

Informação

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2024

Abril

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

### Economic and Financial Affairs Council

Ministers of economic and financial affairs were joined by employment and social affairs ministers in a debate on **social investments and reforms for resilient economies**. Ministers discussed what they considered to be the positive effects of social reforms and investments on economic growth and fiscal sustainability, and shared examples of recent employment and social reforms in their countries that had contributed to higher growth potential.

Social investments and reforms are a crucial means to relaunch our productivity.

Belgian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance

"Clearly, productivity is a strong driver of competitiveness and we note that average productivity growth has stagnated in the EU over the last decade. Social investments and reforms are a crucial means to relaunch our productivity. Therefore, we urgently need to focus more on innovation, research and development, good education, upskilling, reskilling, and active labour market policies in the EU", told Belgian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.

Ministers exchanged views on the state of play of the **implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)**. The Commission presented its [mid-term evaluation of the RRF](#), taking stock of the progress achieved in implementing the facility so far.

### More than 3,500 local and regional leaders unite to deliver a stronger, fairer and more resilient Europe

In the lead-up to European elections and on the eve of a meeting of the European Council, over 3,500 local and regional leaders from across Europe gathered in Mons to shape the agenda for Europe's future, restating their power to deliver and tackle challenges at local level.

During the 10th European Summit of Regions and Cities in Mons, which also marked the 30th anniversary of the European Committee of the Regions (CoR), local and regional leaders presented a declaration to Belgian Prime Minister Alexander De Croo, representing the current presidency of the Council of the European Union. The '[Mons Declaration](#)' outlines their priorities for a stronger, fairer and more resilient future of Europe.

Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian  
As Mulheres de Maria Lamas

## Earth Negotiations Bulletin (IISD)

### 1st Part of the 29th Annual Session of the International Seabed Authority [18–29 March 2024 | Kingston, Jamaica]

For the first time, **International Seabed Authority** talks will discuss a consolidated text of the draft deep-sea mineral exploitation regulations.

The debate over the commercial exploitation of deep-sea mineral resources has been attracting increasing interest over the last few years, including by policymakers, the environmental community, deep-sea mining companies, the media, and the general public. Negotiations under the International Seabed Authority (ISA) are critical, trying to balance often polarized views on the prospect of commercial deep-sea mining.

To date, 24 countries have expressed support for a moratorium or precautionary pause on deep-sea mining; others favor commercial activities, calling for expediting the development of an adequate regulatory framework. Each side's arguments over commercial deep-sea mining are well established. Those in favor of mining stress that the deep-sea environment can supply minerals, such as nickel, manganese, cobalt, and copper, necessary for a worldwide energy transition, further pointing towards unsustainable practices in land mining. Those opposed emphasize the numerous challenges the ocean faces, including pollution, overfishing, biodiversity and habitat loss, acidification, rising water temperatures, and climate change. They underscore the need to protect these largely unknown deep-sea ecosystems, prior to authorizing destructive, extractive activities.

Environmental externalities, underwater cultural heritage, test mining, regional environmental management plans, environmental compensation fund, royalties, safety measures... The list goes on. New elements continue to be added to the already complex and interlinked group of elements that need to be agreed on in the negotiations on exploitation regulations for deep-sea mining.

### Summary of the Twenty-ninth Annual Session of the International Seabed Authority (First Part): 18-29 March 2024

### 39th UN-Water Meeting [12-13 March 2024 | Rome, Italy]

The 39th UN-Water Meeting provided a platform for brainstorming how to implement the first-ever UN system-wide water and sanitation strategy. This strategy was called for in a September resolution by the UN General Assembly and follows up on the UN 2023 Water Conference, which took place in March 2023. UN-Water was assigned the responsibility for developing the collaborative implementation plan for the strategy. Deliberations during UN-Water's biennial meetings, which gather UN-Water Members and Partners to discuss how the UN can "deliver as one" in response to water- and sanitation-related challenges, will support this effort.

Participants highlighted several challenges the implementation plan should address. Among these issues is the confusion of many inside and outside the UN who think UN-Water is an agency, rather than a coordination mechanism among its Members and Partners. Speakers also highlighted the importance of better communication among UN-Water's Task Forces, which are comprised of representatives from UN-Water Members and Partners.

### Summary of the 39th UN-Water Meeting: 12-13 March 2024

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

## European Environment Agency (EEA) | [EEA Report No 1/2024](#)

The EUCRA report builds on and complements the existing knowledge base on climate impacts and risks for Europe, including recent reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Copernicus Climate Change Service and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, as well as outcomes of EU-funded research and development projects and national climate risk assessments.

