

World Economic Forum Annual Meeting [Davos-Klosters-, 16-20 Jan]

“Cooperation in a Fragmented World”

The world today is at a critical inflection point. The sheer number of ongoing crises calls for bold collective action.

The Annual Meeting will convene leaders from government, business, and civil society to address the state of the world and discuss priorities for the year ahead.

It will provide a platform to engage in constructive, forward-looking dialogues and help find solutions through public-private cooperation.

Markets of Tomorrow Report 2023: Turning Technologies into New Sources of Global Growth

Download PDF

The advent of the Fourth Industrial Revolution has led to wide-ranging opportunities from advanced technologies for business and government. In recent decades these technologies have often failed to deliver the promised game-changing results for the benefit of society, but there is growing evidence that dynamic governments and purpose-driven businesses are willing to shape a new era of public-private cooperation. A proactive approach and greater strategic planning are now required in order to create the “markets of tomorrow” that meet key societal needs.

Swedish Presidency of the Council of the European Union

Conference on the impact of EU platform regulation on democratic discourse and media policy

Through major changes in the media and communications landscape, media policy has become closely linked to the quickly growing international policy and the regulation of platform services – a development that affects its potential and future design. In light of this, the theme of the conference will focus on two key issues:

1. How do the tech regulations affect the media industry and the opportunities to conduct an effective media policy in the EU and nationally?
2. What should media policy focus on in the future as a tool for a well-functioning democracy?

European Media Freedom Act

Museu do Dinheiro

Mar de identidades: tesouros numismáticos da Gulbenkian

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

The World Bank

Global Economic Prospects | January 2023

A Second Year of Sharply Slowing Growth

Global growth is projected to slow to its third-weakest pace in nearly three decades, overshadowed only by the 2009 and 2020 global recessions. Investment growth in emerging market and developing economies is predicted to remain below its average rate of the past two decades. Any additional adverse shocks could push the global economy into recession. Small states are especially vulnerable to such shocks because of their reliance on external trade and financing, limited diversification, elevated debt, and susceptibility to natural disasters. Immediate policy action is needed to bolster growth and investment, including redirecting existing spending, such as agricultural and fuel subsidies.

Global-Monthly-January-2023 | PDF

Special Focus: Overlapping Crises and Challenges in Small States

- Small states were hit particularly hard by the pandemic, and have had a much slower recovery than other EMDEs.
- These countries are particularly vulnerable to global developments, especially climate change, which poses existential risks and increases the frequency and intensity of weather-related natural disasters.
- Domestic reforms can boost growth and resilience, but small states require substantial international support.

Education must remain a political priority in all countries

Today [January 24] marks International Day of Education. It is a day to mobilize political ambition, actions, and solutions to recover learning losses due to the pandemic, while recognizing that even before the pandemic, we lived in a learning crisis. Today, more than ever, we need to spark national and global efforts to end learning poverty. About two-thirds of children globally are in learning poverty. That is, they are unable to read and understand a simple text by the age of ten. That is unacceptable and a threat to the growth and development prospects of many countries. In most countries, the right to education is enshrined in constitutions and is a visible part of all political platforms.

NSF's NOIRLab

Stars Disappear Before Our Eyes, Citizen Scientists Report

A startling analysis from *Globe at Night* — a citizen science program run by NSF's NOIRLab — concludes that stars are disappearing from human sight at an astonishing rate. The study finds that, to human eyes, artificial lighting has dulled the night sky more rapidly than indicated by satellite measurements. The study published in the journal *Science* showcases the unique contributions that citizen scientists can make in essential fields of research.

New citizen-science-based research sheds alarming light on the problem of 'skyglow' — the diffuse illumination of the night sky that is a form of light pollution. The data for this study came from crowd-sourced observations collected from around the world as part of *Globe at Night*, a program run by NSF's NOIRLab and developed by NOIRLab astronomer Connie Walker. The research reveals that skyglow is increasing more rapidly than shown in satellite measurements of Earth's surface brightness at night.

