

## Europe Sustainable Development Report 2022 (PDF)

The Europe Sustainable Development Report 2022 (4th edition) was prepared by a team of independent researchers at the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) in collaboration with SDSN Europe. It builds on the methodology of the annual Sustainable Development Report, including the SDG Index and Dashboards, issued by the SDSN and Bertelsmann Stiftung since 2016. The findings and recommendations were developed from extensive consultations and meetings with experts and stakeholders which took place between June and November 2022. In addition to the revised and updated SDG Index for Europe, this year we also present 10 contributions from scientists and practitioners on ways to strengthen the EU's SDG leadership at home and internationally.

Portugal > [Overview](#) | [Indicators](#)

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## Swedish Presidency of the Council of the European Union

### Council simulation event takes students behind the scenes of EU policy making

In the beginning of February, students from all EU Member States gathered at the Council of the European Union to take part in ConSIMium – a simulation exercise giving them a crash course in European policy making. This first-ever edition of the event was a collaboration between the Council and the Swedish EU Presidency, with the participation of Swedish experts.

### Special European Council, 9 February 2023

**Main results** > The European Council met in Brussels for a one-day summit. They adopted conclusions on Ukraine, the economy, migration and other items, covering the Belgrade-Pristina Dialogue and the earthquake in Türkiye and Syria.

### European Council conclusions (PDF)

### Swedish art takes centre stage in Brussels

This spring, Bozar – major cultural centre in Brussels - shows a unique exhibition bringing together 130 works by famous Swedish artists, from the 18th century to today, who found inspiration in mysticism and the spiritual.

More information [about the exhibition](#).

Fundação Arpad Szenes - Vieira da Silva

José Pedro Croft | Et sic in infinitum

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## OECD | Inclusive Forum on Carbon Mitigation Approaches

The Inclusive Forum on Carbon Mitigation Approaches (IFCMA) is an initiative designed to help improve the global impact of emissions reduction efforts around the world through better data and information sharing, evidence-based mutual learning and inclusive multilateral dialogue. It brings together all relevant policy perspectives from a diverse range of countries from around the world, participating on an equal footing basis, to take stock of and consider the effectiveness of different carbon mitigation approaches.

As of 30 January 2023, 133 countries around the world, representing around 91% of global GDP and covering around 83% of global emissions, have adopted net-zero carbon emissions targets. Consistent with the principles of the multilateral climate policy architecture as set out in the Paris Agreement, countries use or plan to use a widely varied set of emissions reduction policies – both price-based and non-price-based – as tailored to different national circumstances.

To achieve the shared global objective of net zero emissions, the key challenge is to optimise the combined global impact of all these individual emissions reduction efforts. This is what the IFCMA will help to facilitate through data and information sharing, mutual learning and inclusive multilateral dialogue.

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## Bruegel | Climate versus trade? Reconciling international subsidy rules with industrial decarbonisation

**Environmental subsidies could be justified when emissions taxation is not feasible or is insufficient due to political economy constraints.**

in > **Executive summary**

The vast environmental subsidies that may be required for the transition to net-zero greenhouse gas emissions are starting to generate international trade and political frictions between the world's largest economies. This put (supra-)national industrial decarbonisation efforts on a collision course with international subsidies rules and national countervailing duty (ie anti-foreign subsidy) laws and regulations.

International cooperation will be essential to defuse such tensions before they escalate and impede effective climate policy rollouts, and before they lead to economic countermeasures that create new barriers to trade in environmental goods. This requires agreement on permissible environmental subsidy practices that minimise distortions. Meanwhile, it will be crucial to provide financial transfers to assist poorer economies with industrial decarbonisation at the same time as those poorer economies are suffering from the cross-border negative economic impacts of otherwise net-global-welfare enhancing environmental subsidies paid out by wealthy countries.

Various forums can host the technical and political negotiations necessary to set the parameters of net global welfare enhancing subsidies. These include the G7, the G20, the [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development](#), the [World Trade Organisation's Trade and Environment Committee](#) and [WTO Trade and Environmental Sustainability Structured Discussions](#), and the [Coalition of Trade Ministers on Climate](#).

