Train-km 2024			
	ADIF	ADIF-AV	Total
Train-km travelled (thousands)	122,258	83,313	205,571
Electrified train-km (thousands)	100,027	81,793	181,820
% Electrified / Circulated	82	98	88

Rail transport plays a key role in the environmental goal of mitigating climate change due to its lower energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per unit transported. According to data published by the Spanish Transport and Logistics Observatory (OTLE), attached to the Ministry of Transport and Sustainable Mobility, rail transport emits approximately fourteen times less GHG than road transport (in non-urban areas) and seventeen times less than air transport.



Therefore, in order to achieve the GHG emission reduction targets set at both national and European level for the coming years with a view to decarbonising the economy and ultimately achieving climate neutrality by 2050, it is a priority to reduce GHG emissions from the transport sector. This involves implementing policies that increase the modal share of more sustainable modes of transport, promoting public transport and multimodality. In this context, rail transport, as a mode of collective transport with lower energy consumption and pollutant emissions, has a decisive role to play in the fight against climate change⁸.

Thus, taking into account the GdO-certified electricity consumed in the railway system, Adif and Adif-AV estimate that electric rail transport in 2024 prevented the emission of a total of 215,747 tCO₂ e into the atmosphere.

In addition to the above, Adif, Adif-AVDIF and Renfe are working to increase their contribution to the fight against climate change by launching initiatives aimed at improving energy efficiency and reducing GHG emissions from the railway system.

For their part, Adif and Adif AV have a 2018-2030 Climate Change Action Plan, which forms part of the sustainability pillar of both entities' business strategy for 2030, thus reflecting their commitment to environmental sustainability.

This plan is structured around a series of actions grouped into three main areas of action: mitigation, with measures to reduce GHG emissions and improve the energy efficiency of the railway system; adaptation, with actions aimed at improving the resilience of railway infrastructure; and culture and awareness, with the aim of increasing awareness of climate change among its main stakeholders.

One of the strategic priorities of the **Official Credit Institute (ICO)** is to promote environmental and social sustainability, having set itself the target that at least 40% of all new financing in the period 2022-2027 should be sustainable. In 2024, the ICO played a key role in financing the ecological transition, mobilising at least €2.233 billion to finance environmentally sustainable operations. It should be noted that around 45% of this green financing was allocated to operations that contribute to the climate change mitigation objective, mainly to renewable energy and sustainable mobility projects.

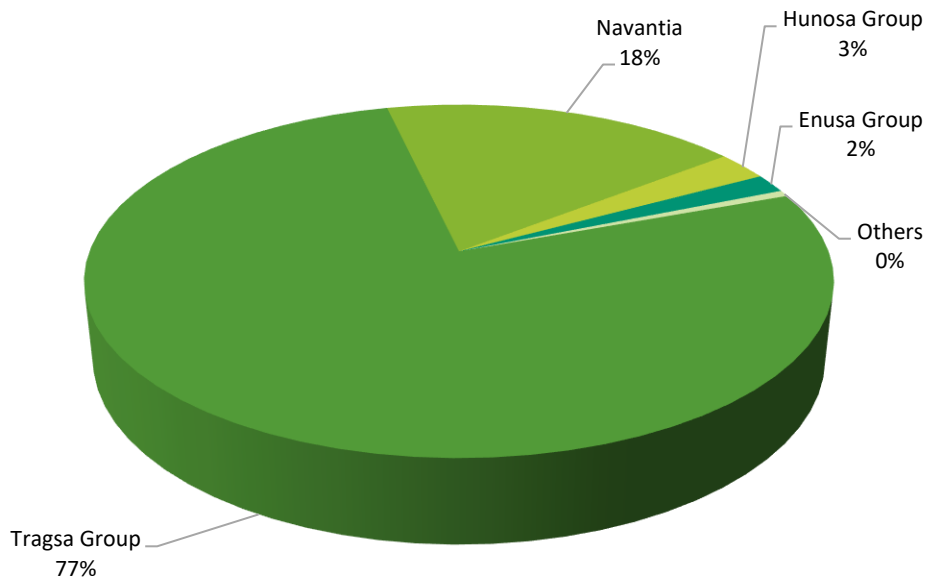
Within the **SEPI group**, the main subgroups and companies that comprise it have been analysed, estimating green expenditure of €1.344 billion. The breakdown by company is shown below:

⁸ In this regard, the Ministry of Transport and Sustainable Mobility has approved the Safe, Sustainable and Connected Mobility Strategy, one of whose fundamental principles is sustainable mobility, with the aim of prioritising energy efficiency and the fight against climate change by promoting clean modes of transport that minimise the carbon footprint of the transport sector.



