Table P1: Measuring Policy Coherence

Theme	#	Question	Answer	Points	Answer Criteria	Supporting Evidence
1. Political Commitment	*1.1*	Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? *For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoral level.*	In place, partially implemented	3	There is a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Some elements may be missing, preventing full implementation of the commitment to PCSD. This could be due to unclear oversight mandates, roles and responsibilities, insufficient funding, capacities or data, regulatory burdens, normative gaps, or lengthy bureaucratic processes.)	In Spain, the Spanish administration's commitment to Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) is defined in the 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy "(SDS)", approved by the Council of Ministers on 8 June 2021 and presented to the United Nations in July of the same year after a broad consultation process that has made it possible to generate widespread support for the 2030 SDS among civil society organisations and regional and local governments. In particular, the SDS indicates a clear commitment to the gradual implementation of a Comprehensive Policy Coherence System for Sustainable Development . It should also be noted that progress reports, an annual accountability mechanism for SDS progress, detail progress in the implementation of the Integrated Policy Coherence System for Sustainable Development, and where submitted in 2019, 2021, 2022 and 2023. Last results reporting progress regarding indicator 17.14.1 was published at the Ministry site. LINK: **https://www.dsca.gob.es/sites/default/files/derechos-sociales/Ind17.14.1_eng.pdf** Currently, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development is under revision. It is expected to be approved in the begininng of 2026, by the Council of Ministers. The document will have an specifc chapter on CPDS with goals to achieve until 2030 following the OECD approach with eight priority work areas identified, which serve as strategic levers to influence the processes of formulation, implementation, and evaluation of public policies. The aim is to ensure that all actions are directed toward achieving sustainable development collectively, in pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
	1.2	Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? *For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity, data, siloed institutional approaches, normative or regulatory gaps, including at sectoral level, or lengthy bureaucratic processes.)	The commitment indicated in the SDS is for a gradual implementation of the System, with a time horizon up to 2030. To this end, the General Directorate for the 2030 Agenda has carried out a diagnosis of the situation and has identified the lines of work and recommendations that will enable the Comprehensive System of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development to materialise. The lines of work identified are currently being developed with a long-term perspective, prioritising, therefore, some actions that were developed since 2021, considering also latest literature, specially the National Voluntary Exam submitted by Spain in 2024. The implementation and materialisation of this commitment is one of tasks address in the framework of the inter-ministerial dialogue and, specifically, as part of the development of the functions of the Government Delegate Commission for the 2030 Agenda, through the Technical Support Working Group. In this regard, it should be noted that one of the functions of this Commission is to agree on and promote mechanisms for analysing the impact of ongoing draft legislation on the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda. Futhermore, under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Rights, Consumers Affairs and Agenda 2030, certain deadlines have been established to carry out the lines of work identified as necessary for the implementation of the PCSD System. In this regard, it should be noted that the General Directorate for the 2030 Agenda is working on the introduction of mechanisms to support capacity-building and analysis, through inter-sectoral working groups on PCSD, as well as on the generation of training tools and content aimed at public administration staff and their methodological and instrumental reinforcement. Specifically, in this last aspect, through the design of methodological proposals for the application of matrices for the identification, qualification and quantification of the multidimensional, cross-sectoral, cross-border and intergenerational interactions of the 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy, based on the methodologies developed by the OECD . The strategies also include work to align the monitoring system of the Sustainable Development Strategy with the PCSD approach, and to generate and implement innovative tools to improve accountability in terms of PCSD.
