

# MEETING OUR COMMITMENTS

Accountability report of the Government of Spain

December 2025

Executive summary



 **Acción de  
Gobierno**



During the period from July to December 2025, the Government of Spain continued to follow the roadmap adopted in June 2018, paying particular attention to the commitments made to the public at the beginning of this term of Parliament.

Specifically, it advanced towards bringing Spain's green and digital socioeconomic modernization to fruition, the first of its strategic lines of action. In November 2025, the European Commission once again raised Spain's GDP growth forecast—this time to 2.9%—consolidating our country's place among the highest-growing economies.

This growth is supported by policies aimed at creating quality jobs, increasing employment and improving working people's incomes. November 2025 saw the number of workers registered with Social Security reach a new record high of 21.8 million, with 3.5 million young people working. Since 2018 more than 3 million jobs have been created, the percentage of workers on temporary contracts has fallen by 11 percentage points, and the gender pay gap has narrowed by 6 points. Following a similar trend, employment among the over-45s has increased by almost 8 percentage points, while unemployment has fallen to below 10%.

Spain has been highly pro-active in obtaining funding for its Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan. The latest disbursement from the Recovery and Resilience Facility, amounting to more than 23 billion euros (the largest such payment to have been made thus far), and the Addendum to Spain's Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan represent two key milestones for the Spanish economy. This Plan ensures more and better growth in key sectors such as industry, car manufacturing, agri-food, tourism and vocational training, as well as in sectors linked to the ecological transition and digitalization. Next Generation funds have already reached 1.3 million beneficiaries located across all of Spain's territories.

Measures were adopted to further strengthen the welfare state during the six-month period covered by this report. By January 2026 pensions will again have increased in line with the consumer price index, by 2.7%. As regards education, a record figure of more than 2.5 billion euros has been allocated to providing study grants, and more than 1.2 million students have entered vocational training (52,000 more than just one year before). Furthermore, almost 45,000 infant education places for children aged 0-3 years have been created since 2021, with an allocation of European funds totalling 670 million euros. Moreover, the Government is working to mobilize 175 million euros to ensure that children aged 0-3 years from families with the lowest resources have access to infant education places and that no one is left behind.

In the sphere of public health, the portfolio of available services has been expanded with the introduction of new neonatal screening programmes, oral health coverage for older people, and the VEO Plan, an innovative direct grants programme for the purchase of contact lenses and glasses for the under-16s. Moreover, the approval by the Council of Ministers of a Royal Decree-Law aimed at ensuring the fulfilment of obligations established under Act 3/2024 of 30 October, on improving the quality of life of people with motor neurone disease and other highly complex and irreversible diseases—under which an additional 500 million euros will be allocated to policies on care for dependent persons—constitutes a further investment milestone for the Government, which has almost tripled the budget for the care of dependent persons since 2018.



The Government also stood firm in its commitment to equality between women and men and to the fight against gender violence during the six-month period. Having already promoted the enactment of the Organic Law on equal representation and the renewal of a broad-based agreement against gender violence at an earlier juncture of this term of Parliament, during the last six months of 2025 the Government strengthened courts and court units specializing in cases of violence against women, appointing more prosecutors, and put forward a draft organic bill to introduce measures concerning the use of violence by proxy. This bill seeks to codify violence of this nature as an offence in its own right and will consolidate Spain's leadership in the fight against one of the cruellest forms of violence against women.

Housing remained a priority issue during this second half of 2025. Accordingly, 7 billion euros will be mobilized for the construction of protected housing under the National Housing Plan for 2026-2030. Moreover, there is a total of 304 municipalities in which certain areas have been classed as high-pressure areas under the Housing Act. The effects of this mechanism have been positive: rental prices have fallen by 8.9% in Barcelona, and by 4.9% across Catalonia, without any reduction in the volume of available housing.

