

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

The Heads of State or Government lay the strategic foundations for the future of the EU and address its enlargement in the Granada declaration.

The informal meeting of Heads of State or Government held in Granada under the Spanish presidency of the Council of the EU was a reflection on the measures necessary given the prospect of a possible enlargement of the EU. It also laid the foundations for the Strategic Agenda for the next legislative period.

The EU27 Heads of State or Government adopted the [Granada Declaration](#), in which they set out the basis for the strategic reflections to be made by the EU in the coming months, committing themselves to making progress on enlargement to achieve a stronger and more prosperous EU.

The Granada Declaration marks the beginning of the process of defining the orientations and priorities of the [2024-2029 Strategic Agenda](#).

The digital euro: boosting innovation and the EU Open Strategic Autonomy

The digital euro would be the electronic equivalent of cash and would complement banknotes and coins, offering citizens an additional means of payment.

It is currently being analysed by the European Central Bank (ECB), so there is no definite date for its implementation. Euro area ministers are providing political leadership and are monitoring the evolution of this proposal, which will be discussed in the framework of the [Eurogroup meeting in Luxembourg](#)

León Declaration on European neurotechnology: a human focused and rights'-oriented approach

Telecommunications and digital ministers promote the first European declaration to protect digital rights in the development of neurotechnology.

Neurotechnology refers to devices and procedures used to access, monitor, investigate, assess, manipulate, and/or emulate the structure and function of the neural systems of animals or humans. It stands out as one of the most promising technologies of our time due to the wide range of opportunities it offers for new treatments and preventive medicine for people suffering from mental and neurological illnesses such as Alzheimer's disease. This technology encompasses a wide variety of practices and tools, including invasive techniques with internal implants inside the body, such as certain brain-computer interfaces (BCIs), closed loop neurofeedback, and non-invasive methods, some of which have already been in use for a long time, such as Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Electroencephalography (EEG) and Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS).

León Declaration [here](#)

European External Action Service (EEAS) | EU-Central Asia: 19th Ministerial meeting held in Luxembourg on 23 October 2023

The European Union and countries of Central Asia are determined to continue their strategic partnership by strengthening engagement and deepening the cooperation and connection between both regions. This was confirmed in the 19th EU-Central Asia Ministerial meeting chaired by the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borrell on Monday in Luxembourg. The Foreign Ministers of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan participated in the meeting, together - for the first time - with the 27 EU Member States' Foreign Ministers. The Commission was represented by the Commissioner for International Partnerships Jutta Urpilainen.

For the EU, the Ministerial meeting was an opportunity to highlight its strong commitment to the region and stress the importance of deeper cooperation in the context of the challenges emerging from regional dynamics, with a focus on the fall-out of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and the situation in Afghanistan.

During the Ministerial meeting, participants discussed how to advance inter-regional cooperation on common security challenges, connectivity, economic and trade, environment, water and climate, education, science and innovation issues, and people-to-people contacts, promoting deeper ties between the EU and Central Asia.

The Ministers endorsed the jointly prepared [EU-Central Asia Roadmap for Deepening Ties between the EU and Central Asia](#), as proposed by the President of the European Council and the Presidents of the Central Asian States at their meeting in Cholpon-Ata, Kyrgyzstan on 2 June this year.

Earth Negotiations Bulletin (IISD)

[Middle East and North Africa \(MENA\) Climate Week | Riyadh, Saudi Arabia \[8-12 October 2023\]](#)

The Middle East and North Africa Climate Week aims to provide region-specific contributions to inform the first global stocktake (GST) of the Paris Agreement ahead of the UNFCCC COP 28 in Dubai in November.

Summary Report [here](#)

[5th Forum of Ministers and Environment Authorities of Asia Pacific](#)

[2-5 October 2023]

The Asia-Pacific region is home to some of the planet's most unique biodiversity and to a remarkable diversity of ecosystems, ranging from lush rainforests and tropical coral reefs to vast deserts and towering mountain ranges. This rich tapestry of nature supports an array of unique and often endangered species, making it a globally significant hotspot for biodiversity conservation. Such unparalleled biodiversity not only has cultural significance for the Indigenous communities who call this region home, but it also plays a crucial role in maintaining the planet's ecological balance.

Summary Report [here](#)

International migration flows to OECD countries and labour market outcomes of immigrants at record highs

Permanent migration to OECD countries reached 6.1 million in 2022, a 26% increase compared with 2021, and its highest level since at least 2005. 15 out of the 38 OECD countries registered in 2022 their highest levels of permanent migration over the past 15 years. Rising labour migration was one contributing factor, as migrant workers have helped lower labour and skills shortages in OECD countries.

Asylum applications in the OECD were also at a record high. Over two million new applications were lodged in OECD countries in 2022, well above the previous record of 1.7 million in 2015 and almost twice the 2021 level. The rise was largely due to increased applications in the United States and Europe.

Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine has resulted in millions of Ukrainian refugees in OECD countries. Germany and Poland are hosting the highest numbers in absolute terms, while Estonia, the Czech Republic and Lithuania are hosting the highest numbers of refugees from Ukraine as a share of their population.

