

COP27 Reaches Breakthrough Agreement on New “Loss and Damage” Fund for Vulnerable Countries

The cover decision, known as the [Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan](#), highlights that a global transformation to a low-carbon economy is expected to require investments of at least USD 4-6 trillion a year. Delivering such funding will require a swift and comprehensive transformation of the financial system and its structures and processes, engaging governments, central banks, commercial banks, institutional investors and other financial actors.

Czech Presidency of the Council of the European Union

[AGRIFISH: agriculture depends on a healthy nature. It is important to strike a balance between its protection and food security](#)

A New EU Forest Strategy for 2030, the Regulation on nature restoration or the availability of affordable fertilisers were discussed by EU Agriculture Ministers at the Council in Brussels today. Ministers discussed the conditions for putting the forest strategy into practice. The European Commission (EC) has proposed to address problems on the fertiliser market, for example through the use of a temporary crisis framework for public support or a crisis reserve. It has also pledged to set up a system to monitor market developments and fertiliser prices across the EU. The objectives for nature restoration fall under the environment, but also have important implications for agriculture, forestry and aquatic ecosystems.

[Find out more Information](#)

Sweden's Presidency of the Council of the EU

In spring 2023, Sweden will hold the Presidency of the Council of the European Union (also known as the Council of Ministers). This means that Sweden will lead the work in the Council.

Sweden's priorities for the Presidency of the Council

[24 November 2022 - Online EPC Presidency Briefing]

Speaker: Lars Danielsson, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Sweden to the EU
Moderator: Janis Emmanouilidis, Deputy Chief Executive and Director of Studies, European Policy Centre

This EPC Presidency Briefing focused on the priorities of the Swedish Presidency of the Council in the first half of 2023 as part of the Trio Presidency of France, the Czech Republic, and Sweden. In January, Sweden will take over the Council Presidency for the third time since joining the EU in 1995.

Museu Nacional de História Natural e da Ciência

JARDIM BOTÂNICO TROPICAL

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

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

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

Confronting the Crisis | OECD Economic Outlook, November 2022

The global economy is facing significant challenges. Growth has lost momentum, high inflation has broadened out across countries and products, and is proving persistent. Risks are skewed to the downside. Energy supply shortages could push prices higher. Interest rates increases, necessary to curb inflation, heighten financial vulnerabilities. Russia's war in Ukraine is increasing the risks of debt distress in low income countries and food insecurity.

Portugal

Real GDP growth is projected to decline from 6.7% in 2022 to 1% in 2023 and 1.2% in 2024, as Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, supply-chain disruptions, elevated energy prices and rising interest rates weigh on activity. The Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) will boost public investment, but there are risks that implementation delays continue. Elevated energy and food prices will push headline consumer price inflation to 8.3% in 2022, before it moderates to 6.6% in 2023 and 2.4% in 2024. Wage growth will strengthen as the unemployment rate remains low, but not enough to protect households' purchasing power.

The World Bank

Global-Monthly-November-2022 | PDF

Special Focus: Drivers of aluminum and copper prices

- Several demand and supply shocks have contributed to higher volatility in aluminum and copper prices since 2020.
- Long-term fluctuations in aluminum and copper prices have been largely driven by economic activity shocks, while inventory, consumption demand and supply shocks mostly affected short-term price volatility.
- Metal exporting countries can reduce their exposure to global price shocks by strengthening fiscal and monetary policy frameworks and pursuing export diversification policies.

Blue Economy for Resilient Africa Program

in **Introduction** > The Blue Economy is at the core of the economic development and competitiveness of Africa's coastal countries. However, unsustainable infrastructure development, inadequate management of natural habitats and resources, and pollution are threatening their productivity. Climate change-related events such as sea-level rise, land subsidence, storm surge, and coastal flooding are exacerbating this vulnerability. The challenge today is: *How can coastal countries manage their coastal and marine landscapes to spur economic growth and reduce poverty while adapting to the effects of climate change?*

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International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) | Supporting Agricultural Adaptation in Response to Climate Change in Africa: COP27 Event

At the #Atoms4Climate pavilion at COP27, scientific experts shared diverse perspectives on topics including irrigation, plant breeding and gender mainstreaming as they met to discuss the disproportionate impact of climate change in Africa, as well as potential measures for adaptation. The IAEA, in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) through the Joint FAO/IAEA Centre of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture, has a history of supporting country efforts to adapt to climate change using nuclear techniques to improve food security.

