

# Targets for resource efficiency in Portugal



### **Resource efficiency policies in Portugal**

No specific national resource efficiency strategy or action plan. National guidance regarding resource efficiency provided by:

- the Framework Act on the Environment;
- the Green Growth Commitment;
- the <u>Operational Programme</u> <u>Sustainability and Efficiency in</u> <u>Resource Use.</u>

## Targets established in sectoral strategies/plans/legislation

- Strategic Plan for Industrial Waste Management (mineral resources);
- Strategic Plan for Solid Municipal Waste (packaging waste; electrical and electronic equipment; batteries and accumulators; used edible oils);
- National Plan for Industrial Waste Prevention (products with high pollutant potential);
- Used Tyres legislation;
- Waste edible oils legislation;
- Strategy for Construction and Demolition Waste;
- Strategic Plan for Hospital Waste;
- National Renewable Energy Action Plan;
- National Energy Efficiency Action Plan;
- National Strategy for Forests;
- Strategic Framework for Climate Policy;
- National Programme for Climate Change;
- National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation;
- National Strategy for Ecological Public Procurement.

# **Targets**

Country	Targets reported in the country profiles
Economy-wide resource productivity (9 countries, reporting 9 targets)	
Portugal	<ul> <li>Increase the productivity of materials (GDP/DMC) from EUR 1 140/tonne of materials consumed in 2013 to 1 170 in 2020 and 1 720 in 2030</li> </ul>
Waste (25 countries, reporting 124 targets)	
Portugal	Increase the incorporation of waste in the economy from 56 % in 2012 to 68 % in 2020 and 86 % in 2030
	By 2020, achieve a recovery of 47 kg/person of recyclable waste after sorting
	<ul> <li>Reduce waste generation by 18 % by 2020, compared to the 2008–2012 average waste generation</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Increase the preparation of construction and demolition waste for reuse, recycling and other forms of material recuperation to 70 % by 2020</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Increase the preparation of municipal waste for reuse, recycling and other forms of material recuperation to 50 % of the recyclable share by 2020</li> </ul>
	Reduce the share of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill by 35 % by 2020 relative to 1995
	<ul> <li>Progressively eliminate waste disposal in landfill, achieving 0 % direct deposition of waste in landfill by 2030</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Achieve a minimum 7.6 % reduction (by weight) in per person municipal waste generation by 2016 relative to 2012</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Achieve a minimum 10 % reduction (by weight) in per person municipal waste generation by 2020 relative to 2012, not to exceed 410 kg/person annually</li> </ul>
	Ensure recycling of at least 70 % (by weight) of packaging waste by 2020
	<ul> <li>Limit the production of Group IV medical waste to 8 % by 2016</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Dissociate economic growth and waste production by reducing the amount of waste produced per EUR 1 000 of wealth generated from 0.10 tonnes in 2008–2012 to 0.082 tonnes in 2020</li> </ul>
Energy (19 countries, reporting 70 targets)	
Portugal	<ul> <li>Improve energy efficiency by reducing energy intensity from 129 toe/EUR 1 million of GDP in 2013, to 122 toe/EUR 1 million in 2020 and 101 toe/EUR 1 million in 2030</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Reduce energy consumption in public administration by 30 % in 2020 and 35 % in 2030</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Reduce energy consumption in buildings by 25 % in 2020 and 30 % in 2030</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Increase the share of renewables in gross final energy consumption to 31 % in 2020 and 40 % in 2030 (from 25.7 % in 2013)</li> </ul>
	Reduce primary energy consumption by 25 % by 2020
Water (5 countries, reporting 8 targets)	
Portugal	<ul> <li>Improve water efficiency by reducing unbilled water from 35 % in 2012 to a maximum of 25 % by 2020 and 20 % by 2030</li> </ul>
Forestry-related (5 countries, reporting 7 targets)	
Portugal	<ul> <li>Increase the volume of certified timber and other forest products on the market by 50 % by 2020 compared to 2010</li> </ul>
Others (9 countries, reporting 22 targets)	
Portugal	Increase the passenger-kilometres in public transport by 15 % from 2014 to 2020

### An ongoing experiment: the Green Growth Commitment

- ✓ **Goal**: To drive green growth in Portugal, by stimulating green sectors of activity, <u>increasing resource efficiency</u> and promoting environmental sustainability;
- ✓ Coalition for Green Growth: Group of stakeholders from the Portuguese society (administration, business sector, universities and research centers, NGOs and banks) which agreed to work together to promote long term green growth in Portugal;
- ✓ Public consultation: Series of events organised by the coalition, aiming to reflect strategically about the challenges of green growth; to identify proposals for measures and projects to be developed; and to enhance collaboration between institutions through joint initiatives;
- √ Targets established for 2020 and 2030;
- ✓ Thematic working groups: Work, with support of an Executive Secretariat, to promote and monitor the implementation of the initiatives, develop and adapt new indicators and initiatives, enlarge the coalition and disseminate relevant information on green solutions, policies and programmes.

