



# Portugal

## Alternative measures



### Responsible authority: Directorate-General of Energy and Geology (DGEG)

#### History, current targets and results

In 2013 it was notified that the fulfilment of the target of Article 7 for the period 2014-2020 will be achieved with the implementation of alternative measures.

According to the methodology set out in the notification report for the quantification of the target, the cumulative end-use energy savings target for the period 2014-2020 equals 3.38 Mtoe.

Taking into account the energy savings resulting from the planned measures, the final target for 2020 (4.28 Mtoe) was specified, while the interim target for 2016 was 1.14 Mtoe.

#### Scope and focus

According to 2013 notification report, a series of programmes and measures have been identified within the framework of the alternative measures, for achieving the energy savings target.

The annual energy savings derived from the implementation of energy efficiency measures in transport, residential, tertiary, industrial and public sectors.

Three programmes were planned for transport sector (Eco Car (2 measures), Urban Mobility (3 measures), Energy Efficiency System for the Transport sector (3 measures)), three for residential and tertiary sector (Renew House & Office (5 measures), Energy Efficiency System for Buildings (5 measures), Solar Thermal (5 measures)), one for industrial sector (Intensive Energy Consumption Management System (3 measures)) and one for public sector (Energy Efficiency in the State Sector (3 measures)).

#### Key actors, roles and options

The Directorate-General of Energy and Geology (DGEG), under the responsibility of the Ministry of Economy, is the Portuguese public administration responsible of the design, implementation and evaluation of energy policies, including those for Article 7 of the EED.

In the NEEAP2017, it was highlighted the necessity to improve the current governance model and was specified that the DGEG and the Executive Committee of the NEEAP Management Structure are involved in monitoring and guaranteeing full follow-up of the results of the planned energy efficiency measures. Moreover, all parties involved are responsible for implementation and fulfilment according to the adopted legislation.

Finally, it was decided to operationalize the Energy Efficiency Fund optimizing the provided incentives and envisaging liaison with the defined instruments for climate change mitigation.

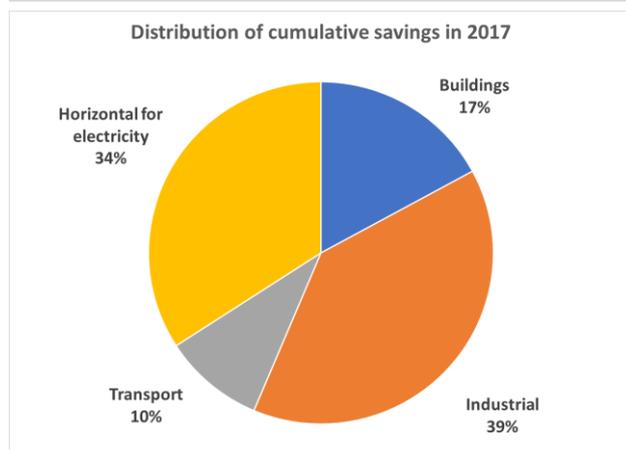
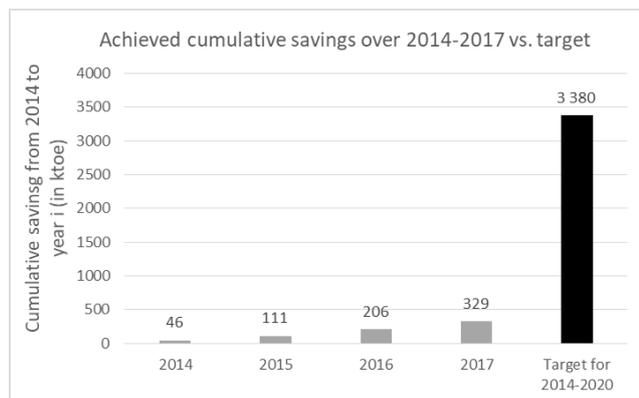
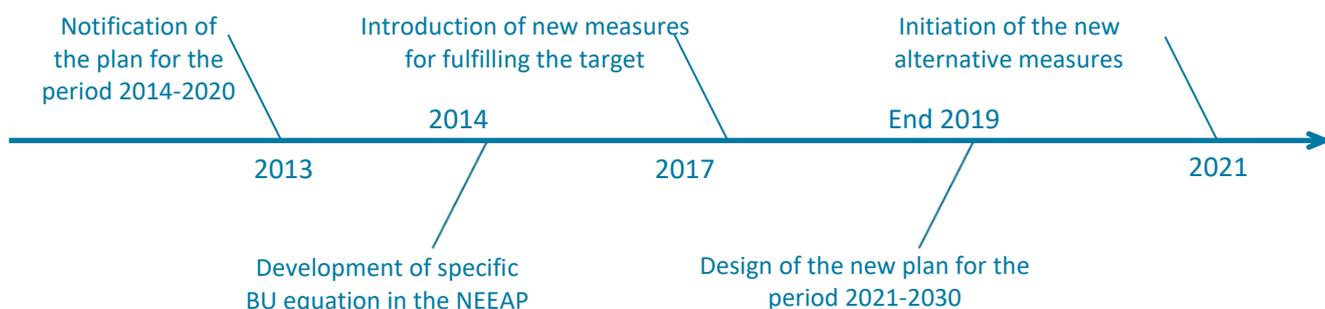
#### Monitoring, Reporting and Verification

