



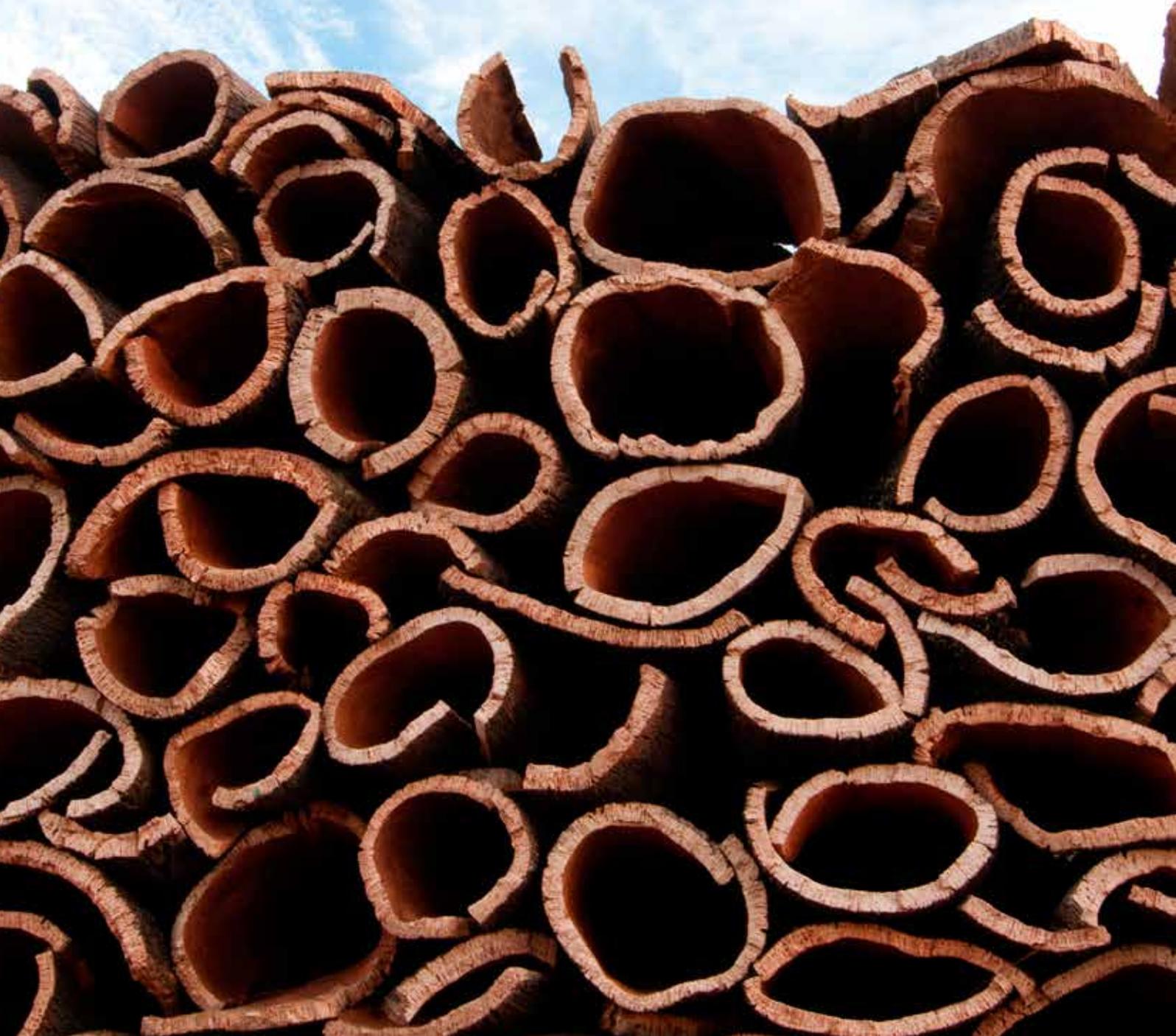
GOVERNO DE  
PORTUGAL

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT  
SPATIAL PLANNING AND ENERGY



# Green Growth Commitment

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY





After the Economic and Financial Assistance Program (PAEF) conclusion, monitored by the troika, it is essential to establish and implement a post-troika vision of long-term development that benefits from the launch of a new cycle of structural reforms and of selective and productive investments in strategic areas, such as knowledge, industrial policy and green economy, that sustainably promote growth and employment.

Therefore, it is crucial, in particular in the area of green economy, to generate political solutions that go beyond the short-term horizon and that confer ambition, stability and predictability to demanding structural reforms.

**Firstly, it is necessary to take action in light of the worsening signs of climate change, the deterioration and scarcity of water resources and loss of biodiversity,** as resources come under increasing pressure. The demographic effect is expected to increase energy consumption by 45%, water consumption by 30% and food consumption by 50% by 2030. The effects of climate change in Portugal according to the Fifth Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) will be considerably higher than the European average, especially when it comes to coastline and water resources.

**Secondly, there is an urgent need to overcome the paradoxical situation that we have been in for decades. Where natural resources are concerned, we have the high potential of talents, resources and infrastructures but there are also considerable structural problems.** This paradox is more than evident here:

- > Portugal has abundant, diverse renewable energy resources. This places us in a position to achieve a target of 31% renewables in gross final energy consumption by 2020 (25.7% in 2013, meaning 57.4% renewable electricity generation). But we remain highly energy-dependent (around 73.9% in 2013, the lowest figure of the last 20 years) and a very high intensity of energy in our GDP (129 toe/m€ 2011 GDP, in 2013);
- > Portugal is currently the fourth-best performing country in terms of climate action, according to the Climate Change Performance Index CCPI, in a ranking of 58 countries that account for more than 90% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

On the other hand, Portugal is also one of the most vulnerable countries, in particular in the European context, to the effects of climate change;

- > Portugal is one of Europe's richest countries in terms of biodiversity, but it continues to have threatened species and habitats, for which it is necessary to strengthen the adoption of active conservation measures;
- > The Natura Network and protected areas cover one-fifth of the country, one-quarter of its municipalities and one-third of the population. However, the people who live in nature reserves do not benefit enough from the economic value of biodiversity;
- > We have witnessed a vast improvement in water infrastructures. Around 95% of the population has access to mains water supply and 80% to waste water treatment. Even so, losses in the water supply system average 35%. Furthermore, operations are economically and financially unsustainable with high tariff deficits and debts owed by municipalities. There are also blatant inequalities between prices of services in inland and coastal regions;
- > The Portuguese coastal areas contain 80% of the population, and are of high environmental and economic value. However, 14% of the coast is artificial, 25% is suffering from erosion and 67% is at risk of land loss;
- > The country has great potential in the metal resource sector (possibly up to 1% of GDP), but, with the exception of the recent Semblana concession, no new mining area licences have been issued for more than 30 years;
- > Waste dumps disappeared many years ago, but 43% of urban waste is still deposited in landfill and the use of plastic bags is very high;



- > Portugal is a main tourist destination, but one-third of our houses require redevelopment and our town centres still suffer from problems of degradation and depopulation;
- > The country has considerable skills in the civil construction sector, but only 10% of work is allocated to urban renewal. The European average is 37%;
- > Structural problems have been resolved in terms of access to housing, but this is often at the expense of extending urban areas with new construction, with the associated increase in commuting, damage to the environment and quality of life;
- > Spatial planning policies and instruments have played an essential role in regulating land use in recent decades. We have many overlapping plans for the same area that communicate with each other inefficiently and any change is slow and uncoordinated. This has generated inefficiency and inequality, reduced transparency and competitiveness and made people wary of decision-making processes.

