



European Construction Sector Observatory

Policy fact sheet

Portugal

Sustainable Buildings Programme

Thematic objectives 1 & 3

October 2021



In a nutshell

Implementing body	Environmental Fund, Ministry of the Environment and Climate Action (Fundo Ambiental, Ministério do Ambiente e Ação Climática)
Key features & objectives	Grant funding programme that supports a range of energy and resource efficient building renovations to improve the energy performance of buildings in Portugal.
Implementation date	2020 - 2021
Targeted beneficiaries	Residential building/property owners (natural persons with proof of ownership ¹).
Targeted sub-sectors	Residential
Budget (EUR)	Phase I: 9.5 million Phase II: 30 million ²
Good practice	★★★★☆
Transferability	★★★★★

In 2019, more than three quarters (87%) of energy performance certificates issued to existing buildings in Portugal were class C or lower, compared to 13% for classes of A+ to B- and just 2.5% for classes A+ and A. Figures for certificates issued since 2014 are broadly similar. When new builds are added to the calculation, almost two thirds (61%) of certificates issued were for class C or lower, compared to just over two thirds (67%) issued since 2014. The moderate reduction in class C or lower certificates issued is largely due to new build activity³. Improving energy efficiency in buildings is therefore an important economic and social challenge for Portugal.

To respond to the energy efficiency and fuel poverty challenge, as part of a wider policy response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Portuguese government launched the Economic and Social Stabilisation Programme (Programa de Estabilização Económica e Social, PEES⁴) in June of 2020. The programme aims to support employment and economic recovery. It comprises a wide range of initiatives and (sub-)programmes.

The Sustainable Buildings Programme (SBP – Programa de Apoio Edifícios +Sustentáveis) was launched in September 2020⁵ as part of the Economic and Social Stabilisation Programme. The programme provides grant funding to support energy and resource efficient building renovations to improve the energy performance of buildings in Portugal.

The SBP is intended to help the Government to achieve a range of strategic goals related to: the National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030 (Plano Nacional Energia e Clima 2021 -2030, PNEC 2030⁶); the Long-Term Strategy for the Renovation of Buildings (Estratégia de Longo Prazo para a Renovação dos Edifícios, ELPRE⁷); carbon neutrality by 2050; and the fight against energy poverty⁸.

The SBP is a success measure that is increasingly gaining traction with the public, attracting growing numbers of applicants that want to make their homes more efficient.

To date, 38,922 funding applications have been submitted (Phases I and II), of which 10,211 have been approved, for a total budget allocation of approximately EUR 17.78 million⁹.

A key feature of the SBP is that demand is exceeding the available funds. Phase I funds were exhausted within three months of the programme's launch. Phase II has also seen the allocation of almost 13% of its increased budget within the first 24 hours after its launch.

1.

General description

The Sustainable Buildings Programme (SBP) provides grant funding to support energy and resource efficient residential building renovations.

Implemented by the Environmental Fund (Fundo Ambiental¹⁰), the SBP supports environmental policies that promote sustainable development. It aims to contribute to the fulfilment of national and international objectives and commitments, in relation to climate change, water resources, waste and the conservation of nature and biodiversity.

The SBP is implemented in two phases: Phase I in 2020; and Phase II in 2021. The National Energy Agency (Agência para a Energia¹¹) and the National Energy and Geology Laboratory (Laboratório Nacional de Energia e Geologia¹²) have been brought on board in Phase II to support the Environment Fund.

SBP grant funding is available to natural persons¹³ that own single-family houses, apartments or apartment buildings. Properties owned by legal persons are not eligible.

