

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

### Spain, a benchmark in renewable energies, is in the throes of far-reaching reforms to lead the green transition in the EU

In recent years, Spain has launched a strategy of far-reaching reforms and ambitious objectives to lead the green transition in the EU. In line with the EU, some of these objectives are:

- to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 90% by 2050
- to promote the water transition as an essential means of adapting to climate change, achieving a reduction in total water demand of 5% by 2030, and 15% by 2050
- to reduce primary energy intensity by 36% and 63% by 2030 and 2050, respectively, compared to 2015
- to ensure 74% of electricity is generated from renewable sources by 2030, and 100% by 2050
- to achieve the average level of environmental taxation of European countries by 2030, incorporating into its design and application criteria that promote a just green transition
- to increase the area used for organic agricultural production to 25% by 2030, and to 60% by 2050
- to adopt an average reforestation rate of 20,000 hectares per year in the period 2021-2050, compared to 15,000 hectares in the previous period

### "Made in spaces" by Guy Nadier and María Campos

A visual and auditory journey through time, space and the body in which movement patterns are the protagonists. The show is a fluid and infinite space occupied geometrically by a group of performers who, like the musicians, let themselves be carried away by the energy and dynamism that unites them.

Organizador | [Festival des Brigittines](#). | [Instituto Cervantes in Belgium](#)

### Glossary of the European Union

Agri, Jha, Gymnich... The jargon of the European institutions is not easy to follow, but this glossary collects the key terms to stay up to date with what happens during the Spanish Presidency of the European Union



Casa-Museu João Vieira | Vidago

[Lei das Grandes Opções para 2023-2026](#) [Lei n.º 38/2023, de 2 de agosto]  
“É aprovada a Lei das Grandes Opções para 2023 -2026 em matéria de planeamento e da programação orçamental plurianual (Lei das Grandes Opções), que integra as medidas de política e os investimentos que as permitem concretizar.” [Artigo 1º – Objeto]

[Plano Nacional de Saúde 2030](#) [Resolução do Conselho de Ministros n.º 93/2023, de 16 de agosto]  
“A Lei de Bases da Saúde, aprovada pela Lei n.º 95/2019, de 4 de setembro, prevê que a promoção da saúde, a prevenção da doença e a melhoria do estado de saúde da população, designadamente através da implementação de planos nacionais, regionais e locais, são fundamentos da política de saúde, competindo ao Estado acompanhar a evolução do estado de saúde da população, do bem-estar das pessoas e da comunidade, através do desenvolvimento e da implementação de instrumentos de observação em saúde.”

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### [BBC News | Brics summit: Is a new bloc emerging to rival US leadership?](#)

The announced expansion of the five-nation Brics club of emerging economies was described as "historic" by Chinese President Xi Jinping, but it is still not clear how far the countries' common interests stretch.

The growth of Brics "will... further strengthen the force for world peace and development" the president said while addressing the leaders gathered at a conference centre in South Africa's commercial hub, Johannesburg.

The Brics countries - Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa - are often seen as a counterweight to the Western-led world.

The six new countries - Argentina, Egypt, Iran, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates - are set to join in January.

China was the state pushing hardest for group expansion as a way to counter Western dominance.

Steve Tsang, director of London's [Soas China Institute](#), says though the Brics members do not have much in common on the surface, President Xi was trying to show his fellow bloc members that they all want a similar future: none of them want to live in a Western-dominated world.

See also:

[Institute for Security Studies Africa \(ISS Africa\) | BRICS+ and the tricky business of balancing global geopolitics](#)

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### [Earth Negotiations Bulletin \(IISD\) | 38th UN-Water Meeting \[18-19 August 2023 | Stockholm, Sweden\]](#)

“Without water there is no future.” Pedro Arrojo-Aguodo, Special Rapporteur on the rights to water and sanitation, delivered this reminder as UN-Water Members and Partners met for the first time since the UN 2023 Water Conference, with implementation of its key outcomes as a high priority agenda item. Throughout the day, participants considered current and future actions under the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 Global Acceleration Framework, before embarking on deeper discussions on the follow-up to the UN 2023 Water Conference in World Café-style small groups.

