

PORTUGAL SETS NEW GOALS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION

The Portuguese Government announces a minimum quota of use of energy from renewable sources of at least 49 % in the gross final consumption to be reached in 2030.

Portugal completes the implementation of [Directive \(EU\) 2018/2001](#) on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources by establishing the new national goals for renewable energy consumption. Within those, stands out the establishment of a minimum quota of use of energy from renewable sources in 2030 of at least 49 % of renewable energy use in gross final consumption of energy. This represents a more ambitious goal compared to the previously 47 % forecast. In the transport sector, the target is lower: in 2030, the minimum share of renewable energies in the final consumption of energy should be of 29%.

To guarantee the fulfilment of these goals, the Portuguese Government established that:

- The mechanisms for verifying sustainability criteria set out in [Decree-Law 177/2010, of 25 October](#) are extended to facilities producing electricity, heating or cooling energy and biomass fuels;
- The verification of compliance with sustainability criteria and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions is the responsibility of the entity coordinating the compliance with sustainability criteria (ECS), which operates in the National Laboratory of Civil Engineering (*Laboratório Nacional de Engenharia Civil*);
- Producers and importers of raw materials must submit to the ECS the information concerning the proof of the nature, origin and sustainability of these raw materials;
- Producers must request EEGO to issue guarantees of origin for the energy they produce. These guarantees certify to the final consumer the share or amount of energy from renewable sources present in the energy mix of each supplier.

With a view to promoting the use of renewable energies, new incentives are created, of which we highlight the following:

- In the planning, construction and rehabilitation of buildings of urbanisation works and in the planning of public urban infrastructures, solutions with passive energy systems and the installation of equipment of renewable energy must be prioritised;
- Municipal and inter-municipal spatial plans should include appropriate measures to increase the use of passive or renewable energy systems;
- Suppliers of heating, cooling or electricity generation equipment or systems must provide their customers with information regarding the characteristics, cost and energy efficiency of the equipment.

[Decree-Law No. 84/2022, of 9 December](#), where the above goals and measures are set, came into force on December 10, 2022.

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