

United Nations Biodiversity Conference - OEWG 5/CBD COP 15/CP-MOP 10/NP-MOP 4 | Summary Report

3–19 December 2022 | Montreal, Canada

The world is losing biodiversity, the variety of all life on earth, at an alarming rate. Ecosystems, from forests and deserts to freshwater and oceans, are in steep decline. One million plant and animal species are threatened with extinction. Genetic diversity is disappearing. The planet's life-support systems are at stake. Underpinning human wellbeing and livelihoods, biodiversity is the source of essential resources and ecosystem functions that sustain human life, including food production, purification of air and water, and climate stabilization. The 2022 UN Biodiversity Conference aimed to take strong action to reverse this trend. In the words of UN Secretary-General António Guterres, it had the "urgent task of making peace with nature."

Whether the outcomes will address such challenge fairly and effectively remains to be seen in less than a decade. Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) engaged in a lengthy intersessional process amidst a global pandemic, intense negotiations during the meeting, and Presidential and ministerial interventions that pushed for a compromise package on the most controversial—and interlinked—agenda items. In the end, the CBD community delivered. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) will guide biodiversity policy in the years to come, through four overarching goals and a set of targets to be achieved by 2030. Its implementation is to be facilitated by decisions on resource mobilization and on capacity building and technical and scientific cooperation aiming to address the finance and capacity gaps between the developed and the developing world. A monitoring framework, and a decision on mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting, and review, are expected to promote and strengthen implementation and compliance.

News European Parliament | Climate change: Deal on a more ambitious Emissions Trading System (ETS)

- Emissions in the ETS sectors must be cut by 62% by 2030
- Free allowances to industries will be phased out from 2026 and disappear by 2034
- An ETS II for fuel emissions from the building and road transport sectors as of 2027

On Saturday night, [17 Dez] MEPs and EU governments agreed to reform the Emissions Trading System to further reduce industrial emissions and invest more in climate friendly technologies.

The EU Emissions Trading System (ETS), which enshrines the "polluter pays" principle, is at the core of European climate policy and key to achieving the objective of EU climate-neutrality. By putting a price on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the ETS has triggered significant reductions in EU emissions, as industries have an incentive to reduce their emissions and invest in climate friendly technologies.

The National Gallery | Lucian Freud: New Perspectives

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

Sweden's Presidency of the Council of the EU

| The Swedish Presidency programme (PDF)

Sweden is assuming the Presidency of the Council of the European Union at a time of historic challenges for Member States and the Union as a whole. Russia's illegal, unacceptable and unprovoked invasion of Ukraine is a threat to European security, with dire consequences for migration, as well as global food and energy supplies. Ukraine is fighting for its survival as a nation – and for the security and lives of its citizens. The EU and its Member States have rallied unprecedented support for Ukraine and will remain firmly by its side. Continued cooperation with trusted partners, including a strong transatlantic link, needs to be secured.

| Swedish Government to welcome European Commission to Kiruna

The first major meeting during the Swedish Presidency of the Council of the European Union will take place on 12–13 January. As per tradition, Swedish Prime Minister Ulf Kristersson and the Swedish Government will invite the European Commission, led by its President Ursula von der Leyen, to an introductory meeting on the Swedish Presidency. It will be held in [Sweden's northernmost city of Kiruna](#), which is surrounded by magnificent nature and is at the forefront of innovation, space research and green transition.

Czech Presidency of the Council of the European Union

| Looking back at the successes of CZ PRES - Competitiveness Council

The Competitiveness Council aims to boost competitiveness and growth in the EU. In this configuration, the Council discusses the following EU policy areas: the internal market, industry, research and innovation, and space. In this article, you can read about all the achievements and important moments in the area of competitiveness during the Czech Presidency.

| Council approves reinforced rules on granting trade preferences to developing countries

EU member states' ambassadors today agreed the Council's negotiating mandate on the revised Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP) regulation that grants trade preferences to developing countries.

The new framework maintains the main features of the current system, but includes some improvements, such as stronger links to respect for human rights and the environment, and a better monitoring and transparency of the scheme. There will also be a new link between the trade preferences granted to beneficiary countries and their cooperation on migration and the readmission of own nationals illegally present in the EU.

Chatham House| Building global prosperity | Proposals for sustainable growth

in **Foreword** > In this project on 'building back better', we try to suggest ideas that might improve the structural performance of our economies, help societies develop peacefully, and enhance international policy delivery and governance, so that we might all enjoy more contented lives and be better prepared for the next crisis – presuming we can escape current challenges.

