

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

The Council will continue working on Spain's request to make Catalan, Basque and Galician official in the EU.

The General Affairs Council debated Spain's request to modify the EU language regulation to include Catalan, Basque and Galician among the official languages.

The request was notified to the Council presidency on 17 August 2023, in a letter by Spain's Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, the European Union and Cooperation, José Manuel Albares.

The Council had a constructive exchange and decided to continue working on the request by Spain to amend the Regulation.

Ministers also discussed the annual rule of law dialogue and preparations for the October European Council and legislative planning.

Ministers held a discussion on key developments related to the rule of law in the EU member states.

A number of them welcomed the inclusion of recommendations in the Commission's rule of law report, as a tool to guide national reforms.

[More information on the Council's website](#)

EU ministers sign the Barcelona Declaration to promote social and territorial cohesion through transport.

EU Transport Ministers have concluded the informal ministerial meeting on Transport held in Barcelona with the signing of the Barcelona Declaration, a commitment to accessible, affordable and equitable mobility to promote social and territorial cohesion.

To the Spanish Presidency of the Council of the European Union, mobility is a priority issue. "Mobility is a right that must be exercised under equal conditions, regardless of whether we live in a city or a small town, whether our income level is high or low, whether we have physical limitations or not, or if we have a private vehicle or not," said the acting Minister for Transport, Mobility and the Urban Agenda, Raquel Sánchez, who chaired the meeting.

The informal meeting was attended by some twenty EU ministers and officials from the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries, as well as the European Commissioner for Transport, Adina Vălean.

[Barcelona Declaration](#)

Fundação de Serralves

A Quem Possa Interessar: Uma Coleção, Uma Carta

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

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

[Earth Negotiations Bulletin \(IISD\) | UN General Assembly | UN Framework Convention on Climate Change UNFCCC High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development – HLPF \[18–20 September 2023 and 26 Sept | General Debate | UN Headquarters, New York\]](#)

Marking the halfway point to the 2030 Agenda, the SDG Summit and the Climate Ambition Summit aim to provide renewed impetus for accelerating the pace of change in the fields of sustainable development and climate action, respectively.

[Summary report, 18–20 September 2023](#) [General Debate, 19-23 and 26 September](#)

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[World Health Organization \(WHO\) | World leaders commit to redouble efforts towards universal health coverage by 2030](#)

Today [21 September], at the United Nations (UN) General Assembly High-Level Meeting, world leaders have approved a new [Political Declaration](#) on “Universal Health Coverage (UHC): expanding our ambition for health and well-being in a post-COVID world”.

The declaration is hailed as a vital catalyst for the international community to take big and bold actions and mobilize the necessary political commitments and financial investments to attain the UHC target of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030.

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[Carnegie Endowment for international Peace | The IPCC’s Lack of Geographically Diverse Expertise May Be Stymieing Climate Efforts](#)

Africa Climate Week 2023, which is being hosted in Nairobi on September 4-8, is the first of [four](#) regional climate weeks (RCWs) held in the runup to the Twenty-Eighth United Nations Conference of Parties ([COP28](#)) in Dubai later this year. The RCWs are [designed](#) to gather governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders together to address the most pressing climate issues, such as implementing nationally determined contributions—essentially countries’ roadmaps for their climate objectives and how they fit into global goals—and meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to climate issues. The other purpose of the RCWs is to build momentum ahead of COP28. This year’s COP is particularly significant, as it will see the conclusion of the first “[global stocktake](#)”—a process that takes place over five-year intervals during which countries assess their progress toward meeting the Paris climate goals.

Beyond the connection to COP28, Africa Climate Week offers a chance for African governments and stakeholders to bring regional concerns to the global stage.

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[G20 Summit in New Delhi \[9-10 September 2023\]](#)

The 18th G20 Summit in New Delhi will be a culmination of all the G20 processes and meetings held throughout the year among ministers, senior officials, and civil societies.

