

[White House | Joint US-EU Press Release on the Global Methane Pledge](#)

The United States and European Union announced today (Sept 18 2021) the Global Methane Pledge, an initiative to reduce global methane emissions to be launched at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP 26) in November in Glasgow. President Biden and European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen urged countries at the U.S.-led Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate to join the Pledge and welcomed those that have already signaled their support.

Methane is a potent greenhouse gas and, according to the latest report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, accounts for about half of the 1.0 degree Celsius net rise in global average temperature since the pre-industrial era. Rapidly reducing methane emissions is complementary to action on carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, and is regarded as the single most effective strategy to reduce global warming in the near term and keep the goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius within reach.

[IAEA | Nuclear and Renewables: Modelling Tool to Evaluate Hybrid Energy Systems](#)

On the path to carbon neutrality, more than 40 countries and the European Union – representing over 70 per cent of global CO₂ emissions – have committed to net zero objectives, most of them by 2050. The deployment of low-carbon energy sources will be key to reducing emissions from the energy sector, in which electricity and heat production account for about half of all greenhouse gas emissions, according to the International Energy Agency. As countries plan their route to net zero – i.e. to have no net greenhouse gas emissions – advanced modelling tools will be essential to assess the two main options for low-carbon energy: nuclear power and renewables.

[JRC publishes foresight report on the future of the EU's Open Strategic Autonomy](#)

The JRC report underpinning this year's [Strategic Foresight Report](#) presents a forward-looking analysis on the EU's capacities and freedom to act in an increasingly multipolar and contested global order. The foresight process examined existing strengths and areas for improvement and identified emerging challenges and future opportunities. It focused on five different areas: geopolitics, technology, economy, environment and society.

[EPC “Una casa para todos”: Observations from the first European Citizens’ Panel of the Conference on the Future of Europe](#)

Last weekend (17 to 19 Sept) 180 citizens from all over the European Union gathered in Strasbourg for the first European Citizens’ Panel of the Conference on the Future of Europe. EPC analysts Johannes Greubel and Corina Stratulat were there to observe. They share their first impressions in a special report for the [Conference Observatory](#).

[Read the full paper here](#)

Museu Nacional de História Natural e da Ciência

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

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

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

UNCTAD issues amber warning on building back better

The world needs more effective multilateral coordination, without which recovery efforts in advanced countries will damage development prospects in the South and amplify existing inequalities, says UNCTAD's Trade and Development Report 2021.

Shifting decisively away from four decades driven by a misplaced faith in unregulated markets, and reathing new life into multilateral cooperation, will demand additional policy transformations that go well beyond the rescue packages prompted by the COVID-19 pandemic, according to the [UNCTAD Trade and Development Report 2021](#) released on 15 September.

Bruegel | A green fiscal pact: climate investment in times of budget consolidation

Increasing green public investment while consolidating deficits will be a central challenge of this decade. A green fiscal pact would address this tension, but difficult trade-offs remain.

The additional public investment need required to meet the European Union's climate goals is between 0.5 percent and 1 percent of GDP annually during this decade. Increasing green public investment while consolidating deficits will be a major challenge. While our simulations show that budget consolidation can be done at a moderate pace in line with EU rules if those rules are interpreted flexibly, past consolidation episodes resulted in major public investment cuts. This time, there is a need for a major increase in investment.

A 'green golden rule' (excluding net green investment from the fiscal indicators used to measure fiscal rule compliance) is the most promising option to address this tension.

A green fiscal pact: climate investment in times of budget consolidation [aqui](#)

Network for Greening the Financial System

It is our very great pleasure to present the second iteration of the NGFS' climate scenarios. They represent a true milestone in the race to better understand the risks from climate change. The world is at a critical juncture where climate pathways could move in materially different directions: from a successful transition to net-zero emissions by 2050; to a hot house world with global warming of 3°C or more by 2100. In the face of such uncertainty, climate scenario analysis is a vital tool that helps us to prepare for a range of future pathways. And it does this by focussing minds on a variety of different outcomes, challenging users to consider what risks and opportunities might arise – and crucially, what action might be required today in light of these potential challenges tomorrow. A major obstacle to undertaking this analysis has been the availability of detailed scenarios that analyse both the physical and transition risks from climate change and their economic impacts.

NGFS Climate Scenarios for central banks and supervisors [aqui](#)

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Slovenian Presidency and IRCAI to host the main stage event of DigiEduHack [9-10 Nov 2021]

The Slovenian Presidency will host DigiEduHack, an EIT initiative under the [European Commission's Digital Education Action Plan](#), led by [EIT Climate-KIC](#) and coordinated by [Aalto University](#). This year, the main stage event is hosted by the [Slovenian Presidency of the Council of European Union](#) in cooperation with the International Research Center on Artificial Intelligence under the auspices of UNESCO ([IRCAI](#)).