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

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

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

The 2022 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard

The main objective of the EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard (the Scoreboard) is to benchmark the performance of EU innovation-driven industries against major global counterparts and to provide an R&D investment database that companies, investors and policymakers can use to compare individual company performances against the best global competitors in their sectors.

The 2022 edition of the Scoreboard analyses the 2500 companies that invested the largest sums in R&D worldwide in 2021. These companies, with headquarters in 41 countries, and more than 900k subsidiaries all over the world, each invested over EUR 48.5 million in R&D in 2021. The total investment across all 2500 companies was EUR 1093.9 billion - an amount equivalent to 86% of the world's business-funded R&D and passing the trillion Euro mark for the first time.

The top 2500 includes 361 companies based in the EU, accounting for 17.6% of total R&D investment, 822 US companies (40.2%), 678 Chinese companies (17.9%), 233 Japanese companies (10.4%) and 406 from the rest of the world (RoW, 13.9% of R&D). The RoW group comprises companies from South Korea (53), Switzerland (55), UK (95), Taiwan (84) and companies based in a further 18 countries.

European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) | A united front: How the US and the EU can move beyond trade tensions to counter China

The [Inflation Reduction Act](#) may reduce US dependency on China, but it also risks harming the transatlantic relationship. European governments must position themselves as critical allies for the US in order to preserve their economies – and effectively counter China's geo-economic challenge.

In August 2022, President Joe Biden signed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) into law. The IRA is America's most significant climate legislation ever. It makes available some \$737 billion in public funding, \$369 billion of which in subsidies, to promote US-made clean energy technologies such as electric vehicles (EVs) and batteries, hydrogen, energy storage, and electricity transmission, and to diversify these supply chains away from China. The bill promotes climate goals that European governments generally share, but it also demands that products be assembled in the United States to qualify for tax credits – provisions which likely discriminate against European exporters. Several European clean energy companies have already indicated their interest to shift investments to the US, raising the risk that the law could accelerate the process of deindustrialisation in Europe. President Emmanuel Macron's trip to Washington, DC at the beginning of December was a last-minute attempt to secure exemptions for European countries from the IRA's more discriminatory provisions. Biden promised tweaks to the bill to ease the negative consequences for the European Union, but the details remain unclear. More importantly, bickering over this bill may obscure the bigger issue of how to ensure the health of the transatlantic relationship in the face of China's geo-economic challenge.

| cf. [Mckinsey](#) | [The Inflation Reduction Act: Here's what's in it](#)

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

Europe's forest ecosystems

Biodiverse forest ecosystems provide the basis for healthy, resilient and productive landscapes. Integrated forest management that values the multiple functions of forest ecosystems helps better secure the resilience to impacts of climate change, the resilience of biodiversity, and rural communities

[Portugal basic data](#) | Forest tree cover is basic for sustainability assessments.

Ocean Energy Systems (OES)

OCEAN ENERGY IN THE WORLD

An overview of the international situation on ocean energy, based on information provided by each OES Executive Committee member.

[Portugal](#) | Supporting Policies for Ocean Energy

Hub for cooperation in the Mediterranean (Eni CBC Med)

Year in review: discover the highlights that marked 2022 for the ENI CBC Med Programme

In a context characterized by a return to normal conditions following two years strongly impacted by the restrictions linked to the COVID-19 pandemic, there were many opportunities to meet and work with our **community of 13 countries and more than 600 partners** to advance cooperation in the Mediterranean and **find together solutions to common challenges**.

Emerging **stronger and more united** than ever from the crisis, the 80 funded projects have made **significant progress** in order to achieve the best possible results before their closure in 2023

Carnegie Europe | After the Tirana Summit: No Big Bang in the Balkans

Bringing the Western Balkans into Brussels' fold through extra money or more vigorous diplomacy has become a priority since Russia's latest invasion of Ukraine. But the EU cannot deliver the holy grail: speedy membership.

Although formally only EU representatives signed the [summit declaration](#) condemning Russia in stark terms, the fact that they did so "in consultation with the Western Balkan leaders" implies that Serbia is on board. Whatever Vučić received in return for his attendance, clearly Brussels scored a diplomatic coup.