Permanent migration and asylum applications to OECD countries last year were at their highest levels on record, driven by increases in humanitarian and managed labour migration, along with accompanying family members. Driven primarily by the tightness of labour markets and significant labour and skills shortages in many OECD economies, labour market outcomes of migrants are also the best on record, with increases in both new labour migration and the employment rate of residents," OECD Secretary-General Mathias Cormann said. "Employment rates increased for migrant men and for migrant women, but migrant mothers continue to face specific challenges. Specific measures would help boost their labour market participation, for example by facilitating early access to childcare services."

International Monetary Fund (IMF) | FINANCIAL AND CLIMATE POLICIES FOR A HIGH-INTEREST-RATE ERA

in **Foreword** > Sentiments in financial markets are quite different now compared to April when we last published the [Global Financial Stability Report](#). Concerns about the spread of stress in the banking sector gave way to optimism about brisk disinflation and a soft landing of the global economy. But such optimism can unravel in the face of adverse shocks—like upside surprises to inflation, financial stability concerns in China, and renewed concerns about debt sustainability—resulting in a sharp repricing of assets. Rapid rises in global bond yields in recent weeks provide a glimpse of the abruptness at which financial conditions can tighten. Moreover, though acute strains in the global banking sector have subsided, there are now indications of trouble elsewhere as higher interest rates are beginning to bite, for example, by squeezing the repayment capacity of corporate and household borrowers. Financial stability risks therefore remain elevated, as was the case in April.

Policymakers can take steps to prevent bad outcomes. What are the chief policy priorities to maintain financial stability and enable the financial sector to continue supporting economic growth? The main priority continues to be returning inflation to target. Global core inflation has slowed so far this year but remains elevated.

International Energy Agency (IEA) | [Net Zero Roadmap: A Global Pathway to Keep the 1.5 °C Goal in Reach](#) [2023 Update]

In May 2021, the IEA published its landmark report *Sector. The* report set out a narrow but feasible pathway for the global energy sector to contribute to the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting the rise in global temperatures to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels. The *Net Zero Roadmap* quickly became an important benchmark for policy makers, industry, the financial sector and civil society.

Since the report was released, many changes have taken place, notably amid the global energy crisis triggered by Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. And energy sector carbon dioxide emissions have continued to rise, reaching a new record in 2022. Yet there are also increasing grounds for optimism: the last two years have also seen remarkable progress in developing and deploying some key clean energy technologies.

This 2023 update to our [Net Zero Roadmap](#) surveys this complex and dynamic landscape and sets out an updated pathway to net zero by 2050, taking account of the key developments that have occurred since 2021.

This report is part of the IEA's support of the first global stocktake of the Paris Agreement, which will be finalized in the run up to COP28, the next UN Climate Change Conference, at the end of 2023. Find other reports in this series on the [IEA's Global Energy Transitions Stocktake](#) page.

| [World Energy Outlook 2023](#)

The World Energy Outlook 2023 provides in-depth analysis and strategic insights into every aspect of the global energy system. Against a backdrop of geopolitical tensions and fragile energy markets, this year's report explores how structural shifts in economies and in energy use are shifting the way that the world meets rising demand for energy.

This Outlook assesses the evolving nature of energy security fifty years after the foundation of the IEA. It also examines what needs to happen at the COP28 climate conference in Dubai to keep the door open for the 1.5 °C goal. And, as it does every year, the *Outlook* examines the implications of today's energy trends in key areas including investment, trade flows, electrification and energy access.

| [Portugal](#)

Portugal's energy policy places a strong focus on achieving economy-wide decarbonisation through broad electrification, combined with rapid expansion of renewable electricity generation while maintaining affordable electricity prices. Portugal's [National Energy and Climate Plan sets 2030](#) targets for emissions reductions, energy efficiency and renewable energy that aim to put the country a path to achieving cost effective carbon neutrality by 2050.

European Environment Agency (EEA) | [Trends and projections in Europe 2023](#)

This report explores the historical trends, most recent progress and projected future progress on climate change mitigation through reduced GHG emissions, renewable energy gains and improved energy efficiency. It builds upon data reported by the EU-27 Member States, five EEA member countries and nine Contracting Parties of the Energy Community.

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

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

World Bank

Commodity Markets Outlook [October 2023]

in **Executive summary** > The latest conflict in the Middle East has introduced significant uncertainty into commodity markets that have been coping with the effects of an extraordinary series of shocks in recent years. Before the conflict began, voluntary oil supply withdrawals by OPEC+ producers pushed energy prices up 9 percent in the third quarter. As a result, the World Bank's commodity price index rose 5 percent over that period and is now 45 percent above its 2015-19 average. For now, the impact of the conflict on commodity prices has been muted. Prices of oil and gold have risen moderately, but most other commodity prices have remained relatively stable.

Toward Cleaner Transport and Clearer Skies

Transport accounts for 20% of total greenhouse gas emissions. Over the last three decades, transport emissions grew at an annual average rate of 1.7% -- **faster than any other sector** except industry. These emissions must fall by more than 3% a year to 2030 to get on track with net zero goals, according to the International Energy Agency.

