

COP28 | UN Climate Change Conference - United Arab Emirates (30 Nov - 13 Dec 2023)

COP28. Portugal presente na Cimeira do Clima

Mensagem oficial do Ministro do Ambiente e Ação Climática, Duarte Cordeiro, sobre a COP 28

Earth Negotiations Bulletin (IISD) | Summary report

in Summary:

The 2023 Dubai Climate Change Conference began on a high note. During the opening plenary, parties adopted a decision operationalizing the new loss and damage fund that was established the previous year in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, and a number of parties announced pledges for its initial capitalization. This success was made possible by an agreement reached in the Transitional Committee that was tasked and met throughout 2023 to make a recommendation on the institutional arrangements for the fund. Parties also swiftly adopted the agendas for the meeting. Pre-session consultations managed to secure agreement for a number of contentious issues to be addressed either in presidency consultations or under existing agenda items, rather than as stand-alone items.

Despite these initial high points, negotiations throughout the two-week meeting were difficult, especially on the central outcomes for this conference: the first Global Stocktake (GST) under the Paris Agreement, the framework for implementing the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), the mitigation work programme, the work programme on just transition pathways, and matters related to Paris Agreement Article 2.1(c), on aligning finance flows with low-greenhouse gas (GHG) climate-resilient development.

During the second week, negotiations were largely conducted behind the scenes, with the Presidency, its appointed ministerial Co-Facilitators, and others conducting bilateral consultations on draft texts with a view to identify landing zones. Key issues of contention related to, among others, language on fossil fuel phaseout in the GST decision and references to means of implementation for the GGA. Despite the Presidency's intention to close the meeting on time on Tuesday, 12 December, consultations continued into the early hours of Wednesday, 13 December. In the early morning, draft decisions on the remaining issues were eventually posted and adopted by the closing plenary.

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Museu Nacional de Arte Antiga  
Estudo, Conservação e Restauro dos *Painéis de São Vicente*

## Belgian Presidency of the Council of the European Union [January-June 2024]

### Belgian presidency: protecting citizens, strengthening the economy, preparing for the future

Prime Minister, Alexander De Croo and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hadja Lahbib, presented the programme and the priorities of the Belgian presidency of the Council of the European Union in Brussels on 8 December 2023. They responded to the current challenges and the need for certainty and perspective for over 440 million citizens. "Delivering is our goal," assured the head of the Belgian government.

The press conference to present the priorities and the programme of the Belgian presidency was held at the Residence Palace, right next to the Europa building, the Brussels-based headquarters of the Council of the European Union (EU). *"As you know, we Belgians have the European Union in our DNA. So many European institutions are based here in our capital. If there is one country which epitomises what the EU is all about, it is Belgium,"* boasted Prime Minister, Alexander De Croo. For Belgium, taking on the role of the EU Council presidency is *'a real honour'*. But also *'a responsibility'* in these difficult times. Today's crises are challenges which have often led to major breakthroughs in the past. *"The evolution of the European Union has never been a straight line. And it is often in the most difficult moments that the greatest strides forward have been made,"* observed Alexander De Croo.

### The Belgian presidency programme

The Belgian presidency programme sets out the priorities and main directions of the Belgian presidency of the Council of the EU. The Belgian term takes place from the 1st of January to the 30th of June 2024.

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

### AGRIFISH | The Spanish presidency concludes with progress towards a European agriculture and fisheries fit for the future

The Spanish presidency of the Council of the EU has carried out intense work in many areas that has culminated in agreements to ensure that the agricultural and fisheries sectors are better prepared for the challenges of the future and to continue progressing with open strategic autonomy.

### Imagining Latin America, Imagining Europe: old and new common challenges for democracies in the 21st century

In the 21st century, democratic governments must resolve historical issues such as poverty, inequality or migration, but also find ways to resolve others associated with disinformation, cybercrime or the use of personal data. Rethinking democracy, citizen participation, deliberative processes, transparency and good governance in the face of complexity and current challenges that allow us to build new scenarios is an urgent task.

