

Informação

52

2023

Agosto

Spanish Presidency of the Council of the European Union [July-Dec 2023]

| [The trio countries pledge to promote gender equality in Europe](#)

Spain, Belgium and Hungary, the countries of the current EU trio, have pledged to advocate and work together to advance gender equality in Europe by means of a declaration.

| [EU environment ministers debate biodiversity and climate change in Valladolid](#)

The European Union's environment ministers met for two days in Valladolid, in the first informal ministerial meeting of the Spanish Presidency of the Council of the EU.

During the first day, the ministers discussed biodiversity and plastic pollution in the oceans. They also debated about how to respond to climate change.

The meeting discussed the framework for the [restoration of nature](#) proposed by the Commission, which is currently the subject of lively debate among European institutions and EU countries.

| [EU energy ministers consolidate will to build Open Strategic Autonomy](#)

The informal meeting of EU energy ministers in Valladolid addressed two of the main challenges of this European Semester: open strategic autonomy and the development of an integrated and digitalised internal energy market.

[International Energy Agency \(IEA\) | Critical minerals market sees unprecedented growth as clean energy demand drives strong increase in investment](#)

The inaugural edition of the *Critical Minerals Market Review* provides a major update on the investment, market, technology and policy trends of the critical minerals sector in 2022 and an initial reading of the emerging picture for 2023. Through in-depth analyses of clean energy and mineral market trends, this report assesses the progress made by countries and businesses in scaling up future supplies, diversifying sources of supply, and improving sustainable and responsible practices. It also examines major trends for individual minerals and discusses key policy implications.

The report will be followed by a forthcoming analysis that will feature comprehensive demand and supply projections for key materials and a number of deep dives on key issues. It also makes available an online tool, the [Critical Minerals Data Explorer](#), which allow users to explore interactively the latest IEA projection

[Full Report](#)

Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian
Mundo Flutuante

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

Earth Negotiations Bulletin (IISD) | 19th Session of the UN FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

On the occasion of its 40th anniversary and in the follow-up to the landmark Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) adopted by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 2022, the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA) convened a Special Event on Saturday 15 July 2023, ahead of its nineteenth regular session in Rome, Italy (CGRFA 19). The event convened under the theme, “Connecting the Dots,” discussed, among others, potential entry points for connecting dots and accelerating implementation of UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) technical work on fisheries and aquaculture, forestry, plant production and protection, animal production and health and nutrition. Pdf [version](#)

World Bank | Rising food insecurity and World Bank responses

Domestic food price inflation remains high around the world. Information from the latest month between February 2023 and May 2023 for which food price inflation data are available shows high inflation in most low- and middle-income countries, with inflation higher than 5% in 61.1% of low-income countries, 79.1% of lower-middle-income countries, and 70% of upper-middle-income countries, with many experiencing double-digit inflation. In addition, 78.9% of high-income countries are experiencing high food price inflation. The most-affected countries are in Africa, North America, Latin America, South Asia, Europe, and Central Asia. In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation in 79.8% of the 163 countries where data is available.

Food Security Latest update

- Since the last update on June 29, 2023, the agriculture and cereal price indices closed 4 percent and 12 percent lower, while the export price index closed at the same level.
- Domestic food price inflation remains high in low-, middle-, and high-income countries.
- [The July 2023 edition of the Agricultural Market Information System \(AMIS\) Market Monitor](#) highlights geopolitical tensions that threaten the Black Sea Grain Initiative, including the collapse of the Nova Kakhovka dam and damage to the ammonia pipeline between Russia and Ukraine.
- [The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development–Food and Agriculture Organization \(OECD-FAO\) Agricultural Outlook 2023-2032](#), a 10-year assessment of agricultural commodity and fish markets at global, regional, and national levels, highlighted the threat to global food security from the surge in agricultural input prices in recent years.

Global Economic Prospects | July 23

- June Purchasing Managers Indexes (PMIs) indicate global activity is decelerating, with services growth cooling gradually and manufacturing remaining soft.
- China’s recovery slowed markedly in 2023Q2, with declining retail sales signaling tepid consumption.
- Risk sentiment in financial markets has nonetheless firmed, as signs of cooling inflation have lessened perceived downside risks. markets has nonetheless firmed, as signs of cooling inflation have lessened perceived downside risks.