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## European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) | Strategy and risk: How to make the Green Deal Industrial Plan a geoeconomic success

‘De-risking’ could ensure the EU’s new strategic industrial policy addresses some of the major global challenges facing the bloc

Earlier this month [February 2023] the European Commission finally released its [Green Deal Industrial Plan](#) (GDIP) – a response, among other things, to President Joe Biden’s [Inflation Reduction Act](#).

Yet member states’ initial reactions to the plan suggest they may be taking the wrong approach to the deep strategic matters at stake. When EU leaders discussed the GDIP last week in Brussels, debates revolved around whether the European Union should really be supplying new pots of cash rather than use existing covid-19 recovery funds. Worries about whether the GDIP will harm the single market have also divided member states. These are important issues – but European decision-makers risk missing the wood for the trees.

The more important question is: what priority targets should the EU’s strategic industrial policy focus on?

The GDIP promises a suite of actions – regulation, skills, trade, and finance – in support of the broader [European Green Deal](#) ambition of making Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050. It is fundamentally a response to developments outside the EU: in large part, the IRA, which policymakers and business leaders in Europe have fretted will harm industry within the EU by sucking investment away, along with shifting energy geopolitics and continuing inflationary pressures. The bloc is also facing growing and varied risks from China’s aggressive economic policies and [dominant position](#) across green supply chains, issues that are becoming foundational to how the superpowers define their economic and national security as Washington and Beijing continue to square off. Where once the EU believed it could handle green technologies as a matter of commercialisation and efficient scaling, it is now having to adopt a [geoeconomic mindset](#) to deal with global challenges.

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## The World Bank

### What the Future Has in Store: A New Paradigm for Water Storage

What the Future Has in Store: A New Paradigm for Water Storage is an urgent appeal to practitioners at every level, both public and private, and across sectors, to come together to champion integrated water storage solutions—natural, built, and hybrid—to meet a range of human, economic, and environmental needs for the twenty-first century. Closing storage gaps will require a spectrum of economic sectors and stakeholders to develop and drive multi-sectoral solutions. [Full Report](#)

### Global-Monthly February-2023 | PDF

#### Special Focus: Investment growth after the pandemic

- EMDEs experienced a broad-based slowdown in investment growth in the decade before the pandemic.
- The pandemic triggered a severe investment contraction in EMDEs, and a recovery in the aggregate level of EMDE investment to its pre-pandemic trend is not expected until the mid-2020s.
- Policy makers need to pursue a broad set of fiscal and structural policies, tailored to their country circumstances, to boost investment growth.

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## International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)

### [| The State of Global Environmental Governance 2022](#)

With the pent-up need for countries to agree how to address climate finance, plastic pollution, biodiversity loss, and other pressing environmental issues, a tidal wave of in-person negotiations swept through 2022.

Against a backdrop of ongoing conflict, natural disasters, and economic tumult—which helped the term “permacrisis” gain wide traction—international diplomats made significant and sometimes surprising steps forward in coordinating global environmental governance.

The globetrotting Earth Negotiations Bulletin team reviews an unprecedented year in sustainable development negotiations as they draw links between talks, consider the context of an uneven pandemic recovery, and reflect on next steps in addressing the triple planetary crisis. [Read the Report](#)

### [| 5th International Marine Protected Areas Congress \(IMPAC5\)](#)

Summary report, 3–9 February 2023 > With the Ocean representing over 90 percent of the living space for species on the planet, protecting the Ocean is a global priority. A stable and healthy Ocean is critical to the lives of billions of people around the world, as it: generates oxygen; provides food security, climate resilience and storm protection; preserves biodiversity; and creates cultural and economic opportunities for humanity.

Marine protected areas (MPAs) and other designations, such as Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMS), Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas, are some of the most effective tools for protecting and restoring Ocean health. They create many ecological, social, and economic benefits, including: protecting and restoring biodiversity; building resilience to climate change threats and other environmental impacts; supporting the ecological sustainability of fisheries and increasing fish biomass; protecting other critical habitats; improving livelihoods, security and local economies of coastal communities; and helping to maintain local culture and heritage.

