

Session SBI46 (2016)

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Multilateral assessment
Questions and answers Portugal

Question by Japan at Tuesday, 28 February 2017

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: Promotion policy of clean energy

GHG emissions of Portugal have been decreasing since 2005. According to BR2, an increase of investment in clean energy such as natural gas and renewable energy has led to this decrease. What do you think is important to promote investment in clean energy?

Answer by Portugal, Thursday, 27 April 2017

A clear and stable investment framework is important in order to promote clean energy. In the case of Portugal, designing support systems for renewable energy (in particular for wind power) helped promoting the technology and its deployment, building up the current installed capacity.

Question by China at Tuesday, 28 February 2017

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: targets for non-ETS sectors

According to the TRR, Portugal is expected to meet or even overachieve its target under the EU-ESD. Does Portugal consider to formulate more ambitious sectoral targets for non-ETS sectors to further stimulate domestic low-carbon transition?

Answer by Portugal, Thursday, 27 April 2017

Portugal, as all other member states, has a target of GHG emissions established within EU context (ESD) for 2020. In our case the target is of limiting growth of emissions not covered by the European Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS) to +1% compared to 2005. This target was established taking into account fairness and solidarity factors among EU Member States, with efforts distributed on the basis of relative GDP per capita.

National policy has more ambitious economy-wide targets, namely in the National Plan for Climate Change (PNAC) 2020/2030, approved in 2015, which considers a reduction range of -18% to -23% by 2020 and -30% to -40% by 2030, compared to 2005.

Portugal has in the meantime announced the objective to being carbon neutral by 2050 and is in the process of examining trajectories and options to achieve this endeavour.

Question by China at Tuesday, 28 February 2017

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: Transport sector

The GHG emission of transport sector increased by 56.8% in 2014 comparing with the level of 1990. Would Portugal update its national scheme to push forward more ambitious transport sector reformation?

Answer by Portugal, Thursday, 27 April 2017

The transport sector is one of the crucial sectors to address in terms of emission reduction. Not only in terms of new and cleaner technologies, such as electric vehicles, but also in terms of new models of mobility and promoting public transport.

Within the PNAC Portugal has established sectoral targets for non-ETS sectors, including transport (-26% in 2030 compared to 2005) in order to promote this transformation.

In the context of the work for the Roadmap to carbon neutrality the transport sector will be looked at carefully in order to further analyse options.

Question by Brazil at Monday, 27 February 2017

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: Table 6(a): BR1 and BR2

In BR1, in table 6(a) "Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a 'with measures' scenario", the GHG emissions projected for 2020 were 2,589.00 kt CO₂ eq (with LULUCF) and 59,631.69 kt CO₂ eq (without LULUCF). In regards to BR2, the GHG emissions projected for 2020 were 55,481.54 kt CO₂ eq (with LULUCF) and 63,048.58 kt CO₂ eq (without LULUCF).

Could Portugal please explain why the projections in BR2 are above to those projections contained in BR1 (Totals with and without LULUCF), particularly the difference between the values related to the total with LULUCF?

[Answer by Portugal, Friday, 28 April 2017](#)

Total emissions in 2020 (without LULUCF) reported in the 6th National Communication, as resubmitted in the course of the review process amount to some 61,9 Mt CO₂e (as per Tables 4.8 to 4.11 in section 4). It is worth noting that the figures reported in the 6th National Communication are working results of the projections exercise of the PNAC that was at the time being undertaken. The figures reported in BR2 relate to the finished work of the PNAC which accounts for the difference in total emissions due to adjustments in the projections to more accurately account for Portugal's energy system.

There figures in Table 6(a) of the BR1 do not seem to have been updated in the course of the revised version submitted of the 6th National Communication and BR1.

[Question by Brazil at Monday, 27 February 2017](#)

[Category:](#) Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type:](#) Before 28 February

[Title:](#) CTF Table 3: current estimates

Regarding “CTF Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects”, are there any current estimates of mitigation impacts since the respective years of implementation?

[Answer by Portugal, Friday, 28 April 2017](#)

There is no current consolidated estimate. In the context of the 2015 update of the framework of policy instruments in the 2020/2030 timeframe, a National System for Policies and Measures (SPeM) was established as part of the national reference for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV).

The SPeM ensures the management of the process regarding the definition of policies and measures and the elaboration of projections and promotes the connection between the national inventory and the emissions' projections. Through the SPeM the sectors can identify the policies and measures to be implemented in the 2020/2030 timeframe in more detail.

The system is still under implementation, including the review of current and new policies.

[Question by Brazil at Monday, 27 February 2017](#)

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: Decrease in the quantified estimates of mitigation impacts

Regarding “CTF Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects”, comparing BR1 and BR2, a decrease in the quantified estimates of mitigation impacts has been noted. Please, explain the reasons for that.

