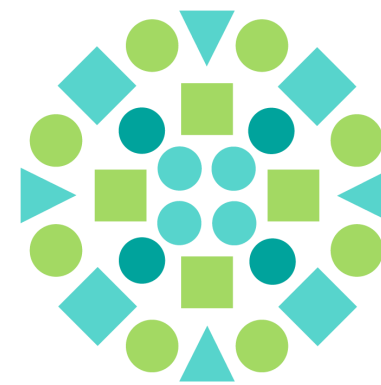




COP25 - UNFCCC

Multilateral Assessment - Portugal



apa
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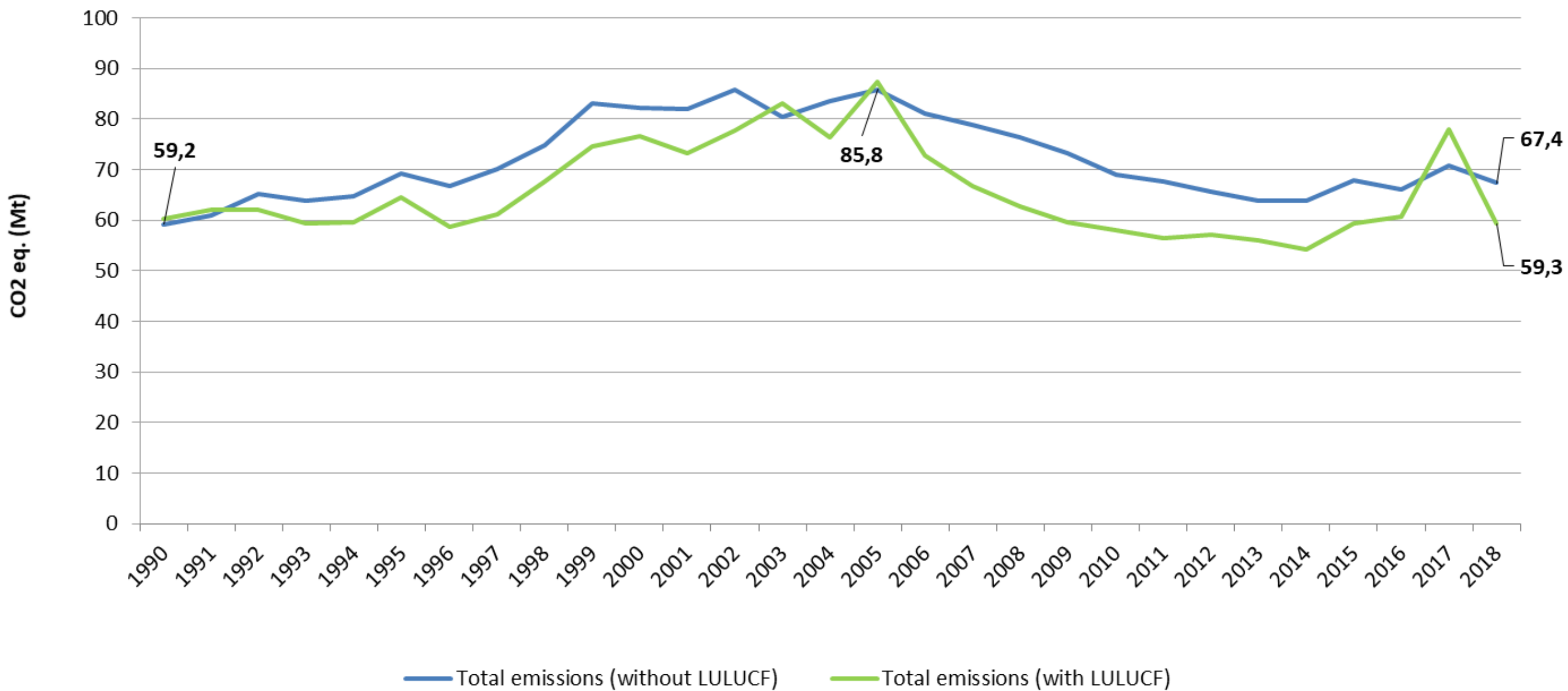
Portugal's commitments 2020



