Agência para o Clima

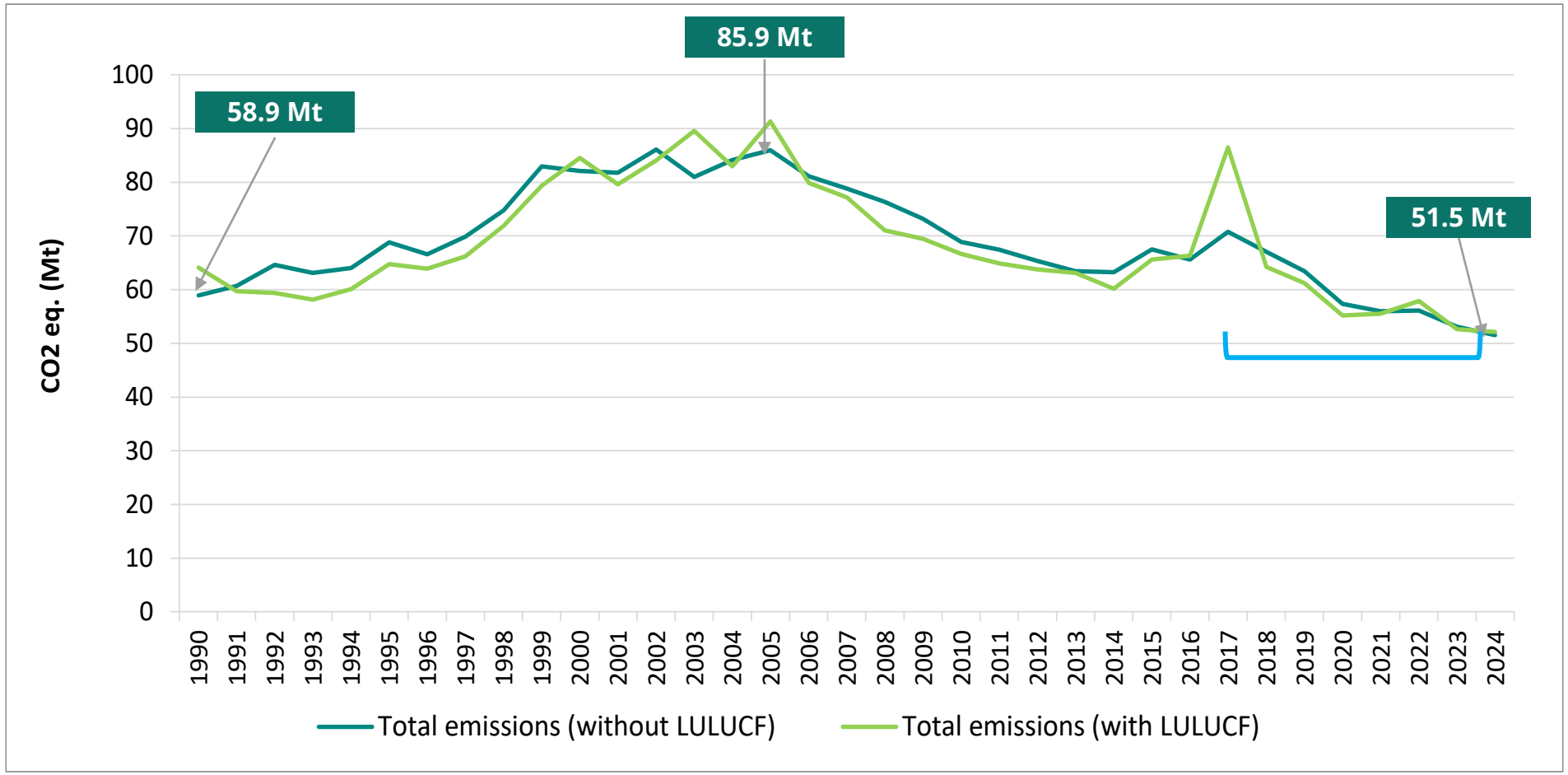
Nov 2026

FACILITATIVE MULTILATERAL CONSIDERATION OF PROGRESS

1st Biennial Transparency Report
Portugal

Paulo Lourenço
HEAD OF CLIMATE CHANGE DEPARTMENT
CLIMATE AGENCY

Portugal GHG emissions



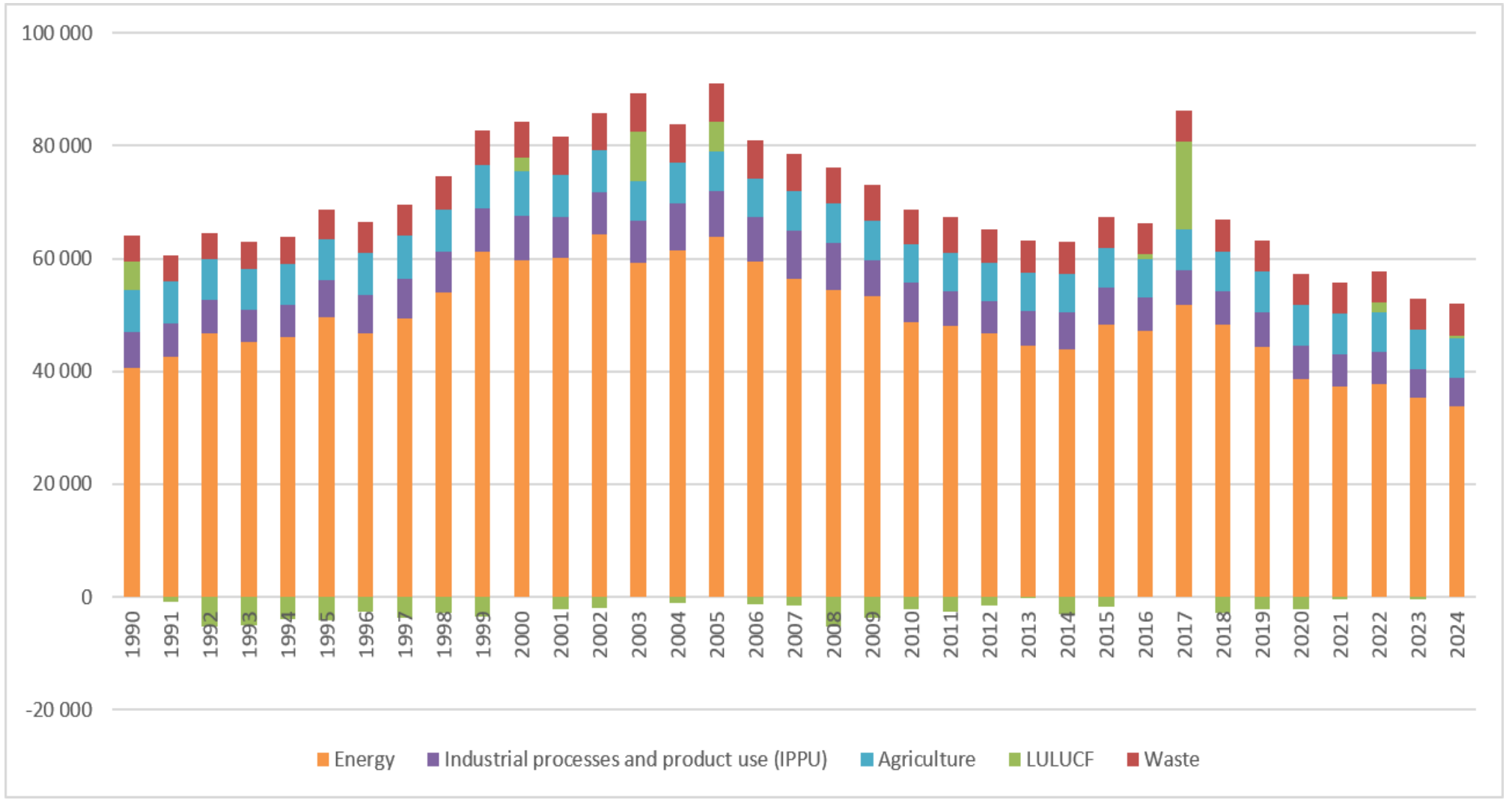
