

Czech Presidency of the Council of the European Union

Extraordinary Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Council (Energy), 30 September 2022

Ministers agree on a solution to high energy prices and its financing

The Czech Presidency of the EU convened the second extraordinary meeting of the Energy Council this month. At the meeting, ministers agreed on the final form of the European Commission's (EC) proposal to tackle high energy prices. Ministers also discussed the various options for an EU-wide solution to the problem of high gas prices. In addition, the Danish, Swedish and German delegations reported on an incident on gas pipelines in the Baltic Sea.

PDF [aqui](#)

Extraordinary Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Council (Energy), 9 September 2022

In Presidency Summary

1. The TTE Energy Council met on 9 September 2022 in Brussels to address the extraordinary situation of energy prices in the EU and to agree to swiftly advance work on possible emergency measures to mitigate current high prices and support demand reduction for gas and electricity to strengthen the EU's winter preparedness.
2. Ministers reviewed the state of play of electricity and gas prices in Europe, taking note of the Commission's analysis and the latest developments during the summer months. The situation has considerably worsened over the last weeks. The EU is now experiencing tight electricity markets. This is predominantly due to the impact of Russia's war against Ukraine and related gas supply disruptions and increase of gas prices.
3. Simultaneously, electricity generation capacity in the EU has been significantly lower than usual in the last months due in particular to the shortfall of nuclear power and hydropower. Against this background, Ministers agreed that the current levels of electricity and gas prices put pressure on the inflation and the EU economy, threatening the competitiveness of European companies and creating social tensions.

PDF [aqui](#)

Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian

Révolutions Xenakis

<https://www.sgambiente.gov.pt/>

<https://www.sgambiente.gov.pt/ligacoes-uteis#prospectivaeplaneamento>

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Bruegel

An assessment of Europe's options for addressing the crisis in energy markets

In Executive summary

Since Russia's invasion of Ukraine, wholesale prices for electricity and gas in the European Union have risen five to fifteen-fold, with severe impacts for households and businesses. The crisis is also creating liquidity problems for energy companies, with contagion risks for the financial sector.

In response, European governments have taken a range of actions. Some have introduced measures at retail level, while others have introduced windfall-profit taxes on energy companies. Some countries have provided emergency liquidity to energy companies facing soaring collateral costs. Some energy companies have even been nationalised.

Emergency-intervention proposals should be evaluated against three principles. First, energy supply must meet demand at prices that do not cause major damage to the European economy. Second, the most vulnerable consumers must be protected. Third, measures should be consistent with the case for investment in a sustainable energy system, in order to safeguard Europe's ability to decouple structurally from fossil-fuel imports.

Enlarging and deepening: giving substance to the European Political Community

In Executive summary

France's President Emmanuel Macron and Germany's Chancellor Olaf Scholz have stressed the geopolitical emergency of re-designing the European Union's relationship with its neighbourhood. Both acknowledge that EU enlargement is necessary, but also emphasise that profound EU institutional reform is required beforehand, though deepening and widening the EU are complex processes that veto players could block.

The geopolitical challenges mean it is in the critical interest of the EU to bring stability to its neighbourhood by ensuring geopolitical alignment with the EU, limiting the blackmailing power of external, authoritarian states, supporting more resilient democracies and strengthening the rule of law. Meanwhile, the EU's neighbours are seeking a political space in which challenges to collective security and stability can be addressed and concrete policies decided. Given the urgency, it is not enough to rely on lengthy EU accession processes.

A 'European Political Community' (EPC), which will have its first summit on 6 October 2022, could act both as a bridge to an eventual larger EU and as a framework for continental scale partnership.

2022 State of the Union Address by President von der Leyen

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World Bank Group

Global-Monthly-September-2022 | PDF

Special Focus > • Changes in the Composition of Industrial Commodity Demand, structure of global industrial commodity demand, and thus the main drivers of price movements, have experienced fundamental changes over the past quarter-century. • Advanced economies share of energy and metals consumption has declined markedly, while China has emerged as the world's largest consumer. • While China's industrialization draws many parallels with historical experience elsewhere, such as those of the United Kingdom and the United States, the speed of its growth has been unprecedented.