	1.3	Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? *For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD. However, these roles have only been partially implemented. (Several challenges could be causing the partial implementation, including limited financial, human, or technical resources, resistance from existing institutional practices, lack of inter-ministerial collaboration, normative or regulatory gaps and insufficient capacity-building for staff involved in PCSD.)	The General Directorate for the 2030 Agenda is entrusted (in accordance with Royal Decree 209/2024, of 27 February, which develops the basic organic structure of the Ministry of Social Rights, Consumers Affairs and Agenda 2030), among other functions, with the promotion, design, elaboration and evaluation of the plans and strategies necessary for Spain's compliance with the 2030 Agenda and, specifically, with the Strategy for Sustainable Development, in collaboration with the competent bodies of the General State Administration, with other public administrations, organised civil society, the private sector, academic institutions and society as a whole. Insofar as the PCSD is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda, it is therefore the Department in which the functions of promoting and coordinating the application of the Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development approach in the processes of formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies reside, without detracting from the competences attributed to other departments. Specifically in the framework of the commitment made in the 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy, the General Directorate for the 2030 Agenda is currently working on the implementation of the Integrated System for PCSD as an integral part of the 2030 Agenda and on the creation of an Area for the Coordination and Monitoring of the Integrated System of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development incorporated into the structure of such General Directorate , in order to provide it with specific and specialised capacities to accompany the whole process of gradual implementation of that System.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment			**9**		
2. Long-term Vision	*2.1*	Has the government developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence? *For example, a national vision statement, policy, strategy or action plan that sets objectives to identify, prevent, and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include poor integration into sectoral policies, undefined objectives, limited stakeholder engagement, inadequate monitoring, capacity constraints, normative gaps, and low public awareness.)	The Sustainable Development Strategy 2030, approved by the Council of Ministers in June 2021, establishes a long-term commitment with regard to Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development. Spain 2050 The National Foresight and Strategy Office, created in 2020, has been in charge of the development of the Spain 2050 Strategy and aims to analyse the challenges and opportunities that the coming decades will bring, taking into account the environment and the transformations that impact the design and implementation of public policies. The Office is therefore mandated to "systematically analyse the available empirical evidence to identify the potential challenges and opportunities that Spain will face in the medium and long term, and helping the country prepare for them". However, with a view to adopting a continuous improvement approach, it is considered that there is room for improvement in the need for greater coordination of this Office with the rest of the ministerial departments
	2.2	Does the government use long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence? *For example, the use of tools such as impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modelling tools or systems-thinking approaches in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government uses long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence, and these are implemented covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government commonly uses long-term strategic planning tools (e.g. impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modeling tools, or systems-thinking approaches) in formulating and implementing strategies and policies. These tools help identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations. These tools are proactively used to inform policy- and decision-making.)	The National Office for Strategic Foresight, created in 2020 in the Presidency of the Government, works with ministries, institutions of the General State Administration and collaborates with regional governments, local entities, universities, think tanks, foundations and civil society organizations, with the aim of generating, based on a multi-stakeholder dialogue, a "long-term National Strategy" that allows the government to set up priorities, coordinating efforts and guaranteeing the prosperity and well-being of citizens in the future. There are several mechanisms in place to monitor the future effects of public policies to be adopted. At the institutional level, one of them would be the National Foresight and Strategy Office in whose report "Spain 2050: Fundamentals and proposals for a long-term National Strategy" includes a systematisation of future goals, indicators and measures needed to achieve them. Another mechanism is the recent creation of the DSANM Division of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge, which aims to advise and monitor compliance with the DNSH principle in public policies with a clear perspective of monitoring future climate impacts. At the regulatory level, Royal Decree 931/2017 that regulates the MAIN provides for, among others, the impacts on children and adolescents, which in a certain sense promote a forward-looking approach in the ex ante assessment of the regulations drafted. On the other hand, in the implementation process, it should be mentioned that the entry into force of Law 27/2022, of 20 December, entails the forthcoming creation of the State Agency for the Evaluation of Public Policies, which will be responsible for analysing these effects. Finally, mention should also be made of the forthcoming creation of the Spanish Cooperation Evaluation Office, with a strategy-focused approach, as a result of the entry into force of the new Law on Cooperation for Sustainable Development and Global Solidarity. Intergenerational effects are included in several of the mechanisms that exist in the framework of the impact assessment of current public policies. In this sense, Law 27/2022, of 20 December, includes "intergenerational solidarity" among the principles that inspire its goals and that will therefore govern the actions of the future State Agency for the Evaluation of Public Policies and the definition of benchmarks that this body must meet. Likewise, the DSANM Division of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge has the intergenerational perspective as its backbone, due to the nature of the climate impact, as will the Spanish Cooperation Evaluation Office, since the intergenerational approach is precisely one of the principles included in the Law on Cooperation for Sustainable Development and Global Solidarity