[G20 New Delhi Leaders’ Declaration](#)

## World Bank

### Global Monthly [September 2023]

#### Overview

- In advanced economies, resilient activity in the United States has been accompanied by weakness in the euro area.
- Activity in China remains weak, with consumption subdued amid continued strains in the property sector.
- Prices of some commodities have rebounded, with crude oil prices supported by the announced production cuts.

### The smaller, the better: The decades-long evolution of mapping poverty

Advancing toward the World Bank's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity requires knowing who the poor are and where they live.

🐦 That's why the World Bank has put considerable effort over the years to improve the collection of survey data and the development of modeling approaches that would allow for accurate measures of poverty. Reaching the most granular levels of geographic aggregation can significantly improve policymaking.

The recent publication of [Guidelines to Small Area Estimation for Poverty Mapping](#) caps more than two decades of experience with poverty mapping by the World Bank since the launch of an innovative [method combining census and survey data](#) to study the spatial dimensions of poverty.

### Mapping the spatial dimensions of poverty and inequality

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## World Economic Forum (WEF) | Automation or augmentation? This is how AI will be integrated into the jobs of tomorrow

This article is part of [Sustainable Development Impact Meetings](#)

- Assessing the ways AI could automate or augment various jobs is the focus of the World Economic Forum's new [Jobs of Tomorrow](#) whitepaper.
- Routine and repetitive tasks are the ones AI is most likely to automate, whereas critical thinking and complex problem-solving could be augmented by the technology.
- Ensuring workers are equipped to handle the changing nature of their jobs is vital, and the *Jobs of Tomorrow* report has four recommendations for doing so.

### Chief Economists Outlook: September 2023

The September 2023 Chief Economists Outlook is published amid slowing global momentum and continuing economic uncertainty. Recession concerns appear to have eased, but the outlook remains anaemic as the world grapples with political and financial headwinds. There are some signs of optimism about the easing of inflationary pressures following looser labour market conditions and fading supply-chain pressures. According to a significant majority of chief economists, the weak economic outlook and geopolitical tensions are likely to have a lasting impact on progress towards global development goals in the coming years.

PDF [aqui](#)

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

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

## Experts gathered at UNESCO herald new impulses for interdisciplinary ocean observing and forecasting

Over 200 experts gathered at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris for the plenary meeting and final symposium of the EuroSea Project, led by Germany's GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel and funded by the European Union with 12.6 million euros from 2019 to 2023.

The EuroSea Project involved 53 partners from 14 European countries as well as Brazil and Canada, working together to improve the European system for ocean observing and forecasting in a global context.

The ocean forms the basis of all life on our planet. It regulates the climate and provides food and oxygen. However, human-induced changes such as pollution, overfishing, warming and other factors are upsetting marine ecosystems. Understanding ocean and coastal processes is essential to maintaining ocean health and sustainable ocean management.

The EuroSea Project, funded by the European Union with 12.6 million euros, has filled important knowledge gaps in these areas over the past four years and paved the way for an interdisciplinary and sustainable ocean observation and forecasting system. To this end, the most important European players in ocean observation and forecasting worked together with the users of oceanographic products and services.

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## World Wildlife (WWF) | Threats to rivers are threats to food security

**About a quarter of food produced globally comes from** croplands irrigated by river water. Three-quarters of those river-irrigated crops **are grown in water-stressed areas.**

Today, nearly one-third of all food production depends on rivers. In addition to nourishing agricultural land and crops, they supply one-fifth of the global fish harvest. But as freshwater ecosystems face intensifying pressures, our food security is at risk, according to WWF's *Rivers of Food* report.

Unsustainable agricultural practices are a primary threat to rivers. Over-extraction for crop irrigation reduces the water available for other uses, such as natural flows that support fisheries, and contributes to water shortages. Meanwhile, excessive fertilizer use creates runoff that pollutes water and can harm aquatic ecosystems.