Climate Change Action Plan 2021–2025 : Supporting Green, Resilient, and Inclusive Development

The Climate Change Action Plan 2021–2025 aims to advance the climate change aspects of the WBG's Green, Resilient, and Inclusive Development (GRID) approach, which pursues poverty eradication and shared prosperity with a sustainability lens. In the Action Plan, we will support countries and private sector clients to maximize the impact of climate finance, aiming for measurable improvements in adaptation and resilience and measurable reductions in GHG emissions. The Action Plan also considers the vital importance of natural capital, biodiversity, and ecosystems services and will increase support for nature-based solutions, given their importance for both mitigation and adaptation. As part of our effort to drive climate action, the WBG has a long-standing record of participating in key partnerships and high-level forums aimed at enhancing global efforts to address climate change.

PDF [aqui](#)

Second Joint Statement by the Heads of FAO, IMF, WBG, WFP, and WTO on the Global Food Security and Nutrition Crisis

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Director General Qu Dongyu, International Monetary Fund (IMF) Managing Director Kristalina Georgieva, World Bank Group (WBG) President David Malpass, World Food Programme (WFP) Executive Director David Beasley and World Trade Organization (WTO) Director General Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala issued the following second joint statement calling for urgent action to address the global food security crisis.

The war in Ukraine continues to exacerbate the global food security and [nutrition](#) crisis, with high and volatile energy, food and fertilizer prices, restrictive trade policies, and supply chain disruptions. Despite the [reprieve in global food prices](#) and the resumption of grain exports from the Black Sea, [food remains beyond reach for many due to high prices and weather shocks](#). [The number of people facing acute food insecurity worldwide is expected to continue to rise](#). Fertilizer markets remain volatile, especially in Europe, where tight natural gas supplies and high prices have caused many producers of urea and ammonia to stop operations. This may reduce fertilizer application rates for the next crop season, prolonging and deepening the impact of the crisis.

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OECD | Tax policy is playing a key role in promoting economic recovery and responding to the energy price shock

Tax policy is playing a critical role as countries seek to promote economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and respond to the impact of rapid increases in energy prices, according to a new OECD report. [Tax Policy Reforms 2022](#) describes recent tax reforms across 71 countries and jurisdictions, including all OECD members and selected members of the [OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting](#).

The report finds that tax reforms - notably reductions in taxes on labour and more generous corporate tax incentives - have been among the key policy tools that countries have used to stimulate growth and promote economic recovery from the pandemic.

As energy prices rose steeply from the second half of 2021, countries moved quickly to shield households and businesses by providing temporary fiscal support - including tax cuts - and by tapering existing stimulus measures that could add to inflation.

European Policy Centre (EPC) | A compass and a concept: A guide to the EU and NATO strategic outlooks

Russia's war of aggression on Ukraine upended Europe's security order. The invasion was a wake-up call that peace in the continent should not be taken for granted, and a catalyst for change at the European and transatlantic levels. The EU quickly adopted a long-term Strategic Compass for security and defence. NATO, no longer 'braindead', also issued a new Strategic Concept for the coming decade and is expanding.

Despite this convergence in strategic outlooks, questions remain on how both organisations will cooperate and coordinate their actions; implement their investment, troops and capabilities' goals; and deal with countries like China.

The EU and NATO should find a division of labour that avoids duplications, identify roles that each institution may perform better, and coordinate their defence spending. Indeed, EU-NATO cooperation will be key to ensuring that both organisations reinforce and complement each other, especially once the Alliance's European pillar is bolstered by Finland and Sweden.

It is high time for a new EU-NATO joint declaration that sets up permanent joint dialogue mechanisms and addresses any issues that could become contentions and undermine what is strategically vital: the security, prosperity and peace of the Euro-Atlantic space

Full paper [here](#)

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Carnegie Europe | The Artificial Intelligence and Cybersecurity Nexus: Taking Stock of the European Union's Approach

In **Introduction** > Digital technologies increasingly complicate and transform present-day conflicts. The current war between Russia and Ukraine, for instance, is also played out in cyberspace, involving multiple public and private actors. This ranges from the formation of an IT army of Ukrainian volunteers, to the intensification of Kremlin-backed malicious cyber operations, to Western allied nations offering Ukraine assistance across “the full spectrum; **offensive, defensive, [and] information operations.**”

Such developments matter as they are consistent with a longer history of **cyber conflicts** running alongside and feeding into kinetic operations. Even if the conflict's cyber dimension is, as noted by **experts**, presently limited, there are serious concerns about the destabilization of the international security environment, including high risks of escalation. These risks are also exacerbated by the potential spillover of cyberattacks targeting Ukraine into other countries, which could cause systemic ripples in cyberspace and beyond. It was such cross-border effects that led the European Union (EU) to issue a **declaration** on May 10, strongly condemning the malicious cyber activity conducted by the Russian Federation, which targeted the satellite KA-SAT network owned by VIASAT and facilitated the military invasion of Ukraine.