	2.3	Has the government established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD? *For example, independent bodies, a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations, can promote long-term vision for PCSD that outlives electoral cycles or government terms.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD. However, their tasks have only been partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government measures can be hindered by political interference, insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination among ministries or departments, public opposition, complex legal frameworks, normative gaps or other gaps in monitoring and evaluation.)	The adoption of the SDS and other Spanish strategies such as the Spain 2050 Strategy and the Plan for Recovery, Transformation and Resilience make clear the long-term commitment to the SDGs. On the other hand, the approval of Law 1/2023, of 20 February, on Cooperation for Sustainable Development and Global Solidarity, aligned with the PCSD system and the 2030 Agenda, also embodies a long-term commitment due to its own permanence in the legal system.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 2. Long-term Vision			**10**		
3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance	*3.1*	Does the government have a budgetary process that integrates sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas? *For example, through the use of SDG budgeting (i.e. tagging budget measures, etc.) or checklists.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed a budgetary process to integrate sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas, but its implementation remains partial. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering full implementation, including the complexity of integrating sustainable development priorities into existing frameworks, difficulties in data collection, balancing resource allocation across competing goals, weak institutional capacity, insufficient political will and commitment, normative gaps, and financial constraints.)	Article 37.2 d), of the General Budget Law, establishes that the Report on the alignment of the General State Budgets with the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda must accompany the draft Law on General State Budgets in its submission to the Spanish Parliament. Date: Updated December 2022. https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2003-21614 For its part, the Ministerial Order HFP/535/2022, of June 9, which dictates the rules for the preparation of the General State Budgets for 2023, commits to continue reinforcing the incorporation of transversal analysis of the Budget for which establishes, in article 7.8, that the reports sent by the ministerial departments analysing the contribution of spending programs to the Sustainable Development Goals, will constitute the basis for the formulation of the Report on the alignment of the General State Budgets with the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda. For 2023, the cross-cutting analysis of the General State Budget ii has been also reinforced under different perspectives, adding for this fiscal year a new report on alignment with the ecological transition (in its green dimension). https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2022-9632 Article 37 of the General Budgetary Law 47/2003, of 26 November, includes as complementary documentation that must accompany the General State Budget a report on alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda. In this sense, the budget effort index enables the different spending programmes to be analysed, making it possible to express the budgetary resources that are considered to be aligned with each SDG with respect to the total allocation of each spending policy of the GSB. The use of this index also adds value by allowing a comparative approach between different policies that contribute to the same SDG. In the case of the Autonomous Communities, there are also methodologies for analysing the alignment of their budgets with the SDGs, with twelve regional administrations having drawn up alignment reports in this regard. To be noted that the last General State Budget approved in Spain was for the year 2023. Since then, no new budgets have been passed, and the 2023 budget has been extended for both 2024 and 2025.
	3.2	Does the government have dedicated mechanisms or tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral or financing plans of line ministries? *For example, strategies, guidelines, regulations, provisions or coordination mechanisms for ministries and government agencies to align their mandates, policies and sectoral objectives with sustainable development priorities.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed dedicated mechanisms and tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral and financing plans of line ministries. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors might contribute to the partial implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity constraints, bureaucratic burdens, coordination issues, data unavailability normative gaps, etc.)	The government have dedicated mechanisms to integrate sustainable development into other ministries. Some lines of actions are: - Ministerial Order HFP/535/2022, of June 9, which dictates the rules for the preparation of the General State Budgets for 2023, and requests reports sent by the ministerial departments to include an analyses of the contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals. Linking spending in programs to SFGs constitute the basis for the formulation of the Report on the alignment of the General State Budgets with the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda. - Plans: Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan is alligned with sustainable development. - Law: Act on Climate Change and Energy Transition (link: https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2021-8447&p=20210521&tn=6) is a bit step integrating climate changed related aspects. There are additional national strategies and laws, yet to be approved, to integrate sustainable development, such as the National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism, the Sustainable Mobility Law, the national Strategy for Territorial Equity and Demographic Challenge, amont others.