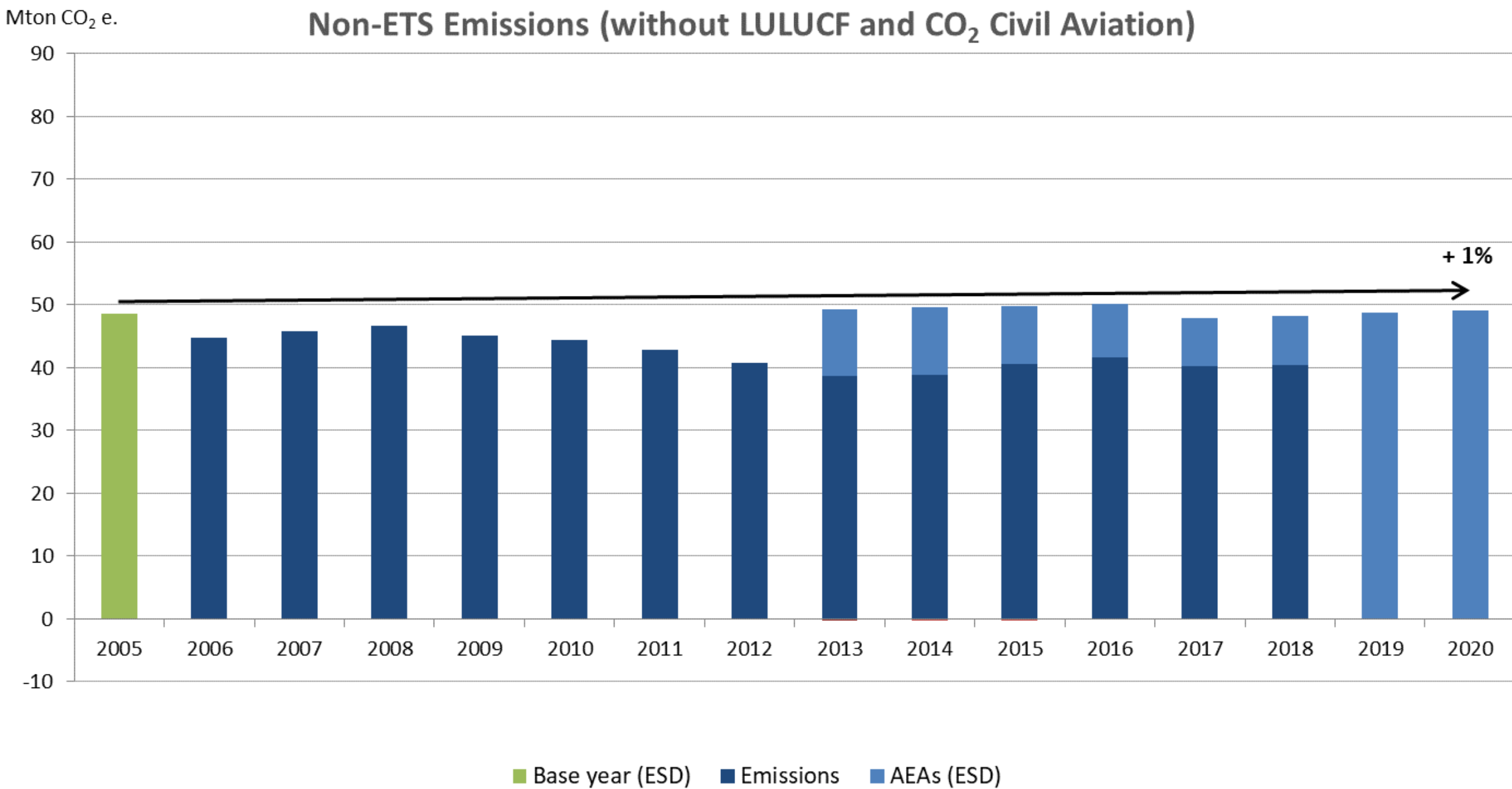
- Pledge under the Convention for EU and its Member States:
 - Unconditional quantified economy wide emission reduction target of 20% by 2020, compared to 1990 levels
- Binding commitment under the Kyoto Protocol (implementing CP2 since 1.01.2013):
 - CP2: joint commitment of the EU, its Member States and Iceland to reduce average annual emissions during 2013-2020 by 20% compared to base year
 - Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) collective EU target = -21% (compared to 2005)
 - Non-ETS Portugal's target = +1% (compared to 2005)
 - LULUCF using KP CP2 rules
- NDC communicated under the Paris Agreement – The EU and its Member States are committed to binding target of at least 40% domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990