McKinsey

Fintech in Africa: The end of the beginning

Africa's fintech industry is coming of age. In the face of political and economic challenges and a global pandemic, fintech on the continent is booming. Here's what comes next.

Full Report (47 pages)

Between 2020 and 2021, the number of tech start-ups in Africa tripled to around 5,200 companies. Just under half of these are fintechs, which are making it their business to disrupt and augment traditional financial services.¹ McKinsey analysis shows that African fintechs have already made significant inroads into the market, with estimated revenues of around \$4 billion to \$6 billion in 2020 and average penetration levels of between 3 and 5 percent (excluding South Africa).² These figures are in line with global market leaders.³

Author Talks: Africa is not a country

In this edition of *Author Talks*, McKinsey Global Publishing's Raju Narisetti chats with Dipo Faloyin, a senior editor at VICE, about his new book, *Africa Is Not a Country: Notes on a Bright Continent* (W. W. Norton & Company, September 2022). Faloyin reconstructs centuries of context from Africa's history and disrupts popularized misperceptions about the continent, illuminating it for what it really is: a complex region bustling with culture and potential. An edited version of the conversation follows.

IAPMEI | Lisbon Beyond Summit 2022 | 3-8 Novembro

O Lisbon Beyond Summit 2022 [paralelo à Web Summit] tem como objetivo potenciar o encontro entre empresas, startups, institutos de investigação, universidades e os demais stakeholders do ecossistema empreendedor, tendo como principais tópicos Fintech, Deep Technologies, Digitalization; Industry 4.0 e 5.0; e-Health; Cyber Security; entre outros.

<https://www.sgambiente.gov.pt/>

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International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) | [General Conference](#) | [Global Cooperation in the Nuclear Field](#)

The IAEA's 66th General Conference has been running in Vienna this week. The decisions made by the 175 IAEA member states at the General Conference are providing solutions to the most pressing challenges of our time such as non-proliferation, energy security and climate change.

The conference's main side event was the two-day Scientific Forum on [Rays of Hope](#), focused on access to radiotherapy.

International Energy Agency (IEA) | [Tracking Clean Energy Progress](#) | [Assessing critical energy technologies for global clean energy transitions](#)

The IEA's [Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario](#) (NZE) is a pathway for the global energy sector to achieve net zero CO₂ emissions by 2050, while also achieving universal energy access by 2030 and major improvements in air quality.

Where do we need to go?

Tracking Clean Energy Progress (TCEP) assesses recent developments for 55 components of the energy system that are critical for clean energy transitions. Progress is assessed against the Net Zero by 2050 Scenario trajectory for 2030, and recommendations are provided on how they can get 'on track' with this pathway. The assessed components include technologies, infrastructure, sectors, subsectors and cross-cutting strategies.

Of the 55 components tracked, 2 are fully "On track" with the Net Zero by 2050 Scenario trajectory – [electric vehicles](#) and [lighting](#). However, recent policy action and technology developments – record renewable electricity capacity additions, increasing momentum in hydrogen and carbon capture project announcements, to name just a few – indicate that momentum is accelerating on clean energy transitions.

World Energy Council (WEC) | [Humanising Energy](#)

Produced for the World Energy Council by BBC StoryWorks Commercial Productions, this powerful online series of films and articles displays the technical innovation taking place across the energy sector through compelling, human-centric stories of creativity, collaboration and community.

With content capturing the stories of remote communities in need of reliable sustainable energy, of innovators changing the future of energy, and of organisations striving to effectively harness the earth's natural resources, Humanising Energy tells the human story at the heart of the energy sector.