What the world needs now are affordable solutions that can rapidly cut transport's dependence on fossil fuels, improve people's lives, and can be expanded quickly to more places. Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) systems meet these goals.

BRTs also address a growing problem in our cities. Cities are expanding fast – especially in developing countries – and so is the number of cars. Faced with epic traffic jams and polluted air, many cities are trying to move people more efficiently, safely, and affordably, and with a much smaller carbon footprint.

Without alternatives to carbon-intensive transport in the world's fastest-growing cities, emissions are set to rise. By 2050, the **demand for passenger transport could grow by 75%** from 2019 levels, with disastrous impacts on the planet unless emissions are cut drastically.

Bruegel | De-risking and decarbonising: a green tech partnership to reduce reliance on China

Greater alignment of the major economic powers is needed around a collective effort to improve security of supply for decarbonisation goods.

in **Executive summary** > Trade in renewable energy goods is a global public good; all countries gain when others cut emissions, and all suffer from climate change if decarbonisation is delayed. Yet this trade depends on China, which controls most of the world's production of solar panels and electric vehicle batteries, and some of the global trade in wind turbines. These supply chains are vulnerable to disruption, natural disasters and weaponisation by China, which has already exercised its dominant position in some critical raw materials to put pressure on other countries.

Part of the European Union and United States response to reduce reliance on China is reshoring production, but this is economically inefficient given their limited access to critical raw materials and high production costs. Moreover, Chinese firms are far ahead of the rest of the world in green tech manufacturing and innovation, and in extraction and processing.

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
- Programa Vale Eficiência
- 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

Eco.nomia

EEA Grants
Portugal

Fundo
Ambiental

Portal PARTICIPA
Documentos em
Consulta Pública

SG/SPP – Documentos
de Trabalho

Plano de Recuperação e Resiliência | Monitorização | 25 Outubro 2023

Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | Não é possível medir bem o desempenho global do fundo de recuperação da União Europeia

O Mecanismo de Recuperação e Resiliência (MRR), também conhecido como fundo de recuperação da União Europeia (UE), tem falhas no sistema de acompanhamento que não possibilitam medir o desempenho global. Esta é a principal conclusão do novo relatório do Tribunal de Contas Europeu (TCE). Embora o sistema existente ajude a seguir os progressos dos Estados-Membros na realização das reformas e dos investimentos que foram acordados previamente em troca de financiamento, não dá uma imagem completa da forma como os projetos financiados contribuem para os objetivos do MRR, como seja tornar a economia da UE mais ecológica e mais resiliente.

<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 \[26 Outubro 2023\]](#)

[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](#)

| [Relatório n.º 45 | Semana 41/2023 \(09.10.2023 a 15.10.2023\) – Relatório de final de época \(pdf, 4080kb\)](#)

[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) | [Tripling renewable power and doubling energy efficiency by 2030: Crucial steps towards 1.5°C](#)

Representing global perspectives within the renewable energy and climate change space, this report by the COP28 Presidency, IRENA and the Global Renewables Alliance (GRA) provides recommendations on the means to triple renewable power generation capacity and double the energy efficiency improvement rate by 2030.

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.

[EurOcean](#) | The European Centre for information on Marine Science and Technology

[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 - Estimativa Rápida](#) (divulgado a 31 de outubro de 2023)

Produto Interno Bruto em volume aumentou 1,9% em termos homólogos e registou uma diminuição em cadeia de 0,2% - 3.º Trimestre de 2023

Resumo > O Produto Interno Bruto (PIB), em termos reais, registou uma variação homóloga de 1,9% no 3º trimestre de 2023, após ter aumentado 2,6% no trimestre precedente. O contributo positivo da procura externa líquida para a variação homóloga do PIB diminuiu em relação ao verificado no trimestre anterior, em resultado da desaceleração significativa das exportações de bens e serviços em volume, tendo a componente de bens registado uma redução expressiva. Por sua vez, as importações de bens e serviços registaram uma redução moderada devido à componente de bens. Relativamente aos termos de troca, a redução do deflator das importações em termos homólogos no 3º trimestre foi mais intensa que a do deflator das exportações, verificando-se ganhos dos termos de troca mais elevados que no trimestre anterior. Em sentido contrário, a procura interna registou um contributo positivo para a variação homóloga do PIB, superior ao do trimestre anterior, verificando-se uma aceleração do investimento e um abrandamento do consumo privado.

Comparando com o 2º trimestre de 2023, o PIB registou uma diminuição de 0,2%, após um crescimento em cadeia de 0,1% no trimestre anterior. O contributo da procura externa líquida para a taxa de variação em cadeia do PIB, passou a negativo, após ter sido positivo no 2º trimestre, refletindo a redução das exportações quer de bens, quer de serviços, incluindo o turismo. O contributo da procura interna passou de negativo a positivo no 3º trimestre, observando-se aumentos do consumo privado e do investimento.

[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.

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^a posição entre os 19 países da Zona Euro e a 20^a 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)].

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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