

Informação

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2023

Maio

## Swedish Presidency of the Council of the European Union

### Landmark meeting on loneliness

The very first high-level meeting on loneliness in the European Union was held on 20–21 April, within the framework of the Swedish Presidency of the Council of the EU. It was held on the initiative of Minister for Social Affairs and Public Health Jakob Forssmed, who hosted the meeting at Scandinavian XPO outside of Stockholm.

The aim was to discuss loneliness from various perspectives and gain a better understanding of how policy on EU, national and local level can address the issue. The ambition was to establish synergies with the European Commission's new initiative for mental health and the conference on loneliness in Brussels in June.

For the Swedish Presidency, the meeting was an opportunity to increase the political visibility of social relations and speed up the implementation of evidence-based solutions to decrease social isolation and loneliness – and ultimately to improve mental health in Europe. Loneliness and social isolation are growing demographic trends with negative consequences for both individual people's mental and physical health, and society at large. Research shows that loneliness is a risk factor comparable to lack of physical exercise, obesity, smoking or excessive alcohol consumption, and leads to increased risk of morbidity and even mortality.

### Fit for 55' – the EU's plan to accelerate the climate transition

Under the European Climate Law EU emissions must be reduced by at least 55 per cent by 2030 and the EU should achieve climate neutrality by 2050. The Fit for 55 package is an important set of proposals for the EU to achieve these targets. The Swedish Presidency will therefore advance negotiations on the Fit for 55 package proposals.

The European Commission presented the Fit for 55 climate package in July 2021. This represents the EU's most comprehensive initiative ever to accelerate the climate transition and to reduce EU emissions by at least 55 per cent by 2030, compared with 1990 levels. The package includes twelve concrete legislative proposals that constitute a plan for how the EU will achieve its climate targets. Some of the Fit for 55 package proposals have already been agreed and work on the remaining proposals will continue under the Swedish Presidency in the first half of 2023.

**cf. Council and Parliament strike deal on energy efficiency directive** > The Council presidency and the European Parliament negotiators today reached a provisional political agreement to reduce final energy consumption at EU level by 11.7% in 2030. Member states will benefit from flexibilities in reaching the target.

FUNDAÇÃO DE SERRALVES  
MICRO | MACRO [PAVILHÃO]

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

## IISD | Earth Negotiations Bulletin (IISD) | UN World Data Forum 2023

“Towards Data that Empowers our World” is the theme of the Fourth UN World Data Forum (UNWDF 2023), which kicked off on Monday morning with a curtain raiser press conference. This was followed by a formal opening ceremony in the afternoon, during which a diverse range of professionals, including information technology specialists, geospatial information managers, data scientists, civil society stakeholders and media, heard statements on the meeting’s expectations. High-level representatives of Hangzhou City and Zhejiang Province also presented experiences with and achievements in digital transformation.

Summary of the UN Fourth World Data Forum: 24-27 April 2023 [here](#)

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## International Energy Agency (IEA) | Building a Unified National Power Market System in China

In January 2022, the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration released an important guidance to establish a national, unified electricity market system (Document No. 118). In line with this high-level guidance and building on its previous work on China, the International Energy Agency (IEA) produced a new report, *Building a Unified National Power Market System in China: pathways for spot power markets*, aiming at exploring the options to establish a national framework for power markets, with a focus on the role of spot power markets. This report is part of the IEA’s broader efforts to support China’s goals for achieving carbon peaking before 2030 and carbon neutrality before 2060.

The IEA will present at this event the key findings of the report. This event also brings together a panel of power market experts from China to discuss these findings and the research in China’s power sector.