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EEAGrants Portugal | Programa Ambiente | Notícias, Projetos e Programas 2014-2021

- Notícias
- Projetos
- Programas 2014-2021

Fundo Ambiental | Avisos Abertos

- Valorização, reabilitação e reconversão da paisagem das Serras de Monchique e Silves
- RecolhaBio - Apoio à implementação de projetos de recolha seletiva de biorresíduos
- Incentivo pela Introdução no Consumo de Veículos de Emissões Nulas (VEN 2022)
- Melhoria das condições de visitação em áreas protegidas de âmbito nacional em cogestão
- Mecanismo de compensação para uma transição justa

Apoios PRR

- Programa Vale Eficiência
- Transformação da Paisagem dos Territórios de Floresta Vulneráveis
- Apoio à Renovação e Aumento do Desempenho Energético dos Edifícios de Serviços
- Gestão Hídrica: SM2 - Reduzir perdas de água e aumentar a eficiência no setor agrícola
- Apoio à concretização de Comunidades de Energia Renovável e Autoconsumo Coletivo

Eco.nomia

EEA Grants
Portugal

Fundo Ambiental

Portal PARTICIPA | Documentos em
Consulta Pública

Plano de Recuperação e Resiliência

PRR Ponto de Situação Operacional (Atualização) | 28 Setembro 2022

Agendas Mobilizadoras e Agendas Verdes para a Inovação Empresarial
[novos contratos] | 17 Setembro 2022

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Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | [Relatório Especial 21/2022: Avaliação da Comissão dos planos nacionais de recuperação e resiliência - Globalmente adequada, mas subsistem riscos ligados à execução](#)

Em fevereiro de 2021, o Parlamento Europeu e o Conselho adotaram o regulamento que cria o Mecanismo de Recuperação e Resiliência, cujo objetivo é atenuar o impacto económico e social da pandemia de COVID-19. Para beneficiarem do apoio financeiro da UE, os Estados-Membros têm de apresentar planos nacionais de recuperação e resiliência. O Tribunal examinou a avaliação destes planos nacionais efetuada pela Comissão e constatou que era globalmente adequada, dada a complexidade do processo e as limitações de tempo. Contudo, detetou várias insuficiências no processo, bem como riscos para a execução bem-sucedida dos planos. Formula várias recomendações destinadas a melhorar os procedimentos da Comissão em futuras avaliações e limitar os riscos e desafios que podem afetar a execução dos planos.

PDF [aqui](#)

INSA | [Covid-19: curva epidémica e parâmetros de transmissibilidade](#)

Desde o início da pandemia do novo coronavírus SARS-CoV-2, o Instituto Nacional de Saúde Doutor Ricardo Jorge (INSA), através do seu Departamento de Epidemiologia, em colaboração com a Direção-Geral da Saúde, a Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa e a Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, tem elaborado relatórios com o objetivo de informar os decisores e técnicos do Ministério da Saúde diretamente envolvidos na gestão da epidemia e no planeamento das medidas de mitigação.

Relatório INSA | [28 de Setembro de 2022](#)

European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI)

[ESFRI Roadmap 2021](#)

The ESFRI Roadmap 2021 will include 11 new Research Infrastructure Projects and report on the development of research infrastructures under the existing Roadmap.

Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT)

[Atlas of R&D Units in Portugal - 2022](#)

An institutional framework for researchers is fundamental to develop activities in research, technological development and innovation in a coordinated manner, and to pursue targeted strategic goals, thereby allowing the creation of knowledge and its integration into the international scientific community and its valorization and use by society.

[PORTUGUESE ROADMAP OF RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURES – 2020 Update](#)

As infraestruturas científicas e de investigação são entendidas como plataformas, recursos e serviços associados que as comunidades científicas utilizam para desenvolver atividades de investigação e desenvolvimento em áreas científicas específicas, em todas as áreas do conhecimento.

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IPCC WGI Interactive Atlas

A novel tool for flexible spatial and temporal analyses of much of the observed and projected climate change information underpinning the Working Group I contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report, including regional synthesis for Climatic Impact-Drivers (CIDs)

European Atlas of the Seas

The European Atlas of the Seas provides information about Europe's marine environment. Users can view predefined and ready to use maps, covering topics such as nature, tourism, security, energy, passenger transport, sea bottom, fishing stocks and quotas, aquaculture, and much more.

AstroMat Astromaterials Data System

The Astromaterials Data System (AstroMat) is a data infrastructure to store, curate, and provide access to laboratory data acquired on samples curated in the [Astromaterials Collection](#) of the Johnson Space Center. AstroMat will contain data from past, present, and future studies. AstroMat is developed and operated at the [Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory](#) of [Columbia University](#) by a team that has long-term experiences in the development and operation of data systems for geochemical, petrological, mineralogical, and geochronological laboratory data acquired on physical samples – [EarthChem](#) and [PetDB](#).

