

Swedish Presidency of the Council of the European Union

Commission proposes reform of the EU electricity market design to boost renewables, better protect consumers and enhance industrial competitiveness

Today [14 Mar 2023], the Commission has proposed to reform the EU's electricity market design to accelerate a surge in renewables and the phase-out of gas, make consumer bills less dependent on volatile fossil fuel prices, better protect consumers from future price spikes and potential market manipulation, and make the EU's industry clean and more competitive.

The EU has had an efficient, well-integrated electricity market for over twenty years, allowing consumers to reap the economic benefits of a single energy market, ensuring security of supply and stimulating the decarbonisation process. The energy crisis spurred by Russia's invasion of Ukraine has underlined the need to quickly adapt the electricity market to better support the green transition and offer energy consumers, both households and businesses, widespread access to affordable renewable and non-fossil electricity.

The proposed reform foresees [revisions to several pieces of EU legislation](#) – notably the Electricity Regulation, the Electricity Directive, and the REMIT Regulation. It introduces measures that incentivise longer term contracts with non-fossil power production and bring more clean flexible solutions into the system to compete with gas, such as demand response and storage. This will decrease the impact of fossil fuels on the consumer electricity bills, as well as ensure that the lower cost of renewables gets reflected in there. In addition, the proposed reform will boost open and fair competition in the European wholesale energy markets by enhancing market transparency and integrity.

Young people to shape the EU's future in Växjö

On 20–22 March, the Swedish Presidency of the Council of the European Union will host the EU Youth Conference in Växjö. Minister for Social Affairs and Public Health Jakob Forssmed will open the conference with a virtual welcome address. The 250 or so delegates will produce five recommendations to feed into the upcoming Council resolution on the outcomes of the 9th cycle of the EU Youth Dialogue. The recommendations will result from their discussions on the results of consultations with young people in every EU country on questions related to EU Youth Goal 3 Inclusive Societies and Youth Goal 10 Sustainable Green Europe.

MUSEU NACIONAL DE ARTE CONTEMPORÂNEA
DO CHIADO (MNAC)

Nikias Skapinakis

IPCC | AR6 Synthesis Report Climate Change 2023 (PDF)

The IPCC finalized the Synthesis Report for the Sixth Assessment Report during the Panel's 58th Session held in Interlaken, Switzerland from 13 - 19 March 2023.

in **Introduction** > This Synthesis Report (SYR) of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) summarises the state of knowledge of climate change, its widespread impacts and risks, and climate change mitigation and adaptation, based on the peer-reviewed scientific, technical and socio-economic literature since the publication of the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) in 2014.

The assessment is undertaken within the context of the evolving international landscape, in particular, developments in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process, including the outcomes of the Kyoto Protocol and the adoption of the Paris Agreement. It reflects the increasing diversity of those involved in climate action.

This report integrates the main findings of the AR6 Working Group reports and the three AR6 Special Reports. It recognizes the interdependence of climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and human societies; the value of diverse forms of knowledge; and the close linkages between climate change adaptation, mitigation, ecosystem health, human well-being and sustainable development. Building on multiple analytical frameworks, including those from the physical and social sciences, this report identifies opportunities for transformative action which are effective, feasible, just and equitable using concepts of systems transitions and resilient development pathways. Different regional classification schemes⁴ are used for physical, social and economic aspects, reflecting the underlying literature.

The World Bank

Global Monthly Newsletter - March issue

An analysis of major trends affecting the global economy. Highlights important data points and analyzes an important current topic.

Pacific Economic Update, February 2023

in **Abstract** > This publication is the inaugural edition of the future publication series on Pacific Economic Update (PEU). It consists of two parts. Part A analyzes the recent economic developments in Pacific Islands. Based on these developments, the PI EU summarizes the outlook for the region's economies and risks to this outlook. Second, the PEU provides an in-depth examination of a public debt issues in the Pacific and proposes policy recommendations to address public debt related challenges.

Download the [Pacific Economic Update Factsheet](#)

Download the Report: [The Pacific Economic Update, February 2023](#)

Digital Africa: Technological Transformation for Jobs

Digital Africa: Technological Transformation for Jobs examines pathways to produce and promote the expanded use of affordable and attractive digital technologies (DTs) that are appropriate for Sub-Saharan Africa's growing workforce and facilitate continued learning through use.