**Thirdly, we must harness economic opportunities and the chance to create jobs associated with green growth.** Because we have the talent, the resources and the infrastructures required to compete and win on a global scale in the short-term. And also due to the global growing demand for green goods and services. It is worth noting that:

- > Green economy already represents 4 trillion euros worldwide and is growing at 4% a year. Green sectors accounted for 2.5% of the EU's total GDP in 2010 and are expected to grow around 30% a year up to 2025. It is therefore one of the region's most dynamic sectors;
- > Investment in clean energies totalled 300 billion dollars, with the EU and China responsible for 25% each;

- > Investment in energy generation infrastructures and networks is estimated to reach 48 trillion dollars by 2035 of which two-thirds will be invested in emerging and non-OECD countries. From the total amount it is estimated that 7 trillion dollars is invested in electricity grids, 6 trillion dollars in renewable energy and 1 trillion dollars in nuclear power;
- > In the EU it will be necessary to invest 1 trillion euros in infrastructures by 2020 and 2.5 trillion euros by 2025;
- > Green jobs have been shown remarkable resilience to the recession. They increased from 3 to 4.2 million in the EU between 2002 and 2011 and rose 20% in the recent European recession. In Portugal, from 2012-2013, green employment grew by 5.0%;
- > If the EU sets the goal of increasing the productivity of resources by 30% up to 2030, as is currently being discussed in the interim review of the 2020 Strategy, this will contribute to a 1% GDP increase and 2 million jobs in the EU.

The goals of green growth are wholly consistent with the major challenges facing Portuguese society and may even make a decisive contribution to meeting those challenges: growth, employment, lower dependency on imports, more intelligent taxation (higher taxes on things that harm and pollute and lower taxes on those that produce and enhance) and quality of life.

Under the MoU and also in a post-troika period agenda, the government has been undertaking ambitious structural reforms in the areas of the environment, energy, spatial planning, the sea, transport, urban renewal, housing, science and innovation. These reforms need to be viewed over a **much longer time frame than a single legislature.**

It was in this spirit of non-acquiescence in its diagnosis, reformism in its solutions and optimism in its results that the **Green Growth Coalition** was founded in February 2014. **It combines the efforts of almost 100 associations, representatives of the business, science and financial sectors, public bodies, foundations and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).** The Green Growth Commitment (CCV) is a direct result of the spirit and of the discussions within the Green Growth Coalition.



The **CCV seeks to lay the foundations for a commitment to policies, goals and targets** that foster a development model that will reconcile essential economic growth with lower consumption of natural resources and social justice and quality of life for the population.

Assuming the need for lasting, intelligent budgetary responsibility, the focus is now on eliminating other structural constraints that have, in recent decades, prevented the Portuguese economy to achieve a pattern financially, socially, economically and environmentally sustainable. A new cycle of EU programmes, with funds that could be drivers of change and national recovery, is opening up new opportunities for public and private agents and driving up the competitiveness and sustainability of the Portuguese economy.

There has been growing awareness in recent years among economic and political players of the potential of synergies between economic growth and sustainability and strategic choices in which the green component is an actual reality in economic growth priorities.

**Portugal is in a privileged position and must invest in its competitive advantages. It must aspire to be a leader of this new global trend and make full use of its natural resources, infrastructures and talents to compete and win on a global scale.**

This framework provides an opportunity to promote an integrated, comprehensive vision of areas and sectors with green growth potential. This vision should nurture the ability to link research, development and innovation to production, products, services and processes and also to funding mechanisms. This would help dissociate economic growth from the use of resources, foster energy and material efficiency and identify new economic opportunities.

It is important to understand, given the wide-ranging nature of this issue, that this document is in harmony with other overall key public policy instruments, such as ENEI - National Smart Specialisation Research and Innovation Strategy 2014-2020 and EFICE - Industrial Development Strategy for Growth and Employment 2014-2020, and that it includes a significant number of existing or future sectoral or theme-specific plans aimed at generating joint accountability of public and private stakeholders.

This document is intended, on the other hand, to lay the foundations for an ambitious, lasting commitment benefiting from dialogue with the political parties and social, economic and environmental partners. **The initiatives mentioned here therefore reflect a conceptual and quantitative determination while seeking enough flexibility during implementation to accommodate a variety of management options.**

The CCV sets out 14 quantified goals for 2020 and 2030.



## Quantified Goals for 2020 and 2030

<b>OBJ 1</b>	<b>Increase “green” GVA</b> From €1,500 million euros in 2013 to €2,100 million euros in 2020 and €3,400 million euros in 2030.
<b>OBJ 2</b>	<b>Increase “green” exports</b> From €560 million euros in 2013 to €790 million euros in 2020 and €1,280 million euros in 2030.
<b>OBJ 3</b>	<b>Create “green” jobs</b> From 75,500 jobs in 2013, to 100,400 in 2020 and 151,000 in 2030.
<b>OBJ 4</b>	<b>Increase productivity of materials</b> From €1.14 GDP/kg materials consumed in 2013, to 1.17 in 2020 and 1.72 in 2030 (reaching the European target of 30% growth by 2030).
<b>OBJ 5</b>	<b>Increase the incorporation of waste in the economy</b> From 56% in 2012, to 68% in 2020 and 86% in 2030.
<b>OBJ 6</b>	<b>Focus on urban renewal</b> From 10.3% of urban renewal in total construction in 2013, to 17% in 2020 and 23% in 2030.
<b>OBJ 7</b>	<b>Improve energy efficiency</b> Energy intensity: from 129 toe/€m GDP in 2013, to 122 toe/€m GNP in 2020 and 101 toe/€m GDP in 2030.
<b>OBJ 8</b>	<b>Improve water efficiency</b> From 35% of water lost in the network in 2012, to a maximum of 25% in 2020 and 20% in 2030.
<b>OBJ 9</b>	<b>Increase public transport use</b> From 10,894 million pkm carried on public passenger transport services in 2013, to 12,528 million in 2020 and 15,296 million in 2030.
<b>OBJ 10</b>	<b>Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</b> From 87.8Mt CO <sub>2</sub> in 2012 to 68.0-72.0Mt CO <sub>2</sub> in 2020 and 52.7-61.5 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> in 2030, (contingent of the European negotiations results).
<b>OBJ 11</b>	<b>Increase the share of renewable energy</b> From 25.7% of final energy consumption in 2013 to 31% in 2020 and 40% in 2030.
<b>OBJ 12</b>	<b>Improve condition of bodies of water</b> From 52% of bodies of water with a “Good or Better” rating in 2010, to 79.8% in 2021 and 100% in 2027.
<b>OBJ 13</b>	<b>Improve air quality</b> From an average of 14 days with an Air Quality Index of “poor” or “bad” in 2013, to a maximum average of 9 days by 2020 and an average of 2 days by 2030.
<b>OBJ 14</b>	<b>Valorize biodiversity</b> From 81 species and 46 habitats with favourable conservation status per bio-geographic region in 2012, to 96 species and 53 habitats in 2030, ensuring that in 2020 all existing species and habitat retain or improve their conservation status.