Eligibility criteria apply:

- An applicant may submit more than one application at different times, up to the submission deadline;
- An individual application can only target one type of project – house, apartment or apartment building;
- The provision of supporting documentation that is particular to the type of intervention and the building type is mandatory for each application¹⁴;
- **Phases I and II:** Eligible buildings include houses, apartments and apartment buildings constructed or commissioned on or before 31 December 2006;

- **Phase II:** Eligible buildings include houses, apartments and apartment buildings constructed or commissioned on or before 1 July 2021. However, for those built since 2007, only certain types of interventions are eligible (categories 3, 4, 5 and 6 listed in Table 1¹⁵).
- **Phase II introduces a new programme priority:** support for measures that lead on average to a >30% reduction in primary energy consumption in the buildings;
- Installers and, where applicable, manufacturers of the solutions covered by this programme, must:
 - Have a permit, certificate, declaration or other applicable document that allows them to carry out specific interventions;
 - Be registered on existing platforms¹⁶.

Table 1 lists the **funding rates** and maximum **funding limits** by type of project supported by the SBP. Funding rates in Phases I (P1) and II (P2) are shown as percentages.

Table 1: SBP funding rates and limits by project type

Types of projects		Funding rates:		
		P1 %	P2 %	Max. (EUR)
1	Efficient windows, of a class equal to or greater than «A+»	70	85	1,500
2	Thermal insulation, provided it is made with eco-materials or recycled materials			
2.1	Outdoor and indoor roofs or floors	70	85	1,500
2.2	Exterior or interior walls	70	85	3,000
2.3	Entrance doors		85	750
3	Ambient heating and/or cooling and domestic hot water systems (DHW) that use energy from a			

	renewable source, class A+ or higher			
3.1	Heat pump	70	85	2,500
3.2	Solar thermal system	70	85	2,500
3.3	Boilers and biomass stoves with high efficiency	70	85	1,500
3.4	Electric boilers when coupled to other systems that use energy renewables (heat pumps and solar panels)	70		750
4	Installation of photovoltaic panels and other energy production equipment renewable for self-consumption	70	85	2,500
5	Replacement of equipment by equipment more efficient installations (bathroom taps, sink faucets; showers, cisterns, cisterns with double water intake (drinking and non-drinkable), flowmeters, pressure reducers and flow regulators)	70		500
5.1	Replacing household water-using devices with more efficient ones		85	750
5.2	Installation of solutions that enable intelligent monitoring and control of water consumption.		85	200
5.3	Installation of rainwater harvesting systems		85	1,500
6	Interventions that promote the incorporation of biomaterials, recycled materials, natural-based solutions, green facades and roofs and bioclimatic architecture solutions	70	85	3,000

Source: Regulamento de Atribuição de Incentivos — Programa de Apoio a Edifícios Mais Sustentáveis, Despacho n.º 8745/2020¹⁷ and 2ª FASE Programa de Apoio Edifícios +Sustentáveis¹⁸

Funding limits apply per applicant and type of building:

- EUR 7,500 for a single-family house or apartment;
- EUR 15,000 for a fully owned (multi-family) apartment building.

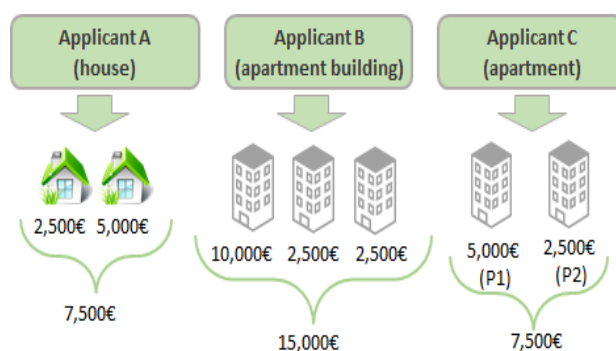
An applicant may submit more than one application for the same building at different times, provided that they meet one of the following conditions:

- Same project type in the same building or apartment, provided that it does not exceed the maximum funding limits for the applicant, building and project type;
- Different project type in the same building or apartment block;
- Same project type in different buildings or apartment units (but same building type as previous application).