The knowledge in this first-of-its-kind assessment is synthesised with the aim to support strategic policymaking.

 [EXECUTIVE SUMMARY European climate risk assessment TH-AL-24-001-EN-N.pdf](#)

[Read the full report \(UNEDITED\)](#)

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## OECD

### [Global Corporate Sustainability Report 2024](#)

The OECD [Global Corporate Sustainability Report](#) aims to enhance the adoption of corporate governance policies that promote the sustainability and resilience of companies. It examines the evolving landscape of corporate sustainability practices worldwide and includes a focus on key dimensions outlined in the G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance, such as sustainability-related disclosure, shareholder-company dialogue, board responsibilities, and stakeholder interests. It offers comprehensive data analysis specifically designed to meet the needs of policymakers, regulators, and market participants.

### [Environment at a Glance Indicators](#)

This new web format for Environment at a Glance Indicators provides real-time interactive on-line access to the latest comparable OECD-country data on the environment from the OECD Core Set of Environmental Indicators – a tool to evaluate environmental performance in countries and to track the course towards sustainable development. The web version allows users to play with the data and graphics, download and share them, and consult and download thematic web-books. These indicators provide key messages on major environmental trends in areas such as climate change, biodiversity, water resources, air quality, circular economy and ocean resources. They are accompanied by a short Environment at a Glance report that presents a digest of the key messages stemming from the indicators.

## Bruegel | Incorporating the impact of social investments and reforms in the European Union's new fiscal framework

This paper proposes an approach for quantifying the impact of public investments and reforms on debt sustainability.

The European Union's new fiscal framework aims to incentivise public investment and reforms by offering the option to extend the four-year fiscal adjustment period to seven years, thereby lowering the average annual fiscal adjustment requirement. EU countries can propose investment and reforms in the context of their national medium-term fiscal structural plans. When they do, these investments and reforms can be expected to also inform the fiscal adjustment proposed by member states. Yet, the EU lacks an agreed methodology for deciding on the potential quantitative impact of investment and reforms on the fiscal adjustment required under the new rules.

This paper first analyses the 'investment friendliness' of the new framework. Although the incentives offered for raising investment are powerful, the bar for extending the adjustment period mainly through higher investment is high, and the design of the new rules will make it hard to actually raise investment.

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## Grupo de Reflexão para o Financiamento Sustentável | Personalised Report 2022-2023

Elaborado no âmbito do *Assessment Programme* da Rede de Centros Financeiros para a Sustentabilidade (*Financial Centres for Sustainability Network – FC4S*).

Este Programa de Avaliação foi criado em 2018 pela FC4S, com o objetivo de avaliar o estado do financiamento sustentável nos principais centros financeiros internacionais.

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## European Policy Centre (EPC) | The New Pact on Migration and Asylum: Necessary progress, but not a magic bullet

An all-encompassing strategy for migration and asylum has long been absent from the European Union (EU). Without ambition and political steering, the EU has stumbled from one emergency solution to the next while becoming more vulnerable to polarised and overheated debates. The New Pact provides a solid basis to strengthen the EU's migration and asylum system, in turn boosting its resilience to future migration challenges.

A political agreement on the New Pact reforms was reached by the European Parliament and Council in December 2023, paving the way for their adoption by the June 2024 European Elections. So, what had made it so difficult to reach a deal, and what finally led to a breakthrough in the negotiations?

Despite well-known deficiencies in its Common European Asylum System (CEAS), the EU has been unable to comprehensively reform its migration and asylum policies for almost two legislative terms. Within the Council, the existence of four groups with conflicting priorities - frontline countries, states concerned with secondary movements, those opposing any meaningful reform, and those that remained indifferent - made it too difficult for member states to reach common positions.

## World Bank

### Global Digitalization in 10 Charts

Digital technologies are transforming communications, business, health, education, finance, and more.

Yet there remains a multi-dimensional digital divide across countries, businesses, and individuals, which is compounding the development divide. Hospitals, schools, governments, and businesses cannot operate effectively and efficiently without digital tools. The digital divide is holding back growth and limiting opportunities for the billions who are still unconnected, and for those who are connected by not harnessing the full potential of these technologies.

The new World Bank Group “[Digital Progress and Trends Report 2023](#)” tracks global progress of digitalization and countries’ production and use of digital technologies, from digital jobs, digital services exports, and app development to internet use, affordability, quality, and more.