Euros			
ENTITY	Capital expenditure	Current expenditure	TOTAL
Tragsa Group	18,159,954.91	1,015,415,094.96	1,033,575,049.87
Navantia	3,366,000.00	241,006,000.00	244,372,000.00
Hunosa Group	642,000.00	34,600,000.00	35,242,000.00
Enusa Group	2,122,000	20,900,000.00	23,022,000.00
Post Office	4,500,000	2,652,000.00	7,152,000.00
Mercasa	276,000	191,000.00	467,000.00
TOTAL	29,065,954.91	1,314,764,094.96	1,343,830,049.87

Green expenditure by SEPI Group entities



Almost 77% of the expenditure was generated by the TRAGSA group, with 1,034 million euros. This figure has been obtained taking into account the entity's areas of activity in environmental matters.

As for Navantia, it has invested in its equipment, systems and facilities in order to minimise environmental impact and improve the environment, to which have been added expenses linked to the entity's "green energy" line of business, reaching a figure of 244 million euros in contribution to the ecological transition.



The **Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE)** has incurred a consolidated green expenditure of €977 million, of which 97% is due to capital expenditure consisting of transfers to finance investments related to energy efficiency. The IDAE's main activity is to promote energy efficiency, the use of renewable energies and low-carbon technologies in Spain. It applies the "*do no significant harm*" (DNSH) principle to all its investments, in compliance with Regulation (EU) 2020/852. It manages public funds to promote energy savings by supporting the implementation of clean energies, such as solar, wind, geothermal and other sustainable sources that contribute to decarbonisation.

Also noteworthy is the work of the **Empresa Nacional de Residuos Radioactivos, S.A., S.M.E.**, with expenditure of €934 million, whose activity focuses on the safe management of radioactive waste generated and the decommissioning of nuclear power plants, ensuring in all cases the safety of people and the protection of the environment against radiological contamination.

The breakdown of green expenditure for each of the entities in the public business and foundation sectors, broken down by each of the six objectives, is as follows:



GREEN EXPENDITURE OF THE PUBLIC BUSINESS AND FOUNDATION SECTORS

ENTIDAD	GASTO VERDE CONSOLIDADO Euros	OBJETIVO 1: mitigación del cambio climático	OBJETIVO 2: adaptación al cambio climático	OBJETIVO 3: uso sostenible y protección de los recursos hídricos y marinos	OBJETIVO 4: transición hacia una economía circular	OBJETIVO 5: prevención y control de la contaminación	OBJETIVO 6: protección y recuperación de la biodiversidad y los ecosistemas	Sin asignar
GRUPO ENAIRE	133.572.000,00	90.080.260,35		3.526.944,27	12.097.119,52	27.336.121,20	531.554,76	
EMPRESA NACIONAL DE RESIDUOS RADIACTIVOS, S.A., S.M.E.	933.690.157,22					933.690.157,22		
GRUPO ENUSA	23.022.000,00					23.022.000,00		
NAVANTIA	244.372.000,00	244.372.000,00						
CORREOS	7.152.000,00							7.152.000,00
GRUPO TRAGSA	1.033.575.049,87				516.787.524,93		516.787.524,93	
GRUPO HUNOSA	35.242.000,00					35.242.000,00		
MERCASA	467.000,00							467.000,00
GRUPO RENFE-OPERADORA	2.661.879.074,71	2.661.879.074,71						
ADIF-ALTA VELOCIDAD	2.404.184.686,43	2.404.184.686,43						
GRUPO ADIF	2.588.365.388,59	2.588.365.388,59						
FUNDACIÓN DE LOS FERROCARRILES ESPAÑOLES, F.S.P.	5.565.645,84	5.565.645,84						
PUERTOS y AP	96.223.000,00	67.760.398,32		27.654.005,04		161.719,33	646.877,31	
GRUPO AGUAS DE LAS CUENCAS DE ESPAÑA	234.291.484,29			234.291.484,29				
AGUAS DE LAS CUENCAS MEDITERRÁNEAS, S.M.E., S.A	210.282.694,69			210.282.694,69				
PARADORES DE TURISMO	5.115.000,00							5.115.000,00
E.P.E. INSTITUTO PARA LA DIVERSIFICACIÓN Y AHORRO DE LA ENERGÍA (IDAE), M.P.	977.131.532,30	977.131.532,30						