	3.3	Does the government have established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of public, private, domestic, and international resources for sustainable development? *For example, specific programmes or policies informed by policy coherence to enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development; incentives or frameworks to attract private investment for sustainable development projects; partnerships between the government and private sector to finance sustainable development initiatives, etc.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of financial resources to support PCSD. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity, coordination, or insufficient stakeholder engagement.)	In 2023, the Law on Sustainable Development Cooperation and Global Solidarity, reinforced the commitment to policy coherence to incorporate the objectives of sustainable development cooperation in all internal and external policies that may have an impact on global sustainable development. It also promotes an ongoing dialogue with partner countries to ensure coherence for sustainable development across all its actions. Given that they are processes that are ultimately negotiated with the partner authorities, special attention is paid to the country's national development priorities and plans, which generates alignment, ownership on both sides, aid effectiveness and a concentration of resources and efforts. In this sense, the MAPs are configured, in the field of cooperation, as a tool for planning and coherence between the objectives of cooperation and the priorities and particularities of the recipient countries, thereby guaranteeing coherence and alignment between the two. The same collaboration is maintained with updates of documentation in response to changes in plans or priorities. Additionally, the Spanish Governenment organized in July 2025 the Summit on Sevilla, the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, that concluded with the adoption of the Sevilla Commitment and Platform of Action. Over 190 countries pledged to address a $4 trillion annual financing gap threatening the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Key outcomes include renewed multilateral cooperation, urgent reforms to tackle unsustainable debt, and increased investment in social protection. Civil society emphasized the need for funds to reach local communities and criticized the lack of focus on housing. Despite geopolitical tensions, the summit reignited hope for global solidarity and sustainable development.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance			**9**		
4. Whole-of-government Coordination	*4.1*	Has the government established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level? *For example, a high-level coordinating mechanism or body whether located within the Centre of Government or a lead line ministry as appropriate, with a clear mandate, resources and capacities to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including on potential negative impacts of policies, and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges can lead to the partial implementation, including shifts in political leadership and priorities, insufficient technical resources, normative gaps, bureaucratic and stakeholder resistance; etc.)	Government Delegate Commission for the 2030 Agenda, bringing together fifteen ministries. Its competencies include the promotion, coordination and assessment of lever policies and the transformative measures needed to further accelerate Spain's compliance with the 2030 Agenda, as well as monitors its implementation. The General Directorate for the 2030 Agenda that is directly under the Minister of Social Rights, Consumers affairs and Agenda 2030 is the responsible body for proposing, coordinating and following-up policies and other measures devoted to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in close collaboration with other relevant governmental bodies at both national and sub-national levels. This includes PCSD approach implementation. The Secreatariat of State for International Cooperation is responsible for formulation, direction, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of international cooperation policy for sustainable development. Promotes the international cooperation policies coherence for sustainable development, in its international aspect, of all public administrations and Spanish cooperation actors within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in close coordination with the State Secretariat for the 2030 Agenda.
	4.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD? *For example, inter-ministerial committees that stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and develop integrated solutions.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Full implementation may be hindered by bureaucratic rigidities, inflexibility, resource constraints, poor communication, resistance to change, normative gaps, and external factors like political instability or economic downturns.)	Working group on the 2030 Agenda, made up with representatives from all the ministries. It assists the Government Delegate Commission for the 2030 Agenda from a technical perspective and approach, allowing a broad inter-ministerial dialogue and coordination in support to 2030 Agenda implementation. The Sustainable Development Council, a multi-stakeholder advisory body, has set up a working group specifically devoted to Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development. This working group plays a key role in advising the Ministry for for the 2030 Agenda and other governmental bodies in ensuring PCSD approach integration in the policy making process related to 2030 Agenda implementation through a structured dialogue.