### Global Monthly | March 2024

#### Overview

- Global economic activity continues to show some signs of improvement, amid firming sentiment and solid risk appetite.
- Growth in major economies continues to diverge, with robust growth in the United States twinned with subdued activity in the euro area and China.
- Inflation is moderating in emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs) while activity is stabilizing, on average.

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### Carnegie Europe | Charting the Geopolitics and European Governance of Artificial Intelligence

Amid a global race for AI supremacy, the EU seeks to set a gold standard for AI regulation and maintain a technological edge. Doing so will require navigating a crowded landscape characterized by state and corporate competition and a fragmented regulatory regime complex.

in **Summary** > Artificial intelligence (AI) stands out as a transformative force that is shaping global power dynamics, security considerations, and economic paradigms. With general-purpose AI systems like OpenAI’s ChatGPT, the AI revolution has transitioned from a future prospect to a present-day reality that attracts significant attention from great powers and tech giants alike. However, alongside its promises, AI also causes skepticism when it comes to the future-proofing governance frameworks, broader ethical considerations, and the technology’s dual-use implications in the civilian and military domains.

PDF [aqui](#)

## European Policy Centre (EPC) | Global Health 2.0: Paving the way for the future

In the wake of COVID-19, global health was catapulted up the international political agenda. The pandemic highlighted the global security nature of diseases and the need for more effective international agreements for efficient and equitable pandemic prevention and response. A reshaping of global health architecture and strategies are required, considering emerging trends like health security, global demographic shifts and lack of health professionals worldwide.

A new era of contributions to global health beyond the health sector is needed, as stated in the recently adopted Council Conclusions' [Better health for all in a changing world.](#)'

As we approach the Belgian Presidency global health conference 'Building an African Union/EU Partnership in Global Health', on March 20, the new Commission's mandate and the European Council's Strategic agenda, it is vital to identify the trends and challenges for global health 2.0. In particular, planetary health, Artificial Intelligence (AI), financing global health and the link with industrial policy.

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## World Health Organization (WHO) | Famine in Gaza is imminent, with immediate and long-term health consequences

The latest analysis from the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) partnership released today warns that the situation in Gaza is catastrophic, with northern Gaza facing imminent famine and the rest of the Strip at risk as well.

"The IPC announcement reflects the dire situation that the people of Gaza are facing," said WHO Director-General Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus. "Before this crisis, there was enough food in Gaza to feed the population. Malnutrition was a rare occurrence. Now, people are dying, and many more are sick. Over a million people are expected to face catastrophic hunger unless significantly more food is allowed to enter Gaza."

Before the recent months' hostilities, 0.8% of children under 5 years of age were acutely malnourished. Today's report shows that as of February in the northern governorates, that figure is between 12.4 and 16.5%.

Without a significant and immediate increase in deliveries of food, water and other essential supplies, conditions will continue deteriorating. Virtually all households are already skipping meals every day and adults are reducing their meals so that children can eat.

The current situation will have long-term effects on the lives and health of thousands. Right now, children are dying from the combined effects of malnutrition and disease. Malnutrition makes people more vulnerable to getting severely ill, experiencing slow recovery, or dying when they are infected with a disease. The long-term effects of malnutrition, low consumption of nutrient-rich foods, repeated infections, and lack of hygiene and sanitation services slow children's overall growth. This compromises the health and well-being of an entire future generation.



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

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

## Fundo Ambiental | Avisos Abertos

- Medida de Auxílio a Custos Indiretos do CELE 2024
- 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
- Medida Reforçada: Descarbonização dos Transportes Públicos
- Beneficiação de Áreas de Pinheiro-Bravo com Potencial para Resinagem
- 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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Mapeamento dos principais Instrumentos de Política Pública em matéria de Ambiente e Ação Climática publicados em Diário da República

Novo Pacto Verde

Plano de Recuperação e Resiliência | Monitorização | 27 Março 2024

## Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | [ECA Journal – Accountability and transparency: arrangements and practices](#)

Experts agree that the role and tasks of the European Union have increased substantially in recent decades, whether financially through an increased budget, through law-making, or internationally in areas of trade, energy or security. Have accountability and transparency arrangements kept pace to ensure those given power are held to account? This is particularly relevant in today's global context, where the fragility of values such as accountability and transparency is increasingly evident. Without accountability there can be no democratic control and hence, sooner or later, no legitimacy. With elections for the European Parliament coming up in June this year, now is the time for EU citizens to insist those in power answer for their performance while in office.

