

Czech Presidency of the Council of the European Union

Ministers agree on rules for more energy-efficient buildings

The European Commission has presented to the ministers a proposal for measures to ensure sufficient energy at affordable prices. This was a regulation to strengthen solidarity through better coordination of gas purchases, the exchange of gas across borders and adjustment of gas pricing, issued by the European Commission last week. The regulation contains instruments aimed at reducing gas prices on the European market through joint gas purchases and the introduction of a special temporary mechanism to limit price fluctuations on the energy market.

During the discussion, there was support for the introduction of measures to help maintain the industry's competitiveness, which the Member States had already requested in the past, for example through the revision of the temporary crisis framework for public aid. The Commission confirmed that the revision of this framework will be published by the end of October at the latest. At the same time, the Commission briefly presented its non-paper on the possibility of decoupling gas and electricity prices. Subsequently, the ministers approved the general approach of the EU Council to the proposal for a Directive on the energy

This legislative proposal, which is also part of the [Fit for 55](#) package, will help accelerate the pace of building renovation. It will make a major contribution to the overall reduction of energy consumption in the EU and contribute to decarbonisation.

International Conference on Decarbonization of Energy-Consuming Industrial Industries 10-11 November

The conference will bring together prominent Czech and European policy makers, industry representatives and experts to discuss the right policy framework for decarbonisation, taking into account existing solutions and technologies as well as future innovations for GHG recycling, feasible and sustainable options for decarbonisation, to inspire all those involved in different aspects of the green transformation, and to showcase the potential of using CO₂ and other GHGs as feedstock for chemical and other industrial applications

[DECARB2022](#)

Fundação de Serralves

CINDY SHERMAN | METAMORFOSES

Divisão de Estratégia, Planeamento e Estatística (DEPE) | Secretaria-Geral

Bruegel Datasets

Inflation inequality in the European Union and its drivers

Headline inflation tracks the change in the price of the average household's consumption basket. It thus masks how different individuals across society are impacted differently by rising prices. Households can face different inflation rates because their spending patterns are different. For instance, while a sharp rise in the cost of fuel increases overall inflation, a household with no car will be less affected than one with a car.

The sharp rise in inflation in the European Union since mid-2021 makes it particularly important to investigate the extent to which inflation is impacting different groups of the population differently. The main objective of this database is to document how low and high-income households face different inflation rates because of the differences in their consumption patterns, and to identify the categories of expenditure driving these differences.

Standard inflation data cannot do this because headline inflation based on the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) index – constructed by national statistical institutes and Eurostat – uses spending patterns of the average consumer. To solve this, we use Household Budget Surveys (HBSs), national-level surveys on consumer expenditure that contain information on household characteristics (income level, education level, age of person of reference, number of children, etc.) to estimate the consumption baskets of households in different income brackets.

International Monetary Fund (IMF) | WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK REPORT OCTOBER 2022

In **Foreword** > As storm clouds gather, policymakers need to keep a steady hand.

The global economy continues to face steep challenges, shaped by the lingering effects of three powerful forces: the Russian invasion of Ukraine, a cost-of-living crisis caused by persistent and broadening inflation pressures, and the slowdown in China.

Our latest forecasts project global growth to remain unchanged in 2022 at 3.2 percent and to slow to 2.7 percent in 2023—0.2 percentage points lower than the July forecast—with a 25 percent probability that it could fall below 2 percent. More than a third of the global economy will contract this year or next, while the three largest economies—the United States, the European Union, and China—will continue to stall. In short, the worst is yet to come, and for many people 2023 will feel like a recession.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine continues to powerfully destabilize the global economy. Beyond the escalating and senseless destruction of lives and livelihoods, it has led to a severe energy crisis in Europe that is sharply increasing costs of living and hampering economic activity. Gas prices in Europe have increased more than four-fold since 2021, with Russia cutting deliveries to less than 20 percent of their 2021 levels, raising the prospect of energy shortages over the next winter and beyond. More broadly, the conflict has also pushed up food prices on world markets, despite the recent easing after the Black Sea grain deal, causing serious hardship for low-income households worldwide, and especially so in low-income countries

[FOREWORD](#).....[FULL REPORT](#).....[EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#)

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[World Bank Group](#) |

[Commodity Markets Outlook October 2022](#) | PDF

In **Executive Summary** > A sharp global growth slowdown and concerns about an impending global recession are weighing on commodity prices. In many economies, however, prices in domestic-currency terms remain elevated because of currency depreciations. This could deepen the food and energy crises already underway in a number of countries. As the global growth slowdown intensifies, commodity prices are expected to ease in the next two years, but they will remain considerably above their average over the past five years. Energy prices are expected to fall by 11 percent in 2023 and 12 percent in 2024. Agricultural and metal prices are projected to decline 5 and 15 percent, respectively, in 2023 before stabilizing in 2024.