Observatório da Energia

O Observatório da Energia é uma plataforma digital desenvolvida e gerida pela [ADENE – Agência para a Energia](#), que disponibiliza informação relevante sobre o setor da energia em Portugal.

International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)

Climate Investment Platform

The [Climate Investment Platform](#): A joint initiative of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL), in collaboration with the Green Climate Fund (GCF). CIP's mandate is to increase capital mobilisation and RE impact investing in developing countries.

Patents for Green Hydrogen Technology on the Rise

A joint study published today [May 12] by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and the European Patent Office (EPO) uses patent statistics to reveal the trends and dynamism in the field of hydrogen that can be produced using renewable electricity via electrolysis. [Innovation trends in electrolyzers for hydrogen production](#) shows that patent filings for hydrogen production technologies have grown on average by 18% each year since 2005.

OCEANA

Oceana is the largest international advocacy organization dedicated solely to ocean conservation.

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[COPERNICUS | Marine Environment Monitoring Service](#)

Ocean information and data in 3 categories (all of which is free of charge for all applications), sustained over time, & that is user-driven.

[Plastic Waste Makers Index](#)

[Enciclopédia IPMA](#)

[Overview of sustainable finance](#)

Sustainable finance has a key role to play in delivering on the policy objectives under the [European green deal](#) as well as the EU's international commitments on climate and sustainability objectives. It does this by channelling private investment into the transition to a climate-neutral, climate-resilient, resource-efficient and fair economy, as a complement to public money. Sustainable finance will help ensure that investments support a resilient economy and a sustainable recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

[UN | Department of Economic and Social Affairs | Sustainable Development](#)

[Make the SDGS a Reality | Discover the Goals](#)

[Un Environment | Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2021](#)

The Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2021 presents a snapshot of global and regional progress towards selected targets under the 17 Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The assessment is based on the most up-to-date data available. However, the full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is not yet known.

[ODSlocal | Plataforma Municipal dos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável](#)

A Plataforma ODSlocal, assente numa mobilização abrangente e intensa de decisores e técnicos municipais, agentes locais e cidadãos em relação aos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (ODS) propostos pelas Nações Unidas na Agenda 2030, visa criar um movimento nacional ODSlocal a que os Municípios queiram aderir, mobilizando os restantes atores públicos e da sociedade civil de forma exponencial e contagiante.

[The Demographic Landscape of EU Territories](#)

This report aims at detailing the territorial diversities of ageing across the EU, understanding the main drivers behind such differences and explore their relations with data on access to services and amenities, regional economic performance, political attitudes and behaviours.

[European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform](#)

The European Economic and Social Committee has adopted an own-initiative opinion on the European furniture industry's recovery and shift towards an innovative, green and circular economy. The opinion calls on the European Commission to provide more integrated strategies for specific economic sectors, coordinating the various policy fields into an ongoing transition of the European economy....

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World Happiness Report 2022

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the World Happiness Report, which uses global survey data to report how people evaluate their own lives in more than 150 countries worldwide. The **World Happiness Report 2022** reveals a bright light in dark times.

> Dos 146 países considerados, Portugal encontra-se na 56ª posição (cf. Figure 2.1 Ranking of Happiness based on a three-year-average 2019-2021 | Average Life Evaluation Explained by six Factors)

European Statistics (Eurostat)

Digital economy and society—Overview

Mobile internet access, social media use, e-commerce, internet security, cloud services, digital skills and employment of ICT specialists give you just a small taste of the information and statistics you can find here. The statistics on 'Information and Communication Technologies' (ICT) in this section are available separately for households/people and businesses/enterprises

Circular Economy — Overview

A circular economy aims to maintain the value of products, materials and resources for as long as possible by returning them into the product cycle at the end of their use, while minimising the generation of waste. The fewer products we discard, the less materials we extract, the better for our environment.

Climate Change — Overview

Climate change refers to a **change in climate patterns** due to human activities, going beyond the natural variability in the climate. This is caused by **greenhouse gases** emitted into our atmosphere. Among the **drivers** of these emissions are the burning of fossil fuels, industrial processes, livestock farming, and waste treatment.