In addition to these 14 quantified goals for 2020 and 2030, the Green Growth Commitment **has set out 111 initiatives in 10 sectors and six catalysts**. Of these, we can highlight the following:

**1. Ensure a broad restructuring of the water sector** by:

- > increasing the independence and competences of the regulatory authority by setting out new statutes for ERSAR, legislating on itemised invoices and new tariff regulations for upstream systems;
- > reorganising the Águas de Portugal (AdP) Group's and multi-municipal systems' areas by merging the 19 systems into five to generate economies of scale and scope, promote balanced tariffs over extended regions and find solutions to the problem of chronic tariff deficits;
- > fostering more integrated strategies for managing upstream and downstream water supply and sewerage services as a way of maximising operational process synergies with significant benefits to consumers while reducing pressure on resources;
- > reorganising the AdP Group's corporate structure to achieve reductions in operating costs (25% against current contracts).

**2. Achieve, by 2020, ambitious levels of waste reuse and recycling promoting a more circular economy:** reducing disposal in landfills of biodegradable urban waste from 63% to 35% against the reference year of 1995; increasing the rate of preparation of waste for reuse and recycling from 24% to 50%; achieving a selective collection rate of 47kg/inhabitant/year.

**3. Promote certification of sustainable forest management** by supporting holdings and companies to adapt to environmental, safety and risk-prevention requirements: 500,000 ha of certified forest by 2020 and 1,000,000 ha by 2030.



4. Increase **renewable energy generation** (increasing the percentage of renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy from 31% in 2020 to 40% in 2030).
5. Promote **the consumption self-generated energy**, to reach at least 300MW by 2020.
6. **Reinforce energy interconnections** in Europe, promote **renewable energy export** projects to meet European third-country goals and position Portugal as a **gateway for Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) into the EU** (the Iberian Peninsula's current LNG terminals may supply the EU with 50,000 million m<sup>3</sup> of natural gas per year, replacing 40% of Europe's gas imports from Russia).
7. **Integrate the adaptation to climate change in territorial management instruments**, particularly in PDMs.
8. Promote **electric mobility** by extending the public network and making it more competitive, favouring **charging at home and in the workplace** and in **private locations open to the public** (e.g. shopping centres) and implementing programmes of **sustainable mobility in public administration** (introducing 1,200 electric vehicles in the renewal of the car-pool fleet by 2020).
9. Encourage **the use of public transport** in city and inter-city travel by improving public transportation and introducing **measures to discourage the use of private cars**.
10. **Streamline the transfer of freight transport to rail**, increasing the proportion of goods transported by rail and reducing energy intensity in the sector.
11. **Promote the bicycle as a particularly efficient means of urban mobility**, increasing the proportion of bicycles used on urban journeys.

- 12. Implement the Single Environmental Permitting (LUA) scheme** that aims to reduce the number of papers per licensing request application, the number of requests for additional information and the average time take to reach a decision.
- 13. Promote the sustainable use of metal resources** – which may reach 1% of GDP and 25,000 jobs – by:
- > mapping the resources, increasing knowledge and research into mineral resources;
  - > promoting and attracting private and international investment in the sector and setting up a **One-stop Mining Store;**
  - > **reviewing the mining licensing model** to make application processing faster and more transparent and to provide the investor with all available information about the area required during the initial phase, making consultation with the municipalities and competent authorities in areas of environmental preservation and heritage, territorial management and nature conservation, mandatory from the prospecting and research phase.
- 14. Implement TEEB (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity) initiative in Portugal** supported by mapping and evaluating the condition of the ecosystems and the ecosystems services and assigning their economic and social value.
- 15. Expand the natural.pt brand**, of products and services developed with the use of resources of the protected areas, to reach 200 adherents (products and services) in 2016, to increase at an average rate of 10% per annum from 2017 until 2030.



- 16.** Significantly increase the share of urban renewal in civil construction work. This can be done via the **Exceptional Urban Renewal Framework (RERU)** which offers a seven-year exemption for buildings aged over 30 years from compliance with some rules that made restoration on such buildings technically and financially impossible to achieve. There are also the **new EU funds which are part of Portugal 2020**. These funds finance urban renewal and regeneration work in disadvantaged areas, abandoned industrial areas, social housing, public buildings and energy efficiency in private homes and **total almost 1000 million euros** (which can be maximised by interaction with other funding sources).
- 17. Within the framework of the spatial planning reform, ensure rational, efficient land use** by: limiting urban expansion, aggregating all the planning rules in Municipal master plans, eradicating land eligibility for building, simplifying procedures, introducing a new economic and financial framework and encouraging inter-municipal planning solutions. **Maintain the current 5% of man-made landscapes until 2030.**
- 18.** Create the **National Property Information System** to ensure the harmonisation of the property registration system and undertake a more effective national survey of land ownership.
- 19.** Establish **new classified areas** (10% of total area by 2020) and guarantee sustainable farming of live marine resources.
- 20.** Strengthen **the competitiveness of our ports** to attract the traffic sailing through our EEZ and place Portugal as a link between Europe and the rest of the world.

- 21.** Replicate processes that, by **recognising the added value of natural resources**, can be validated and become an independent international frame of reference, improving the country's attraction to tourism through, for example geo-tourism, eco-tourism and scientific tourism initiatives with potential for inclusion in the **UNESCO European Geoparks network**.
- 22. Refocus national environmental funds for Green Growth and promote their integrated management**, concentrating under one strategic and operational framework, a substantial volume of financing with a strong catalysing effect in the area of energy efficiency, water resources management, biological resource management, waste treatment, resilience, low carbon and eco-innovation.
- 23. Design and implement a strategic action plan beyond the Green Growth Commitment** that focuses on the interconnection with the main international institutions and similar movements, ensuring its presence in economic and political forums, while seeking to make the CCV a global reference for public policy.
- 24.** Implement **the green tax reform** in a framework of a neutral taxation system in order to: diversify sources of revenue, foster eco-innovation and eco-efficiency in the use of resources, reduce dependency on energy imports, encourage more sustainable production and consumption patterns and boost entrepreneurship, employment and the economy.
- 25. Foster pilot disruptive technology investigation and RD&I projects** with a potential impact on sustainability and efficient use of resources.
- 26. Establish an ecological public procurement programme** and ensure that sustainability criteria are included in all public contracts for the purchase of goods and services.



