

Informação

56

2023

Dezembro

COP28 | UN Climate Change Conference - United Arab Emirates (30 Nov - 12 Dec 2023)

Portugal | Converter dívida pública em investimento verde beneficia "toda a humanidade".

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

2.0: The Spanish presidency's strategy for cohesion to remain one of the EU's fundamental pillars

With the aim of ensuring that territorial cohesion continues to be one of the fundamental pillars of the EU, the Spanish presidency of the Council is promoting a new strategy to improve and modernise Community Cohesion Policy, with a view to the new Multiannual Financial Framework 2028-2034.

EU ministers strengthen space cooperation to improve services and infrastructure and boost the digital and green transition

Space cooperation between EU countries to improve the lives of citizens and boost the digital and green transition was the focus of the informal ministerial meeting on competitiveness in space, held in Seville.

The meeting took place in the Pabellón de la Navegación in the Andalusian capital and was chaired by the acting Minister for Science and Innovation, Diana Morant, within the framework of the Spanish presidency of the Council of the EU.

Morant explained that it is a question of addressing "how we can continue to guarantee and strengthen the infrastructures and services that we offer today to European citizens, precisely to guarantee their freedom and their rights through, in short, the strategic sovereignty of the EU".

Trio programme

During the second half of 2023, **Spain** holds the Presidency of the Council of the European Union. **Belgium** and **Hungary** will hold the presidency in 2024. These three consecutive presidencies constitute the current "trio". Spain, Belgium and Hungary have adopted a joint programme outlining the common priorities of the trio.

Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian

O Tesouro dos Reis. Obras-primas do Terra Sancta Museum

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

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

## Earth Negotiations Bulletin (IISD)

### [3rd Session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to Develop an International Legally Binding Instrument on Plastic Pollution, Including in the Marine Environment \(INC-3\) \[11-19 November 2023 | Nairobi, Kenya\]](#)

Plastic is forever. For all its necessary and positive uses, the pollution generated from the mismanagement of plastics is exacerbating an environmental crisis, while its ingredients may also be fueling a public health crisis we have yet to fully understand. But is there anything we can do about it? This is the question that has brought over 2500 delegates together for the third session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC-3) to develop an international legally binding instrument (ILBI) on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment.

### [GEO Week 2023 \[6-10 November 2023 | Cape Town, South Africa\]](#)

Earth observations (EO) provide a global perspective and a wealth of data about Earth systems, enabling data-informed decision making based on the current and future state of our planet. The Group on Earth Observations (GEO) comprises a voluntary partnership among governments, international and national organizations, and the private sector united by the goal of improving the availability, access, and use of such EO to ensure the sustainable use of Earth's natural resources.

### [Summary of the GEO Week 2023](#)

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## United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

### [Adaptation Gap Report 2023](#)

In 2023, temperature records toppled, while storms, floods, droughts and heatwaves caused devastation. *UNEP's Adaptation Gap Report 2023: Underfinanced. Underprepared - Inadequate investment and planning on climate adaptation leaves world exposed* finds that progress on climate adaptation is slowing when it should be accelerating to catch up with these rising climate change impacts.

#### **What's new in this year's report?**

The report - which looks at progress in planning, financing and implementing adaptation actions - finds that the adaptation finance needs of developing countries are 10-18 times as big as international public finance flows. This is over 50 per cent higher than the previous range estimate.

The modelled costs of adaptation in developing countries are estimated at US\$215 billion per year this decade. The adaptation finance needed to implement domestic adaptation priorities is estimated at US\$387 billion per year.

### [Download Report | November 2023](#)

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)  
Economic Analysis Monthly Briefing on the World Economic Situation and Prospects

### World Economic Situation and Prospects: November 2023

#### The revival and changing nature of industrial policy

Industrial policies are gaining increasing relevance, becoming centrepieces of many government policy agendas. These policies aim at changing the structure or sectoral composition of the economy in line with strategic and medium-term goals, such as export diversification, technology upgrading and industrialisation. As such, industrial policies include a broad range of issues, including “infant industry” support, science, technology and innovation (STI) policies, trade and foreign direct investments policies and intellectual property rights, public procurement policies, and policies shaping the allocation of financial resources (Chang, 2010).

Despite the ongoing revival, industrial policies have for several decades been strongly criticised. In fact, since the 1980s, under the neoliberal and mainstream view in international organisations and most of academia, there were strong pressures on developing countries towards the implementation of the “good policies” and “good institutions” in line with the so-called Washington Consensus.

PDF [aqui](#)

### 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.

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

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### World Economic Forum (WEF) | [Responsible AI governance can be achieved through multistakeholder collaboration](#)

This article is part of: [AI Governance Summit](#)

- Artificial Intelligence is advancing rapidly and regulatory regimes are struggling to keep up.
- The solution is a collaborative, multistakeholder approach towards addressing the technology's risks and capitalizing on its opportunities.
- To this end, the World Economic Forum's AI Governance Alliance is convening private and public sector actors to generate concrete action and guide responsible development.