## World Economic Forum (WEF) |

### Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Lighthouses 2024

This insight report provides an overview of the latest trends and emerging best practices in fostering diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) in organizations worldwide. It highlights the importance of DEI both from a values and economic perspective and showcases “Lighthouse” initiatives that are leading the way as impactful DEI practices.

PDF [aqui](#)

### 2023 in review: 5 must-reads to make sense of the year just gone – and to get ready for 2024

This article is part of [World Economic Forum Annual Meeting](#)

- From generative AI to economic uncertainty and the energy transition, 2023 might have been tricky to get your head around.
- Throughout the year, the World Economic Forum publishes reports and whitepapers giving context and solutions to these global challenges.
- Here are 5 of this year's reports to look back on 2023, but also to help frame your thinking for 2024.

From the rapid expansion of generative AI technology to economic uncertainty, and the accelerating climate crisis, 2023 has seen changes and challenges, but also opportunities and the emergence of new innovations and opportunities.

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## World Bank | International Debt Report 2023

The **International Debt Report (IDR)**, formerly International Debt Statistics (IDS), is a longstanding annual publication of the World Bank featuring external debt statistics and analysis for the 122 low- and middle-income countries that report to the World Bank Debt Reporting System (DRS).

Now in its fiftieth year, IDR supports policymakers and analysts by monitoring aggregate and country-specific trends in external debt in low- and middle-income countries. It provides a comprehensive picture of external borrowing and sources of lending by type of borrower and creditor. The IDR includes recent findings from academic research on debt transparency and draws on the [IDS database](#) to provide empirical evidence of the evolution of official and private creditors’ lending volumes and terms over the past decade.

In addition, the [IDS-DSSI database](#) includes the actual debt service deferred in 2022 by each bilateral creditor and the projected monthly debt-service payments owed to all bilateral creditors for year 2023

### Global Monthly Newsletter - November-December issue

An analysis of major trends affecting the global economy. Highlights important data points and analyzes important current topics.

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

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

## Bruegel

### Assessing the Ecofin compromise on fiscal rules reform

The compromise reached by the Ecofin Council is imperfect. But it is still a big step forward.

On 20 December, the European Union's Economic and Financial (Ecofin) Council reached a compromise on the reform of the EU fiscal rules. It represents a reasonable outcome. In some respects, it improves on the European Commission's legislative proposal in April 2023. In other respects, it is worse. Compared to the current rules, however, it is a big step forward.

### The benefits of bringing the Western Balkans into the European Semester

Integrating the Western Balkan countries into the European Union's European Semester process is both feasible and desirable.

To help structure its discussions on economic, social and structural issues with European Union candidate countries, the European Commission put in place in 2014 an instrument centred around so-called National Economic Reform Programmes (ERPs), which those countries submit to the Commission. Currently, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Türkiye participate in this process, which resembles to some extent the European Union's European Semester economic surveillance process.

The process also includes an annual summit – the Economic and Financial Dialogue – involving representatives from the EU, the Western Balkan countries and Türkiye and the European Commission. Central bank representatives – the European Central Bank and the central banks of the Western Balkans and Türkiye – also participate. The ultimate aim is to integrate the Western Balkan countries and Türkiye into the European Semester (Council of the EU, 2023).

In this context it is worth asking if this process could be merged into the European Semester, thus including the Western Balkan countries ahead of their EU entry.

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### International Monetary Fund (IMF) | The Macroeconomics of Artificial Intelligence

The collective decisions we make today will determine how AI affects productivity growth, income inequality, and industrial concentration.

Economists have a poor track record of predicting the future. And Silicon Valley repeatedly cycles through hope and disappointment over the next big technology. So a healthy skepticism toward any pronouncements about how artificial intelligence (AI) will change the economy is justified. Nonetheless, there are good reasons to take seriously the growing potential of AI—systems that exhibit intelligent behavior, such as learning, reasoning, and problem-solving—to transform the economy, especially given the astonishing technical advances of the past year.