If an applicant has already received SBP funding in Phase I, the funding available for a subsequent application cannot exceed the difference between the initial award and the maximum funding limit.

Figure 1 shows some examples of how the maximum limits per applicant can be distributed across more than one application for the same building type.

Figure 1: Examples of possible SBP funding split between more than one application for the same building type



Source: Alexandra Carvalho, Secretary- General, Public Presentation of the Support Program for More Sustainable Buildings 22.06.2021¹⁹

Applicants can also apply to the SBP for grant funding of 85% of the cost of a building energy performance assessment and certificate, up to a maximum of EUR 200. This funding option can be applied for once per building type and is complementary to SBP funding to support energy efficient renovations²⁰.

Application process²¹

To apply for funding from the Environmental Fund applicants must register as a user on the e-Balcão application platform. Once registered, users are

granted access to the "Reserved Area" of the website and can complete an application. Applications can be completed by the "owner" (applicant) or by a "qualified expert".

Applications must indicate the intended beneficiary of the grant support:

- Owner of a single-family house;
- Owner of an apartment building;
- Owner of an apartment.

All documents requested by the application form must be provided and the following fields must be completed:

- Owner's address;
- Bank identification;
- Address of the property you wish to apply for;
- Energy certificate;
- Property tax document;
- Property typology;
- Project type(s) – renovation actions;
- Eligible expenditure.

Evaluation on the allocation of the incentive to the applications:

- Applications are evaluated by the Environmental Fund on a first come, first served basis;
- Applications are analysed based exclusively on the data and documents submitted by the applicant at the time of submission. The documentation must comply with the eligibility criteria applicable to the project(s) applied for, with no requests for clarification or inclusion.
- Applications are classified as 'eligible' or 'not eligible':
 - Applications considered '**not eligible**' are cancelled by the Environmental Fund and returned to the applicant with an indication of the reasons for non-eligibility. A refused application can be resubmitted as a new application (with a new entry number

assigned) once improvements have been made;

- Applicants can contest the Environmental Fund's assessment within 10 working days after the decision of non-eligibility has been made. Appeals must be duly substantiated and based on the elements provided by the applicant at the time of submission (i.e., without the subsequent inclusion of new data or documents);
- Applications considered to be '**eligible**' are transferred to payment by the managing entity of the Environmental Fund, in accordance with the applicable procedures and requirements;
- All communications between the Environmental Fund and the candidate are effective only when carried out via the platform (e-Balcão). Any communication or submission of documentation by other means (e-mail, telephone, among others) are not considered eligible.

Incentive payment

All beneficiaries that have been approved for grant funding are notified through the Environmental Fund platform. Grant awards are paid directly to each beneficiary (by bank transfer).

Deadline for submitting applications for the incentive

- Phase I: 07/09/2020-31/12/2020;
- Phase II: 22/06/2021 until 30 November 2021 or until the budget is exhausted.

The Environmental Fund may at any time carry out actions aimed at evaluating the correct application of this incentive programme, by means of surveys, audits or inspection actions, which may be requested from other competent entities in the field.

2.

Achieved or expected results

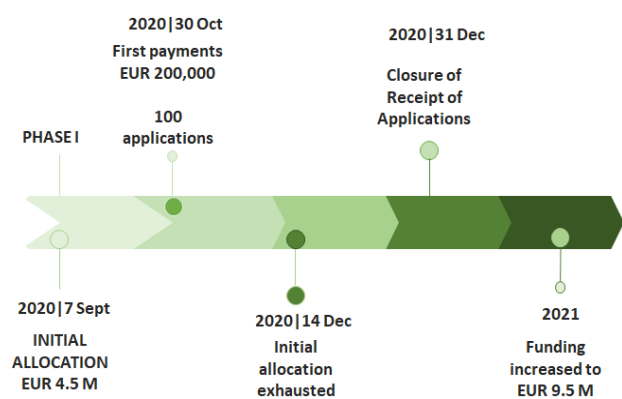
Since its launch in 2020, the Sustainable Buildings Programme (SBP) has run two calls for grant funding applications.