Answer by Portugal, Friday, 28 April 2017

The effect that is being noted may be due to a consolidation of measures as part of improvement of reporting. A number of policies were considered to have a too small effect to remain as “autonomous” policies and measures and were thus consolidated under a more encompassing policy and measure. Those more limited scope policies are still in place but being reported as part of more overall policies.

Question by Brazil at Monday, 27 February 2017

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: CTF Table 3: decrease in number of mitigation actions

Regarding “CTF Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects”, comparing BR1 and BR2, a decrease in number of mitigation actions has been noted. Please, explain the reasons for that.

Answer by Portugal, Friday, 28 April 2017

The decrease in the number of policies reported is mainly due to a consolidation of measures as part of improvement of reporting. A number of policies were considered to have a too small effect to remain as “autonomous” policies and measures and were thus consolidated under a more encompassing policy and measure. Those more limited scope policies are still in place but being reported as part of more overall policies.

[Question by Thailand](#) at Wednesday, 22 February 2017

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: Projection

In Section 7: Projection Methodology, what IPCC sectors are included in TIMES modelling. (In BR2 it appears that “6. Agriculture , forestry and fisheries (only the energy consumption)” and “Presently emissions considered by the model include the GHG emissions generated by combustion and industrial processes, and do not include fugitive emissions”, therefore TIMES modeling will result in optimization in Energy Sector only.

[Answer by Portugal](#), Thursday, 27 April 2017

The TIMES_PT model represents the Portuguese energy system from 2000 to 2050, including the following sectors:

- Primary energy supply (refining and synthetic fuels production, import and local resources);
- Electricity production;
- Industry (cement, glass, ceramics, steel, chemical, paper and pulp, lime and other industrials);
- Residential;
- Commercial and Services;
- Agriculture , forestry and fisheries (only the energy consumption), and
- Transport.

It thus includes IPCC sectors 1. Energy and 2. Industrial processes.

[Question by Thailand](#) at Wednesday, 22 February 2017

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: Projection

In Section 7: Projection Methodology, please briefly describe the difference between TIMES and TIMES_PT models.

[Answer by Portugal](#), Thursday, 27 April 2017

Portugal uses the TIMES_PT, a technological model of linear optimization which results from the implementation of a generation of economy – energy – environment optimized models, with a TIMES technology base, in Portugal.

The generic structure of TIMES is thus adapted to represent the Portuguese energy system.



Question by Thailand at Wednesday, 22 February 2017

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: Accuracy of reporting

In Section 7: Projections, please check unit of figures in Table V. It should be kt CO₂.

Answer by Portugal, Thursday, 27 April 2017

Unit in the Table is as indicated, kt CO₂ equivalent as it includes all GHG gases.



Question by Thailand at Wednesday, 22 February 2017

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: Consistency of the base year

In Section Emission Trends in Figure 7 the base year is 1990, However Portugal selected 1995 as the base year for fluorinated gases. Is the base year 1995 of F-gas complied with national base year and E-28 base year? How to verify the consistency of emissions in different base years.

Answer by Portugal, Thursday, 27 April 2017

In accordance with relevant provisions of the Convention and decisions thereunder, including Decision 24/CP.19 (revision

of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention), Annex I Parties are required to report actual emissions of HFCs, PFCs, SF6 and NF3, providing disaggregated data by chemical and category and to report emission estimates or notation keys and trends for these gases for 1990 onwards. In this respect Portugal is reporting notation keys for f-gases from 1990-1994 and emissions from 1995 onwards thus fulfilling its requirements under the Convention.

On this basis, and since there is no estimated figure for f-gases in Portugal for 1990-1994 we assume that for the purposes of the EU's 20% target, f-gases emissions in Portugal were considered to be 0 in 1990.

Question by Thailand at Wednesday, 22 February 2017

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 28 February

Title: IPCC guideline

Did Portugal apply the 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands (Wetlands Guidelines)?

Answer by Portugal, Thursday, 27 April 2017

Portuguese areas reported under wetlands refer mostly to flooded areas (estuaries, rivers, natural lakes and water reservoirs). The remaining wetlands are relatively small areas and are typically protected, i.e., not managed. Also, Portuguese climate conditions do not favour the occurrence of organic soils, which are reported as "not occurring".

The 2013 Wetlands supplement deals mostly with emissions from managed organic soils, and is thus not applied by Portugal.

Emissions from conversions from other land-uses to wetland (e.g. construction of water reservoirs) are reported assuming a conservative approach, i.e. the loss of all carbon.

Wetlands remaining wetlands are assumed to be in equilibrium, i.e. no emissions or removals are reported in those areas.

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