Overall GHG

↓ 13% vs 1990

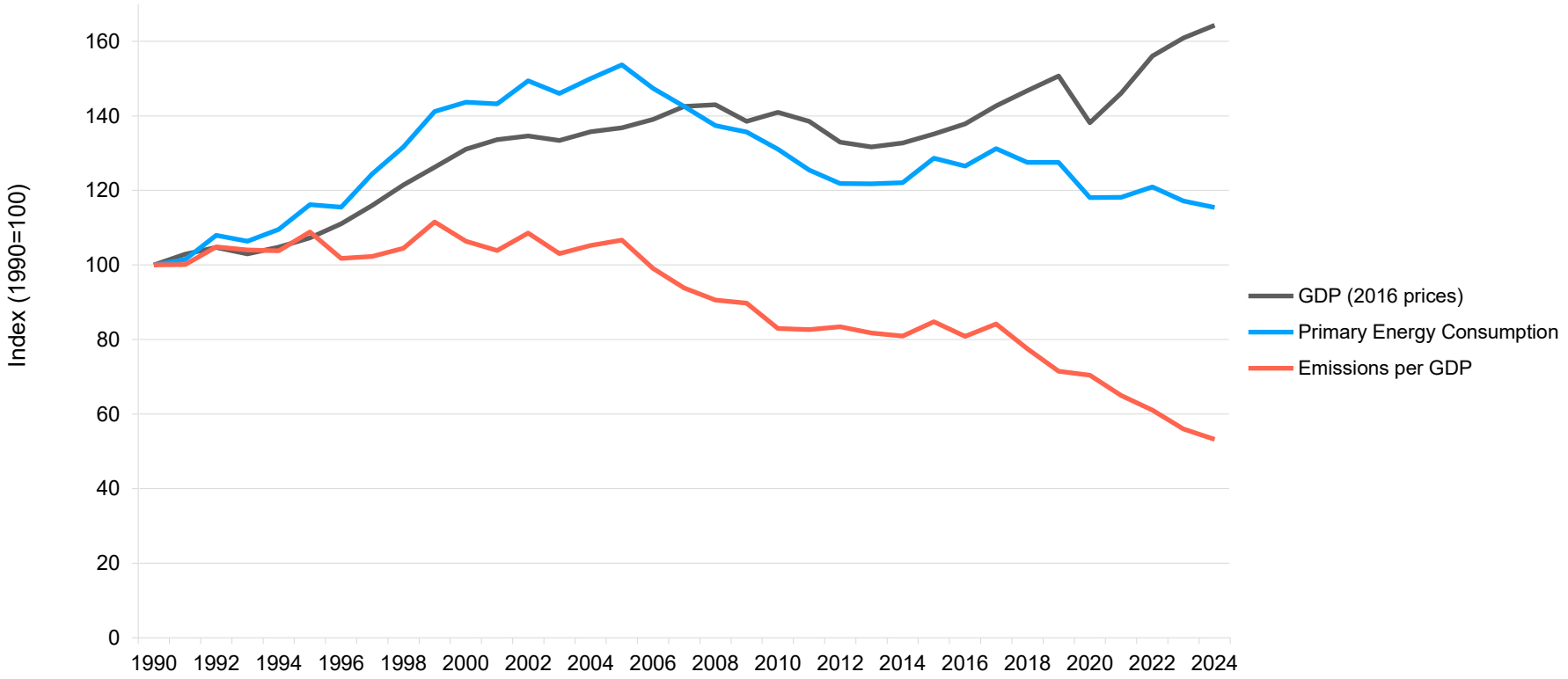
↓ 40% vs 2005

GHG Emissions	2024	Reduction (baseline 1990)	Reduction (baseline 2005)
Total without LULUCF (MtCO2e)	51.5	12.6%	40.1%
Total with LULUCF (MtCO2e)	52.1	18.7%	42.9%

Portugal GHG emissions – by sector



Evolution of GHG emissions/GDP



The carbon intensity of emissions in 2024 decreased **~ 50%** compared to 2005

Several factors contributed to this progress:

- Significant growth in energy produced from **renewable energy sources**.
- Implementation of **energy efficiency** measures.
- **Closure of coal-fired power plants**.