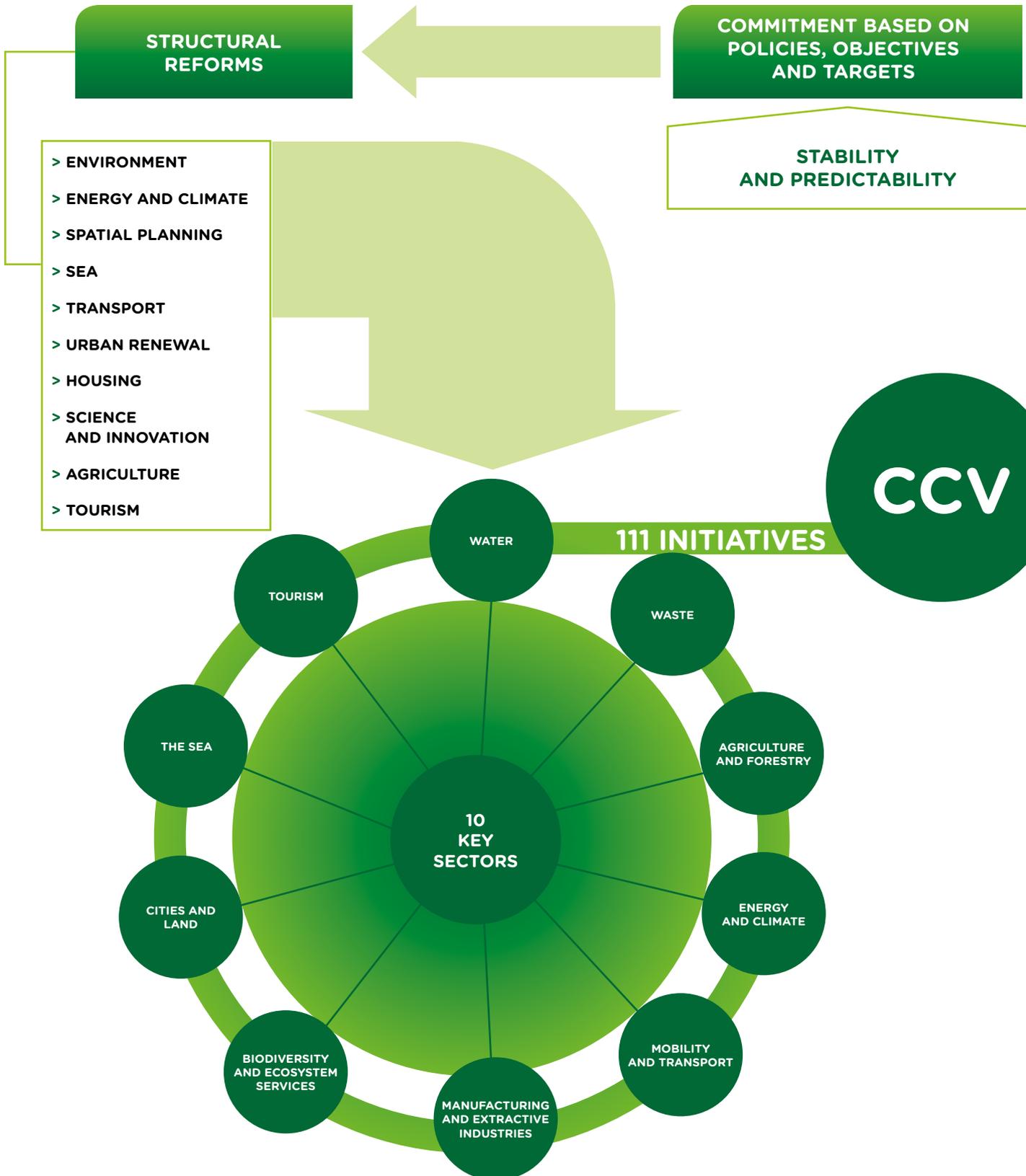
**27.** Ensure that the new **iGeo portal publishes cartographic and geo-referenced information** so that it can be used or included in other information systems. This would include architectural heritage, natural heritage, geology, protected and conservation areas, municipal master plans and land use maps.

This is a strategic plan that is sufficiently detailed to ensure ambitious, stable, predictable policies but also open enough to accommodate different implementation models.

This **Green Growth Commitment aims to position Portugal as a global role model for green growth**, and it therefore sets short- and medium-term goals that are demanding and ambitious but still achievable with a will to reform and everyone's involvement.

The figure below presents, in a 360° view, the essential information about the CCV and the relationships between its basic parts.

## Green Growth Commitment: a 360° vision





LONG  
TERM

14  
QUANTIFIABLE  
GOALS

FUNDING

INTERNATIONAL  
PROMOTION

TAXATION

RESEARCH,  
DEVELOPMENT  
AND INNOVATION

INFORMATION AND  
PARTICIPATION

PUBLIC  
CONTRACTS

6 CATALYSERS

## A POST-PROGRAMME VISION OF FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

### A NEW GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

#### 1. INCREASE GREEN GVA

From €1,500 million in 2013 to €2,100 million in 2020 and €3,400 million in 2030

#### 2. INCREASE GREEN EXPORTS

From €560 million in 2013 to €790 million in 2020 and €1,280 million in 2030

#### 3. CREATE GREEN JOBS

From 75,500 people employed in 2013 to 100,400 in 2020 and 151,000 in 2030

#### 4. INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY OF MATERIALS

From €1.14 GDP/kg material consumed in 2013 to €1.17 in 2020 and €1.72 in 2030 (reaching the European growth target of 30% by 2030)

#### 5. INCREASE THE INCORPORATION OF WASTE IN THE ECONOMY

From 56% in 2012 to 68% in 2020 and 86% in 2030

#### 6. FOCUS ON URBAN RENEWAL

From 10.3% of total construction in 2013 in 2013, to 17% in 2020 and 23% in 2030

#### 7. IMPROVE ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Energy intensity: from 129 tep/€m GDP in 2020, to 122 tep/€m GNP in 2020 and 101 tep/€m GDP in 2030

#### 8. IMPROVE WATER EFFICIENCY

From 35% of water lost to the network in 2020, to a maximum of 25% in 2020 and 20% in 2030.

#### 9. INCREASE PUBLIC TRANSPORT USE

From 10,894 million pkm carried on public passenger transport services in 2013, to 12,528 million in 2020 and 15,296 million in 2030.