## Joint Research Centre (JRC) | Decrypting the financial risks of climate change and biodiversity loss: a deeper understanding of ecosystem integrity and dependencies

Uncovering the intertwined nature of climate change, biodiversity loss and financial risk, the JRC's research paves the way for sustainable and resilient economic strategies.

An **undisrupted environment** and **healthy ecosystems** constitute the **foundation of our economy**. There is a growing consensus that the global economy is inseparably linked to the health and vitality of our environment and that our **socio-economic dependency** on the environment and its ecosystems can lead to vulnerabilities. The degree of human dependency on them is **shaping also the financial landscape**: environmental crises like **climate change** or **biodiversity loss** — **previously overlooked by the financial sector** — are emerging as sources of risks for the systemic financial instability, potentially impacting the real economy. The European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) is a key player in linking environmental challenges with economic risks. JRC's findings, which have been pivotal in informing the report of the ECB/ESRB Project Team on climate risk monitoring established by the European Systemic Risk Board, are at the cutting edge of risk assessment and policy development.

ECB/ESRB | Towards macroprudential frameworks for managing climate risk

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## OECD | System-wide approaches are needed to leverage the potential of digital education technologies to improve learning outcomes

The COVID-19 pandemic prompted an acceleration of the digitisation of education, such as the introduction of online learning platforms, according to the [latest edition of the OECD Digital Education Outlook](#) released today [13 Dez 23]. While online learning platforms are now present in 26 out of 29 jurisdictions included in the report, countries and jurisdictions have yet to adopt system-wide approaches to the digital transformation of education, which foster tailored and proactive learning and examination, and support better decision-making across the education system.

The 2023 report also finds that 19 out of the 29 jurisdictions have systems in place that collect information about the trajectory of individual students, which are currently used for statistical purposes. Of these, only 45% integrate students' individual results of standardised national evaluations, 31% provide dashboards or visualisations and another 31% link student and teacher data, features that would help educators to tailor instruction to students' needs. Similarly, only 5 countries have early warning systems to predict risks of student dropout and trigger early interventions.

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## Economist Impact | Resilient Cities Index | A global benchmark of urban risk, response and recovery

The [report](#) integrates analysis of the Resilient Cities Index along with expert commentary on the critical determinants of resilience in cities. Explore interesting insights on top performing cities, challenges faced by those most at risk, and best practices in building resilience.

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

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## Carnegie Europe

### Europe's Dangerous Comfort Zone

Reluctant to change the status quo, the EU has failed to adapt to today's unstable world. In the new year, it must answer tough questions about its security and global role. \*

Europe is on autopilot.

There is a prevailing sense that the status quo in Europe can continue. This status quo is based on the assumption that the wars next door won't affect the European Union, the way it functions, the lives of its citizens.

### How the EU Supports Authoritarianism in Egypt

This blog is part of [SHAPEDEM-EU](#), an EU-funded project that aims to rethink and reshape EU democracy support policies in its eastern and southern neighborhoods.

Brussels is overlooking Egypt's lack of democratic reforms to secure Cairo's cooperation in other fields. This short-sighted approach is emboldening the regime and hurting Egyptian civil society.

On December 10-12, Egyptians will reelect Abdelfattah al-Sisi as their president. Nothing else can be expected, because his regime's grip over Egypt's political—and economic—sphere is tight, and the runup to the election was, as expected, unfree and unfair.

Al-Sisi was head of the Egyptian Armed Forces when the then president Mohamed Morsi, a leading member of the Muslim Brotherhood, [was toppled in a military coup](#) in 2013.

Al-Sisi was elected president one year later, and today, Egypt is even more authoritarian than under Hosni Mubarak, who was forced to step down during the 2011 revolution.

Thus, not much is left of the hope that Egypt could democratize. There is also not much left of the EU's post-Arab uprisings pledge to end its largely unconditional cooperation with authoritarian rulers in the Arab world.