This outlook, however, is subject to numerous risks both in the short- and medium-term. Energy markets face an array of supply concerns as worries about the availability of energy during the upcoming winter intensify in Europe. Higher-than-expected energy prices could pass through to non-energy prices, especially food, prolonging challenges associated with food insecurity. A sharper slowdown in global growth presents a key downside risk, especially for crude oil and metal prices.

[Global-Monthly-October-2022](#) | PDF

Special Focus: Is a Global Recession Imminent?

1. A rapid deterioration in growth prospects since the start of 2022, coupled with high inflation and worsening financial conditions, has increased fears of an impending global recession.
2. Growing concerns of a global recession come only two years after the pandemic-induced recession in 2020.
3. Policy makers need to use the full menu of demand- and supply-side measures available to get ahead of inflation and reduce the likelihood of a sharp decline in global growth.

International Energy Agency (IEA) | [World Energy Outlook 2022 shows the global energy crisis can be a historic turning point towards a cleaner and more secure future](#)

For the first time, global demand for each of the fossil fuels shows a peak or plateau across all WEO scenarios, with Russian exports in particular falling significantly as the world energy order is reshaped

The global energy crisis triggered by Russia's invasion of Ukraine is causing profound and long-lasting changes that have the potential to hasten the transition to a more sustainable and secure energy system, according to the latest edition of the IEA's *World Energy Outlook*.

Today's energy crisis is delivering a shock of unprecedented breadth and complexity. The biggest tremors have been felt in the markets for natural gas, coal and electricity – with significant turmoil in oil markets as well, necessitating two oil stock releases of unparalleled scale by IEA member countries to avoid even more severe disruptions. With unrelenting geopolitical and economic concerns, energy markets remain extremely vulnerable, and the crisis is a reminder of the fragility and unsustainability of the current global energy system, the *World Energy Outlook 2022 (WEO)* warns.

[Explore Report](#)

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

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International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) | World Cancer Congress: IAEA Highlights Key Role of Partnership and Nuclear Technology in Fight Against Cancer

The IAEA joined leading cancer experts, international organizations and national decision makers at the [2022 World Cancer Congress](#) (WCC) in Geneva, Switzerland, last week, where Agency experts emphasized the need to forge new, and expand traditional, partnerships in the global fight against cancer.

The event, held every two years, aims to explore the latest scientific developments in cancer research, identify emerging obstacles preventing access to cancer care and raise awareness ensuring that cancer remains a global health priority.

Earth Negotiations Bulletin (IISD) | 3rd Meeting of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Global Dialogue with Regional Seas Organizations and Regional Fishery Bodies

The Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) is a global partnership that aims to build partnerships and enhance capacity to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Sustainable Development Goal 14 on marine and coastal biodiversity.

European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) | Byting back: The EU's digital alliance with Latin America and the Caribbean

In Summary

- China's and Russia's growing presence in Latin America and the Caribbean undermines democracy and Western influence in the region, along with the international rules-based order.
- The EU is responding to this threat by attempting to strengthen its relationships with Latin American and Caribbean countries.
- The bloc is attempting to build on their affinity for European values and rights, as well their preference for sustainable and inclusive development.
- Cooperation on digital technologies should be a priority in the effort, given the region's need for greater connectivity.
- The Spanish presidency of the EU should lead the formation of a Digital Alliance with Latin America and the Caribbean at a summit scheduled for 2023.
- The EU can make this alliance work by focusing on connectivity investments, cyber-security, and rights to support Latin American countries' digital transitions.
- The alliance will also require a long-term vision within the EU, commitments from member states, leadership by several Latin American countries, and public-private investment partnerships.

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Carnegie Europe | Five Takeaways From the European Political Community Summit

Getting forty-four leaders from across Europe to meet in Prague was an achievement in itself. But it involved substituting values and principles for realpolitik and left fundamental questions open.

The first notable achievement of the October 6–7 [summit in Prague](#) is simply that it happened. When the idea of a European Political Community was floated [on May 9](#) by France’s President Emmanuel Macron, the concept was wide in scope: “This new European organization would allow democratic European nations that subscribe to our shared core values to find a new space for political and security cooperation, cooperation in the energy sector, in transport, investments, infrastructures, the free movement of persons and in particular of our youth”.

European Policy Centre (EPC) | A new generation of European Citizens’ Panels – Making citizens’ voices a regular part of policymaking

As a first concrete follow-up to the Conference on the Future of Europe (CoFoE), beginning as of next year, the European Commission plans to make European Citizens’ Panels (ECPs) a regular form of consultation ahead of key legislative proposals. Von der Leyen’s initiative to involve citizens in policy development is a substantial and positive innovation for EU law making and democracy. It not only answers citizens’ calls expressed in the CoFoE exercise.