To date, 38,922 funding applications have been submitted (Phases I and II), of which 10,211 have been approved, for a total budget allocation of approximately EUR 17.78 million.

The initial budget allocation of EUR 4.5 million for SBP Phase I was exhausted by 14 December 2020, as shown in Figure 2. Due to the programme’s popularity and increasing demand for funding, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Action took the decision to increase the total budget for Phase I to EUR 9.5 million.

The Environmental Fund reports that Phase I of the SBP enabled the fund to leverage a total investment of almost EUR 21 million in support of employment and economic recovery²².

Figure 2: Phase I budget allocation timeline



Source: Alexandra Carvalho, Secretary- General, Public Presentation of the Support Program for More Sustainable Buildings, June 2021²³

Phase II (2021) has been allocated a larger budget of EUR 30 million, as part of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, which identifies energy efficiency in buildings as a priority for economic recovery in line with the energy transition, and the objectives of the European Green Deal.

Table 2 shows the key results achieved by Phase I of the programme.

Table 2: Number of applications received and approved, and funding paid out

N° of applications received	N° of approved applications	Total grant funding paid (EUR)
6,996	5,021	9,350,342

Source: Alexandra Carvalho, Secretary- General, Public Presentation of the Support Program for More Sustainable Buildings, June 2021²⁴

The number of applicants by district is shown in Figure 3. The district of Lisbon accounts for the largest individual share of applications submitted, followed by Porto and Braga. In contrast, the district of Horta accounts for the smallest share, with just one application submitted.

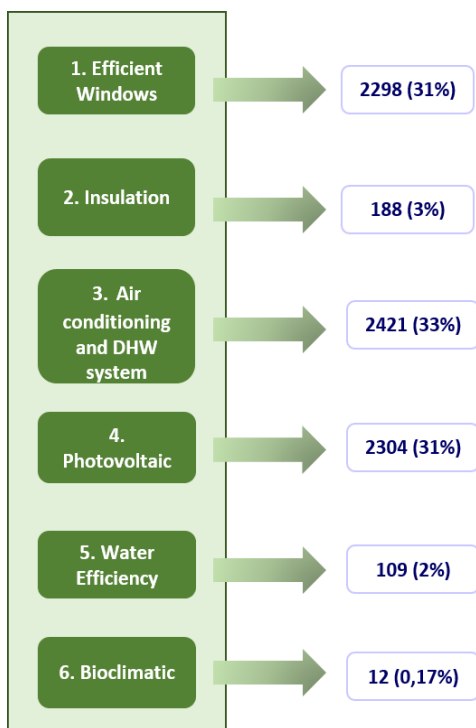
Figure 3: Number of applicants by district, June 2021

District	Applicants
Lisboa	1514
Porto	757
Braga	600
Setubal	567
Aveiro	476
Coimbra	410
Leiria	394
Santarem	368
Viseu	335
Faro	202
Castelo Branco	150
Viana do Castelo	146
Vila Real	144
Evora	120
Guarda	120
Funchal	78
Portalegre	77
Braganca	73
Beja	50
Ponta Delgada	10
Angra Do Heroismo	6
Horta	1

Source: Alexandra Carvalho, Secretary- General, Public Presentation of the Support Program for More Sustainable Buildings, June 2021²⁵

The number and percentage share of projects by type, for which funding was requested, are shown in Figure 4. Efficient windows were the most requested (Type 1), followed by ambient heating and/or cooling and domestic hot water systems (DHW) that use energy from a renewable source (Type 3) and the installation of photovoltaic panels and other energy production equipment renewable for self-consumption (Type 4). In contrast, the least requested type of project were interventions that promote the incorporation of biomaterials, recycled materials, natural-based solutions, green facades and roofs and bioclimatic architecture solutions (Type 6).