Energy — Overview

Lighting, heating, transport, industry: energy is vital to run our essential day-to-day services and businesses. We take it for granted that we can switch on our computers and start our cars, yet these simple actions are the final stages of a complex process. For more information, watch our short video explaining how electricity is produced.

Environment — Overview

Eurostat provides a range of statistics and accounts about the state of the environment and the drivers, pressures and impacts of our societies on the environment.

Sustainable development in the European Union — Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context — 2022 edition

Sustainable development is firmly anchored in the European Treaties and has been at the heart of European policy for a long time. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2015, have given a new impetus to global efforts for achieving sustainable development.

[PDF aqui](#)

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New interactive tool on trade of energy products

Now, you can easily discover who are the main trading partners of your country for different fuels, such as coal, oil, natural gas, electricity or biofuels.

The tool offers a **lot of interesting different features** for you to explore: you can select your country, change between imports and exports, choose between different fuel types, display the top trading partners and see developments over time.

Don't miss out – start exploring [the tool](#) now!

Banco de Portugal (BdP)

[Banco Central Europeu | Eurosistema | Projeções macroeconómicas para a área do euro elaboradas por especialistas do BCE \[Set 2022\]](#)

[Indicador Diário de Atividade Económica \[Set 2022\]](#)

[Boletim Económico | JUN 2022](#)

[Relatório do Conselho de Administração | Atividade e Contas 2021](#)

Direção-Geral de Energia e Geologia (DGEG)

A DGEG é a entidade responsável pela produção das estatísticas oficiais da energia e geologia. A produção estatística é suportada por [Protocolo de Delegação de Competências](#) do Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE), que lhe confere o estatuto de Autoridade Estatística.

A recolha, produção e difusão estatística da área da energia é uma competência da Direção de Serviços de Planeamento Energético e Estatística (DSPEE), sendo efetuada de acordo com a calendarização pré-estabelecida e publicada. A DSPEE é igualmente responsável pelo fornecimento periódico de informação estatística ao INE, Eurostat, Comissão Europeia, Agência Internacional de Energia e Divisão de Estatísticas da ONU

- [Energia](#)
- [Geologia](#)

ESTATÍSTICAS (INE)

[Contas Nacionais Trimestrais](#) (divulgado a 31 de Agosto de 2022)

Produto Interno Bruto em volume aumentou 7,1% em termos homólogos e registou uma taxa nula em cadeia - 2.º Trimestre de 2022

Resumo > O Produto Interno Bruto (PIB), em termos reais, registou uma variação homóloga de 7,1% no 2º trimestre de 2022 (11,8% no trimestre anterior). Note-se que a evolução em termos homólogos reflete em parte um efeito de base, dado que no 1º trimestre de 2021 estiveram em vigor várias medidas de combate à pandemia que condicionaram a atividade económica. O contributo da procura interna para a variação do PIB diminuiu no 2º trimestre, passando de 10,0

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pontos percentuais (p.p.) para 3,7 p.p., verificando-se um crescimento menos acentuado do consumo privado e do investimento. O contributo positivo da procura externa líquida para a variação homóloga do PIB aumentou para 3,5 p.p. (1,7 p.p. no trimestre anterior), em resultado da aceleração mais acentuada das Exportações de Bens e Serviços que a das Importações de Bens e Serviços. No 2º trimestre, os preços implícitos nos fluxos de comércio internacional aumentaram significativamente, tendo-se registado uma maior aceleração nas exportações devido às componentes de serviços, determinando uma perda menos intensa dos termos de troca que no trimestre anterior. O efeito da evolução dos termos de troca conjugado com o comportamento positivo em volume resultaram numa melhoria do Saldo Externo de Bens e Serviços em termos nominais, situando-se em -2,2% do PIB (-3,6% do PIB no 1º trimestre).

Comparando com o 1º trimestre de 2022, o PIB registou uma taxa nula em volume, após um crescimento em cadeia de 2,5% no trimestre anterior, verificando-se um contributo da procura interna de -1,1 p.p. (+2,1 p.p. no 1º trimestre), enquanto o contributo positivo da procura externa líquida aumentou, passando de 0,4 p.p. para 1,1 p.p., refletindo o crescimento em cadeia mais acentuado das Exportações de Bens e Serviços que o das Importações de Bens e Serviços.