EU NDC

2015 **Initial commitment (Paris baseline)**

INDC submission with a target of at least 40% GHG emission reduction by 2030 relative to 1990

2016 **Formalisation of EU NDC**

Paris Agreement ratification and formalisation of the EU and Member States' joint NDC

2020 **Increased ambition**

Updated NDC, driven by the European Green Deal, raising the 2030 net GHG emission reduction target to at least 55% relative to 1990.

2023 **Implementation and transparency**

Transparency (ICTU) update and the Fit for 55 policy framework.

2025 **Successive NDC**

Post-BTR commitment extending the trajectory to 2035 (indicative: 66,25% - 72,5%).

Main policy instruments

ETS 2	ETS	ESR	LULUCF
Road Transport Buildings Small Industry	Power and heat Industrial installations Aviation Maritime	Buildings Transport Small industry Waste Agriculture	Carbon sinks
	EU level	**Member-State level**	**Member-State level**

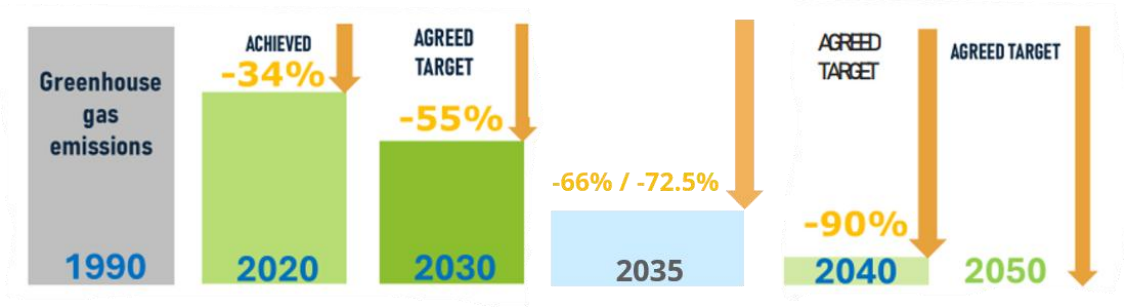
Full sectoral coverage and delivery of the EU NDC

ETS 2030 collective EU target 2030 = **-62%** (vs 2005)

New ETS2 2030 collective EU target 2030 = **-42%** (vs 2005)

Non-ETS 2030 collective EU target 2030 = **-40%** (vs 2005)

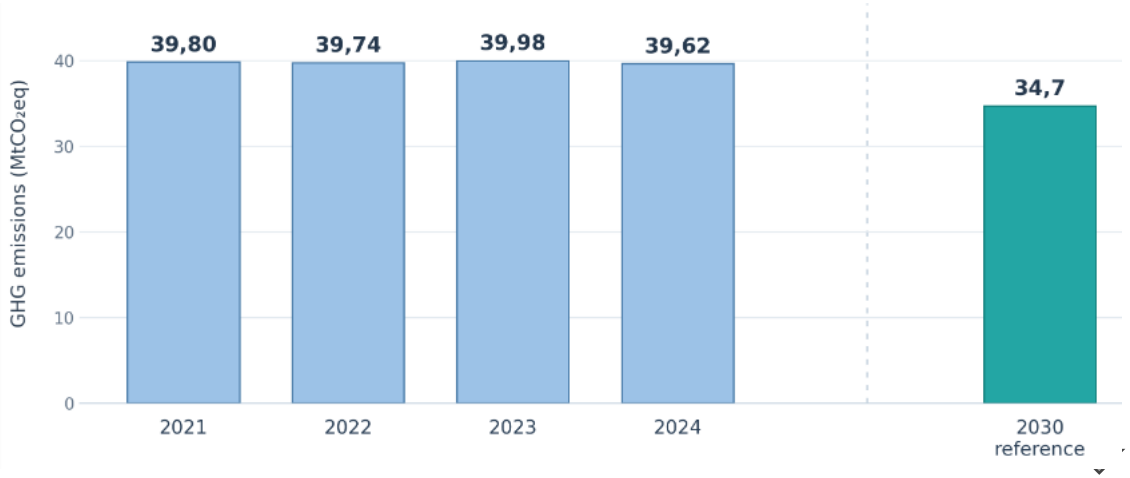
LULUCF 2030 collective EU target 2030 = **-310 MtCO2e**



Tracking Progress – Portugal Level

Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR)

- **Scope:** GHG emissions from sectors such as transport, buildings, agriculture and waste.
- **Portugal's 2030 target:** 28.7% reduction in GHG emissions compared with 2005.
- **Progress so far:**
  - Emissions have remained relatively stable in recent years.
  - In 2024, emissions reached 39.62 $MtCO_2eq$, slightly below the 2023 level of 39.98 $MtCO_2eq$.
  - Further reductions are needed across ESR sectors to achieve the 2030 target, with particular challenges in transport and agriculture, as well as in waste and wastewater.