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

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

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European Parliament | Search and rescue: MEPs demand more EU action to save lives at sea

Following a [plenary debate on Wednesday, \[12 July 2023\]](#) the European Parliament today adopted by show of hands a resolution asking for member states and Frontex to provide sufficient capacity in terms of vessels, equipment and personnel dedicated to SAR and a more proactive and coordinated approach in order to effectively save lives at sea. Member states should also make full use of vessels operated by NGOs. A comprehensive EU SAR mission implemented by authorities in member states and Frontex should be established, say MEPs.

Bruegel | The oil price cap and embargo on Russia work imperfectly, and defects must be fixed

Violations of the G7 price cap on Russian oil are becoming evident, but Western countries still can tighten rules and reduce the cash flows to Russia.

The unprecedented and extensive sanctions to limit Russia's oil export income, including the European Union embargo and an oil price cap imposed by the G7 in December 2022, have successfully reduced Russia's export earnings and budget revenues. In the wake of the sanctions, Russia's current account surplus fell to \$23 billion in January-to-May 2023 from \$124 billion in the same period a year earlier ¹. The Russian finance ministry also reported about a 50 percent year-on-year drop in government oil revenues in January-May 2023, and a widening budget deficit ².

Less clear however is the impact of each different measure initiated by the West to punish Russia for its invasion of Ukraine. Evidence indicates that the oil embargo has had more of an effect than the price cap, in part because the cap has been set too high and enforcement is lacking.

Chatam House | G7 and G20

Examining the relevance of the global leadership groups and their roles in issues such as global governance, peacebuilding and international finance.

Critics of the **G7** (G8 minus Russia) argue the grouping no longer represented the world's most powerful economies, especially in light of the rise of China, and the increased importance and growing influence of the G20.

However, supporters counter these arguments with a belief that G7/G8 continues to represent a group of like-minded countries that share a belief in free enterprise as the best route to growth, and the countries themselves remain major players in shaping the world's gross domestic product, and how to solve vital global issues and drive prosperity.

Meanwhile, the **G20** has grown in relevance as increased economic interdependency means international monetary systems and the framework of global economic governance must keep pace with the rate of change.

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The International Conference on Ethics of Neurotechnology

organized by UNESCO's Social and Human Sciences Sector, gathered leading academics, politicians, industry stakeholders and members of the public at UNESCO's Headquarters in Paris on 13 July 2023.

This progress is a cause for celebration – and a reason for caution. We must safeguard ethical standards and ensure the full protection of human rights.

UN Secretary-General António Guterres

Participants agreed on the need for a **comprehensive governance framework** to harness the potential of neurotechnology and address the risks it presents to societies. Speakers also expressed their support for the development of a **global normative instrument and ethical framework** similar to [UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence](#).

World Economic Forum ([WEF](#))

Could the metaverse be more trustworthy than our current internet?

- Despite all the promises offered by the internet and new immersive environments, there has been a huge erosion of trust related to issues such as data privacy and online safety.
- Improved global governance, including on issues such as user data sharing, could help rebuild that lost trust.
- By considering societal, ethical and human factors from the outset, we can ensure that new immersive technologies enhance our lives and align with our shared values.

Social Implications of the Metaverse

The metaverse is projected to amass a staggering value of \$1 trillion over the next three years, indicating rapid adoption and acceleration through technologies such as generative AI.

This report is published under the [Defining and Building the Metaverse Initiative](#), whose goal is to bring together major stakeholders from academia, civil society, government and business to advance consensus and create a metaverse that is economically viable, interoperable, safe, equitable and inclusive. The initiative is divided into two workstreams: governance and economic and social value creation.

In this report, the social value creation workstream presents a holistic understanding of the implications of metaverse adoption on individuals, across the dimensions of access and adoption, psychological and physical well-being, DEI, sustainability and economic empowerment. It encourages an international dialogue for strategic development and regulatory guidance.

PDF [here](#)

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OECD | EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK 2023

Artificial intelligence and jobs | An urgent need to act

OECD labour markets remain tight even as the recovery has stalled, with unemployment at a low not seen since the early 1970s. Yet, nominal wages have not kept up with high and persistent inflation, and real income of workers has fallen in almost all OECD countries. Increasingly rapid developments in AI are likely to significantly affect jobs. Initial results from a new OECD survey on AI use in the manufacturing and finance sectors show the urgent need to act now, with policies that allow countries, firms and individuals to benefit from AI, while addressing risks.