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

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

European Think Tanks Group (ETTG) | One year since Russia invaded Ukraine: implications for the Africa-Europe relationship

A year has passed since Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the war looks set to drag on deep into this year. While European leaders shifted their focus onto Ukraine, Africa has felt the sharp consequences of the war, while continuing to face wider existing challenges. It has undoubtedly had significant implications for the Africa-Europe relationship.

The recent evolution of the relationship

In March 2020, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen consolidated Africa on the European agenda through the report [‘Towards a comprehensive strategy with Africa’](#) where Europe committed to strengthening the Africa-Europe partnership. Despite reported strains in the relationship exacerbated by the Covid-19 crisis, the most recent [EU-AU summit](#) last year rebooted the dialogue and showed commitment to [A Joint Vision for 2030](#).

Since this milestone, however, Russia's war in Ukraine has had major implications for the world at large and indeed the relationship between Europe and Africa.

Most recently, the UN General Assembly vote last month demanding immediate Russian withdrawal from Ukraine highlighted divisions among the African bloc and relationships with Europe. Several of the countries that abstained were in Africa, including Ethiopia, Guinea, Mozambique, South Africa, Sudan, Uganda, Zimbabwe, and the Republic of the Congo.

International Energy Agency (IEA) | Sustainable, Affordable Cooling Can Save Tens of Thousands of Lives Each Year (PDF)

in **Abstract** > Energy demand for space cooling has increased more than twice as fast as the overall energy demand in buildings over the last decade. Higher temperatures caused by climate change, coupled with increasing incomes and growing populations, are driving rapid growth in residential air conditioning (AC) ownership.

Yet, of the 3.5 billion people who live in hot climates, only about 15% owned AC in 2021, with even lower ownership levels in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Lack of access to indoor cooling puts much of the global population at high risk for heat stress, adversely affecting thermal comfort, labour productivity, and human health. Between 2002-2004 and 2019-2021, the average annual number of heat-related deaths among people aged 65 years or older increased by 61%, reaching an estimated 300 000 or more deaths.

Nevertheless, access to effective cooling has saved tens of thousands of lives; over the same period, the average annual number of heat-related deaths averted by AC increased 3-fold, reaching an estimated 190 000 lives saved per year during 2019-2021.

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

European Policy Centre (EPC) | Climate adaptation: The race to cool down Europe's cities

Europe's cities are heating up at a record-breaking pace. Cooling them down will require further anchoring of nature-based solutions into urban development. The EU can help cities adapt to the effects of the climate crisis, but this will require ambitious and urgent actions. As the number of heatwaves increases across Europe, urban citizens' life and well-being are particularly at risk. The Union has promoted concrete measures to increase green spaces in cities, but there is more the EU can do, both as a facilitator and coordinator of urban adaptation, including:

1. Mainstream green urban planning across the EU.
2. Launch an EU-wide assessment of environmental equality in urban settings.
3. Link EU funds to environmental equality.
4. Make private adaptation financing transparent.
5. Make urban climate adaptation a strategic foresight priority.
6. Bring the green urban agenda forward on a global scale.

[Read the full paper here.](#)

See also:

[Climate ADAPT](#)

[EU's 2023 Strategic Foresight Report](#)

[The European Hub for sustainable urban development](#)

World Economic Forum | Cutting pollution could slow the spread of superbugs

- By 2050 up to 10 million people a year could be killed by antimicrobial-resistant bugs.
- Pollution from sectors such as pharmaceuticals, healthcare and agriculture are releasing antimicrobials and resistant microbes into the wider environment.
- This increases the transmission, spread and development of antimicrobial resistance.
- Climate change, biodiversity and AMR are also closely linked, with drugs further damaging ecosystems.

They might be tiny, but superbugs pose a big problem.

The growing swathe of microbes – bacteria, parasites, viruses and fungi – able to resist our current drugs are already causing millions of deaths a year. By 2050 that death toll could reach 10 million annually.

The environment has an important role to play in stopping the emergence, transmission and spread of antimicrobial resistance (AMR), [according to a new UN report](#). Pollution, climate change and loss of biodiversity all contribute towards AMR, threatening human, animal and plant health.