#### 10 REDUCE CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS

From 87,7Mt CO<sub>2</sub> in 2005 to 68.0-72.0Mt CO<sub>2</sub> in 2020 and 52.7-61.5 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> in 2030 (contingent of the European negotiations results)

#### 11 INCREASE SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

From 25.7% of final energy consumption in 2013 to 31% in 2020 and 40% in 2030

#### 12 IMPROVE CONDITION OF WATER BODIES

TRADUZIR: De 52% das massas de água nacionais com qualidade "Boa ou Superior" em 2010, para 79,8% em 2021 e 100% em 2027

#### 13 IMPROVE AIR QUALITY

From an average of 14 days with an Air Quality Index of "poor" or "bad" in 2013, to a maximum average of 9 days by 2020 and an average of 2 days by 2030

#### 14 VALORIZE BIODIVERSITY

Improve the conservation status of species and habitats protected under the Habitat Directive: from 81 species and 46 habitats with favourable conservation status per bio-geographic region in 2012, to 96 species and 53 habitats in 2030, ensuring that in 2020 all existing species and habitat retain or improve their conservation status

# PORTUGAL: A GREENER ECONOMY

*VISION  
AND GOALS*



The initiatives set out in the commitment are expected to contribute to sustainable growth in Portugal by creating value based on reconciling economic growth with sustainability. This will make the country more competitive and assert its position as an international green growth role model.

This aim encompasses the three key ideas of green growth:

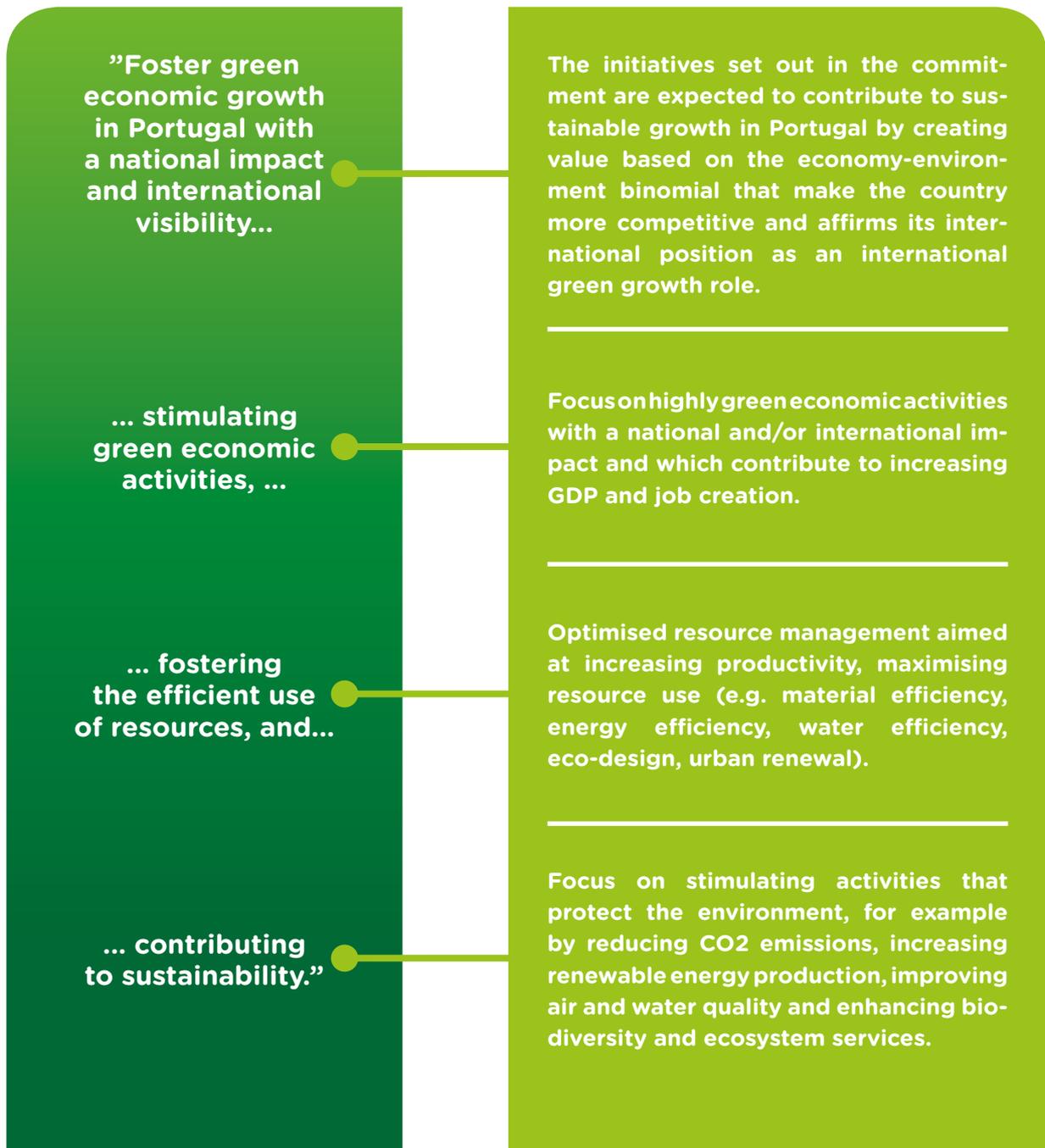
- > **Focus on highly green economic activities** with a national and/or international impact and which contribute to increasing GDP and job creation;
- > **Optimised resource management** aimed at increasing productivity, maximising resource use (e.g. reuse, recycling, energy efficiency, water efficiency) and reducing carbon intensity;
- > **Focus on stimulating activities that protect the environment**, for example by increasing renewable energy production, improving air and water quality and enhancing biodiversity.

These are the key ideas behind the Green Growth Commitment's vision:

***"Foster green economic growth in Portugal with a national impact and international visibility, stimulate green economic activities, promote the efficient use of resources and contribute to sustainability".***

## Vision and goals

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For this vision to succeed, there must be a tangible impact on Portugal's economic, social and environmental reality. However, the indicators mentioned here by no means limit our ambitions and are included as a benchmark to measure the success of initiatives. They are largely the result of a compromise between limitations on available information and the need to set concrete, measurable, goals that can be monitored for each objective.

The Commitment undertaken here entails 14 goals with two time frames (2020 and 2030). Each goal fits into one of the three areas of the vision mentioned above:

Stimulate green sectors of activity:

- > increase "green" GVA (OBJ 1);
- > increase "green" exports (OBJ 2);
- > create "green" jobs (OBJ 3).

Encourage efficient use of resources:

- > increase productivity of materials (OBJ 4);
- > increase the incorporation of waste in the economy (OBJ 5);
- > focus on urban renewal (OBJ 6);
- > improve energy efficiency (OBJ 7);
- > improve water efficiency (OBJ 8);
- > increasing the use of public transport (OBJ 9).

Contributing to sustainability:

- > reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (OBJ 10);
- > increase share of renewable energy (OBJ 11);
- > improve condition of bodies of water (OBJ 12);
- > improve air quality (OBJ 13);
- > enhance biodiversity (OBJ 14).