Joint Research Centre (JRC) | Innovative requirements could boost circular economy of plastics and critical raw materials in vehicles.

New vehicles make up around 10% of plastic demand in the EU and the automotive sector consumes around half of the overall EU use share of some critical raw materials. [Innovative policy measures](#) may enhance circular economy of these materials.

Two new JRC studies present a set of actions that could contribute to making the EU automotive sector more circular. They propose mandatory targets for the use of [recycled plastics](#), as well as measures to increase the recycling and reuse of [critical raw materials \(CRM\)](#) and [other materials](#) (e.g. rare earth elements, copper and palladium) in new vehicles. These JRC studies helped shape the [new vehicle regulation proposal](#) unveiled today by the European Commission.

European Policy Centre (EPC) | A quantum cybersecurity agenda for Europe

Cybersecurity plays an important role in Europe's economic security. However, advances in quantum computing create a new set of challenges that compromise the level of security of everything happening online. Actors like the United States and some — but not all — EU member states are already taking action to counter current and emerging threats. Yet, European coordination will be necessary to ensure a harmonised and effective response.

Full Paper [here](#)

European Think Tanks Group (ETTG) | What future for the EU – Latin American development relations? Two clichés and one proposal

The bi-regional relations between the European Union (EU) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) have moved to the forefront of the EU political agenda as a result of this year's EU-CELAC Summit -the previous one was held in 2015-, this semester's Spanish presidency of the EU Council -a Member State who has traditionally championed for closer EU-LAC relations- and the war in Ukraine -and its geopolitical derivatives-.

This critical juncture could actually offer an opportunity for a more fruitful relation, since the narrative of this Trans-Atlantic link is grounded in two assumptions -almost clichés-, which are, on the one hand, that Latin America is not a priority for the EU and, on the other, that there is a certain renewed interest in this region on the part of the EU, as a result of the Union's geopolitical aspirations and the derivatives of the war in Ukraine in terms of international alliances.

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

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

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

- Notícias
- Projetos
- Resultados dos Projetos
- Programas 2014-2021

Fundo Ambiental | Avisos Abertos

- Incentivo pela Introdução no Consumo no Consumo de Veículos de Emissões Nulas
- Proteção do ambiente, proteção radiológica e gestão de riscos e danos ambientais

Apoios PRR

- Programa de Apoio a Edifícios mais Sustentáveis 2023
- Transformação da Paisagem dos Territórios de Floresta Vulneráveis
- Regadios Privados – Aumento do nível de proteção do ambiente
- Gestão Hídrica: SM2 - Reduzir perdas de água e aumentar a eficiência no setor agrícola
- Programa de Apoio a Condomínios Residenciais

Eco.nomia

EEA Grants
Portugal

Fundo
Ambiental

Portal PARTICIPA
Documentos em
Consulta Pública

SG/SPP – Documentos
de Trabalho

Plano de Recuperação e Resiliência | Monitorização | 26 Julho 2023

Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | Proteção dos solos: a UE tem de arregaçar as mangas

- Dois terços dos solos da UE estão em más condições
- Regras e verbas da UEb para gerir de forma sustentável os solos agrícolas e o estrume são pouco utilizadas
- As normas não têm ambições e os países da UE não usam as verbas nas zonas onde os problemas dos solos são mais graves

Há margem considerável para melhorar a saúde dos solos na União Europeia (UE), afirma o Tribunal de Contas Europeu (TCE) num novo relatório em que critica os esforços que a União fez até agora para garantir a gestão sustentável dos solos. Os auditores consideram que a Comissão Europeia e os países da UE não utilizaram suficientemente os instrumentos financeiros e legislativos ao seu dispor. As normas da União não têm ambições e os Estados-Membros não usam as verbas nas zonas onde os problemas dos solos são mais graves, observa o TCE.

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Banco de Portugal (BdP)

Relatório Anual do Banco de Portugal sobre a Exposição do Sistema Bancário ao Risco Climático (disponível [aqui](#)).

[Banco de Portugal publica primeiro relatório de indicadores-chave de impacto ambiental dos ativos financeiros próprios](#)

[Indicador Diário de Atividade Económica \[27 Julho 2023\]](#)

[Boletim Económico | JUN. 2023](#)

[Comunicado do Banco de Portugal sobre o Boletim Económico de Junho de 2023](#)

[Projeções macroeconómicas para a área do euro elaboradas por especialistas do Eurosistema JUN, 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](#)

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).