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

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

Action on jobs, skills and regional disparities vital for the green transition, says OECD

A green skills shortage across the OECD is holding back growth in sustainable development jobs and could jeopardise the race to reach net zero by 2050, according to a new OECD report.

“[Bridging the Great Green Divide](#)” shows the share of workers in green-task jobs – defined as jobs where at least 10% of tasks directly supports sustainable development – grew just 2 percentage points across 30 OECD countries over the last decade, from 16% in 2011 to 18% in 2021, with significant differences within countries. Without urgent action to boost skills, the green transition could deepen inequalities and threaten progress towards 2050 net-zero goals.

Capital cities such as Paris, Stockholm and Vilnius usually have a greater concentration of highly skilled workers, with the share of green-task jobs as high as 30%. In comparison, this figure can be as low as 5% in more remote regions. This difference risks exacerbating a social divide.

Bruegel

Artificial intelligence adoption in the public sector: a case study (PDF)

The goal is to identify pitfalls in the process of technology adoption and to provide some lessons for both policy and business

in **Abstract** > This case study illustrates the drivers of and barriers to artificial intelligence adoption by organisations, and acceptance of AI by workers in the public sector. Several factors were crucial in the successful adoption of a human-centred approach to AI, including a fast discovery phase that involved workers (or end users) in the development early on, and aligning human resources, information technology and business processes. Subsidy support mechanisms were also specifically targeted and acquired to support the adoption.

The Net-Zero Industry Act puts EU credibility at risk

The EU Net-Zero Industry Act looks like it’s been set up to keep everyone happy – and to achieve limited results.

The European Commission’s proposed Net-Zero Industry Act (NZIA), published 16 March 2023, aims to scale up clean-tech manufacturing in the European Union, as part of the broader [Green Deal Industrial Plan](#) to respond to the US Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). Various problematic aspects of the NZIA have [already been pointed out](#). For instance, the idea of allowing authorities to override regulations to accelerate strategic projects is inefficient. Either these regulations are legitimate and effective, in which case strategic projects should not be exempted, or they are harmful, in which case they should be revised, not only for strategic projects but more generally, or even scrapped.

However, the most fundamental issue with the [proposed NZIA](#) is that it is a new example of the problematic method used too often by the European Commission to reach a pseudo consensus on crucial topics on which EU countries fundamentally disagree.

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International Monetary Fund (IMF) | [Global Portfolio Asset Holdings Decrease Amid Elevated Uncertainty](#) March 20

Elevated risk aversion amid heightened geopolitical and inflation risks and tightening monetary policies in advanced economies weighed on sentiment

A Chinese insurance company buys listed shares of a Swiss bank. A UK pension fund invests in US Treasury bonds. A multinational tech company holds shares of an investment fund in the Cayman Islands.

All the above are examples of portfolio investment assets. These can include both equity and debt securities, though they differ from direct investments in that investors do not control the management of the units in which they invest.

Foreign portfolio investments help global financial markets function and provide investors with the benefits of international diversification. These investments are also beneficial as a source of financing for host economies.

Unlike [foreign direct investment](#), portfolio investments tend to be volatile and, if not well monitored and managed, they can trigger macroeconomic challenges such as overheating of the host economy, loss of export competitiveness due to exchange rate appreciation, and higher vulnerability in the event of a crisis.

Our latest [Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey](#) shows that, amid multiple shocks, global portfolio investment asset holdings decreased by 15 percent in the first half of last year, the most since 2008. The decrease is attributed to both the reduction in investments and valuation effects.

Elevated risk aversion amid increasing energy prices, heightened geopolitical and inflation risks, and tightening monetary policies in advanced economies weighed heavily on capital markets and portfolio investments. The newest CPIS looks at cross-border portfolio investment holdings through June.

As the [Chart of the Week](#) shows, the top 10 portfolio investment holding countries, collectively accounting for about two-thirds of global positions tracked by the CPIS, experienced a sharp decline since the last reporting period six months earlier.

[Carnegie Europe](#) | [Putin and Xi Are Making the War in Ukraine a Global Contest](#)

The outcome of Russia's war on Ukraine will determine who sets the political and economic rules for the coming decades. At stake is the rules-based international order.