Euros



Euros

ENTIDAD	GASTO VERDE CONSOLIDADO Euros	OBJETIVO 1: mitigación del cambio climático	OBJETIVO 2: adaptación al cambio climático	OBJETIVO 3: uso sostenible y protección de los recursos hídricos y marinos	OBJETIVO 4: transición hacia una economía circular	OBJETIVO 5: prevención y control de la contaminación	OBJETIVO 6: protección y recuperación de la biodiversidad y los ecosistemas	Sin asignar
FUNDACIÓN BIODIVERSIDAD, F.S.P.	49.293.697,57						49.293.697,57	
GRUPO CDTI	67.656.318,15							67.656.318,15
CONSORCIO ZF BARCELONA	1.006.000,00							1.006.000,00
CRTVE SME	467.000,00							467.000,00
FÁBRICA NACIONAL DE MONEDA Y TIMBRE	400.000,00							400.000,00
CENTRO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES ONCOLÓGICAS CARLOS III (F.S.P. CNIO)	90.000,00							90.000,00
FUNDACIÓN CIUDAD DE LA ENERGÍA-CIUDEN, F.S.P.	15.623.256,63	15.623.256,63						
FUNDACIÓN TEATRO REAL	2.500.000,00							2.500.000,00
FUNDACIÓN OBSERVATORIO AMBIENTAL GRANADILLA	393.403,56			196.701,78			196.701,78	
SOCIEDAD MERCANTIL ESTATAL DE INFRAESTRUCTURAS AGRARIAS, S.A.	55.704.000,00			55.704.000,00				
CONSORCIO COMPENSACIÓN SEGUROS	39.700.000,00		39.700.000,00					
E.P.E. SOCIEDAD DE SALVAMENTO Y SEGURIDAD MARÍTIMA	33.693.000,00					33.693.000,00		
SIEPSE SOCIEDAD DE INFRAESTRUCTURAS Y EQUIPAMIENTOS PENITENCIARIOS Y DE LA SEGURIDAD DEL ESTADO SME, S.A.	30.259.419,54	30.259.419,54						
INSTITUTO DE CRÉDITO OFICIAL	2.333.000.000,00	998.000.000,00			49.000.000,00		26.000.000,00	1.260.000.000,00
SOCIEDAD MERCANTIL ESTATAL DE GESTIÓN INMOBILIARIA DE PATRIMONIO, M.P., S.A.	59.295.353,64	59.295.353,64						
TOTAL	14.283.212.163,03	10.142.517.016,35	39.700.000,00	531.655.830,07	577.884.644,45	1.053.144.997,75	593.456.356,36	1.344.853.318,15



4. NATURAL DISASTERS RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE

There is a growing concern about the effects of climate change on the accounts of European Union Member States which has been reflected in public finance statistics regulations. Thus, Directive 2024/1265 amending Directive 2011/85 on requirements for Member States' budgetary frameworks establishes in Article 14.3 that Member States shall publish:

“(...) to the extent possible, information on contingent liabilities related to disasters and climate. The information published shall take into account, to the extent possible, information on fiscal costs incurred as a result of disasters and climate-related disturbances.”

