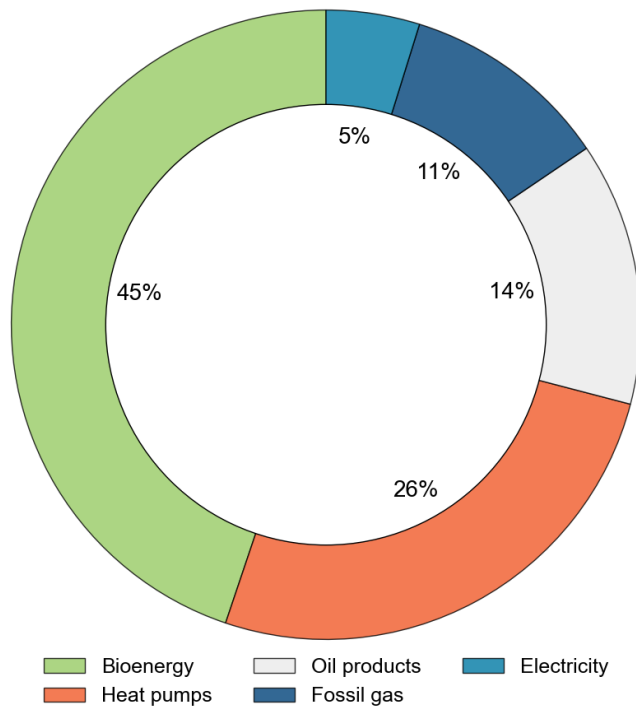


Clean Heat Policy Tracker 2025

Portugal



Energy used for space heating and hot water in homes in Portugal, 2023



Source: Eurostat, 2025.

Does the country have a national heat plan? Is it statutory?

No. Portugal does not have a national heat plan. Measures regarding the heating & cooling sectors are spread in different strategic documents, including the National Energy and Climate Plan 2024 update, Carbon Neutrality Roadmap 2019, Long-term Strategy for Buildings Renovation 2021 and Long-term National Strategy to Combat Energy Poverty 2024.



Is the progress of heating decarbonisation tracked and is the information publicly accessible?

Yes, heating decarbonisation is tracked and statistics are available through the [National Statistics Institute](#). Additionally, a survey on energy consumption in households is carried out approximately every 10 years, with the most recent edition in 2020 [available online](#).

Is the country a member of the Buildings Breakthrough?

No.

Is the heating sector governed by local authorities?

In principle, the energy and climate policy, including heating & decarbonisation is governed nationally (art. 11 Climate Framework law). However, the autonomous regions (Madeira & Azores), as well as local municipalities have to develop policies and execute them within the scope of their competency (art. 15 Climate Framework Law). The latest revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive (Directive (EU) 2023/1791) has not been transposed yet into national law.

Is heat planning carried out at a municipal, regional or national level?

See above.

Is there a specific body that governs heat decarbonisation?

Not specifically. Energy Services Regulatory Authority (ERSE) regulates the electricity, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) (piped or bottled), petroleum-derived fuels and biofuels sectors. Multiple agencies are involved in different measures related to heat decarbonisation and empowering consumers such as [ADENE](#) and the [National Energy Poverty Observatory](#).

Is heat decarbonisation part of the country's Nationally Determined Contribution?

Heat decarbonisation is part of Portugal's NDC to the extent that it is part of the EU's NDC.

Does the country have targets for heat pump deployment?

No, but according to the latest revision of the National Energy and Climate Plan, a National Action Plan for Heat Pumps will be developed. While no specific targets are provided, the NEPC does model the future contribution of heat pumps in the heating and cooling sectors.

Does the country have a clean heating obligation or standard?

No.



Does the country have restrictions on installing fossil fuel heating appliances in new buildings?

No. Although replacement of ineffective natural gas heating is supported, no restrictions exist on its use.

Does the country have restrictions on installing fossil fuel heating appliances in existing buildings?

No.

Has the country decided on a phase-out date for fossil fuels in heating?

No. Phase-outs have been decided for natural gas and coal for electricity generation.

Has the country undertaken energy pricing reforms to support electrification?

No.

Does the country place a carbon tax on fossil fuels for heating?

Yes.

If yes, please provide details. If not, is it under discussion?

In 2015, Portugal adopted the Green Taxation Act. The act added a surcharge in the excise duty of energy and petroleum products that emit CO₂. The products covered are: petrol; diesel for mobility, agriculture and heating; LPG; natural gas; heating oil; coke and coal. Each year (n) the price is set in the previous year (n-1), with reference to the EU-ETS allowance prices between 1 October n-2 and 30 September n-1.

Does the country provide financial support for heat pumps?

Yes, within the general energy efficiency support available, financial support for heat pumps is also possible. More information about financial support can be found [online](#).

Does the country provide financial support for district heating?

No. Portugal has very low district heating usage and an assessment of district heating and cooling potential in Portugal [concluded](#) that the potential is very low or null.

Has the country made efforts to improve public understanding and support of clean heat systems?

Yes, under the Long-Term National Strategy to Combat Energy Poverty 2024, several initiatives have been undertaken to increase public understanding of the energy system and clean heating. These include the [Information Center for Energy](#), the [Energy Observatory](#), [Save Energy](#) and [Informed Consumer - Saving Consumer](#).



Does the country support the development of clean heat skills?

To a limited extent. One of the strategic goals of the Long-Term National Strategy to Combat Energy Poverty 2024 is to encourage the training of professionals to carry out rehabilitation, energy efficiency and renewable energy interventions. A "Green Skills & Jobs" programme also exists that offers professional training and requalification of workers from companies directly or indirectly affected by the increase in energy costs or in the process of accelerating the transition and energy efficiency. Unemployed workers can also benefit.