	4.3	Are there specific capacity-building programs or other resources in place for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development? *For example, to improve skills that take civil servants beyond their traditional operating environment and challenge them to think and act in new, cross-disciplinary ways to foster coherence in policymaking.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed capacity-building programs or other resources for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. However, these programmes have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors might contribute to the partial implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity constraints, bureaucratic burdens, coordination issues, insufficient engagement, etc.)	The 2021-2024 Multiannual Strategic Plan of the National Institute of Public Administration (INAP) and the annual training plans offer training in line with the spirit and objectives of the 2030 Agenda, not only in terms of training content, but also in terms of the methodology for training public employees, focused on learning, collaboration and the development of skills and attitudes. The INAP launched the First Training Plan on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda for 2022-2025. This initiative aims to advance the cross-cutting implementation of the 2030 Agenda within administrative activities and to provide technical tools to staff that contribute to achieving these Goals and Targets. Also in June 2025 the Ministry of Social Rights, Consumption and 2030 Agenda started an specific training including Coherence for Sustainable Development.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination			**9**		
5. Sub-national Engagement	*5.1*	Are there provisions or mechanisms in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, or regulatory frameworks for sustainable development? *For example, National Sustainable Development Strategies outline relevant action and mandate sub-national engagement; or data exchanges and other engagements between government levels are institutionalised in other ways.*	In place, not implemented	2	The provisions or mechanisms are in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, or regulatory frameworks for sustainable development, but are not implemented. (e.g. National Sustainable Development Strategies outline relevant action at the sub-national level, but are not implemented through tools or action plans, or complemented by local monitoring on sustainable development objectives. This may be due to challenges such as resource constraints, lack of political will, institutional resistance, insufficient training, complex legal or political frameworks, normative gaps and inadequate engagement.)	Although at the formal and budgetary level this mechanism does not exist, in the area of the Sectoral Conference and the territorial commissions, the alignment between sub-national and national policies is indirectly discussed. It should also be noted that the Spanish legal system does not allow the National Government to condition the orientation of regional budgets due to the delimitation of financial responsibilities between the central, regional and local levels. In particular, administrative decentralisation is inspired by the principles of financial autonomy, coordination and solidarity, as recognised in Article 156 of the Spanish Constitution of 1978. Therefore, regional and local governments approve their own budgets which have to be taken into consideration in addition to the GSB. In 2025, within the framework of the Sectoral Commission under the Sectoral Conference — the body that connects the State Administration with the Autonomous Communities — a working group has been created with the aim of specifically addressing Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development and improving coordination between the plans and policies of the Autonomous Communities and those of the State
	5.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government for enhancing PCSD? *For example, interterritorial commissions, the participation of local governments in National Councils for the 2030 Agenda, and focal points for the implementation of SDGs at the regional and local level.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government, but are only partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by a lack of political will, insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination, normative gaps or inadequate engagement.)	The Sectorial Conference for the 2030 Agenda, created in July 2020, is a consultative and cooperation body between the General State Administration, the Autonomous Communities, the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla, and the Local Entities, represented through of the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces, regarding the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Sectorial Conference for the 2030 Agenda has the capacity to adopt joint plans, of a multilateral nature, to commit joint actions to achieve the common objectives within the framework of the 2030 Agenda. Likewise, within the framework of the Sectoral Conference, a Sectorial Commission has been created, at a technical level. Its operating regulations establish that commissions or technical working groups may also be temporarily set up to study specific issues. The General Directorate for the 2030 Agenda has a specific collaboration program with the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP) for the development of plans for the localization of the 2030 Agenda in Local Entities, as well as budget alignment to local level and the identification of the indicators set for the monitoring, measurement and accountability of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by Local Entities and the exchange of good practices. In 2025, within the framework of the Sectoral Commission under the Sectoral Conference a working group has been created with the aim of specifically addressing Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development and improving coordination between the plans and policies of the Autonomous Communities and those of the State. The first session was held in September 2025.
	5.3	Are there mechanisms or processes in place to ensure coordinated action between national and subnational agencies on international initiatives or development co-operation for sustainable development? *For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established mechanisms or processes to coordinate national and sub-national action on international initiatives or development cooperation for sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination among ministries or departments, inadequate engagement, or complex legal frameworks.)	The Sectorial Conference for Sustainable Development Cooperation and Global Solidarity: this body is responsible for facilitating coordination, agreement and collaboration within public administrations. It is composed of representatives from the central and Autonomous Communities. Its purpose is to contribute to a more effective, coherent, coordinated and complementary action of the different public administrations that implement programs, projects and actions in the field of cooperation for sustainable development .
	Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement			**8**		
	6.1	Are there participatory mechanisms in place to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged proactively in different phases of the policy cycle for sustainable development, or in the development of PCSD initiatives through a whole-of-society approach? *For example, dedicated laws, public consultations, advisory committees, focus groups, online platforms, regular meetings or other means enable engagement and participation in decision-making making, to gather feedback, address coherence issues, and collaborate on solutions involving different levels of society.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The participatory mechanisms are in place for stakeholder engagement in sustainable development policy-making through a whole-of-society approach, but these are partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could such as insufficient political will, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps or a lack of resources or capacity.)	Stakeholder Engagement: Since 2019, attendance at CPDS forums, within the contexts of the EU and of the OECD level, has been shared between DGPOLDES and the General Directorate for the 2030 Agenda. These bodies work together in many aspects related to policy coherence for sustainable development. Mechanisms have been introduced to enable the participation of all stakeholders, as described in the Best Practices sections (2.1., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4. and 2.8.) – Outlook for the 2030 Agenda – Governance mechanisms – Bilateral and multilateral cooperation – Spanish Cooperation joint response strategy to the COVID-19 crisis, etc. (Spain's Self-assessment, 2021 Peer Review) In the process of identifying the challenges and policies necessary to elaborate the Sustainable Development Strategy 2030, consultation processes have been carried out to define priorities and challenges for sectoral public policies through seminars and workshops aimed at the business sector, social movements representative organizations, cultural actors and representatives of the State Administration, Autonomous Communities, Local Entities and civil society organizations. Further consultations as well as workshops are foreseen within the framework of the activity of the Sustainable Development Council. In the context of the ongoing revision of the Strategy, which is expected to be approved in early 2026, the specific working group on Policy Coherence of the Sustainable Development Council included its priorities and challenges regarding Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development in the Council's report on the revision. This report was approved by the Standing Committee and the Plenary of the Sustainable Development Council in June 2025 and submitted to the Ministry for its consideration and use in the drafting process. Additionally, for the revision of the Strategy, a public consultation was launched at the beginning of 2025, and a forum was established in April 2025 with key stakeholders, organized into several working groups. In the process of drafting the new Law 1/2023, of February 20, on Cooperation for Sustainable Development and Global Solidarity, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, proposed and invited participation in a process of prior open consultation. In the process of drafting the new VI Development Cooperation Plan for 2023-2026, with the aim of having working lines agreed upon and participated in by the actors of the Spanish Cooperation, the State Secretariat for International Cooperation proposed and invited participation in a process of prior open consultation on the VI Master Plan. In this way, it is expected to have the previous approach and vision on strategic aspects capable of providing added value and greater definition to the Plan as a result of the participation of all stakeholders. On March 14, 2022, it was signed by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, and the Coordinating Committee of NGOs for Development-Spain, the General Action Protocol for the approval of the document called "Framework of Relationship between Non-Governmental Development Organizations and the General Administration of the State", to promote and improve the quality of the joint work between the Administration and Spanish Non-Governmental Development Organizations, with the ultimate aim of increasing the impact and effectiveness in contributing to democracy, human and sustainable development, poverty eradication, social and economic justice, gender equality and the full exercise of human rights.

6. Stakeholder-engagement	*6.2*	Are there mechanisms in place to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their needs and participation in decision-making to advance inclusive sustainable development? *For example, to consult or engage different groups as co-designers on action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established mechanisms to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their participation in decision-making, to advance inclusive sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could include insufficient political will, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps or a lack of resources or capacity.)	The Ministry of Social Rights and 2030 Agenda finances every year several projects and campaigns carried out by civil society entities in which PCSD is one of the objectives and principles to achieve. Furthermore, there are financial processes and projects carried out by this Ministry in order to engage marginalised and vulnerable groups in society as a way to advance inclusive social and economic development. Also, in the Council for Sustainable Development, there are vulnerable groups represented, such as the Forum for the Social Integration of Immigrants.