The Digital Education Hackathon with Presidency Event on the theme of AI and Education is themed “Solutions for UN Sustainable Goals” and marks the end of this international marathon of “hacking” and “idea generation” with the aim of providing educational institutions in the EU and worldwide with the notion of Artificial Intelligence.

Hosts from all over Europe and beyond are already applying to participate in this initiative via the official website: <https://digieduhack.com/en/>

World Ocean Summit Asia-Pacific [Virtual Event | 6–10 December 2021]

The regionally-focused World Ocean Summit Asia-Pacific agenda will provide the platform for nuanced conversation and tailored discussion to catalyse the blue economy in the Asia-Pacific.

The summit will convene 100 speakers and 2000 participants virtually over five days. Dedicated tracks on **shipping, marine renewable energy, plastics, aquaculture, and fishing** will provide insight focused on the Asia-Pacific. Plenary sessions will centre on pressing concerns for the **ocean and cities** and seek solutions for **climate change mitigation** and the dangerous decline of biodiversity in the region.

A full track dedicated to **finance** will bring together executives from across the investment community. Speakers will share their experience of innovative blue-finance mechanisms to maximise the direction of mainstream finance towards the sustainable blue economy.

Our aim is to identify how innovation and collaboration within the region are affecting change and seek to reframe the Asia-Pacific's relationship with the ocean, generating momentum to map the steps to increased economic prosperity and ocean restoration.

UN OCEAN CONFERENCE | Lisbon, Portugal

On 9 September 2021, the General Assembly adopted the draft decision (A/75/578) entitled “2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development,” by which the Assembly decides to convene the Conference from 27 June to 1 July 2022 in Lisbon, Portugal and that the Governments of Kenya and Portugal shall retain co-hosting responsibilities.

The decision further provides the schedules of plenary meetings and interactive dialogues and requests the President of the General Assembly to appoint two co-facilitators to conclude the intergovernmental consultations on the declaration of the Conference by May 2022; and to finalize the organizational arrangements for the Conference no later than May 2022.

More information about the Conference and its preparatory process will be provided in due course.

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EEAGrants Portugal | Programa Ambiente | Aviso #5 | Notícias, Projetos e Programas 2014-2021

- [Aviso #5 – Projetos de preparação para condições meteorológicas extremas e de gestão de riscos no contexto das alterações climáticas](#)
- [Notícias](#)
- [Projetos](#)
- [Programas 2014-2021](#)

Fundo Ambiental | Avisos Abertos

Apoios PRR

- [Programa de Apoio à produção de hidrogénio renovável e outros gases renováveis](#)
- [Programa de Apoio a Edifícios mais Sustentáveis 2021](#)
- [Vale Eficiência 2021](#)

Apoios 2021

- [Incentivo pela Introdução no Consumo de Veículos de Baixas Emissões 2021](#)

Eco.nomia	EEA Grants Portugal	Fundo Ambiental	Portal PARTICIPA Documentos em Consulta Pública
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[IPCC WGI Interactive Atlas](#)

A novel tool for flexible spatial and temporal analyses of much of the observed and projected climate change information underpinning the Working Group I contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report, including regional synthesis for Climatic Impact-Drivers (CIDs).

[European Atlas of the Seas](#)

The European Atlas of the Seas provides information about Europe’s marine environment. Users can view predefined and ready to use maps, covering topics such as nature, tourism, security, energy, passenger transport, sea bottom, fishing stocks and quotas, aquaculture, and much more.

[World Happiness Report 2021](#)

[Sustainable finance package](#)

The European Commission adopted on 21 April 2021 an ambitious and comprehensive package of measures to help improve the flow of money towards sustainable activities across the European Union.

By enabling investors to re-orient investments towards more sustainable technologies and businesses, these measures will be instrumental in making Europe climate neutral by 2050.

They will make the EU a global leader in setting standards for sustainable finance. Press Release [aqui](#)

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[UN | Department of Economic and Social Affairs | Sustainable Development](#)

[Make the SDGs a Reality | Discover the Goals](#)

[Un Environment | Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2021](#)

The Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2021 presents a snapshot of global and regional progress towards selected targets under the 17 Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The assessment is based on the most up-to-date data available. However, the full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is not yet known. Moreover, since 2020, the pandemic has disrupted statistical operations worldwide, limiting the ability of many national statistical offices to deliver the data needed to monitor progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

[ODSlocal - Plataforma Municipal dos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável](#)

A Plataforma ODSlocal, assente numa mobilização abrangente e intensa de decisores e técnicos municipais, agentes locais e cidadãos em relação aos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (ODS) propostos pelas Nações Unidas na Agenda 2030, visa criar um movimento nacional ODSlocal a que os Municípios queiram aderir, mobilizando os restantes atores públicos e da sociedade civil de forma exponencial e contagiante.

