SEVR2026 Country Profile: Spain (based on the information available in April 2026)

Spain is defined by unfinished national instruments. A two-tier legal framework, the state Volunteer Law (Ley 45/2015) plus almost all Autonomous Communities' own legislation, is complemented by established public funding through open calls, a statutory obligation on organisations to insure volunteers, State Awards for recognition, and the embedding of volunteering as "a crosscutting and transversal tool" across national strategies on poverty, youth, disability, mental health and climate. There are however gaps at the national level and the regulatory development of the 2015 law remains pending, there is "no official national e-platform" despite the Act envisaging one, skills-certification runs through the Vol+ and Evavol tools rather than a state mechanism, and volunteer hours are not recognised as co-financing nationally. Crisis mobilisation is striking but ad hoc, as in the 2024 DANA floods.

Spain is mature and transversal, its remaining tasks being to complete the national scaffolding its own law anticipates. The profile is distinctively infrastructural based on recorded trends that concern digitalisation, data, AI or impact measurement rather than participation patterns. International alignment on volunteering issues is treated as a concrete asset and framed as boosting NGO legitimacy and access to networks and funding. In line with the legal framework, informal volunteering is entirely out of scope here, so Spain speaks only to the formal and institutional side of the ecosystem.

	Indicator	SEVR2026 Country Profile: Spain
Emerging Volunteering Patterns **Source: Trends section of CFS**	Flexible/short-term/episodic engagement	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Digitalisation/online/e-volunteering	Systemic digitalisation. Recorded trends concern digitalisation, data, AI & impact measurement rather than participation patterns.
	Rise/dominance of informal volunteering	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Decline/falling volunteer numbers	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Ageing/loss of older volunteers	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Professionalisation/skills-based management	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Widening inequality barriers to access	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Corporate / employee / CSR volunteering	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Rising youth/student participation	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Skills/employability-driven motivation	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Crisis-driven engagement	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Recruitment & retention difficulty	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Public-institution partnership/socialisation	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.

	Formalisation/legal recognition	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
BEV2030 indicators 1.3.2 Volunteer time that does not replace paid jobs can be used for the co-financing/ co-resourcing of grants.	1.3.2 Co-financing with volunteer time	**Absent.** There is no national rule stating that voluntary hours can be used as co-funding. This is dependent on the funding body, documented absence at the national level.
1.4.1 Not for profit volunteer centres and platforms receive sufficient public funding.	1.4.1 Sufficient funding	**Partial/emerging.** Public administrations fund volunteering via subsidies (including the 0.7% IRPF allocation), established but described as creating financial uncertainty. A dedicated source paired with documented financial uncertainty is a funded-but-insufficient case.
1.5.2 The co-creation of public policies becomes the norm and the opportunities offered by participatory decision making processes are fully explored and exploited.	1.5.2 Co-creation of public policies	**Partial/emerging.** This year the regulatory development followed a participatory process. This is an emerging move toward co-creation from a low base.
2.1.4 Suitable and sufficient public support is provided to volunteer infrastructure organisation to have the capacity to support and guide these **new forms** of volunteering.	2.1.4 Suitable & sufficient support to 5 volunteering contexts: informal groups, local administrations, national public authorities, educational institutions, business sector actors.	**Partial/emerging.** National authorities and business are recognised as promoting actors under the Act. Other volunteering contexts are thinly reported.
2.3.3 Every volunteer has a suitable and accessible point of information or reference point to channel their questions and suggestions.	2.3.3 Accessible point of information	**Absent.** There is no official national e-platform, though the Act envisages one. Regional tier not reported.
3.1.1 Civic education and Service Learning are introduced more widely into the formal education systems to increase awareness of volunteering and civil society not only for children and young people but also their wider networks of families and friends.	3.1.1 Education: Civic / Service Learning	**Partial/emerging.** The Vol+ and Evavol tools certify volunteering skills, but there is no state-level mechanism. Tools existed without a national system.
3.3.2 Suitable volunteering development strategies that are crosscutting and transversal for different policy fields and sectors are developed.	3.3.2 Strategy	**Established.** Spain embeds volunteering as a crosscutting and transversal tool across multiple national strategies (poverty, youth, disability, mental health, climate).
3.4.1 Legal frameworks for volunteering are adapted and evolve to take this, and other societal and behavioural changes into account. In this way, in addition to the more formal and structured engagement that legal frameworks are frequently focused on, they will be more suitable to facilitate and enable different forms of voluntary engagement, rather than restrict engagement as can be currently the case, unlocking further potential.	3.4.1 Legal framework	**Established.** The Volunteer Law (Ley 45/2015) plus almost all Autonomous Communities' own legislation, with a pending regulatory development (Reglamento).

4.1.2 Opportunities for public recognition for the action of volunteers, citizens and associations through awards, volunteer weeks and festivals etc. are provided and increased.	4.1.2 Recognition	**Established.** State Awards for Volunteering (Ministry of Social Rights), established recognition.
5.2.1 Volunteering is included as an integral part of the community planning for crisis prevention and response.	5.2.1 Crisis prevention & response	**Partial/emerging.** Significance heavily amplified during crises such as the 2024 DANA floods, but not documented as planned integration.
5.4.2 Volunteers are provided with the necessary support and protection through suitable accident and third party liability insurance.	5.4.2 Insurance	**Established.** A legal obligation on organisations to insure volunteers against accident and illness and to cover civil liability, a statutory requirement.