Once again, the EU and its member states turn a blind eye on the lack of political reforms in exchange for cooperation in questions of, inter alia, energy, migration, and security. Stability trumps support for reforms. As a result, the EU contradicts and ridicules its proclaimed aim to promote democratization.

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## World Health Organization (WHO) | Lethal combination of hunger and disease to lead to more deaths in Gaza

Hunger is ravaging Gaza, and this is expected to increase illness across the Strip, most acutely among children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and older people.

In new estimates released today, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) global partnership, which includes WHO, said Gaza is facing "catastrophic levels of food insecurity," with the risk of famine "increasing each day."

An unprecedented 93% of the population in Gaza is facing crisis levels of hunger, with insufficient food and high levels of malnutrition. At least 1 in 4 households are facing "catastrophic conditions": experiencing an extreme lack of food and starvation and having resorted to selling off their possessions and other extreme measures to afford a simple meal. Starvation, destitution and death are evident.

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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

- Apoio ao Setor dos Transportes Públicos Pesados de Passageiros – 6ª Fase
- 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

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Eco.nomia

EEA Grants  
Portugal

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Ambiental

Portal PARTICIPA  
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Consulta Pública

SG/SPP – Documentos  
de Trabalho



Departamento de Prospectiva e  
Planeamento e  
Relações Internacionais

Disponibilização de Materiais de Referência

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Novo Pacto Verde | Participe na decisão dos investimentos ambientais no seu distrito

Plano de Recuperação e Resiliência | Monitorização | 27 Dezembro 2023

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

## Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | Desempenho da UE em foco: Tribunal de Contas Europeu levanta o véu sobre as prioridades do futuro próximo

O Tribunal de Contas Europeu (TCE) publica hoje [12 Dez 23] o seu programa de trabalho, que revela as prioridades de auditoria da instituição para os próximos dois anos. O TCE está empenhado em continuar o seu trabalho de auditoria independente e objetivo sobre as questões e os desafios mais importantes que a Europa enfrenta. O objetivo é proteger os interesses financeiros da União Europeia (UE) e assegurar que o dinheiro dos impostos é bem utilizado.

| [Programa de Trabalho para 2024 e anos seguintes](#)

## Banco de Portugal (BdP)

[NGFS divulga recomendações para cenários sobre riscos ambientais \[18 Dez 23\]](#)

A Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) publicou recomendações para o desenvolvimento de cenários sobre o impacto económico e financeiro dos riscos ambientais, ou riscos relacionados com a natureza, como a degradação ambiental ou a perda de biodiversidade.

[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](#)

[Bdp Indicador Diário de Atividade Económica \[28 Dezembro 2023\]](#)

[Boletim Económico | DEZ. 2023](#)

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

## 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 55 | Semana 51/2023 \(18.12.2023 a 24.12.2023\)](#)



## [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](#)

## [Oceana Magazine | Winter 2023](#)

## [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.

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## 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

## 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 3<sup>o</sup> 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.

## 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 Dezembro de 2023)

O saldo externo da economia aumentou para 2,7% do PIB - 3.º Trimestre de 2023

**Resumo** > A economia portuguesa registou uma capacidade de financiamento de 2,7% do Produto Interno Bruto (PIB) no 3º trimestre de 2023, mais 1,0 pontos percentuais (p.p.) que no trimestre anterior. O Rendimento Nacional Bruto (RNB) e o Rendimento Disponível Bruto (RDB) aumentaram ambos 2,4% (crescimentos de 2,3% e 2,4% no trimestre anterior, respetivamente). O aumento do saldo externo da economia refletiu principalmente a melhoria dos saldos das Administrações Públicas (AP) e das Famílias em 0,5 p.p. do PIB.

