



February 2021

KEY FACTS	
Sources: DGEG , APA , PNEC 2030	
Inhabitants	10.3 million
Final energy consumption	
Latest available data (2019)	16.6 Mtoe
Target 2030	14.9 Mtoe
Share of energy from renewable sources	
Latest available data (2019)	30.6%
Target 2030	47%
GHG emissions	
Latest available data (2018)	67.4 million tCO ₂ e
Target 2030	At least 45% and towards 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emission compared to 2005 levels
Electricity production	
Latest available data (2020)	49.3 TWh, of which 59% from renewable sources
Level of electricity interconnectivity	
Latest available data	8%
Target 2030	15%
Electric mobility	
Latest available data (2020)	4,4% of market share of new electric vehicles sold

ADENE's new vision

ADENE's current Board of Directors came into office on August 2020, bringing a whole refreshed vision.

The new vision focuses on its aggregating role as an institution that mobilizes and promotes the implementation of public policy, being a partner of excellence for both the business and associative sectors, close to the citizen and contributing to reinforce Portugal's positioning at the forefront of decarbonisation and energy transition.

Building on this vision, ADENE will continue to pursue its mission, developing activities of public interest in the area of energy and its interfaces with other sectorial policies, including energy efficiency in mobility and water efficiency, working in close collaboration with other entities with responsibilities in these activities' areas.

Nelson Lage, Chairman of the Board of Directors, declares that his mandate: "(...) will have a leadership based on a clear strategy and based on the human value of its teams, allowing a more daring management, embracing more responsibilities, creating more lasting value and positive impact".

Strategic Plans

National Energy and Climate Plan 2030

The Portuguese Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030 (NECP 2030) was formally published, as a Resolution of the Council of Ministers, in July 2020, in alignment with the carbon neutrality target for 2050 and the circular economy objectives.

As part of its objective of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, Portugal plans a total GHG emission reduction compared to 2005 of -45% to -55% in 2030. It also plans further measures in the building, transport and agriculture sectors.

Portugal's renewable energy contribution to the EU level 2030 target is 47% of gross final energy consumption in 2030. The plan indicates several additional policies and measures to achieve the underlying goals.

For energy efficiency, the contribution to the EU-level 2030 target amounts to 21.5 Mtoe of primary energy consumption (14.9 of final energy consumption). The targets will be achieved through adoption of alternative measures under Article 7 of the Energy Efficiency Directive, considering the objective of achieving annual energy savings in final consumption of 0.8% up to 2030. Portugal describes the integration of the Energy Efficiency first principle as one of its priorities in terms of decarbonisation.

In terms of energy security and internal market objectives, Portugal has notably set the objective of reducing energy import dependency to 65% by 2030 (at present it is 79%).

The planned interconnection level by 2030 is 15% (10% in 2020), with a focus on implementing key infrastructure projects, notably projects of common interest and several grid reinforcement projects to accommodate further renewables capacity.

Portugal has set a target to invest 1.8% of its GDP in research and innovation by 2020 and 3% by 2030. It has also established sub-targets for energy R&D investments of 0.2% of GDP, and water and climate R&D investments of 0.2% of GDP by 2030.

The plan identifies investment needs per sector (electricity, transport, buildings, industry and other) until 2040-2050. The overall additional investments required for the decade 2021-2030 to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 are estimated at EUR 11-15 billion (1 billion per year).

Portugal expects to continue to make use of relevant EU funds to finance the transition and plans to complement these with private investment.

The plan considers some of the just and fair transition aspects and provides information on the social, employment and skills impacts of a transition to a climate neutral economy, such as for example employment and skills in green and energy intensive sectors.

National Hydrogen Plan

In August 2020, the Portuguese Government approved the National Hydrogen Plan also known as “EN-H2”, setting the agenda for the incorporation of hydrogen technology in different sectors and markets of the Portuguese economy.

EN-H2 is now an element of the national strategy to fight climate change and enhance the decarbonization of the economy; With EN-H2, hydrogen will help reaching the National Energy and Climate Plan 2030 (NECP2030) goals and to correct the current Portuguese dependency on imported energy: it is expected it may lead to a reduction in natural gas imports from 300 to 600 million euros. At the same time, it will promote energy transition and sustainable mobility. Under the national resilience and recovery plan a budget of 186 million euros will be used, between 2021 and 2026 to leverage the implementation of this strategy.

The Portuguese government has already put in motion a set of short term actions: regulate the production of renewable gases; regulate the injection of renewable gases into the national natural gas network; design a support mechanism for hydrogen production; implement a system of guarantees of origin for renewable gases; ensure that the financial resources available in national and European funds allow support for the production of renewable gases; propose the setting of binding targets until 2030 for the incorporation of hydrogen in the natural gas network, in transport and in industry. These actions aim to create the necessary conditions and mechanisms that allow the recognition and enhancement of hydrogen in the national market.

Long-term strategy for building renovation (ELPRE)

Very recently (February 2021) Portugal approved its Long-term Strategy for Building Renovation aiming for promoting the energy renovation of 100% of the building stock existing in 2018, until 2050. Under the national resilience and recovery plan, a budget of 620 million euros will be used, between 2021 and 2026, to leverage the implementation of this strategy.