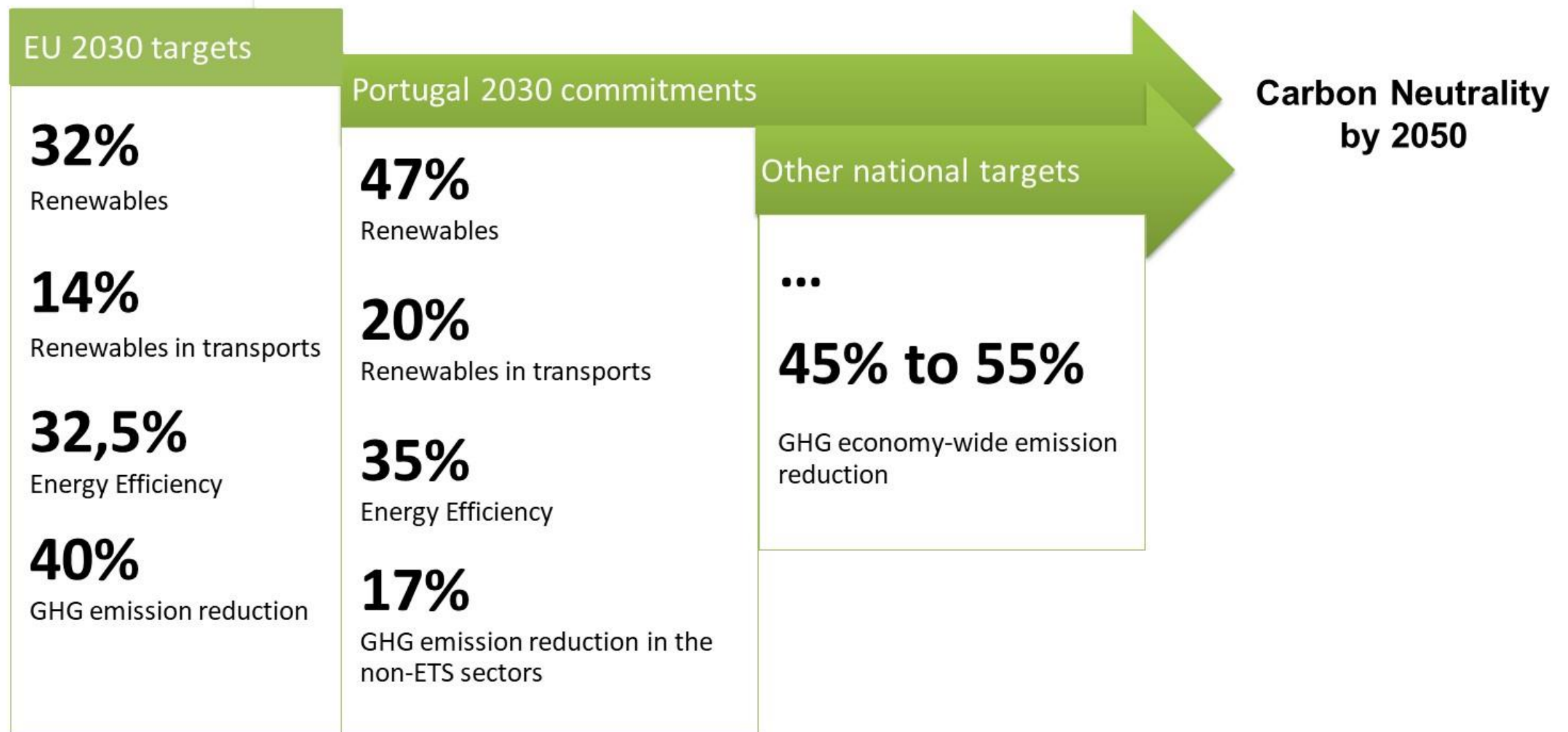
Trends (1990-2017) in Total GHG Emissions



