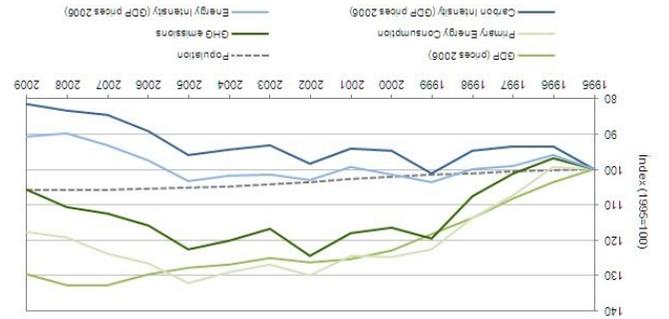


For the first time since 1998, national emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) were below the annual average target of the Kyoto Protocol. Portugal continues to position itself above the average EU-27 with respect to energy intensity. The primary energy consumption decreased from 2008 to 2009, making the increase in energy intensity a consequence of the slowdown in the generation of wealth in the same period.

Source: INE, 2010; APA, 2011; DGEG, 2011



Relative evolution of GDP and associated impacts



GENERAL CONTEXT

AGÊNCIA PORTUGUESA DO AMBIENTE
Ministério da Agricultura, do Mar, do Ambiente e do Ordenamento do Território

State of the Environment Report

SoER 2011 Portugal

10 INDICATORS

Legend:

- Positive trend, indicating satisfactory progress towards objectives and targets
- Progress, but not enough to reach objectives and targets
- No progress or negative trend

In Portugal, by the end of 2010, 649 organizations were awarded certifications in accordance with ISO 14001 by the seven accredited certification entities by the Portuguese Quality System (SPQ). In 2009 ISO 14001 was implemented in 155 countries and economies, corresponding to 223 149 organizations.

Source: IPAC, 2011



Organizations certified by ISO 14001 and accredited certification entities by SPQ in Portugal



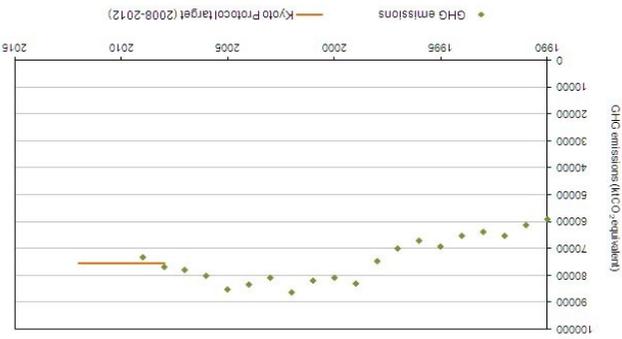
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Contributions to this report were given by the following institutions:

AFN – National Forest Authority (MAMAOT); ANCP – National Public Procurement Agency, EPE (MF); CCDR-Alentejo – Regional Development and Co-ordinating Committee of the Alentejo (MAMAOT); CCDR-Algarve – Regional Development and Co-ordinating Committee of the Algarve (MAMAOT); CCDR-Centro – Regional Development and Co-ordinating Committee of the Center (MAMAOT); CCDR-LVT – Regional Development and Co-ordinating Committee of Lisbon and Tejo Valley (MAMAOT); CCDR-Norte – Regional Development and Co-ordinating Committee of the North (MAMAOT); CECAC – Executive Committee of the Climate Change Commission (MAMAOT); DRA Açores – Regional Directorate of Environment of Azores; DRA Madeira – Regional Directorate of Environment of Madeira; DGEG – Directorate General for Energy and Geology (MEE); DPP – Department of Foresight and Planning and International Affairs (MAMAOT); ERSAR – Water and Waste Services Regulation Authority (MAMAOT); GPP – Office of Planning and Policy (MAMAOT); ICNB – Institute for Nature Conservation and Biodiversity (MAMAOT); IM – Institute of Meteorology, IP (MEC); INAG – Water Institute, IP (MAMAOT); INE – National Institute of Statistics, IP (PCM); IPAC – Portuguese Institute of Accreditation (MEE); IPIMAR – Research Institute of Fisheries and Marine (MAMAOT); SPEA – Portuguese Society for the Study of Birds.

After a significant increase in emissions seen in the 90's, national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions showed a continued downward trend since 2005. Indeed, emissions for 2009 represent a decrease of 4.3% over the previous year. In 2009 GHG emissions were found to be about 1% below the national target of compliance under the Kyoto Protocol.

Source: APA, 2011



Main GHG emissions (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) and commitments for the period 2008-2012

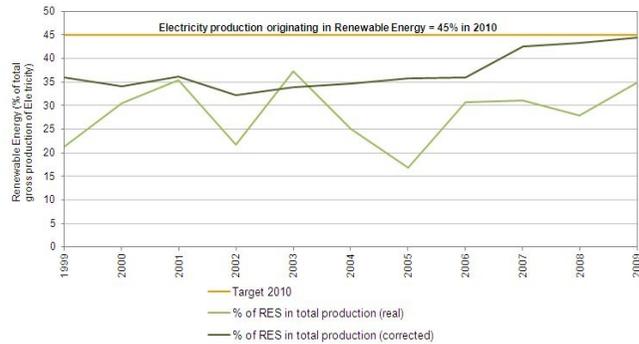


CLIMATE CHANGE

RENEWABLE ENERGY



Contribution of renewable energy sources to the percentage of gross production of electricity, in mainland Portugal, and comparison with the goal of Directive 2001/77/EC



* the total electricity produced was corrected with the Hydroelectric Productivity Index (HPI) for comparison with target set by Directive 2001/77/EC

Source: DGEG, 2010

The renewable energy sources (RES) in the gross consumption of electricity for the purposes of Directive 2001/77/EC was 44.4% in 2009 and 50.1% in 2010, allowing Portugal to exceed the target set for this year. In 2009 Portugal was the 3rd EU-15 country with greater incorporation of renewables in the final EU consumption.