This strategic instrument will lead to a progressive decarbonization of the buildings, contributing to the mitigation of energy poverty. It will strongly contribute to the accomplishment of the National and the European Union objective of carbon neutrality by 2050.

Reinforcing its role as a national reference entity for energy and resource efficiency, ADENE was actively involved in the development of this strategy and cooperate in its implementation, providing technical support to programs and measures, training to professionals and information to citizens. ADENE will be part of the Coordination Group, together with the Directorate-General for Energy and Geology (the coordinator), the National Civil Engineering Laboratory, I. P., and the Institute for Housing and Urban Rehabilitation, I. P..

The ECO.AP 2030 Program

On the November 24th, the Council of Ministers' Resolution 104/2020 was published, approving the Programme for Resource Efficiency in Public Administration (PA) for the period up to 2030, the ECO.AP 2030. This Programme establishes a set of objectives and targets which contribute to the decarbonization and energy transition of the activities developed by the PA, until 2030:

- Reducing primary energy consumption by 40%.
- Contributing to 10% of energy consumption being ensured by self-consumption solutions from renewable energy sources.
- Reducing water consumption by 20%.
- Reducing materials by 20%.
- Achieving 5% of the energy and water renovation rate of buildings covered by the ECO.AP (i.e., of direct and indirect Public Administration Entities).

The main innovation brought about by this new Council of Ministers' Resolution, is the extension of scope of the Programme beyond energy, namely to water and other resources' efficiency.

Portugal's Recovery and Resilience Plan 2021 - 2026

The [Portuguese Recovery and Resilience](#) Plan for the next five years, integrated in the “*Next Generation EU*”, will guide national public investment decisions in order to overcome the economic and social crisis resulting from the pandemic situation resulting from SARS-CoV-2 virus, help to make Portuguese economy and society more resilient and secure the green and digital transitions. This Plan is guided by national strategies and policies, as part of the European response framework and in line with the European priority to climate and digital transitions.

The European Recovery and Resilience Facility, the key instrument at the heart of Next Generation EU, will support the Plan, with a foreseeable allocation of around 14 billion euros in subsidies, at current prices, in the period from 2021 to 2026 and about 15.7 billion euros in loans.

The Plan contains nine Roadmaps for the sustainable and inclusive growth, divided in three major pillars: Resilience, Climate Transition and Digital Transition. Concerning Resilience, the Plan focuses on Social Vulnerabilities, Productive Potential and Employment. Regarding Climate Transition, the priorities will be the Sustainable Mobility, Decarbonization and Bioeconomy, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. To support the Digital Transition, Portugal will invest in Digital School, Enterprises 4.0 and Digital Public Administration.

The Recovery and Resilience Plan was subject of a wide national debate, including through a participatory process public consultation with more than 1100 contributions, achieving a broad consensus regarding the globality of the listed priorities.

Financing Programs

Governmental Financing Program “More Sustainable Buildings”

The Program “[More Sustainable Buildings 2020/2021](#)” was launched on September 2020, by the Portuguese Environmental Fund, a national financial framework under the sphere of the Environment and Climate Action Ministry. Leveraged in an initial budget of 4.5 million euros, this Program aims to support building renovation in terms of energy and water.

Focused on promoting energy efficiency and the decarbonisation of buildings, the Program prioritized interventions to renovate buildings, some of which involving ADENE's initiatives. The announcement of the Support Program uses the CLASSE+, ADENE's voluntary energy efficiency label for windows (www.classemais.pt), as a reference for the minimum performance of the windows to be installed,

and casA+ website (www.portalcasamais.pt), another ADENE initiative, as a one-stop-shop for the energy efficiency as an enabler tool for budget requests.

The Program was very well succeeded, being the initial budget of 4.5 million fully allocated in a few months. ADENE supported the process by technically analysing the applications, 1,901 in total. During this period, about 50,000 energy efficiency labels CLASSE+ were issued and windows installed.

Other News

Priorities of the Portuguese Presidency of the Council of European Union 2021

On the 1st January 2021, Portugal took over the rotating presidency of the Council of the European Union, with the rallying cry: 'Time to deliver: a fair, green and digital recovery'.

The Portuguese Presidency of the Council of the European Union will be committed with three main priorities:

- A Presidency working to pave the way out of the crisis towards a fairer, greener and more resilient future.
- A Presidency contributing to shape a better tomorrow and an inclusive recovery, leaving no one behind.
- A Presidency building bridges to enhance global solidarity and partnerships.

These priorities are based on 5 main pillars:

- 1) Resilience - Recovering Europe's economy while enhancing solidarity and values.
- 2) Social - Strengthening Europe's social dimension as a response to the crisis and for an inclusive growth.
- 3) Green - Pursuing the European Green Deal towards a climate neutral and an environmentally sustainable economy.
- 4) Digital - Developing data economy, connectivity and values for equitable, human-centric and competitive digital societies.
- 5) Global - Strengthening multilateralism and global partnerships.

More information about the Portuguese Presidency of the Council of European Union 2021 may be found [here](#).