

## **NECP 2030: APREN applauds targets for renewables, but calls for urgent resolution of obstacles**

*Proposal presented by the government sets the goal of having 47 GW of renewable power by 2023, close to triple the installed capacity by the end of 2022. Sector calls for quick resolution of obstacles to unlock private investment of around 60 billion euros in renewables.*

[APREN – Portuguese Renewable Energy Association](#) applauds the Government's firm commitment to accelerating the climate and energy transition, reflected in the first version of the revision of the National Energy and Climate Plan 2030 (NECP 2030 [PNEC]).

However, APREN recalls that it is still necessary to overcome the obstacles that have plagued the renewable sector for several years. The difficulties and lengthiness of the licensing process for renewable projects have been central problems for several years, making it urgent to increase the capacity, modernisation and digitalisation of the institutions involved in the process – namely the Portuguese Environment Agency (APA), Directorate General for Energy and Geology (DGEG), Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests (ICNF), Coordination and Regional Development Commissions (CCDRs) and Municipalities.

The increase in the targets for 2030, being in itself good news for the environment, for energy security and also to ensure clean and cheap energy for all consumers, makes the adequate allocation of public institutions even more urgent, not least because it is blocking a very large investment in the Portuguese economy – about 60 billion euros in renewables alone, as mentioned by the Minister of Environment and Climate Action, Duarte Cordeiro.

"At a time when climate ambition is rightly increasing, it makes no sense to block the development of renewables. This is a very important area for the country and may be representative from the point of view of the contribution to GDP that is very equivalent to tourism. At the same time, renewables are also central to ensure low energy prices, directly impacting the pockets of the Portuguese," said Pedro Amaral Jorge, Chairman of the Board of APREN.

This first version was presented to the European Commission on 30 June. The revision of the document, which should involve the main actors of the various sectors concerned, will take place next year, with the submission of the final document to the European Commission scheduled for June 30, 2024.

[The proposal for the revision of NECP 2030](#) can be consulted on the website of the Directorate General for Energy and Geology (DGEG). It sets targets for all energy sources by 2025 and 2030\*. Portugal ended the year 2022 with more than 16 GW of installed renewable power, aiming to reach almost triple by 2030.

Lisbon, July 3, 2023.

\* Objectives included in the proposed National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP):

<u>Technology</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>
<b>Hydro</b>	8,1 GW	8,1 GW
<b>Wind</b>	6,3 GW	12,4 GW
- <i>Onshore Wind</i>	6,3 GW	10,4 GW
- <i>Offshore Wind</i>	0,0 GW	2,0 GW
<b>Solar Photovoltaic</b>	8,4 GW	20,4 GW
- Centralised	6,1 GW	14,9 GW
- Decentralised	2,3 GW	5,5 GW
<b>Concentrated Solar Thermal</b>	0,0 GW	0,6 GW
<b>Biomass / Biogas and Waste</b>	1,2 GW	1,4 GW
<b>Geothermal</b>	0,0 GW	0,1 GW
<b>Waves</b>	0,0 GW	0,2 GW
<b>Natural Gas</b>	4,9 GW	3,8 GW
<b>Petroleum Products</b>	0,6 GW	0,4 GW
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30 GW</b>	<b>47 GW</b>

For more information, please refer to::

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About APREN:



The Portuguese Renewable Energy Association ([APREN](#)) is a non-profit association founded in October 1988. Its mission is to coordinate and represent the common interests of its members, promoting renewables energies in the electricity field. APREN works closely with the government and other official entities, both on a national and international levels. It participates actively in the definition of energy and environmental policies, valuing natural resources for electricity production, namely hydric, wind, solar, geothermal, biomass, biogas, and urban solid waste.