The 2022 summit was different also because for the first time it took place in a Western Balkan country, Albania. Usually, the annual get-togethers are hosted in EU member states with special ties to the region—such as Greece, which organized the 2003 summit in Thessaloniki, when the EU originally promised membership to the region, or last year's edition at the Brdo castle near Kranj, Slovenia.

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

The OECD and Africa | Supporting the continent's transformation agenda

Economic transformation is at the core of Africa's development agenda. The OECD works closely with African governments, regional organisations and private actors to help them design and implement innovative policies adapted to each context, and improve the economic and social well-being of African people.

We do this by supporting the production of knowledge and data by our partners on the continent, facilitating an international exchange of experiences and views, and inviting the active participation of African policy makers in the setting of global standards.

How women stabilise and grow economies in Africa

Women's contributions to economic output and baseline economic welfare tend to be underestimated due to the *double injustice* of unpaid care work and unpaid work. This double injustice denies women of the compensation, reward, recognition and upward income mobility that come with performing economic tasks – even when the output of those tasks is counted in official calculations. Most often, unpaid care work is neither formally counted as economic output, nor is it compensated. Instead, it is seen as women's responsibility, due to their gender. This ultimately means that the immense amount of time, effort and skill women (and girls) put into the economy is invisible.

The World Bank

Global-Monthly-December-2022 | PDF

Special Focus: Recent developments in the context of previous global recessions

- According to Consensus Forecasts, global growth is projected to slow to 1.5 percent in 2023.
- The current weakening of economic conditions is sharper than seen in the runup to previous global recessions.
- There are many commonalities between the current juncture and the period between 1975 and 1982 recessions.

The World Bank in Africa

A transformed fertilizer market is needed in response to the food crisis in Africa

One clear message from my dozen meetings last week with African leaders who were in Washington for a summit with the U.S. government was that fertilizer prices are out of reach for most farmers, putting the crop cycle and rural stability at risk. [Across 45 countries globally, 205 million people are in acute food insecurity, meaning they have so little access to food that their lives and livelihoods are in danger.](#) 🐦 One key obstacle to food production in many developing countries is access to fertilizers, which enrich the soil with the nutrients needed for healthy crops. Sufficient primary raw materials – nitrogen, potash, phosphate, and natural gas – and fertilizer production facilities are essential to farmers across the developing world, but high fertilizer prices are blocking the 2023 and 2024 crop cycle.

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

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

How Ukraine is Managing a War Economy

Ukraine's central bank governor speaks to Country Focus about the challenges of maintaining economic and financial stability

Russia's invasion has inflicted terrible human and economic suffering on Ukraine and the country faces a winter of air strikes and rocket attacks against critical infrastructure. This week the IMF's management approved Ukraine's request for [Program Monitoring with Board Involvement](#)—the first arrangement of its kind—to maintain economic stability and catalyze donor financing.

Andriy Pyshnyy, Governor of the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU), spoke to Country Focus in Washington about the economic impact of Russia's invasion, the challenges of maintaining banking and financial stability at a time of war, his expectations for the IMF monitoring program, moves to revive local debt markets and relax crisis controls, and how impaired hearing has affected him.

cf. [The Guardian](#) | [Third of world economy to hit recession in 2023, IMF head warns](#)
[China's lagging growth a key threat this year, IMF managing director Kristalina Georgieva said, while the US is 'most resilient.'](#)

Savings from Oil Revenues Could Help Africa's Producers Manage Price

Buffers insure against volatile crude prices and lower debt risks

Oil exporters in sub-Saharan Africa should target buffers of around 5 to 10 percent of gross domestic product to manage large swings in oil prices. For many countries, this means they will need to maintain [annual fiscal surpluses](#) up to 1 percent per annum over a 10-year period.

As noted in our latest [Regional Economic Outlook](#), oil prices have fluctuated from lows of \$23 per barrel to a peak of \$120 over the last two years, resulting in highly uncertain revenues in oil-dependent economies. However, most oil exporters in the region haven't accumulated enough savings to insure against unpredictable oil price changes. In fact, sovereign wealth funds in sub-Saharan Africa hold assets of just 1.8 percent of gross domestic product—compared to 72 percent in the [Middle East and North Africa](#)—forcing countries to borrow or draw down financial assets when oil prices fall.

As a result, in the decade through 2020, the region's oil producers have grown over 2 percentage points slower per year than non-resource intensive countries. Debt service costs have also been almost twice as high than in other sub-Saharan African countries.