ESFRI | ESFRI Policy Brief on Assessment of Impact of Research Infrastructures

The Impact Assessment is an important part of the policy-making process, as it helps in evaluating the potential effects of proposed policies on various stakeholders and making informed decisions about whether to adopt, modify, or reject a proposed policy.

Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT)

[Atlas of R&D Units in Portugal - 2022](#)

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

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

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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)

IRENA's World Energy Transitions Outlook calls for annual renewable power additions of 1,000 GW by 2030 to keep 1.5°C climate target within reach
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirate, 22 June 2023 – In the first volume of the [World Energy Transitions Outlook \(WETO\) 2023](#) released today, the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) identifies the way forward to immediately course correct the 1.5°C climate pathway. The report calls for raised global ambition in renewables deployment, enabled by physical infrastructure, policy, and regulations, and underlining institutional and workforce capabilities.

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

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Enciclopédia IPMA

United Nations (UN) | Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR) 2023

The [Global Sustainable Development Report \(GSDR\)](#) originated in “The Future We Want,” the outcome of the Rio+20 conference on sustainable development, when Member States were laying the groundwork for [the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) and the 17 associated [Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#). The negotiators knew that the 2030 Agenda would be complex, and unprecedented in ambition, and that a siloed approach to development would not be adequate. They recognised the power of science to understand and navigate relationships among social, environmental and economic development objectives, and so they called for a report to strengthen the science-policy interface.

The 2023 Global Sustainable Development Report will be launched as the world approaches the half-way point of the 2030 Agenda and struggles to rebuild in the aftermath (or in the midst) of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this context, practical solutions that can accelerate progress on the SDGs will be urgently needed. The 2023 Report will build on the 2019 Report providing evidence that can help decision-makers to accelerate action and overcome impediments that stand in the way of progress on sustainable development. The focus will be on accelerating transformation through important entry points and enabling science to support this acceleration.

The current draft of the 2023 Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR) is an advance, unedited version. The final glossy version of the report will be available in September 2023. Below please find the link:

[Advance, unedited 2023 Global Sustainable Development Report](#)

[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)

[Sustainable development in the European Union – Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context – 2023 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. The EU is fully committed to playing an active role in helping to maximise progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

PDF [here](#)

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.

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 31 de Julho de 2023)

Produto Interno Bruto em volume cresceu 2,3% em termos homólogos e registou uma taxa de variação nula em cadeia - 2.º Trimestre de 2023

Resumo > O Produto Interno Bruto (PIB), em termos reais, registou uma variação homóloga de 2,3% no 2º trimestre de 2023 (2,5% no trimestre anterior). O contributo positivo da procura externa líquida para a variação homóloga do PIB foi inferior ao do trimestre anterior, observando-se uma desaceleração das exportações de bens e serviços em volume mais acentuada que a das importações de bens e serviços. No 2º trimestre, o deflator das importações foi negativo em termos homólogos, reduzindo-se significativamente face ao observado no trimestre anterior, determinando um aumento dos ganhos dos termos de troca apesar do abrandamento do deflator das exportações. Por sua vez, o contributo positivo da procura interna para a variação homóloga do PIB aumentou, em comparação com o observado no trimestre precedente, verificando-se uma redução menos pronunciada do investimento, tendo o consumo privado registado um ligeiro abrandamento.

Comparando com o 1º trimestre de 2023, o PIB registou uma taxa de variação nula, após um crescimento em cadeia de 1,6% no trimestre anterior. O contributo da procura externa líquida para a variação em cadeia do PIB foi negativo, após ter sido positivo no 1º trimestre, em consequência do comportamento das exportações, compensando o aumento do contributo da procura interna que refletiu a aceleração do consumo privado.

[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.

Esta publicação visa divulgar e promover o uso crescente das estatísticas oficiais e, em muitos dos indicadores incluídos, entender o posicionamento de ambos no contexto da União Europeia.

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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%).

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

in **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.

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

Estatísticas do Ambiente

A publicação Estatísticas do Ambiente, na sua edição de 2021, segue a linha editorial e a estrutura do ano anterior e apresenta uma análise detalhada do setor do ambiente privilegiando-se a divulgação da informação através de quadros de indicadores síntese, figuras e mapas.

Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável | Agenda 2030 - Indicadores para Portugal - 2015 – 2021

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.

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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