“Africa is identified as the region most at risk of experiencing the impacts of climate change due to its high dependence on natural resources and rain-fed agriculture. Current climate-related stressors such as drought, floods and rainfall variability, coupled with a need for capacity building, make countries in Africa highly vulnerable to future climate change,” said Shaukat Abdulrazak, Director of the Division for Africa in the IAEA Department of Technical Cooperation, in his introductory remarks at the event.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The Price of Energy Insecurity

Speeding up the shift to renewables can blunt the costs

Climate change is an environmental issue. It’s also clearly an economic issue, and at the heart of the economics of climate change is energy security.

The ripple effects of climate change and the impacts of energy security washed across the global economy throughout 2022, leaving few safe harbors from the climate-related economic storm that’s still brewing.

Gulf Countries Should Maintain Reform Momentum, Despite Oil Boom

Additional revenues from higher energy prices could help the region achieve long-term prosperity by maintaining the recent reform momentum

GDP growth for Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries—Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE—is expected to more than double, reaching 6.5 percent in 2022, according to our recent [Policy Paper](#). Surging commodity prices have limited the spillovers from the war in Ukraine and the impact from tighter global financial conditions and have allowed for a more positive outlook for GCC economies.

Throughout its history, the GCC region has experienced distinct periods of rising oil revenues. During those periods, countries deepened their dependency on oil and gas, increased wages and hirings in the public sector, expanded social safety nets, and ramped up capital expenditure. During 2002-08 and 2010-14 for example, the public sector wage bill increased by 51 and 40 percent respectively.

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Bruegel

Bruegel Datasets | European natural gas imports

in > Summary

- This dataset aggregates daily data on European natural gas import flows and storage levels.
- Acute interest has developed in these indicators in response to soaring energy prices which are largely due to a tight natural gas market.
- The behaviour of Gazprom in using (or not using) specific supply routes and storage facilities has been the focus of public attention.
- We hope this dataset – which we will regularly update - provides some easily usable insight into the current status of European natural gas supply situation.

Lessons for Europe from China's quest for semiconductor self-reliance

in > Executive summary

Semiconductors are a critical input to production of information and communication technology and many other goods. The major economies want to be able to produce chips at home to avoid excessive dependence on supply chains in an increasingly unpredictable world, where trade is being compromised because of national security concerns. China was first in terms of timing and scale of funding to support its semiconductor industry. Since 2015, China has spent \$150 billion upgrading its semiconductor industry. Success, however, has been limited. China's massive industrial policy effort has been most successful in increasing capacity for assembly of chips, though that is also the least value-added part of the semiconductor supply chain. Progress on chip design and fabrication in China remain underwhelming.

The United States has also started implementing its \$50 billion package to support the production of chips. The European Union, meanwhile, has not yet fully finalised its main semiconductor initiative, the European Chips Act.

China's experience offers a number of lessons. First, chip fabrication requires massive fixed asset investment and, therefore, large subsidies, but with no guarantee of success. Second, one reason for the underwhelming results of China's semiconductor policy is US containment, through export controls and other measures. In this respect, the EU should find it easier than China to upgrade its chips industry but, given the costs, focusing on the highest-end part of the supply chain would be the best approach. Assembly and production of lower-end semiconductors already face overcapacity, given the financial resources already invested by China.

Carnegie Europe | The Southern Mirror: Reflections on Europe From the Global South

In this era of geopolitical competition, Europe believes it offers an approach based upon multilateralism and international solidarity. To convince others of this viable alternative, Europe must better understand perceptions in the Global South and improve its own international standing.

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International Energy Agency (IEA)

Achieving a swift reduction in global coal emissions is the central challenge for reaching international climate targets

Supercharging growth of solar and wind is vital but not enough on its own, new IEA report finds, calling for rapid financial mobilisation to drive secure, fair and affordable transitions worldwide

The world must move quickly to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from coal significantly in order to avoid severe impacts from climate change, a new IEA report says, calling for immediate policy action to rapidly mobilise massive financing for clean energy alternatives to coal and to ensure secure, affordable and fair transitions, especially in emerging and developing economies.