Bruegel | Bruegel Datasets | Russian foreign trade tracker

Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the Central Bank of Russia [stopped publishing detailed trade data](#) but continued releasing summary indicators, such as for the [current-account surplus](#), which reached its highest-ever level in the second quarter of 2022.

To track Russian foreign trade, this dataset collects detailed trade data from European Union countries, China, the United States, South Korea, Japan, India, the United Kingdom and Turkey. These 34 countries accounted for around 75% of Russia's exports and imports in 2019.

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

Orçamento do Estado para 2023

Lei n.º 24-D/2022

Publicação: Diário da República n.º 251/2022, 2º Suplemento, Série I de 2022-12-30, páginas 90 - 377

Emissor: Assembleia da República

Data de Publicação: 2022-12-30

Lei das Grandes Opções para 2022-2026

Lei n.º 24-C/2022

Publicação: Diário da República n.º 251/2022, 2º Suplemento, Série I de 2022-12-30, páginas 2 - 89

Emissor: Assembleia da República

Data de Publicação: 2022-12-30

RELATÓRIO DO ESTADO DO AMBIENTE | ÚLTIMA EDIÇÃO

O Relatório do Estado do Ambiente (REA) tem sido, à semelhança da generalidade dos seus congéneres internacionais, um importante instrumento de comunicação do estado factual do ambiente a nível nacional.

A **edição de 2020-21** começa por apresentar o **enquadramento socioeconómico nacional**, seguindo-se a atualização dos **cenários macroeconómicos**, dois cenários contrastados (Alto e Baixo) de possível evolução da economia portuguesa no horizonte 2050, bem como de dois cenários internacionais (Alto e Baixo) para o PIB mundial e para o PIB da União Europeia.

O capítulo seguinte apresenta **46 fichas temáticas de indicadores**, organizados em oito domínios ambientais: Economia e Ambiente, Energia e Clima, Transportes, Ar, Água, Solo e Biodiversidade, Resíduos e Riscos Ambientais.

Como complemento às fichas de indicadores, o REA 2020-21 inclui ainda **duas infografias**, uma que resume os valores-chave da evolução de alguns dos indicadores analisados e outra que reúne alguns números que caracterizam o impacto da pandemia de Covid-19 no ambiente.

Eco.nomia

EEA Grants
Portugal

Fundo
Ambiental

Portal PARTICIPA
Documentos em
Consulta Pública

SG/SPP – Documentos
de Trabalho

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

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

- Notícias
- Resultados dos 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

Plano de Recuperação e Resiliência

PRR Ponto de Situação Operacional (Actualização) | 28 Dezembro 2022

Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | ECA Journal N° 2/2022: The EU Recovery and Resilience Facility: a jump to a resilient Europe?

Presented as a new departure in EU policy-making, the EU's Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) is now in its second year of implementation. As the centrepiece of the NextGenerationEU initiative, it is quite unlike any previous EU instrument: in its sheer size (almost €724 billion), its limited duration, its delivery mechanism and its financing. So is the RRF a revolution in EU policy-making? What aspects make it so unique? How does the instrument work, and who are the main players? Beyond handing out money to Member States, how does it measure up to its name by addressing reforms that enhance resilience? How does it tie in with other EU instruments, and with the challenges that have recently arisen through the war in Ukraine? And what guarantees are there of accountability and transparency about the proper use of the RRF?

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

[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 Dezembro 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.

[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)^a

[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.

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

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 2022](#)

The Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2022 presents a snapshot of global and regional progress of selected targets under the 17 Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The progress assessment is based on the most up-to-date data and for some of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) also reflect the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to data collection challenges related to pandemic-related measures, measuring the full impact of COVID-19 is limited for the other Goals.

[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.

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

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)

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 – 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

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

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

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

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)

[Boletim Económico | Dez 2022](#)

- [Comunicado do Banco de Portugal](#);
- [Dados subjacentes aos quadros e gráficos](#)

[Indicador Diário de Atividade Económica \[29 Dezembro 2022\]](#)

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 por Setor Institucional](#) (divulgado a 23 de Dezembro de 2023).

O saldo externo da economia agravou-se para -1,2% do PIB. O saldo das Administrações Públicas aumentou para 1,1% do PIB - 3.º Trimestre de 2022

Resumo > A economia portuguesa registou um agravamento da necessidade de financiamento no 3º trimestre de 2022, que passou de 0,8% do Produto Interno Bruto (PIB) no 2º trimestre de 2022 para 1,2%. O Rendimento Nacional Bruto (RNB) e o Rendimento Disponível Bruto (RDB) aumentaram, respetivamente, 2,1% e 2,0% (crescimentos de 2,7% e 2,4% no trimestre anterior).