Ron DeSantis is off target. The Republican governor of Florida who has presidential ambitions recently said the war in Ukraine was not in America's vital interests. [In his view](#), what was taking place was a territorial dispute. The three-day state visit by Chinese Communist Party leader Xi Jinping to Moscow showed the contrary. The outcome of Russia's brutal war concerns the future of the post-Cold War international order—and America's role in shaping it.

The global order set up after World War II came under pressure after the Berlin Wall was torn down in November 1989. It led to the reunification of Germany and the unification of Europe, as the European Union and NATO brought in members from the former communist bloc. But the 1990s exposed the weakness of the West's ability and preparedness to deal with emerging conflicts.

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

- Notícias
- Projetos
- Programas 2014-2021

Fundo Ambiental | Avisos Abertos | Orçamento

- Sê-lo Verde 2023

Apoios PRR

- Transformação da Paisagem dos Territórios de Floresta Vulneráveis
- Hidrogénio e Gases Renováveis
- 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

[Ministério do Ambiente e Ação Climática aprova orçamento recorde do Fundo Ambiental](#)

* Despacho n.º 3355-A/2023 - Diário da República n.º 52/2023, 1.º Suplemento, Série II de 2023-03-14

Eco.nomia

EEA Grants
Portugal

Fundo
Ambiental

Portal PARTICIPA
Documentos em
Consulta Pública

SG/SPP – Documentos
de Trabalho

Plano de Recuperação e Resiliência

PRR Monitorização

Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | Relatório Especial 05/2023: Panorama financeiro da UE – Uma manta de retalhos que requer mais simplificação e melhor prestação de contas

O panorama financeiro da UE evoluiu ao longo de várias décadas. O seu principal pilar é o orçamento da União, que inclui diversos instrumentos, mas abrange igualmente instrumentos exteriores ao orçamento, que se multiplicaram nos últimos anos. A presente auditoria ajuda a compreender a configuração das atuais disposições e identifica a margem existente para simplificar e racionalizar o panorama financeiro. O Tribunal conclui que, mesmo que tenha havido motivos para criar instrumentos exteriores ao orçamento, a abordagem fragmentada que norteou a configuração do panorama financeiro da UE deu origem a uma estrutura semelhante a uma manta de retalhos que não é totalmente passível de prestação de contas ao público. As recomendações formuladas visam assegurar a realização de avaliações prévias adequadas dos novos instrumentos propostos, continuar a consolidar o panorama financeiro da UE e melhorar a prestação de contas.

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Banco de Portugal (BdP)

Banco de Portugal publica primeiro relatório de indicadores-chave de impacto ambiental dos ativos financeiros próprios

Indicador Diário de Atividade Económica [30 MAR 2023]

Boletim Económico | MAR, 2023

- Comunicado do Banco de Portugal sobre o Boletim Económico de Março de 2023

Projeções macroeconómicas para a área do euro elaboradas por especialistas do BCE | MAR, 2023

Estatísticas da área do euro > O presente sítio Web é dedicado a estatísticas da área do euro e dos bancos centrais nacionais e apresenta um subconjunto de estatísticas disponíveis e que podem ser partilhadas com facilidade.

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.

[International Platform on Sustainable Finance](#)

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 | 29 Março 2023](#)

World Happiness Report 2023

It has been over ten years since the first World Happiness Report was published. And it is exactly ten years since the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 66/281, proclaiming 20 March to be observed annually as International Day of Happiness. Since then, more and more people have come to believe that our success as countries should be judged by the happiness of our people. There is also a growing consensus about how happiness should be measured. This consensus means that national happiness can now become an operational objective for governments.

[Ranking of Happiness 2020-2022](#)

> Dos 137 países considerados, Portugal encontra-se na 56ª posição (cf. Figure 2.1 Ranking of Happiness based on a three-year-average 2020-2022 | Average Life Evaluation Explained by six Factors).

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

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

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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

IPCC WGI Interactive Atlas

A novel tool for flexible spatial and temporal analyses of much of the observed and projected climate change information underpinning the Working Group I contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report, including regional synthesis for Climatic Impact-Drivers (CIDs)

European Atlas of the Seas

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

AstroMat Astromaterials Data System

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

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.

