

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

### Belgian presidency closes deal on the fight against human trafficking

Thousands of people fall victim to traffickers in the EU each year. The Belgian Presidency has reached an agreement with the European Parliament to strengthen the EU's anti-trafficking rules and step-up efforts to stop these crimes from happening.

The agreement will extend the scope of existing EU rules, namely the 2011 anti-trafficking directive, which was also negotiated under the previous Belgian Presidency. The new rules will include forced marriage, illegal adoption and surrogacy as forms of exploitation covered by EU anti-trafficking legislation. Victims will also receive more support and assistance thanks to the new rules.

[More information](#)

### EU Informal Meetings of Cyber Ambassadors and Cyber Commanders

On 17 January, the EU Informal Meetings of Cyber Ambassadors and Cyber Commanders took place at the Egmont Palace, Brussels, during the Belgian Presidency of the EU, co-organised with the European External Action Service (EEAS).

The rapidly evolving cyber threat landscape and the fast pace of technological development call for enhanced civil-military coordination and cooperation.

As the first official EU meeting bringing together both diplomatic and military communities in the so-called “Egmont format”, the meeting aimed to take stock of current developments, anticipate the future and enhance cooperation and coordination between Cyber Commanders and Cyber Ambassadors.

The Belgian minister of Defence, Ludivine DEDONDER opened the event. All EU Member as well as officials from the EEAS, including the EU Military Staff, and the European Defence Agency (EDA) participated in the meetings. Guest speakers from NATO, partners, academia and private sector enriched the meetings.

Fundação de Serralves  
Jean-Marie Straub e Danièle Huillet  
Na cratera do vulcão

## World Economic Forum (WEF)

### [Annual Meeting 2024](#) [January 15-19, 2024]

"Rebuilding Trust" is the theme of the World Economic Forum's 2024 Annual Meeting in Davos, Switzerland

The programme for the 54th Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum embodies a "back to basics" spirit of open and constructive dialogue between leaders of government, business and civil society. The goal is to help connect the dots in an increasingly complex environment and provide foresight by introducing the latest advances in science, industry and society.

### [Agenda articles](#)

Explore the Forum's latest opinion articles, timely analyses and explainers from leaders in business, politics, and civil society.

### [The Global Cooperation Barometer 2024](#)

This World Economic Forum report, written in collaboration with [McKinsey & Company](#), measures the current state of global cooperation. It is meant to serve as a tool for leaders to better understand the contours of cooperation broadly and along five pillars – trade and capital flows, innovation and technology, climate and natural capital, health and wellness, and peace and security.

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## European Policy Centre (EPC)

### [Ursula von der Leyen at Davos: Why the EU must prioritise economic security](#)

As usual, Europe's presence is strong at the conference, with Commission President Ursula von der Leyen making the trip again, as in past years, to deliver a special address on Tuesday 16. In her [2023 speech](#), von der Leyen emphasised the EU's steadfast support for Ukraine, but also promised a [Green Deal Industrial Plan](#) to defend Europe's industrial capacities from the US-led trade and investment war prompted by the [Inflation Reduction Act](#).

This year, economic security should be the primary focus of Commission President von der Leyen's time at Davos. In a world of shocks and increasing fragmentation, the EU is compelled to rethink its international economic agenda and anchor it on resilience and economic security. The EU has learned the hard way in past years what dependency on Russia for energy and on China for critical raw materials and trade, might entail. At the launch of the [EPC's Europe's Economic Security Project](#), [Thierry Breton, Commissioner for the Internal Market](#), [spoke recently](#) about the "need to rebalance our international relationships" adding that "de-risking our economy is a precondition to any competitiveness agenda

### [Latest on Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses on the war can be found in a [previous edition](#) of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

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

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

## World Health Organization (WHO) | WHO and partners bring fuel to Al-Shifa, as remaining hospitals in Gaza face growing threats

WHO and partners completed another high-risk mission on Monday to resupply fuel to the Al-Shifa Hospital in northern Gaza, where hundreds of thousands of people remain cut off from aid. Across the Gaza Strip, the few remaining hospitals find themselves in ever more dire circumstances, with hostilities often preventing access for patients and supplies, and health workers managing on little rest and scarce supplies.

