

## APPENDIX



# Generalitat de Catalunya

## CATALONIA

Catalonia is a historical nationality within the Spanish state, as well as one of its 17 Autonomous Communities. It is the second most populous one, has the highest GDP and its main economic sectors include chemicals, food, energy, metal, transportation and the rapidly increasing tourism sector. It has a strong tradition of research and innovation and seeks to foster a transition to a more sustainable and low carbon economy. This is demonstrated, among other initiatives, by its leadership in smart cities development and implementation, its long tradition of climate and environmental research and its commitment to preserve the unique environment of the region.

Catalonia is fully committed to taking action against climate change, proved by its engagement in international networks and the UNFCCC process, as well as its leadership at a regional level, with the Energy and Climate Change Plan 2012-2020 or the Catalan Strategy for Adapting to Climate Change 2013-2020.

Catalonia accomplished its objectives under the Kyoto Protocol during the 2008-2012 period. Currently, it has a target of increasing energy efficiency by 20%, generate 20% of the gross final energy consumption from renewable sources and reduce energy-related greenhouse gas emissions 25% below 2005 levels by 2020.

Catalonia also acknowledges the importance of adaptation when tackling climate change. The Catalan Strategy for Adapting to Climate Change 2013-2020 identifies the main impacts for this century and aims to incorporate adaptation into public policies, identify arising opportunities and promote research, innovation and knowledge transfer.

Finally, the Catalan Government is currently working on a Climate Change Bill, giving a solid response to the threat of climate change, and thus showing unequivocal commitment and collective responsibility in the fight against climate change.

### Starting position:

Population: 7,518,903 (2014)  
GDP: 226,328.65 (US\$, 2014)  
Country: Spain  
GHG emissions: 43.14 million tons CO<sub>2</sub>eq (2012)  
Emissions per capita: 5.8 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq (2012)

### Specific Actions and Commitments

#### I. Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon Electricity

Catalonia has an Energy and Climate Change Plan 2012-2020, which demonstrates its focus on clean energy. Its objectives complement the 2020 EU Strategy: the Plan will achieve a 25.3% GHG emissions reduction from 2005 levels; it is also committed to generate 20.1% of the gross final energy consumption through renewable energy sources, and to achieve a 20.2% increase in energy efficiency by 2020. Actions are focused predominantly on energy demand, energy efficiency and renewable energy. Energy efficiency is based on industrial, building and transportation sectors. The new Plan also promotes renewable energy, in particular wind, including marine wind, biomass and solar (thermal, photoelectric and thermoelectric).

Apart from that, Catalonia has specific legislation for issues related to mitigation actions. That is the case of the Catalan Strategy for Energy Renovation of Buildings 2014-2020, which aims to cut by 22% the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of already-built residential buildings by reducing their energy use by 14,4%, while mobilising public investment, saving money and creating new job opportunities.

At present, Catalonia is drawing the Climate Change Mitigation Plan 2020, which focuses on non-energetic sectors not covered by the Energy and Climate Change Plan 2012-2020, such as waste, agriculture, fluorinated GHG emissions, carbon sinks, and non-energetic emissions from buildings, transport and industry.

Furthermore, a Catalan Climate Change Bill is being drafted and will be passed this year, which will set the path to further emission reduction targets and increased ambition in regional climate action. Targets are designed as a continuous progression from previous ones, in line with the EU objective to reduce its emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990, within the context of necessary reductions by developed countries as a group according to the IPCC.

## II. Sustainable Mobility

The Government of Catalonia is already heavily involved in initiatives to make EVs ready for the market. In 2010 Catalonia adopted the Strategy to Foster the Electric Vehicle in Catalonia (IVECAT) 2010-2015, for the introduction of electric vehicles (EVs) and, since 2010, a growing number of municipalities have introduced EV fleets thanks to regional subsidies. The strategy has a target of 76,000 electrical vehicle sales and 91,200 charging station installations (83,600 private and 7,600 public access) by 2015.

Furthermore, Catalonia's Transport Infrastructure Plan 2006-2026 (PITC) aims to increase rail freight 8.5% per year and limit private car mobility increase by up to 60% by 2026, resulting in a 10% CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction compared to business as usual scenario.

## III. Natural Resource Protection and Waste Reduction

The General Program of Waste and Resources Prevention and Management 2013-2020 (PRECAT20) aims to achieve a 30% reduction in the carbon footprint of waste management and resources used in Catalonia (based on 2012 levels) and a 15% reduction in primary total waste primary generation reduction (including municipalities, industry and building sector) in 2020 and based on 2010 levels.

Furthermore, Catalonia recently approved the Strategy to Promote the Energy Use of Forest and Agriculture Biomass 2020. Due to its highly forested territory and the deficit in forest management, the strategy is considered a key to protect the environment and promote zero emissions energy.

## IV. Adaptation

Catalonia is already suffering the consequences of climate change, and therefore understands the necessity to act rapidly. That is why the Government approved a Catalan Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2013-2020. The Strategy identifies the geographic areas and activities at greater risk due to climate change, and considers adaptation options that reduce the vulnerability of socioeconomic sectors and natural systems. It also incorporates and implements measures in sectorial planning, risk management and best practice to improve climate change adaptation and resilience.

The Strategy has been complimented by the Global Indicator of Climate Change Adaptation in Catalonia, designed to measure how the region is adapting to climate change. The study has 29 key indicators that produce a global adaptation indicator quantifying Catalonia's capacity to adapt to climate change, which will be key to evaluate the extent to which policies are being effective.

## V. Role Model of the State

The Government of Catalonia approved in 2011 the Program for Saving Energy and Energy Efficiency in Buildings and Facilities of the Government of Catalonia (GENERCAT) 2011-2014, which aims to reduce energy consumption, increase energy efficiency and reduce the energy bill of the Catalan Government. The program, which affects all Government and public sector facilities, expects to achieve an 11% reduction in energy consumption by 2015 and reduce the energy bill by 4.4%.

Moreover, in 2005 the Catalan Government established a program to promote the greening of public procurement in the administration of the Government and public companies and affiliated or associated entities. This means that almost all public procurement tenders incorporate environmental criteria. Some examples are: electricity requirement that 20% comes from renewable sources, vehicles with low CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (electric vehicle or hybrid), cleaning services, paper, office equipment, etc.

## VI. Emission Trading

Catalonia industries are taking part in the EU emission trading systems (ETS). Catalonia has 131 installations under the scheme, which produced 13.216.081 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq of verified emissions (2014), and has assigned 9.368.654 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq (2014).