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

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

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

International Monetary Fund (IMF) | Global Economic Uncertainty Remains Elevated, Weighing on Growth

From Brexit and US-China trade tensions to the pandemic and war, successive shocks have combined to keep uncertainty elevated

The shocks that have shaken the global economy in recent years have introduced a new normal for turbulence, driven in some cases by political fragmentation between countries. These episodes have also lifted uncertainty to exceptionally high levels, which in turn hurts economic growth as our [research](#) shows.

To better track the evolution of these conditions, we updated our [World Uncertainty Index](#) to show more frequent readings that are monthly, instead of quarterly, and incorporate data for 71 economies dating back to 2008.

As the [Chart of the Week](#) shows, the index fell in December, the most recent reading, but has continued to hit elevated levels in recent times on the back of successive shocks, including most recently Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the associated cost-of-living crisis.

International Energy Agency (IEA) | Hydrogen patents indicate shift towards clean technologies such as electrolysis, according to new joint study by IEA and EPO

A successful transition to a clean energy future will be supported by rapid changes in the global economy and in people's patterns of energy consumption, all of which have the potential to sustain healthier societies, more equitable outcomes and a more resilient planet. Technology will be at the heart of many of these changes, and nowhere more so than in the scale-up of hydrogen as a clean energy carrier.

While strong policy will be needed to make low-emission hydrogen cost-competitive, it will not be possible without technology improvements across a value chain that touches nearly every part of the energy system. Innovators around the world are ramping up their efforts in areas as diverse as fossil fuel conversion, electrochemical splitting of water, graphene tanks, cryogenic storage, fuel cell motors for aircraft and the reduction of iron ore. If hydrogen is to play a major role in reducing fossil fuel emissions, its future depends on uniting a wide range of advances in different types of hardware and creating new markets for them. Compared with digital technologies such as software, hardware generally takes more time to develop and involves greater investment risk during the prototyping and market entry phases. Through patenting, inventors seek to ensure that they can recoup these investments in innovation.

Consumer Prices, OECD - Updated: 10 January 2023

OECD inflation declines to 10.3% in November 2022 as energy prices slow in most countries

[Download the entire news release \(graphs and table included - PDF\)](#)

Year-on-year inflation in the OECD as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) fell to 10.3% in November 2022, back to the level recorded in August, from 10.7% in October (Figure 1). Declines in inflation between October and November were recorded in 25 of 38 OECD countries.

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

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists | A time of unprecedented danger: It is 90 seconds to midnight

2023 Doomsday Clock Statement

This year, the Science and Security Board of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists moves the hands of the Doomsday Clock forward, largely (though not exclusively) because of the mounting dangers of the war in Ukraine. The Clock now stands at 90 seconds to midnight—the closest to global catastrophe it has ever been.

The war in Ukraine may enter a second horrifying year, with both sides convinced they can win. Ukraine's sovereignty and broader European security arrangements that have largely held since the end of World War II are at stake. Also, Russia's war on Ukraine has raised profound questions about how states interact, eroding norms of international conduct that underpin successful responses to a variety of global risks.

And worst of all, Russia's thinly veiled threats to use nuclear weapons remind the world that escalation of the conflict—by accident, intention, or miscalculation—is a terrible risk. The possibility that the conflict could spin out of anyone's control remains high.

Russia's recent actions contravene decades of commitments by Moscow. In 1994, Russia joined the United States and United Kingdom in Budapest, Hungary, to solemnly declare that it would "respect the independence and sovereignty and the existing borders of Ukraine" and "refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of Ukraine..." These assurances were made explicitly on the understanding that Ukraine would relinquish nuclear weapons on its soil and sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty—both of which Ukraine did.