[Summary report](#)

## World Bank | Catalyzing Private Investments and Climate Finance to Turn Energy Transition Ambitions to Reality

World Bank's Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) for 2021-2025 aims to integrate climate and development to maximize the climate impact of its projects. The Energy Sector Management Assistance Program's (ESMAP) Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI) uses climate finance for mitigation activities that reduce emissions and increase climate resilience in the energy sector. SRMI supports countries accelerate the deployment of renewables and decarbonize the power sector with (i) technical assistance and (ii) private investments and climate finance mobilization. SRMI has supported more than 60 countries, which led to enabling 4.4 gigawatts of new renewable energy projects in 14 countries and 2 regional projects, catalyzing over \$ 5.5 billion in private capital, securing \$ 4 billion in public infrastructure funding and guarantees, and mobilizing \$ 1.2 billion in climate finance.

### Digital-in-Health: Unlocking the Value for Everyone

**Abstract** > Technology and data are integral to daily life. As health systems face increasing demands to deliver new, more, better, and seamless services affordable to all people, data and technology are essential. With the potential and perils of innovations like artificial intelligence the future of health care is expected to be technology-embedded and data-linked. This shift involves expanding the focus from digitization of health data to integrating digital and health as one: Digital-in-Health. The World Bank's report, Digital-in-Health: Unlocking the Value for Everyone, calls for a new digital-in-health approach where digital technology and data are infused into every aspect of health systems management and health service delivery for better health outcomes. The report proposes ten recommendations across three priority areas for governments to invest in: prioritize, connect and scale.

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## Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) | The World Bank Group's Role in Global Development

Since its founding in 1944, the World Bank has evolved from a lender focused on European reconstruction to the preeminent international institution for economic development and poverty reduction.

### Summary

- The World Bank is a group of five multilateral institutions that aim to eradicate global poverty.
- Recent challenges, including climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the Russian invasion of Ukraine, have renewed debate about the bank's role in international development.
- As rival institutions grow in popularity, some experts say the World Bank cannot deliver on its goals without overarching reform.

## World Health Organization (WHO) | WHO launches a new Global Initiative on Digital Health supported by the G20 Presidency

The World Health Organization (WHO) and the G20 India presidency announced a new [Global Initiative on Digital Health \(GIDH\)](#) today [19 Aug 2023] at the Health Minister's Meeting of the [G20 Summit](#) hosted by the Government of India.

The new GIDH initiative (pronounced “guide” for short) will operate as a WHO-managed network and platform to support the implementation of the Global Strategy on Digital Health 2020–2025. WHO serves as the Secretariat for the strategy implementation to converge and convene global standards, best practices and resources to fast-track digital health system transformation.

“We thank the G20 countries and the India G20 Presidency for recognizing WHO’s unique role and strengths in this area and supporting the establishment of the new GIDH network,” said Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, WHO Director-General. “Continued support and collaboration of the G20, development partners and international organizations will be necessary to accomplish together what none of us can do alone. “

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## Joint Research Centre (JRC) | The average health of EU forests improves slightly, but one third of them are still in decline.

Despite a slight positive trend since the year 2000, a JRC study shows that a third of our forests are in decline. The study supports the EU Biodiversity Strategy by assessing EU forest's health following UN standards on ecosystem accounting.

A [JRC study recently published in Nature Communications](#) looks at the condition of forests across Europe. The scientists found that, although on average our forests are slightly healthier than they were in the year 2000; **one third of the European forests are in decline.**

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## European External Action Service (EEAS) | Macao: EU report highlights growing emphasis on national security that risks undermining fundamental freedoms.

The European Commission and the High Representative have today [18 Aug 2023] adopted their [23rd annual report to the European Parliament and the Council on political and economic developments in the Macao Special Administrative Region \(SAR\)](#). This report covers developments in 2022.

The report shows a growing focus on national security that bears the risk of undermining fundamental freedoms in Macao and eroding the ‘one country, two systems’ principle and Macao's high degree of autonomy.

On 15 December, the Legislative Assembly passed a bill to amend the 2009 national security law. The expressed aim of the bill is to enable the law to safeguard national security to the same extent as the laws of mainland China and of Hong Kong. The amended law expands the scope of the existing offences to include non-violent actions under subversion, and further widens the definition of sedition. The scope of the charge of collusion has been broadened to include any organisation, association, and individual outside of Macao. The amended law ultimately became effective on 30 May 2023.