O RDB das Famílias aumentou 1,9% face ao trimestre anterior, verificando-se crescimentos de 2,3% e 0,6% das remunerações e do Valor Acrescentado Bruto (VAB), respetivamente. A despesa de consumo final aumentou 1,1% (1,6% no trimestre anterior), determinando o aumento da taxa de poupança para 6,6% (5,8% no trimestre anterior), o que conduziu a uma capacidade de financiamento de 1,1% do PIB (0,6% do PIB no trimestre anterior). Em termos reais, o RDB ajustado per capita das Famílias aumentou 0,7% no 3º trimestre de 2023.

O saldo das SNF fixou-se em -1,1% do PIB, melhorando em 0,2 p.p. face ao 2º trimestre de 2023. O VAB registou um aumento de 2,3%, menos 0,9 p.p. que o trimestre anterior, enquanto a Formação Bruta de Capital cresceu 2,7%.

O saldo das Sociedades Financeiras fixou-se em 2,2% do PIB, com o VAB do setor a crescer 9,3% no 3º 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 das taxas de juro, em particular sobre os créditos.

O saldo do setor das AP aumentou 0,5 p.p. no ano terminado no 3º trimestre de 2023, passando de um saldo nulo no 2º trimestre para uma capacidade líquida de financiamento de 0,5% do PIB, em resultado de um aumento da receita (2,9%) superior ao aumento da despesa (1,9%). Considerando os valores trimestrais e não o ano acabado no trimestre, o saldo das AP no 3º trimestre de 2023 atingiu 5 235,9 milhões de euros, correspondendo a 7,7% do PIB, o que compara com 6,6% no período homólogo. Face ao mesmo período do ano anterior, verificou-se um aumento de 10,7% da receita e de 8,0% da despesa.

## Conta de Fluxos de Materiais (divulgado a 22 de dezembro de 2023)

Consumo interno de materiais extraídos do ambiente decresceu 10,5% - 2022

**Resumo** > O Consumo Interno de Materiais diminuiu 10,5% em 2022, num contexto económico marcado pelo crescimento real do PIB em 6,8%. O consumo de biomassa atingiu 37,6 milhões de toneladas, o máximo da série cronológica disponível.

Na última década, consequência de uma redução de 5,7% do Consumo Interno de Materiais e de um aumento de 17,4% do PIB em volume, a produtividade na utilização de materiais aumentou 24,6%, indicando uma utilização mais eficiente dos materiais extraídos do ambiente.

## 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.

## 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.

## Conta das Emissões Atmosféricas (divulgado a 13 de Outubro de 2023)

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 (divulgado a 21 de Dezembro de 2023)

**Resumo** > O ano de 2022 foi o mais quente dos últimos 92 anos e as estimativas preliminares das emissões de Gases com Efeito de Estufa apontam para um aumento de 1,2% face a 2021. Com o maior aumento populacional desde o início do século XXI (+46 249 habitantes) e num contexto de crescimento económico (o consumo privado aumentou 5,6%), verificou-se uma redução de 10,5% do consumo interno de materiais extraídos do ambiente e uma melhoria de eficiência na gestão dos resíduos setoriais e urbanos, com os rácios das quantidades geradas por unidade de PIB a diminuírem, respetivamente, 2,0% e 6,4%.

Em Portugal, os incêndios rurais afetaram uma área de 110,2 mil hectares em 2022, da qual mais de um quinto em Área Protegida. De referir que cerca de 90% da área protegida ardida ocorreu no Parque Natural da Serra da Estrela.

O contributo das fontes de energia renováveis para a produção de eletricidade aumentou 2,6 p.p., atingindo 61,0% do total de eletricidade produzida em 2022.

Os investimentos das empresas da Indústria em termos ambientais cresceram 48,1%, com particular incidência no domínio da Proteção da Qualidade do Ar e Clima (+61,7%).

O valor dos impostos com relevância ambiental, 4,6 mil milhões de euros, diminuiu 7,5%, refletindo essencialmente a redução da receita do imposto sobre os produtos petrolíferos em consequência da política de mitigação do aumento dos preços dos combustíveis.

Consulte a [Publicação](#)

## Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável | Agenda 2030 - Indicadores para Portugal - 2015 - 2021

**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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