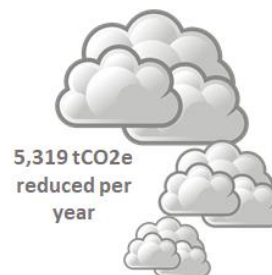
Figure 4: Number and share of projects requested, June 2021



Source: Alexandra Carvalho, Secretary-General, Public Presentation of the Support Program for More Sustainable Buildings, June 2021²⁶

In June 2021, the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Environment reported another significant achievement – the SBP has helped to reduce annual CO₂ emissions by an estimated 5,319 tCO₂e, as shown in Figure 5. The SBP is therefore making a considerable contribution to the achievement of Portugal’s decarbonisation objectives, as well as helping to improve the environmental performance of buildings and reduce building energy consumption.

Figure 5: Estimated annual reduction of carbon emissions (tCO₂e) by the SBP, June 2021



Source: Alexandra Carvalho, General Secretary, Public Presentation of the Support Program for More Sustainable Buildings, June 2021²⁷

Phase II of the SBP is expected to surpass the achievements of Phase I, in large part due to the sizeable increase in the programme’s budget allocation.

Phase II is still ongoing, with the call for applications due to close on 30 November 2021, or until the allocated budget is exhausted. Real-time data on Phase II results is published on the Environmental Fund’s website.

Table 3 captures the recent results of Phase II. However, all figures are real-time and are subject to constant change.

The standout result of Phase II is the nearly fivefold increase in the number of applications submitted. This is an indication of increasing demand and the programme’s growing traction.

Table 3: Real-time status of applications Phase II

Phase II	Total received	Funding allocated / paid (EUR M)	Remaining budget (EUR M)
Submitted	31,926		21.570
Eligible	5,190	8.430	
Not eligible	5,948		
Cancelled	2,432		
Under review	18,356		
Paid/in payment	4,725	5.773	

Source: Fundo Ambiental, 2ª FASE Programa de Apoio Edifícios +Sustentáveis²⁸

3.

Perspectives and lessons learned

Demand for energy efficiency improvements in the residential sector is strong, as is the need for financial support, with demand often exceeding available funds.

The SBP Phase I implementation experience demonstrated the need for significant levels of financial support to meet the demand for energy efficiency renovation work in the residential sector. The demand is strong, but the costs involved can often be prohibitive for homeowners. Financial support measures are therefore vital to incentivise homeowners to undertake measures. By providing measures such as the SBP, which lighten the cost burden of energy efficiency improvements, the response of homeowners is very positive.

The initial SBP Phase I budget (EUR 4.5 million) was very quickly exhausted, resulting in a government decision to increase that budget to EUR 9.5 million to cater for the high number of applications received over a relatively short period in 2020.

In spite of a significant budget increase, it is possible that SBP Phase II may also exhaust its funds ahead of time. Within 24 hours of the launch of Phase II, for example, the Environment Fund had verified the submission of more than 1,378 applications, with a total eligible award of EUR 3.8 million in grant funding²⁹. That equates to almost 13% of the total budget for Phase II (EUR 30 million).

Beyond energy efficiency, the SBP is generating employment in the construction sector and supporting economic recovery.

Every renovation project that the SBP supports entails jobs that are given to people, whether they are an installer, a locksmith or a bricklayer. According to the President of the Portuguese Republic, the SBP is aimed “*directly at the micro, small and medium-sized construction companies*” that exist throughout the country, which now have “*a huge opportunity to absorb much of the*

unemployment generated by the crisis” (the Covid-19 pandemic)³⁰.

Transparent and up-to-date information on SBP implementation is important.

According to Portugal’s largest consumer protection agency, Deco Proteste³¹, the rapid exhaustion of SBP funds during the first phase was a concern for many applicants and those interested in applying. They highlight the potential risk that exhausted funds can have on homeowners that commission energy efficiency renovations, without the certainty that they will receive financial support through the SBP. They also identify other risks to applicants, such as the potential for their application to be rejected, which can be due to procedural misunderstandings.