[Fifth International Marine Protected Areas Congress - IMPAC5 | Summary \(PDF\)](#)

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## World Economic Forum

### [Businesses tackle air pollution and climate change](#)

The impact of clean air.

Business leaders across industries are recognizing they have an important role to play in reducing air pollution alongside greenhouse gas emissions.

Since the World Economic Forum and the [Clean Air Fund](#) launched the [Alliance of Clean Air](#) at COP26 in 2021, an influential group of 16 business leaders have committed to measuring and reducing air pollutants coming from their operations and value chains. This group is also driving innovation and encouraging their partners to recognize the benefits of tackling air pollution.

Alliance members have adopted a [first-of-its-kind guide](#) for business to measure air pollutant emissions across value chains, developed by the [Stockholm Environment Institute](#), Climate and Clean Air Coalition and [Inter IKEA Group](#).

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

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

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International Energy Agency (IEA) | [Electricity Market Report 2023](#) (PDF)  
in [Press Release](#) > **Low-emissions sources are set to cover almost all the growth in global electricity demand in the next three years**

This year's report offers a deep analysis of recent policies, trends and market developments, including forecasts through 2025 for electricity demand, supply and CO2 emissions – with a detailed study of the evolving generation mix. It contains a comprehensive analysis of developments in Europe, which faced a variety of energy crises in 2022. The Asia Pacific region also receives special focus, with its fast-growing electricity demand and accelerating clean energy deployment.

[Explore report](#)

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Chatam House | [Nuclear stability for all put at risk by Putin's speech.](#)

**Explaining the risks of Russia's decision to suspend the New START nuclear treaty with the US, and the wider implications for international relations.**

Why is New START important?

Following the collapse of the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces treaty (INF), New START is the only remaining nuclear arms control treaty between the US and Russia.

This means that without it there would be no limits on numbers or the type of Russian and US deployed nuclear warheads. The limits set under New START are lower than those set under its predecessor, the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START).

It is also important for maintaining some form of strategic arms control between Russia and the US. The treaty provides the US and Russia with mechanisms for transparency and confidence-building, for instance through regular biannual data exchanges, as well as measures for verification.

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International Monetary Fund (IMF) | [Charting Globalization's Turn to Slowbalization After Global Financial Crisis](#)

**Trade openness increased after the Second World War, but has slowed following the global financial crisis**

The free flow of ideas, people, goods, services, and capital across national borders leads to greater economic integration. But globalization, the trend toward these things moving ever more freely between nations, has seen ebbs and flows over the decades.

Those trends are coming into sharper focus this year as policymakers work to understand and address the prospect of [geoeconomic fragmentation](#), which threatens to undo the integration that has improved the lives and livelihoods of billions of people.

Looking back over a century and a half of data, the main phases of globalization are clearly visible using the trade openness metric—the sum of exports and imports of all economies relative to global gross domestic product.

As [the Chart of the Week](#) shows, globalization plateaued in the decade and a half since the global financial crisis. This latest era is often referred to as “slowbalization.”

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## 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

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Portugal

Fundo  
Ambiental

Portal PARTICIPA  
Documentos em  
Consulta Pública

SG/SPP – Documentos  
de Trabalho

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## Plano de Recuperação e Resiliência

### PRR Monitorização

Execução de Marcos e Metas e Implementação Financeira do Plano de Recuperação e Resiliência.

## Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | [Relatório Especial 04/2023: Aliança Mundial contra as Alterações Climáticas + – Realizações não corresponderam às ambições](#)

Em 2007, a UE lançou a iniciativa "Aliança Mundial contra as Alterações Climáticas" para ajudar os países em desenvolvimento pobres e mais vulneráveis às alterações climáticas a aumentarem a sua capacidade de adaptação aos efeitos das mesmas. A presente auditoria avaliou se as ações alcançaram os resultados pretendidos de forma eficiente e se a Comissão maximizou o valor acrescentado da iniciativa. O Tribunal concluiu que as ações terminadas produziram globalmente as suas realizações, mas que teria sido possível reduzir os custos e demonstrar o seu impacto. Recomenda que a Comissão se centre nas pessoas mais afetadas pelas alterações climáticas e integre os ensinamentos retirados nas futuras iniciativas para o desenvolvimento global.