[Explore report](#)

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## Bruegel | Global trends in countries’ perceptions of the Belt and Road Initiative

In this paper, we have analysed the sentiment towards the Belt and Road Initiative in the world using a large open-access dataset, namely GDELT.

in **Abstract** > Drawing on global media reports, we conduct a sentiment analysis of the image of China’s Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the evolution of its image over time. Our main finding is that perceptions of the initiative deteriorated significantly in many geographies from 2017 to 2022. The notable exception is in sub-Saharan Africa where the BRI’s image remains positive, even if slightly less so than in the past. This is notwithstanding increases in debt levels with China, much of which now face potential restructuring. Furthermore, we find significant inter- and intra-regional differences in the average sentiment towards China’s landmark project, as well as a much worse image of the initiative in countries which, until today, are not part of the BRI. Finally, we focus on the European Union, Africa and China’s immediate neighbourhood to better understand the complexities behind the perceived benefits and challenges associated with China’s Belt and Road Initiative.

Working Paper [here](#)

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

## World Economic Forum | Does the potential for corruption in the mining sector threaten a just energy transition?

- Low-carbon technologies rely heavily on minerals, which puts increased demand on the mining sector and makes it more susceptible to corruption, especially in relation to the award of new mining licenses.
- Corruption in mining licensing increases the likelihood of harm to communities and the environment, which is bad for business because it undermines the industry's social license to operate and increases the risk of supply disruptions.
- The mining sector is critical in efforts to fight climate change and improve energy access, particularly for the world's poor, all stakeholders must act urgently to tackle corruption risks to deliver on this promise.

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### The World Bank

#### Global Monthly Newsletter - April issue

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

#### Rethinking Development in an Age of Crisis

*This piece first appeared in Project Syndicate on April 12, 2023.*

Nowhere is the impact of recent crises – the lingering economic consequences of COVID-19 and the global spillover effects of Russia's war in Ukraine – being felt more acutely than in the developing world. 🐦 People in poor countries are struggling to cope with higher food and fuel prices and unsustainable debt, while schoolchildren are still suffering from learning loss caused by the pandemic. In many places, economic growth has stalled.

Compounding these challenges, the effects of climate change are becoming even more pronounced, with floods, droughts, and crop failures threatening lives and livelihoods. And as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warned in its [most recent report](#), the world must act immediately to ward off some of the more catastrophic consequences of global warming, which would hit the poorest and most vulnerable the hardest.

The global “polycrisis” poses an unprecedented threat to economic development. Creating a more resilient, sustainable, and prosperous future for all now requires redefining the fundamentals of growth to address new transnational threats. Responsiveness, innovation, international cooperation, and private-sector partnerships matter more than ever. The World Bank, already the largest provider of finance for climate action in developing countries, is strengthening its operating model to respond rapidly to these changed circumstances.

#### Scaling Up to Phase Down - Supporting the Global Energy Transition

To meet climate and development goals, low- and middle-income countries need to transform their power sector infrastructure at a scale and pace that is unprecedented. Our latest report maps out steps to support developing countries in achieving these goals.

PDF [aqui](#)

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## OECD | Double blow for workers as inflation drives real wages down and labour taxes up

Taxes on labour increased in 2022 as rising nominal wages pushed workers into higher tax brackets and reduced their eligibility for tax credits and cash benefits, according to a new OECD report.

*Taxing Wages 2023* also shows that while nominal wages increased, high inflation across the OECD caused wages to decline in real terms, resulting in a double blow for workers.

With inflation reaching its highest level in over 30 years in 2022, the new OECD analysis shows effective tax rates rose in a majority of OECD countries across a range of income levels and household types, with a significant increase for families with children, particularly at lower income levels.

Different approaches OECD countries take to indexing tax and benefit systems to inflation reveal that 17 OECD countries automatically adjust personal income tax systems in line with inflation, while the remaining 21 do so on a discretionary basis. Social security contributions and cash benefits are automatically adjusted in 21 and 19 countries, respectively. The report highlights that low-income households with children are most vulnerable to increases in their effective tax rates when tax and benefit systems are not fully adjusted for inflation.

The report focuses on cross-country comparison of the labour tax wedge – defined as total taxes on labour paid by both employees and employers, minus family benefits, as a percentage of labour costs. It looks at eight different household types, varying by income level and household composition. For a single worker earning the average wage, the tax wedge ranged from 53% in Belgium to 0% in Colombia in 2022, averaging 34.6% across the OECD as a whole.