Deco Proteste stresses the continued importance of transparent submission, evaluation and award procedures, as well as up-to-date public information on the progress of SBP implementation and the remaining funding available³².

Recognising these needs, the Environmental Fund publishes real-time data on its website on the number of applications received, their status, the amount of funding awarded and paid, and the remaining funds available. Applicants can now apply with a greater degree of certainty³³.

Simplified processes and requirements are advantageous.

According to a Policy Officer at ZERO – Association for the Sustainability of the Earth System³⁴, a Portuguese environmental NGO (non-governmental organisation), SBP procedures can cause confusion. For some people, they argue, confusion can arise because they do not understand the technical language used or because the programme requirements are not well explained.

In spite of the broad acceptance of the programme, it is important to make procedures as simple and as practical as possible, and to communicate them in language and terms that everyone can understand.

The Environmental Fund has responded to this need by providing more information on the application process, as well as an online chat function to enable applicants to ask questions.

Support for comprehensive whole building energy efficient renovations could have a greater impact.

As part of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan proposed by the State and agreed with the EU, the SBP currently supports energy efficient renovation projects that aim to upgrade specific parts of the building structures or equipment (e.g.: heating, ventilation and air conditioning, HVAC).

Although intervening in one part of a building can deliver important energy efficiency improvements, they often do not solve more fundamental problems with the building. This view is put forward by two representatives of DECO Proteste, Portugal's largest consumer protection agency³⁵. They advocate for more comprehensive measures to support whole building renovations as they are the most effective way to create sustainable and energy efficient buildings.

Although beyond the scope of the SBP, a more holistic approach to building renovations would

increase the Government's ability to achieve its objective of reducing the primary energy needs of buildings by at least 30% and maximise its return on investment³⁶.

100% financing is required to help those experiencing energy poverty.

A separate line of support has been launched as part of the National Long-Term Strategy to Tackle Energy Poverty (Estratégia Nacional de Longo Prazo para o Combate à Pobreza Energética 2021-2050³⁷). It supports similar types of energy efficient renovations to those covered by the SBP. It provides families experiencing energy poverty with a grant of EUR 1,300 to put towards the cost of energy efficient equipment or renovation work. The types of interventions are similar to the SBP.

However, ZERO has expressed concern about this support programme. The size of the grant offered to those experiencing energy poverty is too small to be effective. Many live in some of the least energy efficient homes and they are also the least able to finance efficiency improvements. A programme such as the SBP would be well-positioned to address the needs of the energy poor and should consider adding a 100% grant mechanism within the programme for those that need it³⁸.

4.

Conclusion and recommendations

The SBP is a successful measure that is continuing to attract a growing number of applicants that want to make their homes more efficient.

To date, 38,922 funding applications have been submitted (Phases I and II), of which 10,211 have been approved, for a total budget allocation of approximately EUR 17.78 million³⁹.

The figures reported on applications received and approved are, however, just a recent snapshot. They are reported in real-time on the Environmental Fund website and they are constantly rising.

Demand versus funding capacity has been a key challenge that the SBP continues to confront. The implementation experience has shown that demand exceeds the funding available. Phase I funds were full allocated within the first three months, which led to a budget increase to cater for the extra demand. Phase II (2021) was subsequently launched with a budget three times larger than the previous phase, and yet almost 13% of that budget was claimed within the first 24 hours after its launch.

Other important results of the SBP include its contributions to national employment and economic recovery, by generating construction sector work, and its contribution to annual CO₂ emissions reductions, down by 5,319 tCO₂e.