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

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

## World Bank | Reality Check: Lessons from 25 Policies Advancing a Low-Carbon Future

**in Abstract** > To address the myriad challenges posed by global climate change, countries at all income levels have put in place a diverse set of policies over the past three decades. Many governments have already made significant progress in their efforts to decarbonize, creating a rich history of implementation experiences that provides important lessons for how to successfully advance climate policy goals in a variety of different economic, cultural, and political contexts. Despite this progress, the transition to a net zero future continues to face significant barriers, including the need for large investment, a lack of institutional capacity, and challenging political economy issues. ‘Reality Check: Lessons from 25 Policies Advancing a Low-Carbon Future’ identifies key policy approaches that countries are taking to decarbonize their economies.

[PDF aqui](#)

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## Chatham House | Net zero and the role of the aviation industry

How flying less frequently and less far can buy time for decarbonization solutions

With growing uncertainty over the approach to net zero, the airline industry is struggling to find a sustainable way of reducing its carbon emissions. Global efforts to stay within the 1.5°C temperature target of the Paris Agreement are off-track, and extreme weather events are more common than ever. While the aviation sector is a critical contributor to the global economy and provides important benefits enabling travel around the world, the sector is notoriously difficult to decarbonize.

Most supply-side options for reducing aviation carbon emissions – such as zero-emissions aircraft and sustainable aviation fuels – are yet to be scaled and are still at the R&D phase. In the context of dwindling carbon budgets, this paper assesses the possibility of managing the demand for flights in order to set the sector on an achievable path for reaching net zero.

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## Bruegel | The massive value of European Union cross-border electricity transmission

High values for cross-border electricity transmission capacity show the EU needs more connections between countries.

The European electricity market remains fragmented into national wholesale markets. Most neighbouring countries are connected by transmission lines, but in most cases this transmission capacity is occasionally congested, resulting in different prices in different markets. In other words, one country might have cheaper generation units available, but these are not running because not enough transmission capacity is available to export. In a neighbouring country, meanwhile, more expensive units are needed to meet demand. This situation is inefficient.

The impact of congestion on national markets is not constant over time. The frequency of congestion and its impact on markets depend on the changing demand-supply balances in connected markets.

## International Energy Agency (IEA) | [Latin America to play an essential role in the global transition to a more secure and sustainable energy system](#)

With vast resources and strong clean energy credentials, the region has significant potential to drive change at home and abroad, according to the IEA's first ever in-depth outlook.

At a time of rising geopolitical uncertainty and accelerating energy transitions, an extraordinary endowment of energy and mineral resources, as well as a history of clean energy leadership, positions Latin America and the Caribbean to play an increasingly influential role in the global energy sector, according to a new IEA special report.

The [Latin America Energy Outlook](#) is the IEA's first in-depth and comprehensive analysis of the region, covering the full range of fuels and energy technologies across all 33 countries. The report finds that Latin America and the Caribbean's wealth of resources and experience developing them – from high-quality renewables to oil and gas to critical minerals – could make major contributions to global energy security and clean energy transitions with the right packages of policies, on top of powering the region's own transition and generating major benefits for local economies after a decade of sluggish growth. The special report draws on substantial input from government officials, experts and stakeholders across Latin America and the Caribbean, building on decades of IEA work on energy and climate issues with the region.

## | [Oil Market Report Glossary](#)

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## European Environment Agency (EEA) | [Urgent need to consider how to best use biomass in Europe](#)

There are increasing and competing demands for using biomass in the EU, using it for bio-based products in sectors such as construction, energy, transport, furniture and textile industries, but also reserving it for nature conservation and carbon sequestration. The European Environment Agency (EEA) report, published today, stresses that there is an urgent need to prioritise the biomass uses due to different roles foreseen for biomass in the European Green Deal and due to potential shortage of biomass supply in the future.

The EEA report '[The European biomass puzzle – Challenges, opportunities and trade-offs around biomass production and use in the EU](#)' looks at how biomass can help us reach our climate and environmental objectives, and how climate change might affect the EU's biomass production in agriculture and forest sectors. The report also discusses key synergies and trade-offs in the use of biomass for different policy objectives.

**Further reading:** European Commission Joint Research Centre report

['Biomass production, supply, uses and flows in the European Union'](#).

## OECD | Policies for the Future of Farming and Food in the European Union

**in Foreword** > Policies for the Future of Farming and Food in the European Union is part of a series of studies that apply the OECD Agro-Food Productivity-Sustainability-Resilience Policy Framework (PSR), an evidence-based approach to assess if the policy environment is conducive to achieving sustainable agricultural productivity growth and increased resilience. To date, the PSR Framework has been applied to reviews of Australia, Brazil, Canada, the People's Republic of China, Estonia, the European Union, Japan, Korea, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, and the United States.