In the fight against climate change, and following the series of wildfires that raged across Spain, above all in August 2025, with 400,000 hectares burned, the Government proposed a broad-based agreement to address the climate emergency. This agreement, which comprises 10 key points, seeks to offer a serious and coherent response to this global challenge through a common—and long-term—framework of action based on science.

As regards energy policy, the Government adopted a Royal Decree approving urgent measures to strengthen the electricity market. The measures adopted are aimed at improving oversight of the electricity sector's compliance with its voltage control obligations, at boosting energy storage, and at fostering electrification by enabling new economic activities to be connected to the grid. Furthermore, the Royal Decree establishes a roadmap for boosting and fostering RDI platforms.

To strengthen territorial cohesion and address the demographic challenge, the Government undertook to make the largest ever transfer (almost 187 billion euros) of advance instalments to the regional administrations of the Autonomous Communities and to local authorities in 2026. In addition, efforts were continued to improve transport and communications between different regions of Spain during the six-month period. Investment in the Mediterranean corridor during 2025 amounted to more than 966 million euros, while railway tenders for the Atlantic corridor totalled 3 billion euros. As regards ports, investment at 2025 year end stood at 1.2 billion euros, and almost 13 billion euros is to be allocated to the network of State airports between 2027 and 2031.

It goes without saying that the Government continued to provide every necessary assistance to the territories affected by the cut-off low weather event (Spanish: depresión aislada en niveles altos or DANA). A Royal Decree adopted in November 2025 contains the third package of measures aimed at rebuilding and at improving the response and adaptation to the needs of those affected by the DANA a year on from the tragedy, as well as at mitigating the impacts of further climate events of a similar nature. A part of this assistance package will be provided under the DANA Addendum to the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan promoted by



the Government of Spain, which allocates more than 1.2 billion euros in European funds to strengthen the response capacity to natural disasters and to equip Spain's production structure with new tools for addressing challenges resulting from weather phenomena and for adapting to tariff shocks.

In the sphere of transparency and of efforts to improve the quality of democracy, the fifth Plan for Open Government was approved during the reporting period, as was a draft bill on open administration, which seeks to lend greater transparency to our system and prevent the misappropriation of funds within institutions. Progress was made towards transforming the Public Procurement Platform to enable the automation of mass audits and detection of possible fraud, and to incorporate civil society oversight both through citizen audits and integrity pacts. The Government continued its efforts to promote the bill on the transparency and integrity of lobbying activities, aimed at regulating the relationship between interest groups and public servants, and to ensure enactment of the bill for an organic law on criminal prosecution, which seeks to put the public prosecution service in charge of criminal investigations, and to increase the autonomy and transparency of this Service.

Spain continued to implement an ambitious foreign policy and remained firm in its defence of multilateralism, the rules-based international order and the United Nations peace and security agenda. During the second half of the year, the Government approved the Royal Decree-Law upholding the arms embargo on the State of Israel and restricting the transit of goods and products that have been used in the killing of civilians in the Gaza Strip. Spain has continued to send humanitarian assistance to Gaza, which to date amounts to 50 million euros since the conflict began in October 2023. Moreover, the Government has continued to promote the recognition of the State of Palestine within the United Nations and the EU and to maintain an active diplomatic agenda aimed at achieving a lasting peace in the Middle East based on the two-State solution. These same principles were applied with respect to Ukraine: with further economic assistance and with the opening of the Office for the Reconstruction of Ukraine, which looks to the future.

As regards the defence of multilateralism, the International Conference on Financing for Development held in Sevilla—the largest multilateral summit to have been held in our country in recent decades—was attended by representatives from more than 185 countries and 100 international bodies. Adopted by consensus at the Conference, the Sevilla Commitment will set the new international agenda on this issue, and more than 100 specific initiatives have already been launched through the Sevilla Platform for Action. Lastly, Spain continued to strengthen its relationship with countries from the Ibero-American Community, including Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, with the partners of the Union for the Mediterranean, with the countries of the Sahel and West Africa, and with highly significant trade partners such as the People's Republic of China, India and Morocco.



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