

Energy storage regulations lisbon

Portugal is also part of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries that joins nine countries in five continents, including Angola and Mozambique, and is particularly sensitive to issues relating to technology transfer. Technology transfer is usually addressed within the nation's development assistance strategies and projects.

As part of the EU, Portugal is truly committed to the goals of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), was part of the Kyoto Protocol, and was particularly active in the preparation of the Paris Agreement, all of which are being implemented into the national climate change and energy efficiency legal framework through various instruments, as follows.

The Portuguese Parliament approved the Climate Framework Law in 2021, establishing the principles of climate policy and governance, which is particularly generous in providing litigation rights.

The Climate Framework Law (Law 98/2021), in force since 1 February 2022, establishes the principles of climate policy, targets, and requirements for the design of public policies across economic sectors, and levels of governance. It also states a subjective right to the climate balance, and the law is applicable both to public and private entities and citizens.

In this context, the main purpose of the Climate Framework Law is to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, as already established in the Roadmap for Carbon Neutrality (2050). Nevertheless, the law anticipates a possible raising of ambition to achieve carbon neutrality by 2045, imposing an obligation to conduct studies until 2025 addressing that possibility.

Moreover, the law sets up a budget and tax policies, such as the creation of a new tax deduction category - IRS Verde (Green Personal Income Tax) - which will benefit national taxpayers who acquire, use, or consume environmentally sustainable goods and services.

Recently, a group of environmental associations appealed to the Supreme Court of Justice (STJ) in a lawsuit against the Portuguese state for non-compliance with the Climate Law, after the Civil Court of Lisbon rejected the initial petition, delivered in November 2023. The environmental associations made three requests:

One of the first programmatic measures to be approved by parliament, on 2 June 2023, was the creation of a new institutional body - the Council for Climate Action (CAC). The CAC will collaborate with the legislative and executive branches to prepare studies, assessments, and opinions on climate action.

Until the current date, no formal bilateral, publicly known agreements for the establishment of internationally transferable mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) have been established by Portugal. Nevertheless, Portugal engages

in co-operation efforts with countries aligned with the Paris Agreement on other areas of climate change policy action.

Portugal has a permanent collaboration between Camões - Institute for Co-operation and Language, IP (under the scope of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) - in the capacity of co-operation with the development co-ordinator entity and the sectorial ministries, such as the Ministry of Environment and Climate Action responsible for the thematic areas of environment, including climate change (CC) and energy.

The Strategy for Portuguese Co-operation 2030 ("ECP 2030") was adopted in Portugal in 2022. This strategy constitutes a guiding instrument for public policy on international co-operation for development. The strategy includes co-operation on the protection of the environment, fight against climate change, promotion of sustainability, and ensuring a green transition.

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