In this way, the fiscal costs of climate-related disasters and disturbances, together with the related contingent liabilities, are placed, within the framework of public finance sustainability indicators, on the same level as the traditional indicators included in the Budgetary Framework Directive, namely:

- Public guarantees
- Doubtful loans
- Liabilities of public companies not classified in national accounts in the general government sector
- Liabilities arising from public-private partnership contracts where the asset is not recorded in the government balance sheet
- Equity holdings in private and public companies (not included in the general government sector).

4.1. EXPENDITURE ARISING FROM NATURAL DISASTERS AND THE CLIMATE

For these purposes, together with the expenditure incurred by the Emergency Military Unit, EMU, the following categories have been considered:

- ✓ Floods
- ✓ Forest fires
- ✓ Drought
- ✓ Earthquakes and tsunamis



- ✓ Volcanic eruptions
- ✓ Extreme weather events

The consolidated budgetary impact in 2024 caused by natural disasters and climatic events amounted to **€6.92 billion**. The breakdown by type of event is as follows:

Millions of euros	
BUDGETARY IMPACT OF NATURAL DISASTERS AND CLIMATE EVENTS	TOTAL
Dana Valencia	5,420
Floods and other climatic events other than Dana Valencia	696
Drought	366
Fires	151
Volcanic eruptions	96
Military Emergency Unit	191
TOTAL	6,920

The year 2024 was marked by severe flooding that began on 29 October, caused by a cold drop that mainly affected the province of Valencia. The **cold drop in Valencia** resulted in the highest expenditure on natural disasters ever recorded in our country, reaching an exceptional impact of 5.42 billion euros, breakdown as follows.

Millions of euros	
IMPACT OF VALENCIA COLD DROVE	Amount
Insurance Compensation Consortium expenditure	4,712
General State Administration expenditure	567
Social benefits (Ertes, etc.)	43
TRAGSA, ADIF, CHJ and JCT expenditure	83
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	5,405
Lower income (Social Security exemption)	15
TOTAL IMPACT	5,420



Most of the expenditure resulting from the DANA corresponds to compensation paid to those affected by the Insurance Compensation Consortium (CCS), amounting to 4.712 billion euros. To get an idea of the extraordinary impact of the DANA, it should be noted that throughout the 21st century and up to 2023, the six major disasters that occurred in Spain had an average cost to the CCS of €435 million, with the greatest impact, at €673 million, being that of Cyclone Klaus in 2019.

MAJOR DISASTERS SINCE 2000	DATE	COMPENSATION
Cyclonic storm KLAUS	January 2009	673
Lorca earthquake	May 2011	617
Floods in the south-east of the peninsula	September 2012	268
Floods in the south-east of the peninsula	September 2019	536
Storm Gloria	January 2020	240
La Palma volcano	4Q 2021	275
Valencia cold drop	October 2024	4.712

Apart from the CCS, the General State Administration incurred expenditure arising from the DANA amounting to €570 million, of which the following are noteworthy:

- Aid to businesses: €334 million
- Aid to families and NPISH: €56 million.
- Transfers to local authorities: €39 million.
- Expenditure by the Ministry of Defence and the Home Office: €52 million.

Expenditure arising from **floods and other climatic events** (hail, cyclonic storms, etc.) is estimated at **€696 million**, broken down as follows:

- CCS: 384 million. This corresponds to compensation for flooding and other climatic events, not DANA; plus the part of the combined agricultural insurance coverage that derives from compensation for damage caused by climatic events, not including drought.
- ENESA: £225 million
- TRAGSA: 51 million



- AGE: 36 million

The amount of expenditure resulting from the **drought** amounted to **€366 million**. The breakdown is as follows:

- FEGA: 292 million euros
- ENESA: 58 million
- CCS: 10 million
- AGE: 6 million

Expenditure related to **forest fires** amounted to **€151 million**, of which around €102 million was due to the renewal of the fleet of amphibious forest firefighting aircraft.

The budgetary impact linked **to the La Palma volcano** in 2021 amounted to **€96 million** in 2024. Of this amount, €51 million corresponds to lower income tax revenue and €40 million to transfers to the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands and local authorities.

In addition, the effect on the budget of the General State Administration of the **Military Emergency Unit (UME)** in the various natural disasters that occurred in 2024 has been estimated at **€191 million**, in addition to the expenses detailed above.