Reconciling agro-food productivity, sustainability and resilience is a challenge common to all countries, while also unique to a country's specific context and objectives. Following an evidence-based analysis and an international comparison of performance indicators, PSR reviews offer customised recommendations that aim to improve agriculture and food systems policies.

The European Union's diverse agro-food sector is at a critical juncture, confronting climate change and successive global crises while addressing the triple challenge facing food systems: ensuring food security and nutrition, providing livelihoods for actors in the food chain, and improving environmental sustainability. The EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is also at a crossroads, increasingly expected to deliver on broad food systems objectives that go beyond the agricultural sector.

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## Carnegie Europe | Before Enlarging, the EU Must Cement Democracy at Home

Admitting countries from Eastern Europe and the Balkans would complete the European project. But before further enlargement, the union has to ensure the rule of law and security inside the bloc.

The lure of the European Union is something special.

For countries bordering the bloc, becoming a member is an aspiration that cannot be underestimated. Those who wrapped themselves in the EU flag during the huge anti-regime protests in Kyiv ten years ago and those who today wave the European flag in Moldova or Georgia do so because they believe joining the EU gives them a democratic future. It brings them to Europe. As if Europe is their final destination.

Yet if Brussels is going to [open accession negotiations](#) with Ukraine, Moldova, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and grant Georgia the status of a candidate country, the EU in its current form is unprepared. It cannot defend itself. And it is ambiguous about defending the rule of law in its member states.

When making the [announcement on November 8](#) about the 2023 [Enlargement Package](#), European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen avoided any mention of the EU having to deal with its shortcomings before its borders widen. It may be that the commission's recommendations will meet resistance by some member states at the European Council [summit](#) next month. Whatever the outcome, the reality is that the European Union's project is not finished. Future enlargement needs to be the catalyst that will complete it.

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

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

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

## Fundo Ambiental | Avisos Abertos

- 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

## Apoios PRR

- Programa Vale Eficiência II
- Condomínio de Aldeia: Programa Integrado de Apoio às Aldeias Localizadas em Territórios de Floresta
- 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

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Eco.nomia

EEA Grants  
Portugal

Fundo  
Ambiental

Portal PARTICIPA  
Documentos em  
Consulta Pública

SG/SPP – Documentos  
de Trabalho



Departamento de Prospectiva e  
Planeamento e  
Relações Internacionais

Disponibilização de Materiais de Referência

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Plano de Recuperação e Resiliência | Monitorização | 29 Novembro 2023

## [Tribunal de Contas Europeu \(ECA\) | Resultados do orçamento da UE: Comissão mais otimista do que Tribunal de Contas Europeu](#)

Num documento de análise hoje publicado [13 Novembro 2023], o Tribunal de Contas Europeu (TCE) não se mostra tão otimista como a Comissão Europeia no que toca aos resultados do orçamento da União Europeia (UE). O guardião das finanças da UE salienta que o executivo da União não concorda com as suas conclusões sobre a gestão orçamental em áreas específicas de despesas, como a coesão (a maior política de despesas da União) e o fundo de recuperação da COVID-19 (o maior fundo da UE), em que o TCE encontra mesmo mais erros.

## [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 \[30 Novembro 2023\]](#)

[Boletim Económico | OUT. 2023](#)

[Comunicado do Banco de Portugal sobre o Boletim Económico de Outubro de 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 | Inverno 2023-2024](#)

[Relatório n.º 51 | Semana 47/2023 \(20.11.2023 a 26.11.2023\)](#)

## [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.

## 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

### 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.

### 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

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## 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.

### 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).

## 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.

## ODSlocal | Plataforma Municipal dos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável

Conferência ODSlocal 2023 - Das Metas às Soluções | Balanço do 3º ano de actividades do ODSlocal

## 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.

## 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](#)

## European Statistics (Eurostat)

### Sustainable development in the European Union – Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context – 2023 edition

Sustainable development is firmly anchored in the European Treaties and has been at the heart of European policy for a long time. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2015, have given a new impetus to global efforts for achieving sustainable development. The EU is fully committed to playing an active role in helping to maximise progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. PDF [here](#)

### Digital economy and society — Overview

Mobile internet access, social media use, e-commerce, internet security, cloud services, digital skills and employment of ICT specialists give you just a small taste of the information and statistics you can find here. The statistics on 'Information and Communication Technologies' (ICT) in this section are available separately for households/people and businesses/enterprises.

### Circular Economy — Overview

A circular economy aims to maintain the value of products, materials and resources for as long as possible by returning them into the product cycle at the end of their use, while minimising the generation of waste. The fewer products we discard, the less materials we extract, the better for our environment.