No 2º trimestre, o emprego (medido em número de indivíduos e ajustado de sazonalidade) para o conjunto dos ramos de atividade da economia aumentou 1,8% em termos homólogos (4,4% no trimestre anterior), enquanto o emprego remunerado registou uma variação de 2,8% (4,6% no trimestre anterior).

[Península Ibérica em Números - 2021](#) | Ano de Edição 2022.

Fruto de uma colaboração de quase 20 anos entre o Instituto Nacional de Estatística de Portugal e o Instituto Nacional de Estadística de España, apresenta-se uma nova edição de *Península Ibérica em números* / *La Península Ibérica en cifras* / *Iberian Peninsula in numbers*.

[Fluxos físicos da energia](#) (divulgado a 19 de Novembro de 2021).

Em 2019, a utilização interna líquida de energia diminuiu 0,7%, enquanto o Produto Interno Bruto (PIB) cresceu 2,7%, em termos reais. Consequentemente, a intensidade energética da economia (relação entre a utilização interna de energia e o PIB) diminuiu 3,3% (em 2018 tinha diminuído 6,1%), registando o valor mais baixo da década. O consumo de produtos energéticos pelas famílias aumentou 1,7%, abaixo do crescimento de 3,4% do consumo privado, concorrendo para uma redução de 1,6% da intensidade energética das famílias (relação entre o consumo de produtos energéticos pelas famílias e o consumo privado).

[Conta das Emissões Atmosféricas](#) (divulgado a 13 de Outubro de 2021).

Em 2019, o Potencial de Aquecimento Global e o de Acidificação diminuíram 4,7 e 1,8%, respetivamente. O Potencial de Formação de Ozono Troposférico aumentou 0,2%. À semelhança do ano anterior, observou-se um decréscimo do Potencial de Aquecimento Global e um crescimento da atividade económica (em 2019 o Valor Acrescentado Bruto cresceu, em termos reais, 2,6%). Esta dissociação refletiu simultaneamente as reduções da intensidade energética e da relação entre emissões e a procura de energia.

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[Paridades de Poder de Compra](#) (divulgado a 15 de Dezembro de 2021).

O Produto Interno Bruto per capita, expresso em Paridades de Poder de Compra, situou-se em 76,4% da média da União Europeia em 2020, valor inferior em 2,2 pontos percentuais ao observado em 2019 (78,6%) – 2020

[Estatísticas do Ambiente](#)

A publicação Estatísticas do Ambiente, na sua edição de 2021, segue a linha editorial e a estrutura do ano anterior e apresenta uma análise detalhada do setor do ambiente privilegiando-se a divulgação da informação através de quadros de indicadores síntese, figuras e mapas.

[Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável](#)

A resolução. A/RES/70/1 “[Transformar o nosso mundo: Agenda 2030 de Desenvolvimento Sustentável](#)” (disponibilizada em inglês) foi aprovada na Cimeira das Nações Unidas (NU) sobre Desenvolvimento Sustentável realizada em Nova Iorque, em 26-27 de setembro de 2015. Trata-se de um plano de ação para as pessoas, para o planeta e para a prosperidade e estabelece um conjunto de 17 objetivos – os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (ODS) e de 169 metas a ser alcançados, por todos os países, até 2030. Para monitorizar o progresso dos ODS, a 47ª sessão da Comissão de Estatística das NU (UNSC) acordou, em 2016, um conjunto de 241 indicadores, aos quais a 48ª UNSC fez alguns ajustamentos, em março de 2017. Neste dossiê temático (ainda em desenvolvimento) é divulgada a informação já disponível para alguns desses indicadores, podendo alguns ser provisórios e *proxies*.

[Publicação e tabelas: ODS - Indicadores para Portugal - Junho 2021](#) | [Publicação infográfica](#)

[Consumo de Materiais](#)

A Conta de Fluxos de Materiais pretende retratar, no âmbito do ambiente natural, a relação da economia nacional com o resto do mundo, constituindo uma fonte de informação importante na monitorização da economia circular.

[Anuário Estatístico de Portugal | edição de 2022 | já disponível 2021](#) (publicado a 13 de Julho de 2022)

A informação do AEP 2021 reporta genericamente aos dados disponíveis a 15 de junho de 2021 e apresenta, em cada subcapítulo, uma análise estatística sintética e um conjunto de infografias, permitindo uma rápida apreensão dos fenómenos salientados.

Edição

Divisão de Estratégia, Planeamento e Estatística (DEPE) |

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