## Goals set in each of the vision's three areas:

		Objective and Indicator	2009/13 Average	2013
GROWTH	Stimulate green activity sectors	> Increase “green” GVA (billions of euros)	1.7	1.5
		> Increase “green” exports (billions of euros)	0.57	0.56
		> Create “green” jobs (thousands of people employed)	77.1	75.5
EFFICIENCY	Promote efficient use of resources	> Increase productivity of materials (€ GDP <sub>[2]</sub> /kg of materials consumed)	0.96	1.14
		> Increase the incorporation of waste in the economy (rate of waste incorporation in the economy) <sub>[3]</sub>	50% [4]	56% [5]
		> Focus on urban renewal (proportion of total construction)	8.4%	10.3%
		> Improve energy efficiency (Energy intensity - top/€m GDP <sub>[6]</sub> )	129	129
		> Improve water efficiency (water lost to the network/water issued to the urban supply network)	n.d.	35% [7]
		> Increase the use of public transport (millions of pkm transported on public passenger transport services)	n.d.	10 894
SUSTAINABILITY	Contribute to sustainability	> Reduce CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.)	72.4 [8]	68,9 [9]
		> Increase share of renewable energy (% in gross final energy consumption)	24.8%	25,7%
		> Improve condition of bodies of water (% of water bodies with “Good or Superior” quality)	n.d.	52% [10]
		> Improve air quality (Average number of days with “poor” or “bad” AQI, in urban areas)	18	14
		> Enhance biodiversity (Improve the conservation status of species and habitats protected by the Habitat Directive - Number of species evaluations and of assessment of habitats with ‘favourable’ conservation status as established by bio-geographical region)	n.d.	81 e 46 [13]

n.a. not available / [1] the CAGR (Compound Annual Growth Rate) is a geometric average of annual growth rates. The CAGR, also referred to as a “smoothed” rate, measures growth as if it had occurred at a stable rate on an annual compound basis. The reference value is 2013, subject to the exceptions indicated. / [2] GDP evolution according to the average value of macroeconomic scenarios for Portugal as shown in the 2014 REA. They provide an update to the scenarios considered in the 2050 RNBC (National Low Carbon Plan) (APA, 2012). / [3] recovered waste (excluding energy recovery)/waste produced. / [4] 2008-2012 Average. / [5] 2012. / [6] GDP growth according to the average value of macroeconomic scenarios for Portugal as shown in the 2014 REA. They provide an update to the scenarios considered in the 2050 RNBC (National Low Carbon Plan) (APA, 2012). / [7] 2012. / [8] 2008-2012 Average. / [9] 2012. / [10] 2010. / [11] 2021. / [12] 2027. / [13] Report Data for the 2007-2012 period.



Goals for 2020 and 2030			Racional
2020	2030	CAGR <sub>[1]</sub> 2030	
2.1	3.4	(+5.0%)	> Develop the green economy to obtain competitiveness gains greater than the national average
0.79	1.28	(+5.0%)	> Green exports growth rate equated to the increase in green GVA
100.4	151.0	(+4.2%)	> Double the number of jobs by 2030
1.17	1.72	(+3.5%)	> Align with the goals of the PNGR (National Waste Management Plan), the principle of the circular economy, efficiency in resource use and reducing environmental impacts (ensuring the European growth objective of 30% by 2030)
68%	86%	(+2.3%)	> Consider waste as a material or energy resource promoting the closure of the cycle (circular economy) and the diversion of landfill; compliance with PNGR (National Waste Management Plan)
17%	23%	(+4.9%)	> Increase of about 7.5% from 2013 to 2020, and of 3.1% from 2020 to 2030 in the amount of renovation within the construction sector. Quicker growth between 2013 and 2020 than in the 2020-2030 decade is assumed
122	101	(-1.4%)	> Compliance with the PNAEE (National Energy Efficiency Action Plan) by 2020 > 30% reduction on baseline energy in 2030
25%	20%	(-3.1%)	> Comply with the PNUEA (National Programme for the Efficient Use of Water) 2020 goal - real losses < 20% in 2020 [water lost to the network = real losses + apparent losses + authorised non-invoiced consumption]
12 528	15 296	(+2.0%)	> Compliance with the PETI3+ by 2020 > Transfer from individual transport to collective transport
68,0-72,0	52,7-61,5	(-0.6/-1.5%)	> Consistency with EU objectives for 2030 and with the emission reductions reported in the background work of the PNAC (National Programme for Climate Change) and in the 2050 EU Roadmap > Reduction between 18% (72.0 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.) and 23% (68.0 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.) in 2020 vs 2005 (2005 = 87.8 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.) > Reduction between 30% (61.5 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.) and 40% (52.7 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.) in 2030 vs 2005 (2005 value = 87.8 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.), contingent of the European negotiations results
31%	40%	(+2.6%)	> Compliance with the PNAER (National Renewable Energy Action Plan) by 2020 > Consistency with the goal set out in the PT proposal for the 2030 Energy and Climate Package, contingent of the European negotiations results
79,8% [11]	100% [12]	(+3.3%)	> Comply with the Water Framework Directive (contingent on the negotiation developments in the EU regarding implementation of the WFD)
9	2	(-10.9%)	> Compliance with the objectives set out in the CAFE Directive and with the Clean Air for Europe Programme
81 e 46	96 e 53	(+0.9% e +0.8%)	> Compliance with the Habitats Directive > Alignment with the European Biodiversity Strategy for 2020 > Alignment with the National Strategy for the Conservation of Nature and Biodiversity for 2020 (under review)

Current economic activity includes countless economic sectors that contribute in different ways to the goals set out here. It is therefore necessary to establish priorities to make actions more efficient, effective and lasting. Focusing efforts on a feasible number of initiatives allows appropriate control of their implementation and monitoring, which, on the other hand, are essential for later identification of new courses of action and areas of intervention.

The proposed green growth initiatives are based on 10 pillars, i.e. sectors or topics that are considered a priority, enabled by a set of wide-ranging catalysts.

### Pillars and Catalysts for Green Growth





The CCV's 10 sectors or topics and six catalysts comprise 111 initiatives to be implemented in order to achieve the goals set out above.

### Sectoral and themed initiatives

<b>WATER</b>	9
<b>WASTE</b>	7
<b>AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY</b>	14
<b>ENERGY AND CLIMATE</b>	16
<b>MOBILITY AND TRANSPORTS</b>	10
<b>MANUFACTURING AND EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY</b>	10
<b>BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES</b>	9
<b>CITIES AND LAND</b>	9
<b>SEA</b>	7
<b>TOURISM</b>	7
<b>FINANCING</b>	2
<b>INTERNATIONAL PROMOTION</b>	2
<b>TAXATION</b>	1
<b>RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION</b>	2
<b>INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATION</b>	5
<b>PUBLIC PROCUREMENT</b>	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>111</b>

# GOVERNANCE MODEL





By establishing a clear vision for the future, this Green Growth Commitment seeks to contribute towards placing Portugal among the countries at the forefront of the transition to the green economy. It defines a unique strategic reference framework at the global level, with 14 ambitious growth, efficiency and sustainability goals for 2020 and 2030. With the commitment of the whole society these demanding goals are attainable.