[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.

[PORTUGUESE ROADMAP OF RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURES – 2020 Update](#)

[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](#)

[OECD | Country statistical profile: Portugal 2021/1](#)

[OECD | Data insights](#)

A gallery of data visualizations related to OECD work on the COVID-19 crisis and the recovery. Search by keyword, interact with the data, link to further information.

[Enciclopédia IPMA](#)

[INSA | Covid-19: curva epidémica e parâmetros de transmissibilidade](#)

Desde o início da pandemia do novo coronavírus SARS-CoV-2, o Instituto Nacional de Saúde Doutor Ricardo Jorge (INSA), através do seu Departamento de Epidemiologia, em colaboração com a Direção-Geral da Saúde, a Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa e a Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, tem elaborado relatórios com o objetivo de informar os decisores e técnicos do Ministério da Saúde diretamente envolvidos na gestão da epidemia e no planeamento das medidas de mitigação.

Relatório INSA | [1 de Outubro de 2021](#)

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European Statistics (Eurostat)

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.

Banco de Portugal

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

[Relatório de Sustentabilidade](#)

[Comunicado do Banco de Portugal sobre o Boletim Económico de outubro de 2021](#)

[Banco de Portugal | INE | Estatísticas: Qual o impacto da COVID-19 na atividade das empresas?](#)

ESTATÍSTICAS (INE)

[Acompanhamento do impacto social e económico da pandemia](#) (divulgado a 21 de Setembro de 2021)

[Contas Nacionais Trimestrais por Setor Institucional](#) (divulgado a 23 de Setembro de 2021)

A economia portuguesa apresentou um saldo externo de 0,1% do Produto Interno Bruto (PIB) no ano acabado no 2º trimestre de 2021. O Rendimento Nacional Bruto (RNB) e o Rendimento Disponível Bruto (RDB) aumentaram 3,7% e 4,0%, respetivamente, no ano acabado no 2º trimestre (depois de reduções de 1,1% e 1,0% no trimestre anterior), tendo o PIB nominal aumentado 3,6% (variação de -1,1% no ano acabado no 1º trimestre de 2021).

[Contas do Setor de Bens e Serviços Ambientais](#)

Em 2018 o setor de bens e serviços ambientais gerou 2,6% do VAB nacional. A despesa nacional em proteção do ambiente aumentou 7,9% - 2018 (divulgado a 25 de Março de 2021).

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Conta das Emissões Atmosféricas

O Potencial de Aquecimento Global diminuiu 4,5% em 2018, apesar do crescimento da atividade económica – 2018. (divulgado a 14 de Outubro de 2020).

Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável

A resolução A/RES/70/1 [Transformar o nosso mundo: Agenda 2030 de Desenvolvimento Sustentável \(apenas em inglês\)](#) foi aprovada na Cimeira das Nações Unidas (NU) sobre Desenvolvimento Sustentável realizada em Nova Iorque, em 26-27 de setembro de 2015. Trata-se de um plano de ação para as pessoas, para o planeta e para a prosperidade e estabelece um conjunto de 17 objetivos – os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (ODS) - e de 169 metas a ser alcançados, por todos os países, até 2030. Para monitorizar o progresso dos ODS, a 47ª sessão da Comissão de Estatística das NU (UNSC) acordou, em 2016, um conjunto de 241 indicadores, aos quais a 48ª UNSC fez alguns ajustamentos, em março de 2017. Neste dossiê temático (ainda em desenvolvimento) é divulgada a informação já disponível para alguns desses indicadores, podendo alguns ser provisórios e *proxies*.

[Publicação e tabelas: ODS - Indicadores para Portugal - Junho 2021](#) | [Publicação infográfica](#)

Paridades de Poder de Compra

O Produto Interno Bruto per capita, expresso em Paridades de Poder de Compra, situou-se em 79,2% da média da União Europeia – 2019 (divulgado a 15 de Dezembro de 2020).

Estatísticas do Ambiente

A publicação Estatísticas do Ambiente, na sua edição de 2020, 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.

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 2020 - Edição de 2021](#) (divulgado a 16 de Julho de 2021).

Edição

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