LTRS DEVELOPMENT
AND LOCAL BUILDING
RENOVATION
INITIATIVES IN
Spain

POPULATION: 46,934,632
17 AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES (REGIONS)
+ 2 AUTONOMOUS CITIES
50 PROVINCES
8,131 MUNICIPALITIES

1. Madrid
   Population: 3,223,334
   6.9%

2. Barcelona
   Population: 1,620,343
   3.5%

3. Valencia
   Population: 791,413
   1.7%

4. Sevilla
   Population: 688,711
   1.5%

5. Zaragoza
   Population: 666,880
   1.4%

6. Valladolid
   Population: 299,715
   0.6%

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Buildings are a regional competence — each autonomous community (CCAA) must develop its own plans and regulations to implement national buildings laws, including the LTRS.

The Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda involves regional and local authorities to take building-related decisions:
• Sectorial Conference on Housing, Urban Planning and Land
• Multilateral Commissions of Housing, Urban Planning and Land
• Administrative Sub-commission for Building Quality
• National Renovation Committee (announced but still to be created).

Some Autonomous Communities (regions) already have their own renovation strategies:
• Extremadura plans to renovate 705 public buildings by 2030
• Catalonia plans to make citizens aware of multiple benefits of buildings renovations
• Castilla y León supports urban rehabilitation, regeneration and renovation actions
• Valencian Community is creating a roadmap to guide municipal renovation interventions to improve quality of life.
• Euskadi has approved its Urban Agenda ‘Bultzatu 2050’, based on the New Urban Agenda of the United Nations.

Many cities are also leading the way on buildings renovation:
• Zaragoza Vivienda has promoted building renovations since 1989 and is now developing a 2030 Municipal Rehabilitation Action Plan.
• Since 2016, Madrid’s Plan MAD-RE aimed at vulnerable housing to be extended to the whole of the city with Rehabilita 2020.
• Txantrea district in Pamplona supports deep energy renovation in buildings by developing energy saving measures and renewable energy heating systems.
• Opengea, one-stop-shop in Euskadi.
• HolaDomus, one-stop shop in Catalonia.

Main challenges for LTRS implementation

• Despite the unstable political situation, in 2019 work began on drafting the new version of the LTRS. In general, electoral cycles result in a lack of continuity in preparation and implementation.
• Lack of coordination between national, regional and municipal governance levels makes implementation difficult. The creation of a National Renovation Committee, as proposed in the 2017 LTRS, would smooth cooperation between Autonomous Communities (regions) and municipalities.

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