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## Chatam House | How to boost international private climate finance

### The role of central banks, financial regulators and sectoral coalitions

This paper explores the potentially critical role of central banks, financial regulators and finance industry coalitions in stimulating private cross-border climate-related investment flows – particularly into developing economies. The transition to a ‘net zero’ emissions global economy will require massive investment in low-carbon assets over the coming decades, accompanied by a reallocation of capital from high-carbon assets.

For such financial flows to occur, institutional investors will need greater clarity on how net zero portfolio alignment is defined and measured, and on the climate risk characteristics of specific financial instruments. Among other measures, central banks and financial regulators can aid this process by developing more uniform reporting standards for climate investments.

Financial authorities can also encourage portfolio realignment by increasing capital requirements for loans associated with high-emissions investments, and similarly by adjusting collateral rules for high-emissions assets. In addition, central banks may be able to play an ‘active’ role in reshaping markets, for example by giving preference to net zero-compliant assets in their own bond holdings and foreign reserves.

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## International Monetary Fund (IMF) | [WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK | A ROCKY RECOVERY | APRIL 2023](#)

**Overview** > The outlook is uncertain again amid financial sector turmoil, high inflation, ongoing effects of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and three years of COVID

The baseline forecast is for growth to fall from 3.4 percent in 2022 to 2.8 percent in 2023, before settling at 3.0 percent in 2024. Advanced economies are expected to see an especially pronounced growth slowdown, from 2.7 percent in 2022 to 1.3 percent in 2023. In a plausible alternative scenario with further financial sector stress, global growth declines to about 2.5 percent in 2023 with advanced economy growth falling below 1 percent. Global headline inflation in the baseline is set to fall from 8.7 percent in 2022 to 7.0 percent in 2023 on the back of lower commodity prices but underlying (core) inflation is likely to decline more slowly. Inflation's return to target is unlikely before 2025 in most cases.

The natural rate of interest is important for both monetary and fiscal policy as it is a reference level to gauge the stance of monetary policy and a key determinant of the sustainability of public debt. Chapter 2 aims to study the evolution of the natural rate of interest across several large advanced and emerging market economies. Public debt as a ratio to GDP soared across the world during COVID-19 and is expected to remain elevated. Chapter 3 examines the effectiveness of different approaches to reducing debt-to-GDP ratios. Supply-chain disruptions and rising geopolitical tensions have brought the risks and potential benefits and costs of geoeconomic fragmentation to the center of the policy debate. Chapter 4 studies how such fragmentation can reshape the geography of foreign direct investment FDI and how it can affect the global economy.

[Full Report](#)

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## [Carnegie Europe | The Comeback of the European Commission](#)

A decade and a half of constant crises has gradually restructured the power dynamics in the EU institutions. The European Commission is now in the driver's seat.

Since the outbreak of the eurozone crisis in 2009, the European Union (EU) has been in permanent crisis-management mode. That challenge was followed by mass inflows of refugees and migrants in 2015 and 2016, Brexit, tensions with the United States following the election of Donald Trump as U.S. president, the rule of law crisis in Hungary and Poland, the coronavirus pandemic, and the Russian aggression against Ukraine. All of this has taken place against the background of global warming, possibly the greatest threat of all. Confronting a series of major challenges has changed not only how the EU functions but also the relationship between the EU's institutions, in particular the European Council, the Council of Ministers, the European Parliament (EP), and the European Commission. The European Council has become "the room where it happens," the place where key decisions in the EU's crisis responses are made, partly to the detriment of the role of the Council of Ministers. The EP—previously seen as the ascendant institution—has lost ground, as it was sidelined in most of the crisis-management work. By contrast, the European Commission has staged a comeback after several years in the doldrums; under the pressure of crisis, the EU needs to combine rulemaking with executive action, and the European Commission's operational capacity and expertise have become indispensable.