### Climate Change — Overview

Climate change refers to a **change in climate patterns** due to human activities, going beyond the natural variability in the climate. This is caused by **greenhouse gases** emitted into our atmosphere. Among the **drivers** of these emissions are the burning of fossil fuels, industrial processes, livestock farming, and waste treatment.

### Energy — Overview

Lighting, heating, transport, industry: energy is vital to run our essential day-to-day services and businesses. We take it for granted that we can switch on our computers and start our cars, yet these simple actions are the final stages of a complex process. For more information, watch our short video explaining how electricity is produced.

### Environment — Overview

Eurostat provides a range of statistics and accounts about the state of the environment and the drivers, pressures and impacts of our societies on the environment.

### New interactive tool on trade of energy products

Now, you can easily discover who are the main trading partners of your country for different fuels, such as coal, oil, natural gas, electricity or biofuels.

The tool offers a **lot of interesting different features** for you to explore: you can select your country, change between imports and exports, choose between different fuel types, display the top trading partners and see developments over time. Don't miss out – start exploring the tool now!

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## ESTATÍSTICAS (INE)

### Contas Nacionais Trimestrais (divulgado a 30 de Novembro de 2023)

Produto Interno Bruto em volume cresceu 1,9% em termos homólogos e diminuiu 0,2 em cadeia - 3.º Trimestre de 2023

**Resumo** > O Produto Interno Bruto (PIB), em volume, registou uma variação homóloga de 1,9% no 3º trimestre de 2023, após ter aumentado 2,6% no trimestre anterior. O contributo positivo da procura externa líquida para a variação homóloga do PIB diminuiu significativamente no 3º trimestre, passando de 1,7 pontos percentuais (p.p.) no trimestre anterior para 0,2 p.p., observando-se uma acentuada desaceleração das Exportações de Bens e Serviços em volume, com a componente de bens a registar um decréscimo. As Importações de Bens e Serviços registaram uma ligeira diminuição em termos homólogos, verificando-se também um decréscimo na componente de bens. No 3º trimestre, o deflator das exportações registou uma taxa de variação homóloga negativa, após crescimentos desde o 1º trimestre de 2021, enquanto o deflator das importações diminuiu de forma mais intensa que o verificado no 2º trimestre, determinando um ganho dos termos de troca próximo do observado no trimestre anterior. Por sua vez, o contributo positivo da procura interna para a variação homóloga do PIB aumentou, passando de 0,9 p.p. no 2º trimestre de 2023, para 1,7 p.p., registando-se um crescimento do investimento, após a diminuição homóloga do trimestre anterior, 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 (-1,3 p.p.), após ter sido positivo no 2º trimestre (0,5 p.p.), refletindo a redução das exportações, tanto de bens como de serviços, incluindo o turismo. O contributo da procura interna passou de negativo a positivo no 3º trimestre (de -0,4 p.p. para +1,0 p.p.), observando-se crescimentos do consumo privado e do investimento, após as variações em cadeia negativas registadas no trimestre anterior.

### 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.<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 20 de Novembro de 2023)

Intensidade energética mais baixa desde 2000 - 2021

**Resumo** > Em 2021, ano ainda afetado pelo impacto da pandemia COVID-19, a intensidade energética da economia (relação entre a utilização interna líquida de energia e o PIB a preços constantes) foi de 4,6 MJ/€ (-3,8% face a 2020), correspondendo ao valor mais baixo da série disponível, após quatro anos consecutivos a diminuir. Esta evolução reflete um aumento de 1,7% da utilização de energia, inferior à evolução positiva do PIB em termos reais (+ 5,7%).

A intensidade energética do setor das famílias (rácio entre a utilização interna líquida de energia pelas famílias e o consumo privado a preços constantes) seguiu a mesma tendência, reduzindo-se em 2,6%, como resultado de um aumento do consumo de produtos energéticos pelas famílias (+2,0%) inferior à evolução positiva verificada no consumo privado (+4,8%).

A produção de eletricidade com origem renovável aumentou 5,1%, devido sobretudo à maior utilização de energia solar (+20,0%), de madeira, desperdícios de madeira e outra biomassa sólida e carvão vegetal (+10,8%) e eólica (+7,5%). A contribuição das energias renováveis para a produção de eletricidade foi de 52,9% (máximo do período 2000-2021), em resultado do efeito conjugado da redução da utilização de fontes fósseis como o carvão (-66,6%) e o gás natural (-11,8%) com o aumento de utilização de fontes renováveis. Para este efeito contribuiu, adicionalmente, o encerramento, em 2021, das duas últimas centrais de produção de eletricidade a carvão em Portugal.

Em 2020, último ano com informação disponível para a UE, Portugal foi o Estado Membro com a terceira mais baixa intensidade energética da economia.

## 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%).

## 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

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>