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

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

## Bruegel | Germany's new China strategy: A drastic change

Germany's newly unveiled "Strategy on China" echoed much of EU language in highlighting risks concerning competitiveness, supply chain resilience, national security and values in its recalibrated approach to China. While a de-risking strategy carries difficult trade-offs, there seems to be a broad consensus on the goals Germany wants to achieve.

In December 2020, the European Union (EU) and the People's Republic of China (PRC) reached a "general agreement" on a new Comprehensive Agreement on Investment (CAI). [Ratification talks were later frozen](#), but if ratified, the CAI would contribute to the further deepening of economic ties. The driving force behind the breakthrough in the negotiations on the European side at the time was then German Chancellor Angela Merkel.

Less than three years later, the relations between the PRC and Germany could hardly be more different. Instead of economic engagement, the reduction of risks stemming from economic cooperation is at the heart of Germany's first China strategy adopted in mid-July by the German government.

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## Pacific Forum | Issues & Insights Vol. 23, WP5 – Understanding Alignment Decisions in Southeast Asia: A Review of U.S.-China Competition in the Philippines

in **Executive Summary** > The United States and China are engaged in an ongoing struggle for the alignment commitments of Southeast Asian governments, employing a variety of measures to entice, cajole, and threaten states to alter their policy behavior. Caught between this competition, countries in Southeast Asia weigh their alignment options in search of the strategy viewed by the ruling regime as most likely to ameliorate risk and increase its prospects for survival. While nonalignment through hedging is a sought-after option, most often smaller states align with the major power that offers inducements (over coercion), as the material and diplomatic benefits bolster regimes' claim to performance-based legitimacy and its domestic stability and security.

A review of the Philippines' geopolitical positioning during the Benigno Aquino III (2010–2016) and Rodrigo Duterte (2016–2022) administrations reveals that inducements and coercion have played a significant role in the country's alignment decisions. During the Aquino administration, coercive measures taken by China in the South China Sea and continued security and diplomatic inducements from the United States underscore the respective approaches of Beijing and Washington. The candidacy and election of Duterte, however, switched this dynamic, and the new president courted and received promises of Chinese economic assistance to support his domestic growth strategy and downplayed U.S. ties in pursuit of a more independent foreign policy. In the end, continued Chinese provocations in the South China Sea and domestic security challenges led Duterte to call upon U.S. assistance once again, and Duterte was unable to initiate a full reconsideration of Manila's position. Still, his strategic flirtation with China underscores the importance of performance-based legitimacy and the impact of inducements and coercion in shaping the foreign policy choices of smaller states.

Full Report [here](#).

## World Economic Forum (WEF) | White House unveils cyber workforce plan, and other cybersecurity news to know this month

- This news round-up brings you key cybersecurity stories from the past month.
- Top cybersecurity news: US government announces strategy to combat shortages in the cyber workforce; OT and IoT security threats up tenfold in six months; Algorithm trained to steal information based on keystrokes.

## The "Invisible" Water Crisis: Groundwater Sustainability in Asia and The Pacific

Rapid socioeconomic development and population growth are escalating groundwater overexploitation, creating a potential crisis in Asia and the Pacific.

Demand for groundwater has increased steadily in Asia and the Pacific in recent decades, driven by rapid socioeconomic development and population growth.

Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan, the People's Republic of China, and Türkiye today account for more than 60% of groundwater withdrawal, making Asia and the Pacific the region with the highest groundwater abstraction in the world.

Meanwhile, in countries such as Indonesia and Viet Nam, as much as 79% of the population depends on groundwater for drinking. However, [groundwater overexploitation has raised concerns about resource sustainability and environmental degradation](#), and in turn the associated impacts on climate change and societal well-being.

Groundwater issues plague economies throughout the region. For instance, groundwater levels in the North China Plain have declined by about 1 meter per year since the 1980s due to the intensification of socioeconomic development.

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## International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) | Director General Statement on Discharge of Fukushima Daiichi ALPS Treated Water

The Government of Japan announced today [22 August] that it requested Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings (TEPCO) to promptly proceed with its preparations for the discharge into the sea of ALPS treated water stored at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, in accordance with the implementation plan approved by Japan's Nuclear Regulation Authority. If there is no interference due to weather or sea conditions, the discharge into the sea is expected to start on 24 August.