The Green Growth Coalition, which was formed in February 2014, combines the efforts of about 100 associations and representatives from the business, science and financial sectors, in addition to the public bodies, foundations and NGOs. The Commitment to Green Growth is a direct result of the spirit and of the discussion developed within the coalition.

Given the importance of exploiting the relational capital resulting from this coalition and from the design process and the public discussion of the CCV, and taking into account the need to ensure the continuity and effectiveness to this strategic movement, an evolution with a dual sense was held:

(1) The formal constitution of the Green Growth Coalition as an extended strategic definition body and as a driving force for green growth in Portugal. The Coalition will function as a consultative body and its composition and operation rules shall be established in its own regulations. This Coalition is composed of representatives of government officials responsible for the areas of environment, spatial planning, energy, finance, agriculture, sea, economy and innovation, transports, tourism and science and by about 100 entities:

ACAP - Portuguese Automobile Association;  
AEP - Portuguese Entrepreneurial Association;  
AEPISA - Association of Portuguese Companies for the Environment Sector;  
National Innovation Agency, S.A.;  
Agency for Energy;  
Agency for Development and Cohesion, I.P.;  
Agency for Investment and External Commerce of Portugal, EPE;  
Portuguese Environment Agency, I.P.;  
Águas de Portugal, S.G.P.S., S.A.;  
AIP - Association of Portuguese Industry;  
ANIET - National Association of Extractive Industry and Manufacturing;  
APB - Portuguese Association of Banks;  
APCRI - Portuguese Venture Capital Association and Development;

APE - Portuguese Association of Energy;  
APETRO - Portuguese Association of Oil Companies;  
APIGCEE - Portuguese Association of Industrial Large Electric Energy Consumers;  
APPB - Portuguese Association of Biofuel Producers;  
APREN - Portuguese Renewable Energy Association;  
APVE - Portuguese Association of Electric Vehicle;  
ASSIMAGRA - Portuguese Association of Marble Industrialists, Granite and Allied Ramos;  
National Association of Portuguese Municipalities;  
BCSD Portugal - Business Council for Sustainable Development;  
CAP - Confederation of Farmers of Portugal;  
CATIM - Technological Center for the Metal Working Industry;  
CCISP - Portuguese Polytechnics Coordinating Council;  
CCP - Confederation of Trade and Services of Portugal;  
CENSE - Research Centre for Environment and Sustainability;  
CESAM - Center for Environmental and Marine Studies;  
CEVALOR - Technological Centre for the Portuguese Natural Stone;  
CIP - Entrepreneurs Confederation of Portugal;  
CITAAB - Centre for the Research and Technology of Agro-Environmental and Biological Sciences;  
CITEVE - Technological Centre for Textile and Clothing Industries of Portugal;  
COGEN Portugal - Portuguese Association for Energy Efficiency and Cogeneration Promotion;  
CONFAGRI - National Confederation of Agricultural Cooperatives and Agricultural Credit of Portugal, CCRL;  
COTEC Portugal - Business Association for Innovation;  
CPCI - Portuguese Confederation of Construction and Real Estate;  
CRUP - Council of Rectors of Portuguese Universities;  
CSP - Confederation of Portugal Services;  
CTCP - Footwear Technology Centre of Portugal;  
CTCV - Technological Center for Ceramics and Glass;  
CTP - Portuguese Confederation of Tourism;  
DECO - Portuguese Association for Consumer Protection;  
Regional Rural Development Directorate - Regional Secretariat for Agriculture and Environment - Azores;  
Director-General for Agriculture and Rural Development;  
Directorate General for Economic Activities;  
Directorate General for Energy and Geology;  
Directorate General of Sea Policy;  
General Directorate of Natural Resources, Security and Marine Service;  
Director General of the Territory;  
EDM - Mining Development Company, S.A.;  
Empresa Geral de Fomento, S.A.;  
EPAL - Empresa Portuguesa de Águas Livres, S.A.;



ESPAP - Entity Shared Services Public Administration, I.P.;

FEPICOP - Portuguese Federation of Construction Industry and Public Works;

FNABA - National Federation of Business Angels Associations;

Portugal - Business Forum of Sea Economy;

Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation;

Luso-American Foundation;

Polis Program Coordination Office;

GPP - Planning, Policy and General Administration;

GEOTA - Group of Spatial Planning and Environmental Studies;

IAPMEI - Agency for Competitiveness and Innovation, I.P.;

IDL - Dom Luís Institute;

IN + - Center for Innovation, Technology and Policy Research;

INBIO - Research Network in Biodiversity and Evolutionary Biology;

INESC Porto - Institute for Systems and Computer Engineering of Porto;

Nature Conservation Institute and Forestry, I.P.;

Institute for Housing and Urban Rehabilitation, I.P.;

Institute for Mobility and Transport, I.P.;

Institute of Science and Innovation for Bio-Sustainability (IB-S);

Territorial Institute - Portuguese Network for Territorial Development (IT);

Portuguese Sea and Atmosphere Institute, I.P.;

ITQB - Institute for Chemical and Biological Technology;

National Laboratory for Energy and Geology, I.P.;

Lisbon Oceanarium, S.A.;

Oceano XXI - Association for the Knowledge and Economy of the Sea;

Order of Architects;

Order of Biologists;

Order of Economists;

Order of Engineers;

Platform for Sustainable Growth;

Portugal Ventures;

PPA - Portuguese Water Partnership;

Thematic Operational Programme Sustainability and Efficient in the Use of Resources;

Quercus - National Association for Nature Conservation;

RNAE - Association of Energy and Environmental Agencies;

SEDES - Association for Economic and Social Development;

Turismo de Portugal, I.P.;

WavEC, Offshore Renewables.

The work to be developed by the coalition will be coordinated by an Executive Secretariat that will be responsible for accelerating the momentum created with the Commitment to Green Growth and should, among others:

- > propose a plan of activities to be approved by the Green Growth Coalition and promote its implementation;
- > mobilise, on a project by project bases, Coalition members, reflecting their respective proposals for the plan of activities;
- > organise and motivate thematic working groups, ensuring a significant presence of specialists and organisations and the necessary technical skills that will be responsible for monitoring and supporting CCV initiatives;
- > promote the annual assessment of the implementation of CCV, monitor the execution of its initiatives and the route to follow to achieve its goals, coordinating with the Monitoring Focal Point identified for each of the initiatives of the Commitment and with other entities if relevant;
- > promote outreach events/initiatives to inform/increase awareness of CCV;
- > contribute towards the “internationalisation” of the CCV, promoting connections and initiatives with partners and international projects;
- > manage the enlargement of the Coalition;
- > develop and propose new CCV indicators and initiatives and new sectors/themes, catalysts and goals;
- > communicate the Portuguese green growth strategy and the innovative solutions that are essential to success; publicise relevant information on “green” solutions, policies and programmes in Portugal and across the world.



The CCV coordination and monitoring team will be as follows:

- > an executive secretary to be appointed by the Minister of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy;
- > a representative of the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy (Planning and Foresight);
- > a representative of the Network for the Green Growth as provided for in Decree-Law No. 137/2014 dated 12 September.

