

Directorate-General for Energy and Geology

Annual Report on the monitoring of the progress towards national 2020 energy efficiency targets, in accordance with Directive 2012/27/EU

In accordance with Article 3(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy efficiency, Portugal set its indicative energy efficiency targets based on final energy consumption (to be achieved by 2016) and primary energy consumption (to be achieved by 2020) through Council of Ministers Resolution No 20/2013 of 10 April 2013, which also adopted the Portuguese National Energy Efficiency Action Plan – a Strategy for Energy Efficiency – PNAEE 2016.

Through this Report, and in compliance with the provisions of Article 3(1), Article 24(1) and Part 1 of Annex XIV of Directive 2012/27/EU, Portugal is, firstly, meeting its requirements as regards the obligations on setting national targets stemming from the adoption of the Directive and, secondly, is submitting this first Annual Report on the monitoring of the progress towards meeting these targets.

Please be informed that the relevant objectives listed in Council of Ministers Resolution No 20/2013 are:

To be achieved by 2016:

- Final energy savings – 1 501 ktoe, which is equivalent to a reduction in energy consumption of approximately 8.2 % compared to the average recorded consumption for the period 2001-2005 (18 368 ktoe) and which corresponds to a primary energy saving of 1 773 ktoe.

To be achieved by 2020:

- A primary energy saving that paves the way for an expected 25 % reduction in consumption as a minimum, compared to the projected 2007 baseline of the PRIMES model, using 2005 as a reference year, which would lead to a consumption of 30 Mtoe in 2020. As a result, primary energy consumption in 2020 is capped at 22.5 Mtoe. Building on this overall objective, Portugal has also set a specific objective for the public sector, which is to cut its consumption by 30 %.
- The exercise carried out in the PNAEE 2016 shows a primary energy saving of 2 394 ktoe, achieved by implementing programmes and measures contained in the Portuguese National Energy Efficiency Action Plan. If these are met in full, the expectation is that consumption in 2020 will be reduced by 26 %, which therefore exceeds the national objective that has been set at 25 %.
- In view of the current state of the economy and the projected trends in demands for energy in the period to 2020 – and taking account solely of the effects of

measures implemented until 2010 – on the basis of LEAP demand models from 2012, Portugal estimated that the level of primary energy consumption would be approximately 23.8 Mtoe in 2020. To put it another way, as regards the consumption projections made by the Commission for all Member States in 2007 – which, as mentioned previously, point to a primary energy consumption in Portugal of around 30 Mtoe (1 474 for the European Union as a whole) – this amount represents a primary energy saving of 20.7 %. It is a figure that goes beyond the European 20 % target for improvements in energy efficiency by 2020.

- Meanwhile, Portugal has set a more ambitious general national objective regarding improvements to energy efficiency, which corresponds to a 25 % cut in primary energy consumption, setting a fixed ceiling for consumption of 22.5 Mtoe. Consequently, an extra effort was needed to find ways of achieving this goal. 6 areas were assessed: transport, homes and services, industry, the public sector, [people's] behaviour and agriculture. Programmes and measures were identified in these areas with a potential additional primary energy saving of 1.7 Mtoe by the year 2020. Over the same time period, this would enable the estimate for consumption to be cut from 23.8 Mtoe to 22.1 Mtoe.

Indicators for 2011, in accordance with Article 24(1) and Part 1 of Annex XIV of Directive 2012/27/EU

[Translator's note: some entries in the table are not fully legible due to the poor quality of the original fax. These are marked 'ill.'.]

Data for 2011				
indicator	unit	amount	source	comments
primary energy consumption	ktoe	20 759	DGEG	Does not include non-energy uses
total final energy consumption	ktoe	16 913	DGEG	
final energy consumption by sector	-	-	-	
- industry	ktoe	5 703	DGEG	
- transport	ktoe	6 047	DGEG	
- households	ktoe	2 801	DGEG	
- services	ktoe	1 918	DGEG	
gross value added by sector	-	-	-	
- industry	<i>ill.</i> 2006	21 626	INE	At 2006 prices.
- services	<i>ill.</i> 2006	97 344	INE	At 2006 prices. Includes sale and repair of vehicles; accommodation and catering + financial activity related to insurance and real estate + other services.
disposable income of households	<i>ill.</i>	125 024	INE	
gross domestic product (GDP)	<i>ill.</i> 2006	171 065	INE	At 2006 prices.
electricity generation from thermal power generation	MWh	22 442	DGEG	
electricity generation from combined heat and power	MWh	8 255	DGEG	

heat generation from thermal power generation	TJ	not available	DGEG	
heat generation from combined heat and power plants, including industrial waste heat	TJ	20 596	DGEG	Only includes heat sold on to third parties. Heat produced and used by the same company is not included.
fuel input for thermal power generation	ktoe	4 621	DGEG	
fuel input for combined heat and power generation	ktoe	2 765	DGEG	
transmission and distribution waste	MWh	4 088	DGEG	
number of passenger kilometres (pkm), if applicable	pkm	not available		
Number of tonne kilometres (tkm), if applicable	<i>ill.</i> tkm	37 472	INE	INE, transport statistics for 2011
combined transport kilometres (pkm + tkm), in case (xii) and (xiii) do not apply	pkm	not applicable		
population	<i>ill.</i> inhabitants	10 562	INE	

Legend:

DGEG: Directorate-General for Energy and Geology

INE: Portuguese National Statistical Institute