	6.3	Has the government put mechanisms in place to promote stakeholder engagement in policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, to advance best practice and encourage peer learning? *For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has in place mechanisms for collaboration with various stakeholders on initiatives to raise public awareness, mobilise support, and advocate for policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, but these have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could such as insufficient political will, normative gaps and inadequate stakeholder engagement.)	The Council for Sustainable Development has an specific working group for the implementation of Coherence in Public policies. They formulate recommendations that are discussed in the plenary sessions for formal approval. Also, as part of the Strategy's revision process, the State Council for the Participation of Children and Adolescents (CEPIA) was contacted so that one of its working groups could develop its priorities in relation to the achievement of national objectives. In addition, it is expected that there will be some connection between the Policy Coherence working group of the Sectoral Commission and the Policy Coherence working group of the Sustainable Development Council, which would establish a more direct link between civil society and the Autonomous Communities in this subject.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 6. Stakeholder-engagement			**9**		
7. Impact Assessment	*7.1*	Does the government have any mechanisms or tools in place to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development? *For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, indicator frameworks for tracking policy effectiveness, or other tools such as Regulatory, Environmental, Gender and Social Impact, and Strategic Assessments are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate and align policies with sustainable development objectives.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed mechanisms or tools to conduct regular policy impact assessments for identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include limited capacity, resources, or training, normative gaps.)	In accordance with the commitment established in the 2022 Progress Report of the Sustainable Development Strategy, a first "Methodological Guide for the cross-cutting analysis of multiple impacts" has been developed, which contains and describes a methodological framework that enables the application of matrices for the identification, qualification and quantification of multidimensional, cross-sectoral, cross-border and intergenerational interactions of public policies. This methodology will be made available in different workspaces of the Public Administration with the aim of consolidating a new evaluation approach based on cross-impacts and their contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals. On the other hand, the work carried out by the DSANM Division of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge, which assesses possible adverse environmental effects of public policies as an integral part of their design and planning, can also be positively highlighted in this regard. Finally, it should be noted that most standards, plans and strategies are defined through inter-ministerial groups which address, among other aspects, measures to mitigate potentially negative effects and thus optimise synergies in their design and implementation, although not through a single methodology. As part of the Voluntary National Review for 2024 on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, a specific chapter was included to assess actions toward an integrated system of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development and its accountability mechanisms (https://www.dsca.gob.es/es/publicacion/examen-nacional-voluntario-2024-implementacion-agenda-2030-pais-comprometido-derechos). On the other hand, in the implementation process, it should be mentioned that the entry into force of Law 27/2022, of 20 December, entails the forthcoming creation of the State Agency for the Evaluation of Public Policies, which will be responsible for analysing these effects.
	7.2	Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts? *For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, transboundary impact assessments, multistakeholder consultations, indicator frameworks or other tools are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate the transboundary impacts of policies on sustainable development.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts, but these are only partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include limited capacity, resources, or training or normative gaps.)	In accordance with the commitment established in the 2022 Progress Report of the 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy, a first "Methodological Guide for the cross-cutting analysis of multiple impacts" has been developed, which contains and describes a methodological framework that enables the application of matrices for the identification, qualification and quantification of multidimensional, cross-sectoral, cross-border and intergenerational interactions of public policies. This methodology will be made available in different workspaces of the Public Administration with the aim of consolidating a new evaluation approach based on cross-impacts and their contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals. In October 2025, A Working Group of the PCSD linked to cooperation has been launched
	7.3	Does the government have any mechanisms in place to build capacity in the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development? *For example, training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies, laws or regulations on sustainable development.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has mechanisms in place to provide capacity building for the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development, but these mechanisms have only been partially implemented and rolled out to civil servants. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include resource constraints or insufficient political will.)	The 2021-2024 Multiannual Strategic Plan of the National Institute of Public Administration (INAP) and the annual training plans offer training in line with the spirit and objectives of the 2030 Agenda, not only in terms of training content, but also in terms of the methodology for training public employees, focused on learning, collaboration and the development of skills and attitudes. The INAP launched the First Training Plan on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda for 2022-2025. This initiative aims to advance the cross-cutting implementation of the 2030 Agenda within administrative activities and to provide technical tools to staff that contribute to achieving these Goals and Targets.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment			**9**		