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[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](#)

[MAKE THE SDGS A REALITY](#)

[United Nations \(UN\) | Sustainable Goals Progress Report 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 Chart 2022 clearly demonstrates the deterioration of progress towards many targets, such as poverty, food security, ending the epidemic of malaria, immunization coverage, and employment, caused by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change and conflict. Recent cascading crises have magnified the challenges of achieving the SDGs. Urgent, scaled-up and coordinated actions by all countries are needed to accelerate SDG implementation and avert the devastating impacts in order to get on track and chart a course for better recovery.

[PDF aqui](#)

[ODSlocal | Plataforma Municipal dos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável](#)

Contributos práticos para os ODS em Portugal. Uma análise das Boas Práticas municipais e dos Projetos locais mapeados no portal da Plataforma ODSlocal.

Ver [Relatório](#)

[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....

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 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2015, have given a new impetus to global efforts for achieving sustainable development.

PDF [aqui](#)

New interactive tool on trade of energy products

Now, you can easily discover who are the main trading partners of your country for different fuels, such as coal, oil, natural gas, electricity or biofuels.

The tool offers a **lot of interesting different features** for you to explore: you can select your country, change between imports and exports, choose between different fuel types, display the top trading partners and see developments over time.

Don't miss out – start exploring [the tool](#) now!

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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 24 de Março de 2023)

O saldo externo da economia fixou-se em -0,6% do PIB em 2022 - 4.º Trimestre de 2022

in **Resumo** > A necessidade de financiamento da economia portuguesa reduziu-se no quarto trimestre de 2022, passando de 0,9% do Produto Interno Bruto (PIB) no 3º trimestre de 2022 para 0,6% do PIB (em 2021, a economia tinha registado uma capacidade de financiamento de 0,9% do PIB). O Rendimento Nacional Bruto (RNB) e o Rendimento Disponível Bruto (RDB) aumentaram, respetivamente, 2,6% e 2,7% relativamente ao trimestre anterior (11,0% e 10,4%, pela mesma ordem, relativamente a 2021). A redução do saldo externo da economia em 2022 refletiu principalmente a redução da capacidade de financiamento das Famílias, que passou de 3,4% do PIB em 2021 para 0,5% em 2022.

O RDB das Famílias aumentou 3,3% face ao trimestre anterior e 7,8% relativamente a 2021. Para este resultado contribuíram essencialmente as remunerações, com um crescimento de 2,5% face ao trimestre anterior e de 9,6% em termos anuais. A taxa de poupança fixou-se em 6,1% (5,8% no trimestre anterior e 9,9% em 2021). Em termos reais, o RDB ajustado per capita das Famílias aumentou 0,6% e 1,1%, relativamente ao trimestre anterior e a 2021, respetivamente.

[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.^a 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

in **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

in **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%).

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Paridades de Poder de Compra (divulgado a 15 de Dezembro de 2022)

O Produto Interno Bruto per capita, expresso em Paridades de Poder de Compra, foi 75,1% da média da União Europeia em 2021, 1,1 pontos percentuais inferior a 2020 - 2021

Resumo > Em 2021, o Produto Interno Bruto per capita, expresso em Paridades de Poder de Compra, situou-se em 75,1% da média da União Europeia em 2021, valor inferior em 1,1 pontos percentuais (p.p.) ao registado em 2020 (76,2%). Portugal ocupava, assim, a 16ª posição entre os 19 países da Zona Euro e a 20ª da União Europeia.

A Despesa de Consumo Individual per capita, que constitui um indicador mais apropriado para refletir o bem-estar das famílias, fixou-se em 83,6% da média da União Europeia, 0,3 p.p. inferior ao observado ano anterior (83,9%), ocupando a 14ª posição na Zona Euro e a 19ª na União Europeia.

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

in **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)].

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Consumo de Materiais

A Conta de Fluxos de Materiais pretende retratar, no âmbito do ambiente natural, a relação da economia nacional com o resto do mundo, constituindo uma fonte de informação importante na monitorização da economia circular.

[Anuário Estatístico de Portugal | edição de 2022 | já disponível 2021](#) (publicado a 13 de Julho de 2022)

A informação do AEP 2021 reporta genericamente aos dados disponíveis a 15 de junho de 2021 e apresenta, em cada subcapítulo, uma análise estatística sintética e um conjunto de infografias, permitindo uma rápida apreensão dos fenómenos salientados.

Edição

Divisão de Estratégia, Planeamento e Estatística (DEPE) |

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