Looking forward, four recommendations are suggested to help improve the reach and impact of the Sustainable Buildings Programme:

- Process simplicity (submission to award) and effective and inclusive communication should remain as constant SBP goals to ensure the participation of the broadest number of homeowners;

- Consideration should be given to extending the SBP into the future, as the increasing demand for funding indicates very strong demand for energy efficiency improvements;
- Consideration should be given to extending the SBP support package to include support for whole building renovation projects. Where justified, they have the potential to deliver the most sustainable and efficient buildings;
- Consideration should be given to adding a 100% funding mechanism for those that need it, such as those experiencing energy poverty. This would help to make some of the most inefficient homes more efficient.

Overall, the Sustainable Buildings Programme is rated a '4-star good practice measure' on a scale of 1 (low) to 5 (high).

This score is based on the growing success achieved by the SBP since its launch in September 2020, in the middle of the COVID-19 pandemic. The high level of public demand for SBP funding and the continued growth in that demand indicate the need for the programme. Available funding has been exhausted very quickly. The SBP's contribution to CO₂ emissions reductions, and to national employment and economic recovery are also contributing factors.

The Sustainable Buildings Programme is rated a '5-star transferable measure' on a scale of 1 (low) to 5 (high).

The concept behind this type of financial support measure is very transferable to other countries. With the appropriate delivery partners and a level of funding that is commensurate with local needs, a programme such as the SBP should be fairly straightforward to implement. In fact, many such programmes already exist.

Endnotes

- 1 The proof of ownership of the rights referred to in the previous point may be done through any suitable document for that purpose, namely Caderneta Predial Urbana (urban land registry), Certificate or Deed. 2ª FASE Programa de Apoio Edifícios +Sustentáveis, Beneficiários.
<https://www.fundoambiental.pt/apoios-prr/paes-2021.aspx>
- 2 Regulamento de atribuição de incentivos da 2.ª fase do Programa de Apoio a Edifícios Mais Sustentáveis, Despacho n.º 6070-A/2021, June 21, 2021
<https://dre.pt/web/guest/pesquisa/-/search/165564281/details/maximized>
- 3 ADENE – Agência para a Energia, Estatística do Sistema de Certificação Energética dos Edifícios, 2019
<https://www.sce.pt/estatisticas/>
- 4 ‘Programa de Estabilização Económica e Social’, approved by Council of Ministers Resolution No. 41/2020, of 6 June
<https://dre.pt/pesquisa/-/search/135391594/details/maximized>
- 5 Regulamento de Atribuição de Incentivos - Programa de Apoio a Edifícios Mais Sustentáveis, Despacho n.º 8745/2020
<https://dre.pt/home/-/dre/142602680/details/maximized>
- 6 Resolução do Conselho de Ministros n.º 53/2020, de 10 de julho
<https://dre.pt/home/-/dre/137618093/details/maximized>
- 7 As part of the transposition of Directive (EU) 2018/844 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency (Decree-Law No. 101- D/2020, of 7 December), Council of Ministers Resolution No. 8-A/2021, of 3 February, approving the Long-Term Strategy for the Renewal of Buildings (ELPRE), was published. ELPRE PT establishes the indicative objectives for the 2030, 2040 and 2050 horizons, compared to the 2018 records, by reference to the total national stock of existing buildings:
Renovated building area, in the proportion of 363 680 501 m2 for 2030, 635 637 685 m2 for 2040 and 747 953 071 m2 for 2050;
Primary energy savings, in the proportion of 11 % for 2030, 27 % for 2040, and 34 % for 2050;
Reduction of discomfort hours in housing in the percentage of 26 % for 2030, 34 % for 2040, and 56 % for 2050.
<https://dre.pt/web/guest/home/-/dre/150570704/details/maximized>
<https://www.dgeg.gov.pt/pt/areas-transversais/relacoes-internacionais/politica-energetica/estrategia-de-longo-prazo-para-a-renovacao-dos-edificios-de-portugal-elpre-pt/>
- 8 Fundo Ambiental, 2ª FASE Programa de Apoio Edifícios +Sustentáveis
<https://www.fundoambiental.pt/apoios-prr/paes-2021.aspx>
- 9 Fundo Ambiental, 2ª FASE Programa de Apoio Edifícios +Sustentáveis, The state of play of applications in real time, 28/09/2021, 14:00h:
<https://www.fundoambiental.pt/apoios-prr/paes-2021.aspx>
- 10 Based on the guarantee of greater effectiveness of the environmental policy, it was established that the XXI Constitutional Government's program would include the creation of a single Environmental Fund, concentrating the resources of the existing funds, in order to obtain an instrument with greater financial capacity and with greater adaptability to the challenges posed. For this purpose, Decree-Law No. 42-A/2016, which entered into force on January 1, 2017, aims to create the Environmental Fund, establishing the rules for its attribution, management, monitoring and execution of the respective revenues and support to be granted. The purpose of the Fund is to support environmental policies to pursue the goals of sustainable development, contributing to the fulfilment of national and international goals and commitments, namely those relating to climate change, water resources, waste and the conservation of nature and biodiversity.
<https://www.fundoambiental.pt/>
- 11 ADENE is a legal person of the associative type with public utility statute that is governed by the provisions of Decree-Law No. 223/2000, of 9 September, in its current wording, by the respective statutes and, additionally, by the related rules associations in general, especially the provisions of articles 157 to 184 of the Civil Code. ADENE aims to promote and carry out activities of public interest in the area of energy and its interfaces with other sectorial policies, in conjunction with other entities with attributions in these domains, and also to promote and carry out activities of public interest in the areas of efficient use of water and energy efficiency in mobility.
<https://www.adene.pt/>
- 12 LNEG is scientifically organized into two laboratories, the Energy Laboratory (LEN) and the Geology and Mines Laboratory (LGM). Under the motto “Building a cleaner and better future”, has the mission of contributing independently to economic development and improving the quality of life, putting knowledge at the service of society. Its vision is to be a reference institution capable of contributing with excellent solutions for a decarbonised economy.
<https://www.lneg.pt/>
- 13 Date of entry into force of the regulation where the energy certificate is created (Decretos -Leis n.os 78/2006, 79/2006 e 80/2006)
- 14 Documentation to be submitted with the application.