Only by protecting and restoring rivers can we hope to feed our growing population. To do that, WWF experts say, we must support nature-positive food production (e.g., grow crops in climates that naturally support them); prioritize sustainable fisheries and aquaculture; maintain free-flowing rivers; and adopt diets that reduce demand for freshwater resources.

| [World Wildlife Magazine](#)

## OECD Economic Outlook, Interim Report September 2023 | Confronting inflation and low growth

The global economy proved more resilient than expected in the first half of 2023, but the growth outlook remains weak. With monetary policy becoming increasingly visible and a weaker-than-expected recovery in China, global growth in 2024 is projected to be lower than in 2023. While headline inflation has been declining, core inflation remains persistent, driven by the services sector and still relatively tight labour markets. Risks continue to be tilted to the downside. Inflation could continue to prove more persistent than anticipated, with further disruptions to energy and food markets still possible. A sharper slowdown in China would drag on growth around the world even further. Public debt remains elevated in many countries.

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## Bruegel | A quantitative evaluation of the European Commission's fiscal governance proposal

This paper focuses on the fiscal adjustment that the first regulation would require of countries with debt above the treaty benchmarks.

In the new European Union fiscal framework proposed by the European Commission in April 2023, medium-term fiscal adjustment requirements would be determined by country-by-country debt sustainability analysis (DSA), the 3 percent deficit ceiling and simple rules requiring minimum deficit and debt adjustments ('safeguards'). These elements are controversial, with some EU countries (and ourselves) preferring a DSA-based approach, while others prefer to stick to simple rules. This paper evaluates the proposal by replicating the DSA methodology and computing fiscal adjustment implications for all EU countries with debt above 60 percent or deficits above 3 percent of GDP.

To access the replication code, click [here](#).

We find that the proposed framework would require ambitious fiscal adjustment: on average, more than 2 percent of GDP over the medium term, in addition to the adjustment that is already planned for 2023-24. However, for most high-debt countries, these requirements are below those implied by the current framework.

## A new governance framework to safeguard the European Green Deal [PDF]

This policy brief sets out policy proposals to enhance governance in order to safeguard EU decarbonisation.

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## Joint Research Centre (JRC) | Drones and planes: unprecedented imagery resolution supports disaster assessment

The first use cases of drones and airplanes to collect high-resolution imagery helped the EU respond to emergencies and track disaster recovery with unparalleled accuracy. The potential to support disaster management looks promising.

When disasters like floods, wildfires or cyclones hit, the [Copernicus Emergency Management Service](#) (CEMS) – operated by the JRC – is often called on to help assess the damage.

## 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
- Instalação de Postos de Carregamento de Veículos Elétricos para a Mobilidade Verde Social
- Proteção do ambiente, proteção radiológica e gestão de riscos e danos ambientais
- Apoio Compensação aos municípios pela instalação de Centros Eletroprodutores
- Gestão sustentável da floresta - Apoio à criação de ecopontos florestais ou de compostagem

## Apoios PRR

- Programa de Apoio a Edifícios mais Sustentáveis 2023
- Transformação da Paisagem dos Territórios de Floresta Vulneráveis
- 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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Consulta Pública

SG/SPP – Documentos  
de Trabalho

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## Plano de Recuperação e Resiliência | Monitorização | 27 Setembro 2023

### Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | Energia azul gera dilema ecológico

A UE pretende que a energia azul dê um grande contributo para os objetivos ambientais que definiu. Em 2020, a Comissão Europeia aprovou a sua estratégia para apoiar o desenvolvimento sustentável da energia marítima renovável e aproveitar todo o seu potencial. Desde 2007, o orçamento da União canalizou 2,3 mil milhões de euros para as tecnologias deste tipo de energia, a que se somam 14,4 mil milhões de euros de empréstimos e investimentos em capitais próprios pelo Banco Europeu de Investimento.