Over the past two years the IAEA has conducted a detailed review of the safety related aspects of handling and discharge of ALPS treated water and issued its [comprehensive report](#) [4 July 2023].

The report concluded that the approach and activities for this discharge are consistent with relevant international safety standards and would have a negligible radiological impact on people and the environment.

## 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 de Veículos de Emissões Nulas
- Proteção do ambiente, proteção radiológica e gestão de riscos e danos ambientais
- Apoio Compensação aos municípios pela instalação de Centros Eletroprodutores

### 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
- Beneficiação de Áreas de Pinheiro-Bravo com Potencial para Resinagem

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EEA Grants  
Portugal

Fundo  
Ambiental

Portal PARTICIPA  
Documentos em  
Consulta Pública

SG/SPP – Documentos  
de Trabalho

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## Plano de Recuperação e Resiliência | Monitorização | 30 Agosto 2023

### Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | A União Europeia conseguirá dar carga ao seu potencial de energia marítima?

Um dos objetivos estratégicos na transição da União Europeia (UE) para as energias limpas é o desenvolvimento de todo o potencial da energia marítima renovável. A UE definiu metas ambiciosas para o setor: aumentar a potência instalada dos atuais 16 GW para 61 GW até 2030 e 340 GW até 2050. Para lá chegar, serão necessários investimentos que chegam aos 800 mil milhões de euros, vindos sobretudo do setor privado.

A produção de energia no mar tem de aumentar muitíssimo até 2050 para cumprir as metas da UE sobre o clima. Já existe uma base sólida: atualmente, a União é líder mundial em produção de energia eólica marítima e o seu mercado interno representa mais de um quarto da potência instalada em todo o mundo. Esta potência concentra-se sobretudo na Alemanha (48% do total da UE), nos Países Baixos (19%), na Dinamarca e na Bélgica (14% em ambos).

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

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

## 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 \[31 Agosto 2023\]](#)

[Boletim Económico | JUN. 2023](#)

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

[Boletim Económico do BCE Número 5 / 2023 \[Agosto 2023\]](#)

[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](#)

[Serviço Nacional de Saúde \(SNS\) | Resposta Sazonal em Saúde | Verão 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 56<sup>a</sup> 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](#)



## [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 \(IRENA\) | How Innovation in Heat Pumps Can Transform Heating and Cooling](#)

For more on heat pumps, read IRENA's "[Innovation Landscape for Smart Electrification](#)" report, which highlights 100 key innovations that can form the basis for smart electrification strategies.

## [OCEANA](#)

[Marine Life Encyclopedia](#) >. From sharks and sea turtles to ecosystems and corals, you're in the right place to take a deep dive into life under the sea.

## [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](#)

## 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.

[Relatório aqui](#)

### [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](#))

### [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!

## 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](#) (divulgado a 31 de agosto 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 diminuiu para 1,4 pontos percentuais (p.p.) (2,4 p.p. no trimestre precedente), 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 registou uma taxa de variação homóloga negativa, reduzindo-se significativamente face ao observado no trimestre anterior, determinando um aumento expressivo 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, passando de 0,1 p.p. no 1º trimestre de 2023, para 1,0 p.p., verificando-se uma redução menos pronunciada do investimento e um ligeiro abrandamento do consumo privado. 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 no 2º trimestre (-0,4 p.p.), após ter sido positivo no 1º trimestre (2,3 p.p.), em consequência da diminuição das exportações, enquanto o contributo da procura interna foi positivo, passando de -0,7 p.p. no 1º trimestre para +0,4 p.p., refletindo a aceleração do consumo privado e uma diminuição menos intensa do investimento.

### [Península Ibérica em Números - 2022](#) | Ano de Edição 2023

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.

### 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 16<sup>a</sup> posição entre os 19 países da Zona Euro e a 20<sup>a</sup> da 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.

[Anuário Estatístico de Portugal | ano de edição de 2023 já disponível-2022](#) (publicado a 7 de Julho de 2023)

A informação do AEP 2022 reporta genericamente aos dados disponíveis a 15 de junho de 2023 e apresenta, em cada subcapítulo, uma análise estatística sintética e um conjunto de infografias, permitindo uma rápida apreensão dos fenómenos salientados.

Edição

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