Russia has also brought its war to the Chernobyl and Zaporizhzhia nuclear reactor sites, violating international protocols and risking widespread release of radioactive materials. Efforts by the [International Atomic Energy Agency](#) to secure these plants so far have been rebuffed.

Carnegie Europe | Turkey's Profound Transformation Matters to Europe

Turkey has been undergoing important political, economic, and foreign policy shifts that impact its European partners. But with Turkish parliamentary and presidential elections approaching, what matters most is the kind of society voters want for themselves.

Since the Justice and Development Party (AKP) came to power in November 2002, Turkey has gone through its first decade of positive economic and normative transformation, in tune with European countries and institutions.

2013 constituted a first watershed, when then prime minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan was confronted with the [Gezi protests](#)—which he labelled "terrorism"—and, later in December, with [accusations of corruption](#), which were never investigated. The political outcome was a divorce between the AKP and its hitherto ally, the Gülen Movement.

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

European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) | [The old is dying and the new cannot be born: A power audit of EU-Russia relations](#)

Summary:

- Policymakers across the EU agree Russia poses a multifaceted threat to their security.
- Europeans have responded quickly to the challenges posed by the war in Ukraine, but they lack a ‘theory of victory’. They have no shared view about how the conflict is likely to end.
- No single EU member state is guiding Russia policy; a ‘leaderless unity’ has emerged. This could provide the bloc with a form of dispersed strength – but a change in US leadership could expose the weakness of this situation.
- EU policymakers do not believe that Europeans have the means to bring about regime change in Russia; at the same time, they are unable to foresee a stable future relationship with a Putin-led Russia.
- Policymakers are uncertain how Russia’s war on Ukraine will affect their interaction with other parts of the world, including China and the global south. This could prevent Europeans from mounting a more effective global response.
- Europeans should re-examine the support they give to Russians fleeing the regime – emigrés represent an important connection to Russian society, which will be valuable whoever occupies the Kremlin.

Bruegel | [Has the Digital Markets Act got it wrong on app stores?](#)

The app-store obligations in the [European Union’s Digital Markets Act](#) are unlikely to weaken the market power of Apple and Google.

Apple’s iPhone and Google’s Android mobile operating system dominate the smartphone market. The two companies also control the app stores consumers use when downloading apps for use on their smartphones.

iPhone users can download apps only from the Apple app store. Android phones, meanwhile, allow ‘sideloading’ of apps from stores other than Google Play. For example, handset manufacturers can install their own app stores on phones. However, these alternatives are rarely used.

As a result, Apple and Google are firmly entrenched as app gatekeepers. They charge app developers store entry fees and a 15%-30% fee on in-app sales of digital services, such as subscription renewals and additional features in games, though there are no fees on in-app sales of physical goods and services, such as e-commerce products or transport services. Some popular app developers, including Spotify music streaming and Fortnite games, have complained about these high fees. They say they harm consumers by increasing prices for in-app services. They want to bypass the incumbent stores with their own app stores and payment services.

The European Union’s Digital Markets Act (DMA), which will apply from 2 May 2023, buys into these arguments. It seeks to erode the market power of app stores and to increase competition in app markets. This will be done, first, by a requirement that consumers should be able to download apps from competing app stores. Second, consumers and app developers should be able to use competing payment service providers for in-app sales. These obligations together are intended to stimulate price competition and enable app developers to circumvent the high fees Apple and Google charge on in-app sales.

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

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

- Notícias
- Projetos
- Programas 2014-2021

Fundo Ambiental | Avisos Abertos

Apoios PRR

- Programa Vale Eficiência
- Transformação da Paisagem dos Territórios de Floresta Vulneráveis
- Condomínio de Aldeia: Programa Integrado de Apoio às Aldeias Localizadas em Territórios de Floresta
- 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 (Atualização) | 25 Janeiro 2023

Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | Documento de análise n.º 01/2023: Financiamento da UE através da política de coesão e do Mecanismo de Recuperação e Resiliência: uma análise comparativa

Este documento apresenta uma análise comparativa dos fundos da política de coesão e do Mecanismo de Recuperação e Resiliência (MRR).

