

## **UNDER2 COALLITION: AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF MADRID APPENDIX**

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The Autonomous Community of Madrid is located in the centre of Spain, where the capital of the kingdom is located and it has a GDP of 230,018 million € (2018). This strategic position is reinforced by the hub configuration of rail and road transportation infrastructures in Spain, being established as a key region for economic growth in Spain after the financial crisis. Its geostrategic relevance makes the Autonomous Community of Madrid being the principal hub of Iberian and the main hub for business with Latin America in Europe. Despite of its relative weight in the Spanish economy, is not a big region compared with others in Europe (just 8,026.77 km<sup>2</sup>). In 2018 the number of people living here was 6,507,184 meaning that the mean density of people per km<sup>2</sup> is 810.77. In addition to this, more than 50% of its territory is protected in some way (2000 natura network, regional park, etc.).

### **STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK**

The Autonomous Community of Madrid has established its own strategic framework adapted to its peculiarities: big urban areas (13 cities over 75,000 people + Madrid), more than 50% of the territory protected, logistic and economical hub and less than 6% of total energy consumed is produced in the region. In this sense the framework established and yearly reviewed (Diagnóstico Ambiental, 2018) covers: Air Quality, Water, Circular Economy, Soil contamination, Protected Areas, Flora and Fauna, Forestry Management, Hunting and Fishing, Livestock and Ecological production.

As an example, during the last years, the focus on some specific plans and measures to improve Air Quality in order to support Madrid town hall includes: clean mobility,



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infrastructures, public transportation or energy efficiency promotion, among other measures. In order to reinforce this, there is an agreement between the National Meteorology Agency and the Autonomous Community of Madrid to develop the SISPAIR system: a prediction tool to provide quantitative levels of air pollutants with, at least, 48 hours in advance.

The Autonomous Community of Madrid is implementing 2030 and 2050 objectives aligned with the international agreements where the Kingdom of Spain is taken Part (Kyoto, Paris or the European Commission). In this sense, its role is to extrapolate global or European strategies into a regional scale (mesoscale) aligning global, regional and local challenges in Climate Change.

## GOALS

In the strategic planning of public policy, along the path of Climate Change adaptation, Madrid has two main goals that the Autonomous Community is going to face during the following years: first, the **Integration of Environment Protection, Social Development and Wealth Growth** and second, an **Intelligent Transition towards a Green Autonomous Community**.

## OBJECTIVES

The Autonomous Community of Madrid is emitting 6.71% of the total emissions in Spain (2018) where 42% of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent corresponds to transportation and 24% corresponds to buildings. This remarks the relevance of diffuse emissions in Madrid, whose main contribution to greenhouse effect gases is much higher in Madrid compared with other Autonomous Communities. In this sense, diffuse emissions are the main problem with respect to air quality and global warming in Madrid.



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Madrid wants to consolidate wealth, social and technological growth preserving and enhancing the nature and the environment. As a key objective, protecting and preserve the biodiversity of the region while promoting a sustainable use of the territory, both as wellness for the citizens and base for wealth growth.

Keep implementing instruments to transform the economy of the Autonomous Community of Madrid into a decarbonized and green economy as main part of the Climate Change adaptation strategy to preserve the right of the society of enjoying and using air, soil and water.

Transition from a linear to a circular model of economy. Therefore, the development of Circular Economy to modify the consumption model in Madrid is the base of the future preservation of natural resources both in global and local scales.

Keep improving the water management strategy, based on circular economy principles, is a strategic objective for the adaptation of the region to future dry periods. Therefore, keep improving efficiency, sustainability and reusability is key for the Autonomous Community of Madrid.

In a region where more than 50% of the soil surface is protected, the coexistence of rural and urban environments has to be based on the protection of cultural tradition of rural areas, improving cattle raising techniques and agriculture. Rural activities are key to preserve the soil against desertification and to stop losing population in small towns and villages.

The promotion of sustainable urbanism to reduce the emissions of the diffuse sector while improving energy efficiency and creating wealth through a constant level employment sector.



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## STRATEGIC PILLARS FOR 2050

In line with the Paris Agreement, the 2050 strategy of the European Union to climate neutral, the common objectives for 2050 of Under2 coalition perfectly fit within the strategy of the Autonomous Community of Madrid. Therefore, all the sectors have to be considered in the strategy, such as:

- **Transportation:** the emissions coming from transportation must suffer a reduction over 60% with respect of 1990 level. This could be achieved through the development, promotion and deploy of green, safe, connected and autonomous mobility solutions.
- **Energy:** almost full decarbonisation of energy generation technologies. Considering that Madrid Region is considered an energy sink, the promotion of auto-generation, increase of energy efficiency and promotion of zero emissions energy generation are the main paths to achieve this objective.
- **Building:** emissions' reduction of 90% using energy efficiency technologies such as passive house technology, refurbishing of old buildings and substitution of fossil fuels by other energy sources for heating and cooking.
- **Industry:** the highly intensive energy consumption industries must reduce over 80% of their emissions through circular economy, bio-economy solutions, auto-generation, energy efficiency and CO<sub>2</sub> capture.
- **Agriculture:** direct reduction of emissions through circular economy solutions (re-use of water and waste management derivatives as fertilizes), CO<sub>2</sub> fixation, enhance of local product logistics and digitalization for bio-economy based harvesting.