- 15 https://www.fundoambiental.pt/ficheiros/checklist_f13102020-pdf.aspx
Fundo Ambiental, 2ª FASE Programa de Apoio Edifícios + Sustentáveis
- 16 <https://www.fundoambiental.pt/apoios-prr/paes-2021.aspx>
Fundo Ambiental, 2ª FASE Programa de Apoio Edifícios + Sustentáveis, General conditions of eligibility, Platforms
- 17 <https://www.fundoambiental.pt/apoios-prr/paes-2021.aspx>
Regulamento de Atribuição de Incentivos - Programa de Apoio a Edifícios Mais Sustentáveis, Despacho n.º 8745/2020. Framework (page 91)
- 18 https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-efficient-buildings/renovation-wave_en
Fundo Ambiental, 2ª FASE Programa de Apoio Edifícios +Sustentáveis
- 19 <https://www.fundoambiental.pt/apoios-prr/paes-2021.aspx>
Alexandra Carvalho, General Secretary, Public Presentation of the Support Program, Fundo Ambiental, 2ª FASE Programa de Apoio Edifícios +Sustentáveis, Additional Documentation.
- 20 <https://www.fundoambiental.pt/apoios-prr/paes-2021.aspx>
Regulamento de atribuição de incentivos da 2.ª fase do Programa de Apoio a Edifícios Mais Sustentáveis, Despacho n.º 6070-A/2021, June 21, 2021 Annex 1, point 7
- 21 <https://www.fundoambiental.pt/ficheiros/paes-guia-de-apoio-ao-preenchimento-do-formulario-pdf.aspx>
Guide to support the filling in of applications
- 22 <https://www.fundoambiental.pt/apoios-prr/paes-2021.aspx>
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