The mission was carried out along with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Department of Safety and Security, and Médecins Sans Frontières.

The last humanitarian mission to northern Gaza took place on 12 January.

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## Bruegel | Climate policies carry political costs, but those costs can be mitigated

Climate policies must be calibrated carefully if they are to be accepted by the public and thus not hurt politicians' electoral chances.

The global agreement to move away from coal, oil and natural gas, reached at the December 2023 COP28 climate summit in Dubai, exceeded the expectations of some, but was seen by others as a compromise that fell short of phasing out fossil fuels entirely. Nevertheless, it is a small step towards the ultimate goal of reducing reliance on fossil fuels in reality. Progress will now depend on policies adopted by countries and on the decisions of households and firms in response to new incentive structures.

Perhaps the greatest roadblock to a greener future is the hesitancy of politicians to implement such policies and structures, which should ideally alter incentives away from fossil fuels quickly and fundamentally. Politicians hesitate to act on the grounds of economic efficiency alone, even though median voters in many countries have become greener over time and support for ambitious climate-change policies remains strong among the electorate (Van der Duin *et al*, 2023).

But such support is far from unconditional and depends on the changes to people's lives climate policies will require <sup>1</sup>. For politicians, the concern is that insufficient attention paid to the economic and social impact of environmental policies will hurt them in the run-up to elections.

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## Joint Research Centre (JRC) | Renewable Energy production and potential in EU Rural Areas

The green energy transition and its boost to the deployment of renewable energy can offer a unique opportunity for rural areas to benefit from their natural resources. The present study aims to provide a quantitative assessment of the technical potential of renewable energy sources in the EU's rural areas, focusing on solar, wind and hydropower.

## International Energy Agency (IEA) | [The clean energy economy demands massive integration investments now](#)

The expansion of renewable energy and electrification is growing rapidly in many parts of the world as momentum behind the global energy transition gathers pace. While the renewable energy technologies driving this change are well-known and, in many cases, cost competitive with fossil fuels, the fundamental infrastructure required for their deployment is lagging. Insufficient grid capacity to integrate growing shares of renewable energy with demand centres is threatening to undermine progress and potentially stifle future investment.

The lack of grid capacity has significant implications for international climate and energy goals too. And the task to correct it is daunting. Globally, over [80 million kilometres](#) of grid infrastructure will need to be added or refurbished worldwide by 2040 if countries are to fulfil their national climate commitments on time and in full. That is the equivalent of doubling the length of the existing grids worldwide.

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## VIDEO: IAEA Launches Antarctica Microplastics Research

Is there microplastic pollution in Antarctica? Research has shown microplastics - plastic particles below five mm in diameter - are already present in Antarctica. This week [IAEA](#) Director General Rafael Mariano Grossi travelled to the continent together with the President of Argentina, Javier Milei to launch a new project to better understand the scope of the problem. IAEA scientific experts from its Marine Environment Laboratories in Monaco will remain in Antarctica to collect samples for later analysis under the IAEA's NUTEC Plastics initiative. NUTEC Plastics (NUclear TEChnology for Controlling Plastic Pollution) builds on the IAEA's efforts to deal with plastic pollution through recycling using radiation technology and marine monitoring using isotopic tracing techniques.

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## European Commission (EU) | [Waste and recycling](#)

Managing waste in an environmentally sound manner and making use of the secondary materials they contain are key elements of the EU's environmental policy.

**Overview** > EU waste policy aims to contribute to the circular economy by extracting high-quality resources from waste as much as possible. The [European Green Deal](#) aims to promote growth by transitioning to a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy. As part of this transition, several EU waste laws will be reviewed.

The Waste Framework Directive is the EU's legal framework for treating and managing waste in the EU. It introduces an order of preference for waste management called the "waste hierarchy".