Só que a expansão da energia azul traz na onda um "dilema ecológico". É verdade que esta energia é essencial para que a UE se torne mais amiga do ambiente, mas o seu desenvolvimento pode prejudicar o ecossistema marinho.

<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 \[28 Setembro 2023\]](#)

[Boletim Económico | OUT. 2023](#)

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

[Projeções macroeconómicas para a área do euro elaboradas por especialistas do BCE \[Setembro 2023\]](#)

[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 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

#### 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](#).

#### Astromaterials Newsletter

#### 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) | Innovation Week 2023 - Indirect electrification and workshops: As it Happens

[IRENA Innovation Week](#) brings together leaders, experts, industry representatives, academics and policy makers to discuss cutting-edge innovations that can support and accelerate the global energy transition. The 2023 edition is focused on the Renewable solutions to decarbonise end-use sectors.

#### 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.

| [Global Sustainable Development Report \(GSDR\) | September 2023](#)]

## 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 por Setor Institucional](#) (divulgado a 22 de setembro) de 2023

O saldo externo da economia aumentou para 1,6% do PIB - 2.º Trimestre de 2023

**Resumo** > A economia portuguesa registou uma capacidade de financiamento de 1,6% Produto Interno Bruto (PIB) no 2º trimestre de 2023, mais 1,1 pontos percentuais (p.p.) que no trimestre anterior. O Rendimento Nacional Bruto (RNB) e o Rendimento Disponível Bruto (RDB) aumentaram ambos 2,3% (crescimentos de 2,4% no trimestre anterior, para os dois agregados). O aumento do saldo externo da economia refletiu principalmente o aumento de 0,4 p.p. registado no saldo das Sociedades Financeiras. Os saldos das Sociedades Não Financeiras (SNF) e das Famílias aumentaram ambos 0,3 p.p. do PIB.

O RDB das Famílias aumentou 1,9% face ao trimestre anterior, verificando-se crescimentos de 2,7% e 0,4% das remunerações e do Valor Acrescentado Bruto (VAB), respetivamente. A despesa de consumo final aumentou 1,6% (2,5% no trimestre anterior), determinando o aumento da taxa de poupança para 5,7% (5,3% no trimestre anterior), o que conduziu a uma capacidade de financiamento de 0,5% do PIB (0,2% do PIB no trimestre anterior). Em termos reais, o RDB ajustado per capita das Famílias aumentou 0,4% no 2º trimestre de 2023.

O saldo das SNF fixou-se em -1,3% do PIB, melhorando em 0,3 p.p. face ao trimestre anterior. O VAB registou um aumento de 3,0%, idêntico ao crescimento das remunerações pagas, enquanto a Formação Bruta de Capital cresceu 0,4%.

O saldo das Sociedades Financeiras atingiu 2,3% do PIB, com o VAB do setor a crescer 9,4% no 2º trimestre de 2023, refletindo o crescimento da margem de intermediação financeira obtida pelas instituições bancárias na concessão de crédito e na captação de depósitos, devido ao aumento significativo das taxas de juro, em particular sobre os créditos.

O saldo do setor das AP foi nulo no 2º trimestre de 2023, após uma capacidade de financiamento de 0,1% do PIB no trimestre anterior. Considerando os valores trimestrais e não o ano acabado no trimestre, o saldo das AP no 2º trimestre de 2023 foi positivo em 689,0 milhões de euros, correspondendo a 1,0% do PIB, o que compara com 1,4% no período homólogo. Face ao mesmo período do ano anterior, verificou-se um aumento de 7,8% da receita e de 8,9% da despesa.

## Península Ibérica em Números - 2022 | Ano de Edição 2023

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.

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

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

Rua de 'O Século', 63, Piso 4, 1200-433 Lisboa, PORTUGAL

[info.DEPE@sgambiente.gov.pt](mailto:info.DEPE@sgambiente.gov.pt)

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

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