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

A redução do saldo externo da economia reflete a diminuição dos saldos de todos os setores internos, com exceção das Administrações Públicas (AP).

O Rendimento Disponível Bruto (RDB) das Famílias aumentou 1,0% face ao trimestre anterior, verificando-se crescimentos de 1,8% e 1,0% das remunerações e do Valor Acrescentado Bruto (VAB), respetivamente. A despesa de consumo final aumentou 2,0% (2,7% no trimestre anterior), determinando a redução da taxa de poupança para 5,1% (6,1% no trimestre anterior), o que conduziu a uma necessidade de financiamento de 0,2% do PIB (capacidade de financiamento de 0,4% do PIB no trimestre anterior). Em termos reais, o RDB ajustado per capita das Famílias diminuiu 0,4% no 3º trimestre de 2022.

O saldo das Sociedades Não Financeiras (SNF) fixou-se em -3,4% do PIB, menos 0,5 pontos percentuais (p.p.) que no trimestre anterior. O VAB registou um aumento de 3,4%, superior ao crescimento das remunerações pagas (taxa de variação de 2,3%) e a Formação Bruta de Capital Fixo (FBCF) cresceu 2,9%. O saldo das Sociedades Financeiras diminuiu 0,2 p.p. para 1,2% do PIB no 3º trimestre de 2022.

O saldo do setor das AP aumentou 0,9 p.p., passando de uma capacidade de financiamento de 0,2% do PIB no 2º trimestre para 1,1% do PIB no ano terminado no 3º trimestre de 2022. Tomando como referência os valores trimestrais e não o ano acabado no trimestre, o saldo das AP atingiu 4 147,2 milhões de euros no 3º trimestre de 2022, correspondendo a 6,8% do PIB, o que compara com 3,5% no período homólogo. No conjunto dos três primeiros trimestres de 2022, o saldo das AP fixou-se em 4 980 milhões de euros (2,8% do PIB, que compara com -2,5% do PIB em igual período de 2021).

Estatísticas do Ambiente 2021 (divulgado a 22 de Dezembro de 2022)

Consulte a [Publicação](#)

Estado do Ambiente em 2021 > O ano de 2021 foi quente e seco, registando, ainda assim, o menor número de incêndios rurais dos últimos 10 anos em Portugal continental (8 186 ocorrências) e a segunda menor área ardida (28,4 mil hectares). Num contexto de recuperação da atividade económica, ainda sem atingir os níveis de 2019, a Entrada Direta de Materiais na economia nacional aumentou 6,9%. As estimativas provisórias das emissões de Gases com Efeito de Estufa (GEE) para 2021 indicam um decréscimo de 1,3%, mantendo a trajetória decrescente desde 2017. Esta tendência reflete sobretudo o aumento de 4,5% da eletricidade produzida a partir de fontes de energia renováveis (64,9% do total de eletricidade), mantendo-se o crescimento consecutivo desde 2017. Em termos de Proteção do Ambiente, a despesa das Administrações Públicas aumentou 33,2% e os investimentos das empresas da Indústria cresceram 18,3%, estes últimos com particular incidência no domínio da Proteção da Qualidade do Ar e Clima (+60,5%).

Destaca-se pela negativa, o aumento da geração de resíduos setoriais (+20,4%), em parte como consequência do crescimento económico e, em particular, do crescimento do setor da Construção (+39,5 mil milhões de euros na produção do setor), com os resíduos provenientes da construção a aumentarem 53,1%. O indicador de preparação para a reutilização e reciclagem de resíduos urbanos acentuou a tendência de decréscimo, atingindo 32% em 2021 (6 p.p face a 2020) e afastando-se da meta de 55% a atingir em 2025. (in [Destaque](#), 22 Dezembro 2022).

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

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%).

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*.

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.

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

Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável | Agenda 2030 - Indicadores para Portugal - 2015 – 2021 | Ano de Edição 2022.

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)]

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

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.

Edição

Divisão de Estratégia, Planeamento e Estatística (DEPE) |

Secretaria-Geral

Rua de 'O Século', 63, Piso 4, 1200-433 Lisboa, PORTUGAL

info.DEPE@sgambiente.gov.pt