The measure will also give a boost to EU democracy and has the potential to mitigate shortcomings in the existing institutional consultation process. Yet, to make a difference, these Panels should be integrated into the current policymaking cycle by becoming part of the Commission’s better regulation toolbox. This paper makes concrete recommendations on how this could be done by answering these three questions: i. **When in the process and to what end?** ii. **When is a proposal ‘key’?** iii. **What is the follow-up?**

[Full paper here](#)

OECD Virtual Pavilion at COP27 | 27 October - 18 November 2022

As the world faces the urgent need to raise ambitions – and turn those ambitions into concrete action - the OECD COP27 Virtual Pavilion brings together leading actors and experts to discuss and share insights in the global effort to combat climate change.

Drawing on OECD analysis and data, the pavilion showcases a range of events and resources on topics including: financing the net-zero transition, mitigating GHG in the agriculture and food sector, adapting to climate change, carbon prices, innovation, sustainable mobility and more.

Eurobarometer survey highlights how Europeans interact with the financial services world

The European Commission has published [13 October 2022] a Eurobarometer survey on how Europeans interact with the financial services world, in particular given its ever-increasing digitalisation and the development of sustainable finance.

For more information, find [here](#) a report on the Eurobarometer results, country-specific factsheets for all EU Member States, and an infographic on the overall EU results.

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

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

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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
- Incentivo pela Introdução no Consumo de Veículos de Emissões Nulas (VEN 2022)
- Mecanismo de compensação para uma transição justa
- RecolhaBio - Apoio à implementação de projetos de recolha seletiva de biorresíduos

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

SG/SPP – Documentos
de Trabalho

Plano de Recuperação e Resiliência

PRR Ponto de Situação Operacional (Actualização) | 26 Outubro 2022

Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | 2021 Audit of EU agencies in brief

27 Outubro 2022

This document presents the results of our annual audit of the EU agencies and other EU bodies (collectively referred to as ‘the agencies’) for the 2021 financial year, as well as additional agency-related audit results, including work on a horizontal topic related to the risk of conflicts of interest, carried out by the ECA during the same year. PDF [aqui](#)

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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 | [27 Outubro 2022](#)

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.

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](#).

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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 electrolysers 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.

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.

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MAKE THE SDGS A REALITY

Sustainable Goals Progress Report 2022

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022 provides a global overview of progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, using the latest available data and estimates. It tracks the global and regional progress towards the 17 Goals with in-depth analyses of selected indicators for each Goal.

PDF [aqui](#)

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....

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)

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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](#)

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!

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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](#) [27 Out 2022]

[Boletim Económico](#) | OUT 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](#) | [Estimativa rápida](#) (divulgado a 31 de Outubro de 2022)

Produto Interno Bruto em volume registou variações de 4,9% em termos homólogos e de 0,4% em cadeia - 3.º Trimestre de 2022

Resumo > O Produto Interno Bruto (PIB), em termos reais, registou uma variação homóloga de 4,9% no 3º trimestre de 2022 (7,4% no trimestre anterior). O contributo da procura interna para a variação homóloga do PIB diminuiu no 3º trimestre, verificando-se uma desaceleração do consumo privado e do investimento. O contributo positivo da procura externa líquida para a variação homóloga do PIB também diminuiu, traduzindo a desaceleração das Exportações de Bens e Serviços, em volume, mais intensa que a das Importações. Em resultado do crescimento pronunciado do deflator das importações, superior ao observado nas exportações, verificou-se uma perda significativa de termos de troca pelo sexto trimestre consecutivo, embora menos intensa que no trimestre anterior.

Comparando com o 2º trimestre de 2022, o PIB aumentou 0,4% em volume, mais 0,3 pontos percentuais que o registado no trimestre anterior. O contributo da procura interna para a variação em cadeia do PIB passou a positivo, destacando-se o crescimento do consumo privado apesar da aceleração dos preços no consumidor, enquanto o contributo da procura externa líquida foi inferior ao observado no trimestre precedente.

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[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 2022).

O potencial de aquecimento global diminuiu mais intensamente que a atividade económica - 2020

Resumo > Em 2020, ano do início da pandemia COVID-19 em Portugal, no domínio das emissões atmosféricas, os principais indicadores de stress ambiental apresentaram decréscimos: o Potencial de Aquecimento Global (-10,0%), o de Acidificação (-10,9%) e o de Formação de Ozono Troposférico (-9,3%), num contexto em que a atividade económica (medida pelo Valor Acrescentado Bruto) sofreu uma contração severa (-7,8%, em termos reais).

Os setores de atividade que contribuíram para o decréscimo do Potencial de Aquecimento Global (GWP) foram os Transportes, informação e comunicação (-38,2%), a Energia, água e saneamento (-16,3%) e o Comércio e restauração (-10,9%), que foram também os mais afetados com a pandemia, com significativas restrições à atividade.

Em 2020, o indicador de Intensidade Carbónica da economia portuguesa atingiu o seu menor valor desde 1995, tendo decrescido 1,8% relativamente ao ano anterior, em resultado de uma redução das emissões de GWP (-10,0%) mais intensa que a redução do PIB (-6,5%).

[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.

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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

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