8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	*8.1*	Does the government have any information management systems or similar mechanisms in place to coherently identify and centralise data, indicators and (or) other information for monitoring progress on sustainable development? *For example, centralising existing reliable data, indicators, and information to monitor economic, social, and environmental externalities imposed beyond national borders (transboundary impacts).*	In place, partially implemented	3	The information management systems or similar mechanisms exist, and the government has identified and centralised data, indicators and (or) other information to monitor progress on sustainable development , but has only partially implemented these. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include a lack of data or indicators, or a lack of awareness of or training to allow civil servants to access the system, normative gaps persists; or the systems or mechanisms are not yet fully operational.)	Following international recommendations, the National Statistics Institute (INE) has implemented a National SDG Indicator Platform, specifically developed for the dissemination of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (https://www.ine.es/dyngs/ODS/es/index.htm). One of the platform's main features is that it follows the same structure as the 2030 Agenda: goals, targets, and indicators. A new category, 'sub-indicators', has been added to refer to the data series provided. For each indicator, it is specified whether it is available, whether data sources are being explored, or whether it is not applicable or relevant to Spain. Additionally, for each sub-indicator, the source of the data and its metadata are provided. The platform has broader objectives than simply serving as a dissemination database. It functions as a tool for collecting data and metadata from information providers. It is used to coordinate the national statistical system by ensuring compliance with methodological standards and the quality of data and metadata. It also helps identify data gaps and promote collaboration. From a dissemination perspective, the platform centralizes all indicators in a single entry point, allowing access to both national and subnational data. It serves various user groups by presenting data in different formats, such as tables, charts, and maps. The platform provides time series to analyze progress on the SDG indicators. An additional objective of the platform is the transmission of data and metadata to international organizations (e.g., UN custodian agencies) through files in Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX) format, thereby enhancing coherence between national and international platforms. The development of SDG indicators is not considered a one-off project but a continuous activity that must be maintained and improved over time. The platform was launched in 2018, initially including only INE data. In the second phase, sub-indicators produced by ministerial departments under the National Statistical Plan were incorporated. In the third phase, sub-indicators obtained from administrative sources of various ministerial departments were added, noting that these are administrative data not part of any statistics under the National Statistical Plan. Finally, new data sources, mainly earth observations, have begun to be used to develop some 2030 Agenda indicators. The platform also includes indicators disaggregated territorially and by other variables. The exploration of data sources is carried out continuously, incorporating new indicators and data breakdowns from different sources whenever they meet quality standards. The platform's coverage of global indicators has increased from 20% in 2018 to 83% in 2025
	8.2	Does the government have mechanisms in place to provide regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies (e.g. Parliament, ministerial or other bodies) on progress on PCSD? *For example, regular reports to the parliament, ministerial or other bodies about progress on PCSD. Information on progress can also be included in VNRs and in reporting on development co-operation activities.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The mechanisms for regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies are in place, but are only partially implemented. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include the administrative burden or a lack of regular data collection, normative gaps.)	It should be noted that progress reports, an annual accountability mechanism for SDS progress, detail progress in the implementation of the Integrated Policy Coherence System for Sustainable Development. At the same time, and aimed at seeking continuous improvement in the implementation of public policies and coherence between them, areas are identified in which there is room for improvement in relation to the integration of PCSD aspects in other government reports. Reports were submitted in 2019, 2021, 2022 and 2023 for Progress; and 2018, 2021 and 2024 for Voluntary National Exams. Furthermore, the Joint Commission for the Coordination and Monitoring of the Spanish Strategy to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a parliamentary body composed of members from both Congress and Senate. It is made up of deputies and senators appointed by their respective parliamentary groups, and its internal structure—presidency, vice presidencies, and spokespersons—is distributed proportionally among political parties. This commission analyzes public policies from the perspective of sustainable development, promotes legislative initiatives that support sustainability, and may request the appearance of Government officials to report on progress or challenges in applying the SDGs. Among its most notable activities are the debate of non-legislative proposals, the monitoring of social, environmental, and economic policies, and the promotion of instruments such as sustainable finance. This commission plays a key role in ensuring that State policies are aligned with international commitments on sustainable development, such as the Voluntary National Reviews
	8.3	Does the government have mechanisms in place to ensure that findings on PCSD are regularly evaluated and used to take adaptive action, including with regards to synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies? *For example, evaluation systems systematically assess the coherence of policies with different sectoral priorities and policies, providing actionable insights for policymakers.*	Under development	1	There are no mechanisms in place; however, there are formal plans to develop them, or they are currently under development.	As part of the Strategy's revision process, it is planned to include a monitoring and evaluation system that incorporates Policy Coherence, establishing a specific evaluation framework for it. The target is to continue monitoring progress through official reporting for the upcoming period 2025-2030.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting			**7**		
Total Score				**70**		