Certain categories of waste require specific approaches. Therefore, as well as the overarching legal framework, the EU has many laws to address different types of waste.

## OECD | Breaking the Vicious Circles of Informal Employment and Low-Paying Work

This report adds two perspectives on informality. First, it disassembles the mechanics of the deleterious links between informal employment, low-paying work and low skills. It shows that informal employment is highly persistent, and that the vulnerability of informal workers is passed on to their children in the absence of adequate education, skills and social protection policy. Second, the report underscores the double burden of informality and low-paying work that a large share of workers in developing and emerging economies carry, and as such calls for policy solutions that go beyond the formalisation agenda and embrace the goal of social justice.

PDF [aqui](#)

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## International Monetary Fund (IMF)

### Gen-AI: Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Work

in **Summary**> Artificial Intelligence (AI) has the potential to reshape the global economy, especially in the realm of labor markets. Advanced economies will experience the benefits and pitfalls of AI sooner than emerging market and developing economies, largely due to their employment structure focused on cognitive-intensive roles. There are some consistent patterns concerning AI exposure, with women and college-educated individuals more exposed but also better poised to reap AI benefits, and older workers potentially less able to adapt to the new technology. Labor income inequality may increase if the complementarity between AI and high-income workers is strong, while capital returns will increase wealth inequality. However, if productivity gains are sufficiently large, income levels could surge for most workers. In this evolving landscape, advanced economies and more developed emerging markets need to focus on upgrading regulatory frameworks and supporting labor reallocation, while safeguarding those adversely affected. Emerging market and developing economies should prioritize developing digital infrastructure and digital skills.

### World Economic Outlook Update 2024 |

#### in Overview

The risks to global growth are broadly balanced and a soft landing is a possibility. Global growth is projected at 3.1 percent in 2024 and 3.2 percent in 2025, with the 2024 forecast 0.2 percentage point higher than that in the October 2023 World Economic Outlook (WEO) on account of greater-than-expected resilience in the United States and several large emerging market and developing economies, as well as fiscal support in China.

## World Bank

### Global Economic Prospects 2024

#### Global Economy Set for Weakest Half-Decade Performance in 30 Years

As the world nears the midpoint of what should have been a transformative decade for development, the global economy is set for the weakest half-decade performance in 30 years. Find out more in the World Bank's latest [Global Economic Prospects report](#)

By one measure, the global economy is in a better place than it was a year ago: the risk of a global recession has receded, largely because of the strength of the U.S. economy. But mounting geopolitical tensions could create fresh near-term hazards for the world economy. Meanwhile, the medium-term outlook has darkened for many developing economies amid slowing growth in most major economies, sluggish global trade, and the tightest financial conditions in decades. [Global trade growth in 2024 is expected to be only half the average in the decade before the pandemic](#). Meanwhile, borrowing costs for developing economies—especially those with poor credit ratings—are likely to remain steep with global interest rates stuck at four-decade highs in inflation-adjusted terms.

Global growth is projected to slow for the third year in a row—from 2.6% last year to 2.4% in 2024, almost three-quarters of a percentage point below the average of the 2010s. Developing economies are projected to grow just 3.9%, more than one percentage point below the average of the previous decade. After a disappointing performance last year, low-income countries should grow 5.5%, weaker than previously expected. By the end of 2024, people in about one out of every four developing countries and about 40% of low-income countries will still be poorer than they were on the eve of the COVID pandemic in 2019. In advanced economies, meanwhile, growth is set to slow to 1.2% this year from 1.5% in 2023.

### Food Security Update | World Bank Response to Rising Food Insecurity

Domestic food price inflation remains high. Inflation higher than 5% is experienced in 63.2% of low-income countries (1.3 percentage points higher than in the last update on December 14, 2023), 73.9% of lower-middle-income countries (2.2-percentage points lower), 48% of upper-middle-income countries (2.0 percentage points lower), and 46.3% of high-income countries (11.1 percentage points lower). In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation in 73% of the 165 countries where data is available.