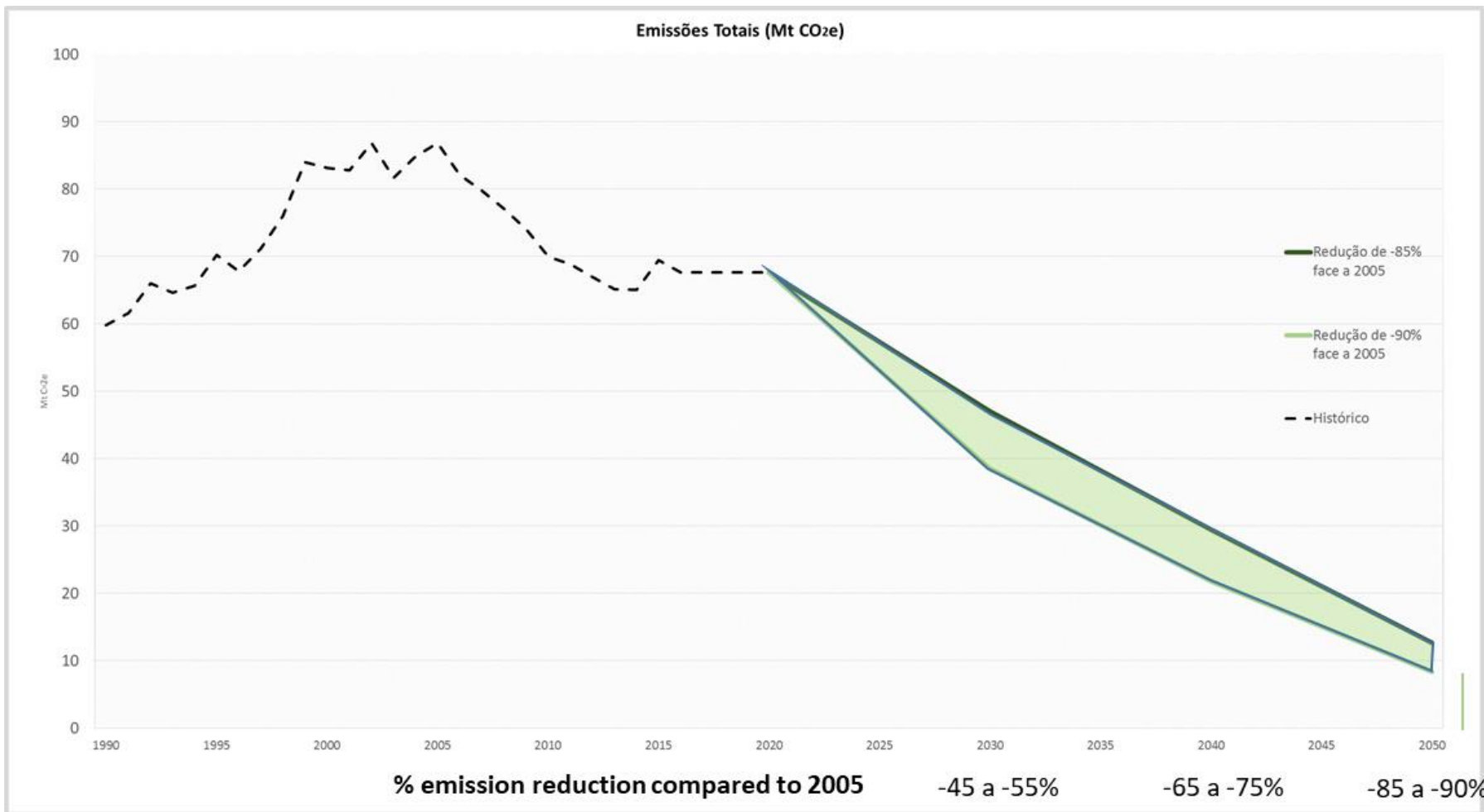
Compliance with the 2020 targets



Portugal's commitments 2030 and beyond



Portugal's commitments 2030 and beyond



Carbon sinks
-9 e -13 Mt



GHG trajectories	2015	2030	2040	2050
Emission reduction vs 2005 (%)	-	45% 55%	65% 75%	85% 90%
GHG Emissions (MtCO ₂ _{eq})	68	39 48	22 30	9 13
Carbon sinks (MtCO ₂)	9			9 13