Os dois instrumentos têm semelhanças significativas, mas também diferem em muitos aspetos. A política de coesão é a principal política de investimento a longo prazo da UE destinada a promover o desenvolvimento económico, social e territorial, ao passo que o Mecanismo de Recuperação e Resiliência é um instrumento pontual e temporário de "resposta a situações de crise". Visa atenuar o impacto da pandemia de COVID-19 na economia da União e reforçar a resiliência da UE e dos seus Estados Membros a choques futuros.

Tanto os fundos da política de coesão para 2021-2027 como o MRR ainda se encontram nas suas fases iniciais de execução. Nos próximos anos, a aplicação simultânea dos dois instrumentos mostrará de que forma as suas diferentes estratégias permitem alcançar os respetivos objetivos.

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 | 25 Janeiro 2023

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

The last two decades were a period of outstanding development for the Portuguese research and innovation system. The sheer growth of scientific output was supported by the large expansion of the number of researchers, R&D institutions and indicators such as % GDP devoted to science, number of PhD awards, number of internationally referred publications. From 2001 to 2020, total R&D expenditure increased from 0.76% to 1.62%, and the number of FTE researchers from 17,725 to 53,174. R&D in the corporate sector expanded even faster, rising from 31.8% to 56.9% of the total R&D expenditure between 2001 and 2020.

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](#).

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

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.

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.

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

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

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

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)

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.

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

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 \[26 JAN 2023\]](#)

[Economic Bulletin | DEZ 2022](#)

[Relatório de Estabilidade Financeira NOV 2022](#)

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

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

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 Janeiro de 2022)

Produto Interno Bruto em volume cresceu 3,1% em termos homólogos e 0,2% em cadeia no 4º trimestre. No conjunto do ano, 2022 aumentou 6,7% - 4.º Trimestre de 2022

in **Resumo** > O Produto Interno Bruto (PIB), em termos reais, registou uma variação homóloga de 3,1% no 4º trimestre de 2022 (4,9% no trimestre anterior). O contributo da procura interna para a variação homóloga do PIB diminuiu no 4º trimestre, verificando-se uma desaceleração do consumo privado e uma redução do investimento. O contributo positivo da procura externa líquida também diminuiu, tendo as exportações de bens e serviços em volume desacelerado mais intensamente que as importações. No 4º trimestre de 2022, observou-se uma perda dos termos de troca em termos homólogos, mas menos intensa que as perdas observadas desde o 2º trimestre de 2021, em resultado da desaceleração mais pronunciada do deflator das importações que o das exportações.

[Contas do Setor de Bens e Serviços Ambientais](#) (divulgado a 30 de Janeiro de 2023)

O VAB e o emprego do setor de bens e serviços ambientais cresceram, apesar da forte diminuição no total da economia – 2020 (divulgado a 30 de Janeiro de 2023).

In Resumo > Em 2020, o setor dos bens e serviços ambientais representou 3,9% da produção, 2,8% do VAB, 4,4% das exportações e 2,5% do emprego da economia portuguesa.

Apesar da pandemia de COVID-19, este setor registou crescimentos da produção (0,6%), do VAB (1,9%) e do emprego (7,2%), contrariamente ao que sucedeu na economia nacional (diminuições de 7,5%, 5,8% e 2,2%, respetivamente). As exportações diminuíram 2,1% em 2020, enquanto as exportações totais da economia nacional diminuíram 20,4%.

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

Os Institutos Nacionais de Estatística de Portugal e de Espanha apresentam a 19.ª edição de *Península Ibérica em números* | *Península Ibérica en cifras*, em resultado da cooperação que ambas as instituições estreitaram há quase duas décadas.

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%).

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

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

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) |

Secretaria–Geral

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

info.DEPE@sgambiente.gov.pt

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

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