The new IEA special report – *Coal in Net Zero Transitions: Strategies for Rapid, Secure and People-Centred Change* – provides the most comprehensive analysis to date of what it would take to bring down global coal emissions rapidly enough to meet international climate goals while supporting energy security and economic growth, and addressing the social and employment consequences of the changes involved. This includes the major implications for the coal sector of a transition to net zero emissions by 2050, which would give the world an even chance of limiting global warming to the critical threshold of 1.5°C.

The new analysis in the special report, which is part of the *World Energy Outlook* series, shows that the overwhelming majority of current global coal consumption occurs in countries that have pledged to achieve net zero emissions. However, far from declining, global coal demand has been stable at near record highs for the past decade. If nothing is done, emissions from existing coal assets would, by themselves, tip the world across the 1.5°C limit.

Northwest European Hydrogen Monitor

in **Executive summary** > Low-emission hydrogen can play a significant role in decarbonising existing gas and energy systems and will be critical to the countries' efforts to achieve a climate neutral society. Besides its environmental benefits, low-emission hydrogen can already help reduce reliance on fossil fuel imports in the medium-term. Northwest Europe² leads the development of low-emission hydrogen as a new energy carrier. This region accounts for around half of Europe's total hydrogen demand, and has a vast and untapped renewable energy potential in the North Sea. It also has a welldeveloped, interconnected gas network which could be partially repurposed to facilitate the transmission and distribution of renewable and low-emission hydrogen from production sites to demand centres. When the term "low-emission hydrogen" is used, the International Energy Agency refers to hydrogen produced via electrolysis where the electricity is generated from a low-emission source (renewables or nuclear), biomass or fossil fuels with carbon capture usage and storage (CCUS). This does not necessarily reflect the official definitions of the countries involved in the Monitor on the carbon intensity or sustainability of hydrogen production methods. PDF [aquí](#)

European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) | EU Energy Deals Tracker

in **Overview** > The European Union and its member states have embarked on a challenging journey to end their dependence on Russian energy resources. As set out in the RePowerEU strategy in May 2022, they plan to achieve this in part by rapidly scaling up their use of clean energy.

<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

- Apoio na Aquisição de Gás de Petróleo Liquefeito (GPL) em Garrafa - 2ª fase

Apoios PRR

- Programa Vale Eficiência
- Transformação da Paisagem dos Territórios de Floresta Vulneráveis
- 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) | 30 Novembro 2022

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 | 30 Novembro 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.

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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)⁹

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.

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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.

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.

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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)

Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | Estatísticas europeias devem responder melhor às necessidades dos utilizadores

As estatísticas europeias são um bem público, essencial para que as decisões tomadas por políticos, empresas e cidadãos se baseiem em dados concretos. Em 2012, o Tribunal publicou um relatório especial sobre a qualidade das estatísticas europeias, mas, em 2016, constatou que algumas das medidas de melhoria não tinham sido totalmente executadas. Na presente auditoria, analisou se a Comissão elabora estatísticas europeias de elevada qualidade, tendo concluído que a qualidade global é suficiente para as partes interessadas. Contudo, assinalou algumas insuficiências ainda por corrigir. O Tribunal formula várias recomendações para melhorar a qualidade das estatísticas europeias, nomeadamente: responder melhor às necessidades dos utilizadores, dar prioridade ao financiamento de projetos inovadores pela UE, melhorar a avaliação da qualidade das estatísticas europeias e reconsiderar a prática atual de acesso antecipado às estatísticas.

PDF [aqui](#)

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.

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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 – 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!