28.7% reduction in GHG emissions **by 2030** compared to 2005

Tracking Progress – Portugal Level

Regulation on Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF)

- Addresses **emissions and removals related to land use, land-use change, and forestry**
- Uses an **accounting-based framework** rather than emission caps
  - **2021–2025 (current phase):** Enforces the **"no-debit rule"**, meaning emissions cannot surpass removals
  - **2026–2030 (updated framework – Fit for 55):** establishes **binding national targets**
    - Supports the EU goal of **310 $MtCO_2eq$ net removals by 2030**
    - Sets an **indicative national target of approximately -1.36 $MtCO_2eq$ by 2030** *(preliminary)*



GHG emissions and removals in the LULUCF sector ($ktCO_2eq$)

2021	2022	2023	2024
-429	1773	-425	633

Other objectives – Portugal Level

Climate and Energy - NECP 2030

Source: ApC e DGEG

	2024	NECP 2030	NECP 2030 Update
GEE 2030 EMISSIONS[1]	- 40%	-45% to -55%	**-55%** ↑
ENERGY EFFICIENCY [primary energy consumption [6]] [final energy consumption[6]]	**20 346 ktep[4]** **14 713 ktep[5]**	-35%[2]	**16 711 ktep[4]** **14 371 ktep[5]** ↑
RENEWABLES IN FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION	36%	47%	**51%** ↑
RENEWABLES IN ELECTRICITY	66%	80%	**93%[3]** ↑
RENEWABLES IN TRANSPORT	14%	20%	**29%[3]** ↑
ELETRIC INTERCONNECTIONS	12%	15%	**15%**

(1) excluding LULUCF, compared to 2005; **(2)** reduction in primary energy consumption excluding non-energy uses, compared to the projections of the PRIMES 2007 model; **(3)** this target considers a share of biofuels and biogas produced from feedstocks listed in Part B of Annex IX of the Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2023/2413 of at least 1.9%; **(4)** percentage reduction in energy consumption and target value (ktoe) calculated in accordance with the methodology provided by the European Commission and set out in Directive (EU) 2023/1791 on Energy Efficiency; **(5)** percentage reduction in energy consumption and target value (ktoe) calculated in accordance with the methodology provided by the European Commission and set out in Directive (EU) 2023/1791 on Energy Efficiency; **(6)** excluding non-energy uses.



Climate Action

Implementation on the ground - overview

- **Climate policy and strategic planning –** Updated NECP 2030 and ongoing revisions of the Carbon Neutrality Roadmap, with the ambition of achieving climate neutrality by 2045, and the National Adaptation Strategy (ENAAC).
- **Strengthening climate governance –** Establishment of the Climate Agency, operational since 2025, bringing climate policy, implementation and financing instruments closer together.
- **Energy efficiency and sustainable mobility –** Programmes such as E-Lar and Vale Eficiência, alongside incentives for zero-emission vehicles and public transport.
- **Just transition –** Portugal has developed its Social Climate Plan, proposing around €1.6 billion in investments to support vulnerable households, micro-enterprises and transport users.
- **Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM) –** Operational registry, three approved forest carbon methodologies (afforestation, reforestation and improved forest management) and registered projects to mobilise investment in carbon removals.
- **Local climate action –** Launch of the Cities' Climate Passport (Passaporte Climático das Cidades), supporting municipal engagement, climate planning, implementation and monitoring.
- **Recovery and climate resilience –** Development and approval in 2026 of Portugal's Transformation, Recovery and Resilience programme (PTRR), combining recovery from extreme weather events with stronger infrastructure, preparedness and long-term resilience.


Thank you