



Portugal

CCPI Rank		2025
Country	CCPI 2024	CCPI 2025
▼ Portugal	13	15

Portugal is a high performer in this year's CCPI, ranking 15th. The country receives a *high* rating in GHG Emissions, and *medium* in Energy Use, Renewable Energy, and Climate Policy.

The National Climate Law indicates Portugal must achieve a 55% emissions reduction by 2030 compared with 2005 levels, for an annual reduction of almost 5%. However, in 2022, Portugal's GHG emissions (excluding land use, land-use change, and forestry [LULUCF]) increased 0.1% from 2021, when the reduction was already only 2.8%.

Revised, stronger targets, but some still fall short

In June 2023, Portugal's government submitted a revised draft of the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) to the European Commission. The overall emissions reduction target for 2030, previously set at 45–55%, was revised to 55% in accordance with the National Climate Law requirements. In August 2024, a new revised draft was made available for public consultation. In this iteration, the long-term target was updated, bringing forward the climate neutrality target from 2050 to 2045. The Long-Term Strategy is undergoing revision to align with the revised NECP draft.

Moreover, the renewable energy aim was revised and is now more ambitious. The plan's initial version aimed for an installed capacity of 30.5–32 GW of the renewable energy system by 2030. The current version aims for 48 GW. However, part of the increase is from expansion of wind and solar to produce hydrogen (H₂) for exportation – a highly energy inefficient process. Thus, this additional installed renewable energy capacity does not substantially translate into emissions reductions.

The CCPI country experts assess that while the proposed 2045 climate neutrality target is a positive step, it falls short of the 1.5°C Paris goal. A 2040 target is needed for alignment.

National Climate Law needs greater ambition in some areas

As in previous years, Portugal should increase its efforts in the transport sector. Few cities have sustainable urban mobility plans (Lisbon, for example, lacks one), and automobiles remain the dominant mode of urban and extra-urban transport. Train and public transport use generally remain extremely low, according to the experts. Road transport emissions have been increasing, counter to what is needed.

The experts also note that the National Climate Law lacks ambition in some chapters, such as the end of fossil fuel subsidies planned only for 2030.

Internationally, Portugal is usually a frontrunner, taking ambitious positions during international climate negotiations. Despite this, given its low economic weight, Portugal's capacity to influence other EU Member States is limited.

The experts' main demand is that Portugal addresses the continuing need for better and more effective public policies to decarbonise the transport and agricultural sectors, and fully enforces the National Climate Law. Such actions would help fulfil the potential to significantly improve climate governance in Portugal.

Key Outcomes

- Portugal is a high performer in this year's CCPI, ranking 15th
- Internationally, Portugal is usually a frontrunner, taking ambitious positions during international climate negotiations
- The experts' main demand is that Portugal addresses the continuing need for better and more effective public policies to decarbonise the transport and agricultural sectors, and fully enforces the National Climate Law

CCPI Experts

The following national experts agreed to be mentioned as contributors for this year's CCPI:

- Pedro Nunes ([ZERO – Association for the Earth System Sustainability](#))