The 2013 notification report established the framework for the monitoring and measurement of the energy savings. The monitoring involves both the compliance's verification of defined goals for each measure separately and the continuous and comparative assessment of the implemented measures through their cost-benefit ratio. In addition, specific quantitative indicators have been developed in order to evaluate the performance of the implemented measures taking into consideration top-down and bottom-up monitoring indicators. The methodology was based on the top-down estimation of the achieved energy savings using national or aggregate sectoral data and on the comparison of the achieved energy savings with the respective estimates as will result by adding the separate impacts of the implemented measures using bottom-up equations.

In the NEEAP2014, various bottom-up equations were developed for the foreseen energy efficiency measures in the different end-use sectors. Moreover, the completed Energy Performance Certificates, as derived by the respective database were utilized in order to estimate the achieved energy savings from the realization of energy efficiency interventions in buildings.

Finally, various periodic surveys and evaluation reports in the mandatory schemes for public consumers along with data collection on specific facilities, such as energy efficiency in public administration were used for the measurement of the achieved energy savings.





Implemented energy efficiency measures and the triggered cumulative impacts for the period 2014-2017 (in ktoe) according to the [annual reports](#).

Only four energy efficiency measures have been implemented in the period 2014-2017 resulting in 329 ktoe of cumulative energy savings over 2014-2017, showing a significant deviation from the target.

The measure “Management System of Intensive Energy Consumption in the industrial sector” has the highest contribution to the achieved savings (39% share), while the tendering mechanism “PPEC - Consumption Efficiency Promotion Plan”, which aims to promote a more efficient behaviour and the adoption of more efficient equipment by consumers of electricity, has the second highest share (34%). The contributions of the measure for the provision of incentives to facilitate the use of solar thermal and the regulatory measure for managing the energy consumption in transport sector aiming at specific operators of transport fleets and company transport fleets to conduct specific audits were lower (17% and 10% respectively).

In the NEEAP 2017, the following additional measures were proposed to increase the possibility to achieve the target by:

- Imposing the obligation to the local authorities to reduce the final energy consumption annually by 1.5% (Local Energy Agreement).
- Imposing the obligation to the companies that participate into the European Emissions Trading Scheme to reduce the final energy consumption annually by 1.5%.

Total annual energy savings for years 2014 to 2017 (in ktoe/y):

Policy measures	2014	2015	2016	2017
Solar Thermal - Incentive programs to solar thermal utilization	8.1	15	19	21
SGCIE - Management System of Intensive Energy Consumption	21.9	30	38	49
RGCE ST - Management Regulation of Energy Consumption in Transport Sector	2.4	7	10	12
PPEC - Consumption Efficiency Promotion Plan	13.7	14	27	42
<b>Total achieved energy savings</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>123.8</b>

Source: [annual reports](#) and [NEEAP 2017](#).

The interview has no applicability to Portugal.

**Sources:**

- 1) Notification report for the implementation of Article 7, 2013.
- 2) National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, 2014.
- 3) National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, 2017.
- 4) Annual reports according to Article 24 (1) and Annex XIV Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU for the years 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.
- 5) multEE project, Synthesis report on M&V schemes and coordination mechanisms in EU countries, 2015.