# PUBLIC DISCUSSION

and Acknowledgements



The Green Growth Commitment assumes that its content is, at least as important as the process of participation and co-responsibilization in its formulation and implementation. The Commitment also assumes that less direct impacts, such as increasing the alignment and the long-term mobilization of Portuguese society, the international projection of the country and its attractiveness, retention and attraction of talent and the internationalization of companies and projects, are at least as important as the most direct impacts of the process and of the initiatives included in it.

In this context, an active process of public consultation of the CCV took place, between 15th of September 2014 and 15th of January, 2015 during which the thematic issues of the Commitment were explored and debated by different agents, enabling the identification of opportunities, weaknesses and constraints. This process contributed to a coordination of interests, providing greater consistency and robustness to the final document. In fact, this document resulted from the spirit of discussion by a broad group of agents who are aware of the huge potential for economic growth and competitiveness that environmental valorization and sustainability represent.

**Between October 2014 and January 2015 a series of 10 conferences on specific themes (water, waste, agriculture and forestry, energy, transport, industry, biodiversity and ecosystem services, cities and planning, sea and tourism) took place as part of an initiative by the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy to ensure the debate over the content of the proposed CCV. Their organization was held by some of the Green Growth Coalition and other relevant stakeholders. A large number of people took part in the conferences, which were part of a programme to enhance public discussion and mobilisation around green growth. The reflections and discussions **allowed the consolidation of the vision, improved the current document, made the initiatives more robust, and, above all, strengthened the commitment of social stakeholders towards the CCV.** Around 1,500 people and 91 speakers took part in the conferences that were transmitted over the Internet and recorded on video. An integrated synthesis was prepared for each of them, enriching the process and enhancing the CCV document. It should**

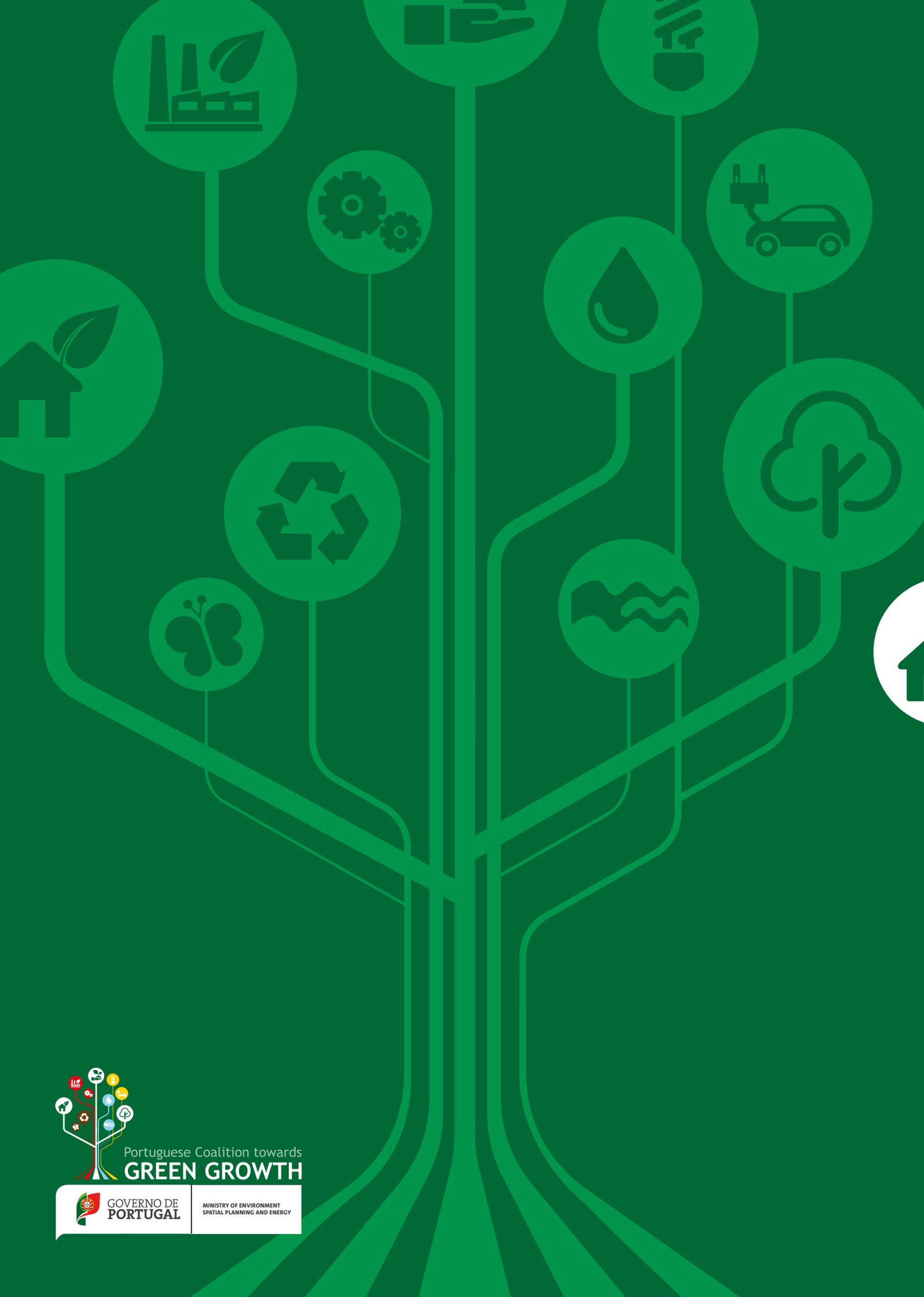
be noted that the creation of the Green Growth Commitment Portal has been accompanied by a strong presence on social networks, with accounts on Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, YouTube and Instagram.

The public consultation on the proposed Commitment is part of a wider movement that has contributed greatly to the **Green Growth Coalition** established in February 2014. This coalition unites the efforts of about 100 associations and representatives from the business, scientific and financial sectors, as well as from public bodies, foundations and NGOs. **The success of the public discussion is due mainly to the care and commitment of their organisers and partners towards their preparation and realisation.** A total of 74 written contributions were received as part of the public consultation on the Green Growth Commitment. The present document has been improved substantially as a result of the many institutional and personal contributions received during the public consultation.

This document incorporates the main guidelines for green growth, as a means of joining forces and combining the many regulatory and planning instruments existing in Portugal. As such it was, and continues to be, essential to have the stakeholders involvement for this transition process of defining measures and implementing initiatives that, while taken in close proximity with economic stakeholders, whether they are companies, individuals or associations, make possible to achieve the vision set out here.

The government, direct and indirect Public Administration services, private associations, companies and other organisations will therefore be called upon to make a joint contribution to the ongoing optimisation and implementation of the initiatives described here.





Portuguese Coalition towards  
**GREEN GROWTH**



GOVERNO DE  
**PORTUGAL**

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT  
SPATIAL PLANNING AND ENERGY