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

- Notícias
- Projetos
- Programas 2014-2021

## Fundo Ambiental | Avisos Abertos

- Incentivo pela Introdução no Consumo no Consumo de Veículos de Emissões Nulas

### Apoios PRR

- Transformação da Paisagem dos Territórios de Floresta Vulneráveis
- Gestão Hídrica: SM2 - Reduzir perdas de água e aumentar a eficiência no setor agrícola
- Apoio à produção de hidrogénio renovável e outros gases renováveis
- Programa de Apoio a Condomínios Residenciais

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Eco.nomia

EEA Grants  
Portugal

Fundo  
Ambiental

Portal PARTICIPA  
Documentos em  
Consulta Pública

SG/SPP – Documentos  
de Trabalho

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A partir de Maio de 2023 será disponibilizado, na página da Secretaria-Geral do Ministério do Ambiente, o acesso a legislação relevante.

## Plano de Recuperação e Resiliência

PRR Monitorização | 19 Abril 2023

Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | Relatório Especial 10/2023: Ação preparatória em matéria de investigação no domínio da defesa – Retiraram-se ensinamentos, mas a falta de tempo e de resultados redundaram em pouco valor enquanto banco de ensaio para aumentar as despesas da UE com a defesa

A ação preparatória em matéria de investigação no domínio da defesa (PADR) foi concebida como um programa precursor do Fundo Europeu de Defesa (FED). Esta é a primeira auditoria do Tribunal sobre este tema, tendo avaliado se a PADR preparou devidamente a UE para o aumento significativo das suas despesas no domínio da defesa através do FED. O Tribunal conclui que, embora tenham sido retirados alguns ensinamentos, o valor da PADR enquanto banco de ensaio para aumentar as despesas da União no domínio da defesa foi reduzido devido às limitações de tempo e aos poucos resultados disponíveis. Quando o FED foi lançado, a maioria dos projetos da PADR ainda estava em curso. Com vista a ajudar o FED a concretizar os seus objetivos, o Tribunal formula várias recomendações, em especial conceber uma estratégia a longo prazo a fim de aumentar a utilização da tecnologia desenvolvida no setor da defesa da UE.

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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 [27 Abril 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.

## 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 | 27 Abril 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).

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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.



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## OCEANA

Oceana is the largest international advocacy organization dedicated solely to ocean conservation.

## COPERNICUS | Marine Environment Monitoring Service

Ocean information and data in 3 categories (all of which is free of charge for all applications), sustained over time, & that is user-driven.

## Plastic Waste Makers Index

## Enciclopédia IPMA

## 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....

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## 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 Estimativa Rápida](#) (divulgado a 28 de Abril de 2023)

Produto Interno Bruto em volume cresceu 2,5% em termos homólogos e 1,6% em cadeia –1.º Trimestre de 2023.

**Resumo** > O Produto Interno Bruto (PIB), em termos reais, registou uma variação homóloga de 2,5% no 1º trimestre de 2023 (3,2% no trimestre anterior). O contributo da procura interna para a variação homóloga do PIB manteve-se positivo no 1º trimestre, mas inferior ao observado no trimestre precedente, em resultado da desaceleração do consumo privado e da redução do investimento, determinada por um contributo negativo da variação de existências, verificando-se uma aceleração das exportações de bens e serviços e um abrandamento das importações de bens e serviços. Em consequência, o contributo positivo da procura externa líquida foi superior ao do trimestre anterior. No 1º trimestre, observou-se um abrandamento significativo do deflator das importações em termos homólogos, mais intenso que o do deflator das exportações, traduzindo-se em ganhos dos termos de troca, o que não acontecia desde o 1º trimestre de 2021.

Comparando com o 4º trimestre de 2022, o PIB aumentou 1,6% em volume (crescimento em cadeia de 0,3% no trimestre anterior), refletindo o contributo positivo expressivo da procura externa líquida (que tinha sido negativo no 4º trimestre), em larga medida resultante do dinamismo das exportações, enquanto o contributo da procura interna passou a negativo.

[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

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)].

### 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.

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[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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