Banco de Portugal (BdP)

[Indicador Diário de Atividade Económica](#) [2 Dezembro 2022]

[European Central Bank | Eurosystem | Economic Bulletin](#) [Novembro 2022]

[Relatório de Estabilidade Financeira NOV 2022](#)

[Boletim Económico | OUT 2022](#)

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

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

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

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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 30 de Novembro de 2022)

Produto Interno Bruto em volume aumentou 4,9% em termos homólogos e 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 3.º trimestre de 2022 (7,4% no trimestre anterior). O contributo da procura interna para a variação homóloga do PIB diminuiu no 3.º trimestre, passando de 4,0 pontos percentuais (p.p.) no 2.º trimestre, para 2,9 p.p., verificando-se um crescimento ligeiramente menos acentuado do consumo privado e uma diminuição do investimento, determinada pelo comportamento da variação de existências. O contributo positivo da procura externa líquida para a variação homóloga do PIB também diminuiu, para 2,0 p.p. (3,3 p.p. no trimestre anterior), traduzindo a desaceleração das Exportações de Bens e Serviços, em volume, mais intensa que a das Importações de Bens e Serviços. Em resultado do crescimento pronunciado do deflator das importações, superior ao observado nas exportações, verificou-se, pelo sexto trimestre consecutivo, uma perda significativa (4,1%) dos termos de troca, embora menos intensa que no trimestre anterior.

Comparando com o 2.º trimestre de 2022, o PIB aumentou 0,4% em volume, mais 0,3 p.p. que o registado no trimestre precedente. O contributo da procura interna para a variação em cadeia do PIB passou a positivo, 0,4 p.p. (-0,5 p.p. no 2.º trimestre), enquanto o contributo da procura externa líquida passou de positivo (0,6 p.p. no 2.º trimestre) a nulo.

[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*.

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Fluxos físicos de energia (divulgado a 21 de Novembro de 2022)

Intensidade energética manteve tendência decrescente no ano da pandemia - 2020

Resumo > Em 2020, ano do início da pandemia COVID-19, a utilização interna líquida de energia diminuiu 8,7%, variação mais intensa que a redução de 8,3% do Produto Interno Bruto (PIB) em termos reais. Consequentemente, a intensidade energética da economia (relação entre a utilização interna de energia e o PIB) diminuiu 0,4% (em 2019 tinha diminuído 3,1%), registando o valor mais baixo da série. Num ano marcado pelo impacto da pandemia COVID-19, o consumo de produtos energéticos pelas famílias diminuiu 0,5%, redução menos intensa que a verificada no conjunto do consumo privado (-7,1%), concorrendo para um aumento de 7,0% da intensidade energética do consumo privado e interrompendo a tendência decrescente que se verificava desde 2015.

A produção de eletricidade foi obtida através de um “mix” de produtos energéticos menos poluentes, verificando-se uma forte redução da utilização do carvão (-55,1%) e aumentos do gás natural (+1,1%) e, sobretudo, das renováveis (+9,2%) que atingiram o máximo da série desde 2000, ao corresponderem a 47% do total da produção de eletricidade.

Em 2019 (último ano com informação disponível para a UE), Portugal foi o Estado Membro com a terceira mais baixa intensidade energética da economia, melhorando, relativamente a 2018, duas posições comparativamente a outros Estados Membros.

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

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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 | Agenda 2030 - Indicadores para Portugal - 2015 – 2021

Resumo > O INE apresenta os indicadores disponíveis para Portugal, decorrentes do quadro global de indicadores adotado pelas Nações Unidas para acompanhar os progressos realizados no âmbito dos **Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (ODS) da Agenda 2030**.

É apresentado um exercício ilustrativo simplificado do sinal de todos os indicadores disponíveis no período de referência, abrangendo os 17 ODS. São analisados com maior detalhe nesta publicação 41 indicadores e, sempre que disponível e relevante, incluindo dados com desagregação geográfica a nível II e III da NUTS e a nível de município. São também divulgadas notas de enquadramento sobre a Agenda 2030 e sobre o ponto de situação do seu acompanhamento e implementação em Portugal.

Os indicadores apresentados são maioritariamente produzidos ou divulgados no contexto do Sistema Estatístico Nacional, permitindo uma leitura estatística do desempenho nacional em relação aos ODS, desde 2015 até ao ano mais recente disponível, também disponíveis em formato .xlsx. e em articulação com o [Dossiê temático](#).

[Página 140 a 143 - No objetivo 14 (Proteger a vida marinha) a 20/06/2022 foi acrescentado um novo indicador (14.4.1)]

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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