Carbon Neutrality Roadmap
adopted by Council of Ministers
RCM 107/2019, on the 1st of July





Main Drivers and Actions for Carbon Neutrality



- **DECARBONISING POWER GENERATION** by **ELIMINATING COAL-BASED POWER GENERATION BY 2021 AND 2023** and proceeding with full decarbonisation of the power generation system by 2050, counting on renewable endogenous resources
- Achieving **ENERGY TRANSITION** by significantly increasing **ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN ALL SECTORS OF ECONOMY**, focusing on incorporating endogenous renewable energy sources into final energy consumption, promoting electrification and adjusting the role of natural gas in the national energy system
- **ENERGY TRANSITION IN INDUSTRY** by incorporation of low carbon production processes and industrial symbioses, promoting innovation and competitiveness, supporting the development of new industrial and service clusters and the generation of new business opportunities
- **DECARBONISING THE HOUSEHOLD SECTOR** by supporting urban rehabilitation and increasing energy efficiency in buildings, fostering a progressive electrification of the sector and the use of more efficient equipment, and reducing energy poverty
- **DECARBONISING MOBILITY** by Increasing collective transport, decarbonising the fleets, supporting innovative and intelligent solutions for multimodal, active, shared and sustainable mobility, as well as electric mobility and other technologies of zero emission