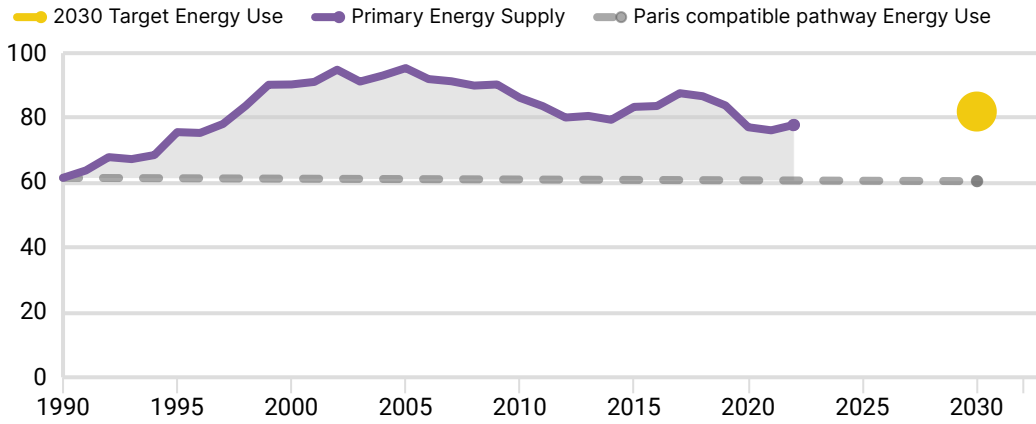
Key Indicators

Indicators	Weighting	Rating	Rank	Change
Overall	100%	High	15	-2
GHG Emission	40%	High	15	
GHG per Capita - current level (including LULUCF)	10%	High	13	
GHG per Capita - current trend (excluding LULUCF)	10%	Very High	5	
GHG per Capita - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	10%	Medium	30	
GHG 2030 Target - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	10%	Medium	30	
Renewable Energy	20%	Medium	18	
Share of Renewable Energy in Energy Use (TPES) - current level (including hydro)	5%	High	11	
Renewable Energy - current trend (excl. hydro)	5%	Medium	42	
Share of Renewable Energy in Energy Use (TPES) (excl. hydro) - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	5%	Low	21	
Renewable Energy 2030 Target (including hydro) - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	5%	Medium	14	
Energy Use	20%	Medium	17	
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - current level	5%	High	20	
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - current trend	5%	High	6	
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	5%	Low	30	
Energy Use 2030 Target - compared to a well below two-degrees-benchmark	5%	Low	31	
Climate Policy	20%	Medium	16	
National Climate Policy	10%	Medium	18	
International Climate Policy	10%	Medium	18	

CCPI 2025: Target comparison

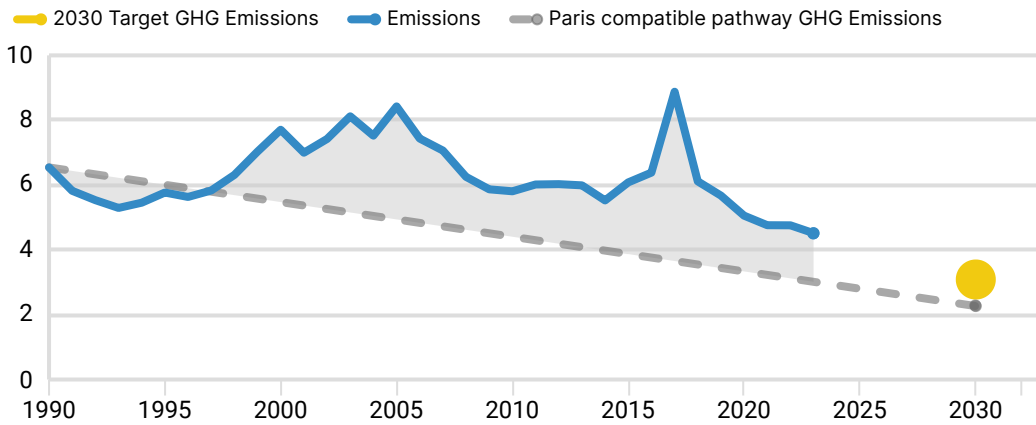
Energy Use per Capita (GJ)

Paris compatible pathway and 2030 target compared with current development



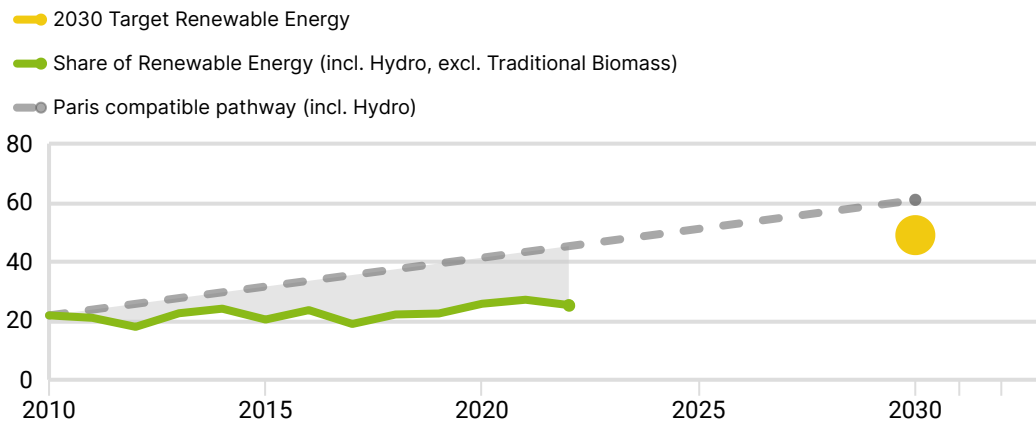
GHG emissions per capita (t CO2 eq., incl. LULUCF)

Paris compatible pathway and 2030 target compared with current development



Share of Renewable Energy (in % of TPES)

Paris compatible pathway and 2030 target compared with current development



For more information on how to read the target comparison graph please visit our website <https://ccpi.org/faqs>, where you can also find all other country texts <https://ccpi.org/countries/>.