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## INSA | Covid-19: curva epidémica e parâmetros de transmissibilidade

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

## Relatório INSA | 23 Fevereiro 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)<sup>a</sup>

## European Atlas of the Seas

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

## AstroMat Astromaterials Data System

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

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## Observatório da Energia

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

[International Renewable Energy Agency \(IRENA\)](#)

## Climate Investment Platform

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

## 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>



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## 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.

### 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.

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

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

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## 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](#) [23 Feb 2023]

[Boletim Económico do BCE , Número 1/2023](#)

[Os Desafios dos Bancos Centrais](#)

## 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](#)

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## ESTATÍSTICAS (INE)

### Contas Nacionais Trimestrais (divulgado a 28 de Fevereiro de 2023)

**Resumo** > O Produto Interno Bruto (PIB), em termos reais, registou uma variação homóloga de 3,2% no 4º trimestre de 2022 (4,8% no trimestre anterior). O contributo da procura interna para a variação homóloga do PIB diminuiu no 4º trimestre, passando de 3,2 pontos percentuais (p.p.) no 3º trimestre, para 1,9 p.p., verificando-se um crescimento menos acentuado do consumo privado e uma diminuição do investimento. O contributo positivo da procura externa líquida para a variação homóloga do PIB também diminuiu, para 1,3 p.p. (1,6 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. Pelo sétimo trimestre consecutivo, observou-se uma perda de termos de troca em termos homólogos, embora tenha sido a menos intensa desde o 2º trimestre de 2021, em resultado da desaceleração mais acentuada do deflator das importações face ao deflator das exportações.

Comparando com o 3º trimestre de 2022, o PIB aumentou 0,3% em volume, taxa idêntica à observada no trimestre anterior. O contributo da procura interna para a variação em cadeia do PIB no 4º trimestre (0,2 p.p.) foi inferior ao registado no trimestre precedente (0,7 p.p.), enquanto o contributo da procura externa passou a positivo (0,1 p.p.), após ter sido negativo no 3º trimestre (-0,4 p.p.).

No conjunto do ano 2022, o PIB registou um crescimento de 6,7% em volume, o mais elevado desde 1987, após o aumento de 5,5% em 2021 que se seguiu à diminuição histórica de 8,3% em 2020, na sequência dos efeitos adversos da pandemia na atividade económica. A procura interna apresentou um contributo positivo expressivo para a variação do PIB, embora inferior ao observado no ano anterior, verificando-se uma aceleração do consumo privado e uma desaceleração do Investimento. O contributo da procura externa líquida passou a positivo em 2022, tendo-se registado uma aceleração das exportações de bens e de serviços mais intensa que a das importações de bens e serviços.

Em termos nominais, o PIB aumentou 11,5% em 2022, atingindo cerca de 239 mil milhões de euros.

### 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%.

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## Península Ibérica em Números - 2022 | Ano de Edição 2022.

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

### 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 (edição de 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)].

## 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)

**Resumo** > O Instituto Nacional de Estatística apresenta a 113ª edição do *Anuário Estatístico de Portugal* (AEP), a qual dá continuidade a uma longa tradição iniciada em 1877 (AEP 1875).

O AEP 2021 apresenta uma análise global que permite uma visão abrangente dos fenómenos registados em 2021 em termos sociais, económicos e demográficos.

A atual edição está organizada em 30 subcapítulos, distribuídos em 4 grandes temas: **O Território, As Pessoas, A Atividade Económica e O Estado**. Cada subcapítulo consiste numa análise estatística sintética acompanhada de uma página infográfica, permitindo uma rápida apreensão dos fenómenos salientados. Os dados estatísticos, que acompanham esta publicação, apresentam séries temporais desagregadas ao nível de NUTS I e II, possibilitando uma comparação cronológica e espacial dos fenómenos retratados.

Edição

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