#### [Download the latest brief on rising food insecurity and World Bank responses](#)

Since the last update, of December 14, 2023, the agricultural and cereal price indices closed 2% and 4% lower, respectively, while the export price index closed 1% higher. Maize and wheat declined 8% and 6%, respectively, driving the decrease in the cereal price index, whereas rice prices have increased 4%. On a year-on-year basis, maize and wheat prices are 29% and 20% lower, respectively, while rice prices are 39% higher. Maize prices are 13% lower than in January 2021, wheat prices are 10% lower, while rice prices are 24% higher. (See "[pink sheet](#)" data for agricultural commodity and food commodity prices indices, updated monthly.)

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

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

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

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

## Fundo Ambiental | Avisos Abertos

- 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
- Formação para Capacitação e Reforço de Competências das OPF
- 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

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

Plano de Recuperação e Resiliência | Monitorização | 24 Janeiro 2024

## Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | Reduzir as emissões de CO<sub>2</sub> dos automóveis: falar é fácil

A União Europeia (UE) não vai alcançar as metas de redução das emissões de dióxido de carbono (CO<sub>2</sub>) para os automóveis novos de passageiros enquanto faltarem certas condições de base importantes, alerta o Tribunal de Contas Europeu (TCE) num relatório publicado hoje. As ambições são grandes e os requisitos rigorosos, mas a maioria dos automóveis de passageiros que circulam nas estradas da UE ainda emite a mesma quantidade de CO<sub>2</sub> que há 12 anos. Os carros elétricos podem dar um empurrão para a União chegar perto de ter um parque automóvel sem emissões. Só que, avisa o TCE, para isso os esforços nesta direção têm de acelerar e bem.

## Banco de Portugal (BdP)

### Decisões de política monetária (Comunicado)

### 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

Indicador Diário de Atividade Económica [25 Janeiro 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 58 | Semana 02/2024 (08.01.2024 a 14.01.2024) (pdf, 4399kb)



## [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.

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

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

## 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 - Estimativa Rápida](#) (divulgado a 30 de Janeiro de 2024)

Produto Interno Bruto em volume cresceu 2,2% em termos homólogos e 0,8% em cadeia no 4.º trimestre. No conjunto do ano 2023 aumentou 2,3% - 4.º Trimestre de 2023

**Resumo** > O Produto Interno Bruto (PIB), em termos reais, registou uma variação homóloga de 2,2% no 4.º trimestre de 2023, após ter aumentado 1,9% no trimestre precedente. O contributo da procura interna para a variação homóloga do PIB manteve-se elevado no 4.º trimestre, verificando-se uma aceleração do consumo privado e uma desaceleração do investimento. O contributo da procura externa líquida para a variação homóloga do PIB passou a positivo, tendo as exportações de bens e serviços em volume apresentado um crescimento mais intenso que as importações.

Comparando com o 3.º trimestre de 2023, o PIB aumentou 0,8% em volume (diminuição em cadeia de 0,2% no trimestre anterior). O contributo da procura interna para a variação em cadeia do PIB aumentou no 4.º trimestre, refletindo o comportamento do consumo privado, enquanto o contributo da procura externa líquida foi menos negativo.

No conjunto do ano 2023, o PIB registou um crescimento de 2,3% em volume, após o aumento de 6,8% em 2022, o mais elevado desde 1987. A procura interna apresentou um contributo positivo para a variação anual do PIB, embora inferior ao observado no ano anterior, verificando-se uma desaceleração do consumo privado e do investimento. O contributo da procura externa líquida também foi positivo em 2023, mas menos intenso que em 2022, tendo as exportações e as importações de bens e serviços em volume desacelerado significativamente.

### [Península Ibérica em Números - 2022](#) | Ano de Edição 2023

Os Institutos Nacionais de Estatística de Portugal e de Espanha apresentam a 19.ª edição de *Península Ibérica em números / Península Ibérica en cifras*, em resultado da cooperação que ambas as instituições estreitaram há quase duas décadas.

## 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.

## 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

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

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

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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)].

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**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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