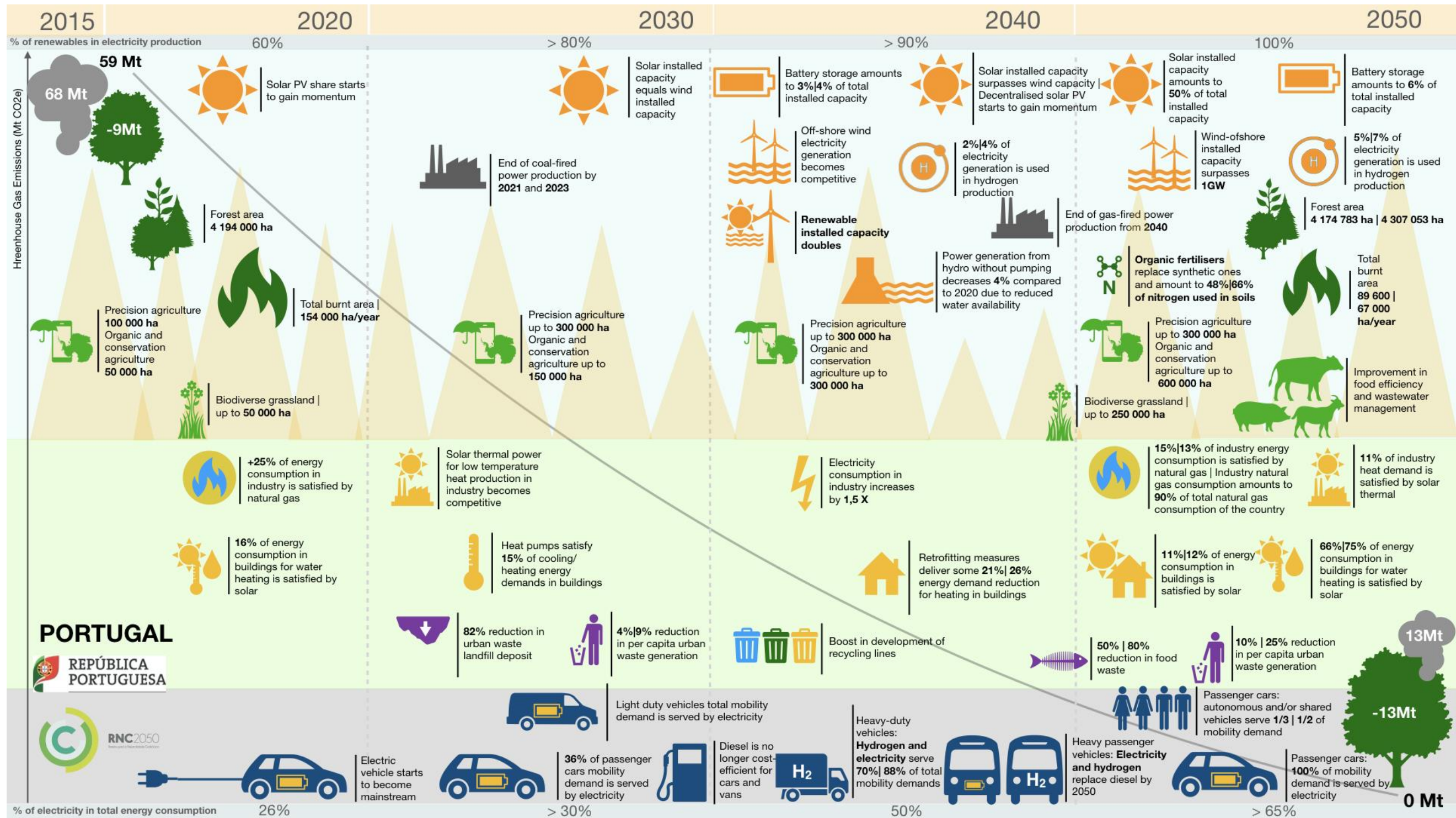


Main Drivers and Actions for Carbon Neutrality



- **ENGAGING WITH SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND INCREASING THE CARBON SEQUESTRATION** through significant expansion of conservation agriculture and precision agriculture, substantially reducing emissions from livestock and fertilizer use and promoting innovation, active agricultural and forest management, valuing the territory and substantially reducing the total burnt area
- Move to a low-carbon **CIRCULAR ECONOMIC MODEL**
- **PREVENTING WASTE GENERATION, INCREASE RECYCLING RATES** and significantly **REDUCE THE WASTE LANDFILL**
- **USE OF TAXATION INSTRUMENTS**
- **ELIMINATION OF HARMFUL SUBSIDIES**, strengthening the carbon tax and promoting greater taxation on resource use, recycling revenues for decarbonisation and just transition proposes
- **PROMOTE A JUST AND COHESIVE TRANSITION**
- **VALUE THE TERRITORY**, creates wealth, promotes employment and contributes to raising quality of life standards, to promote the development of skills and (re)qualification aimed at new opportunities for economic development

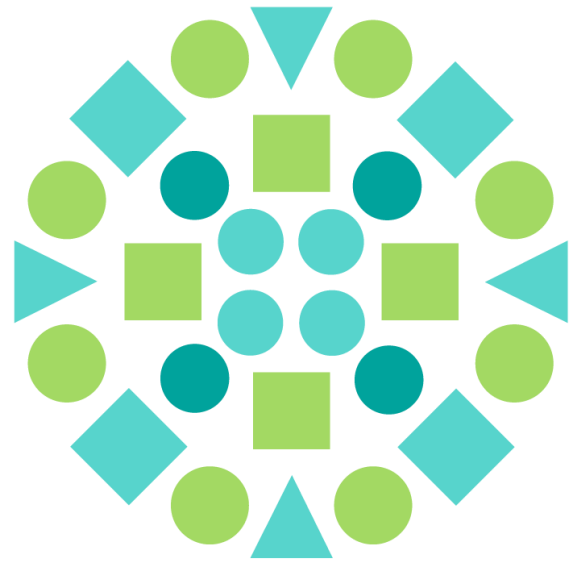
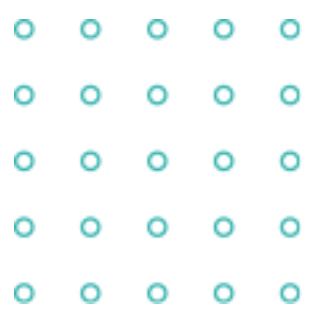
Carbon Neutrality Roadmap 2050



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Thank you!

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