## Banco de Portugal (BdP)

[Boletim Económico | MAR. 2024](#)

| [Comunicado do Banco de Portugal sobre o Boletim Económico de Março de 2024](#)

[Indicador Diário de Atividade Económica \[4 Abril 2024\]](#)

[Banco de Portugal implementa Programa de Descarbonização para atingir neutralidade carbónica](#)

O Banco de Portugal aprovou um [Programa de Descarbonização](#), em que assume o compromisso de atingir a neutralidade carbónica até 2050, no que se refere às emissões de Gases com Efeito de Estufa (GEE), relacionadas com instalações, frota automóvel e eletricidade adquirida.

Os objetivos deste Programa estão alinhados com o Acordo de Paris e a legislação europeia e nacional, indo ao encontro dos requisitos da Lei de Bases do Clima.

[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.

[Banco de Portugal publica primeiro relatório de indicadores-chave de impacto ambiental dos ativos financeiros próprios](#)

## 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 68 | Semana 12/2024 (18.03.2024 a 24.03.2024)

## 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

## 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 broker for Ocean Science and Technology

## Plastic Waste Makers Index

## Enciclopédia IPMA

### Observatório da Energia

O Observatório da Energia é uma plataforma digital desenvolvida e gerida pela [ADENE – Agência para a Energia](#), que disponibiliza informação relevante sobre o setor da energia em Portugal.

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

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

### AstroMat Astromaterials Data System

The Astromaterials Data System (AstroMat) is a data infrastructure to store, curate, and provide access to laboratory data acquired on samples curated in the [Astromaterials Collection](#) of the Johnson Space Center. AstroMat will contain data from past, present, and future studies. AstroMat is developed and operated at the [Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University](#) by a team that has long-term experiences in the development and operation of data systems for geochemical, petrological, mineralogical, and geochronological laboratory data acquired on physical samples – [EarthChem](#) and [PetDB](#).

| [Astromaterials Newsletter](#)

### World Happiness Report 2024

In this issue of the World Happiness Report we focus on the happiness of people at different stages of life. In the seven ages of man in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, the later stages of life are portrayed as deeply depressing. But happiness research shows a more nuanced picture, and one that is changing over time. We encourage you to explore the 2024 report for the latest findings on the happiness of the world's young, the old – and everyone in between.

### | [Ranking of Happiness 2021-2023](#)

> Dos 143 países considerados, Portugal encontra-se na 55ª posição (cf. Figure 2.1: Country Rankings by Life Evaluations in 2021-2023)

### ODSlocal | Plataforma Municipal dos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável

| [Conferência ODSlocal 2023 - Das Metas às Soluções | Balanço do 3º ano de actividades do ODSlocal](#)

### The Demographic Landscape of EU Territories

This report aims at detailing the territorial diversities of ageing across the EU, understanding the main drivers behind such differences and explore their relations with data on access to services and amenities, regional economic performance, political attitudes and behaviours.

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

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

## 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 25 de Março 2024)

O saldo externo da economia fixou-se em 2,6% do PIB - 4.º Trimestre de 2023

**Resumo** > O saldo externo da economia fixou-se em 2,6% do Produto Interno Bruto (PIB) no terceiro e quarto trimestres de 2023, o que representou uma melhoria face a 2022, em que registou um saldo negativo (-0,4% do PIB). O Rendimento Nacional Bruto (RNB) e o Rendimento Disponível Bruto (RDB) aumentaram, respetivamente, 1,5% e 1,3% relativamente ao trimestre anterior (9,0% e 8,9%, pela mesma ordem, relativamente a 2022). A capacidade de financiamento da economia em 2023, refletiu principalmente o aumento dos saldos das Administrações Públicas (AP) e das Sociedades Financeiras, que passaram, respetivamente, de -0,3 % e 1,6% do PIB em 2022, para 1,2% e 2,5% em 2023.

O RDB das Famílias aumentou 1,3% face ao trimestre anterior e 6,7% relativamente a 2022. Para este resultado contribuíram essencialmente as remunerações, com um crescimento de 2,5% face ao trimestre anterior e de 10,7% em termos anuais. A taxa de poupança fixou-se em 6,3% em 2023 e 2022, bem como no 3º trimestre de 2023. Em termos reais, o RDB ajustado per capita das Famílias aumentou 0,3% e 1,1%, relativamente ao trimestre anterior e a 2022, respetivamente.

O saldo das Sociedades Não Financeiras fixou-se em -2,0% do PIB, menos 0,6 p.p. que no trimestre anterior, influenciado pelo aumento de 2,7% das remunerações pagas, que mais do que compensou o aumento do Valor Acrescentado Bruto (VAB) em 1,9%. Comparativamente com 2022, o saldo melhorou em 0,3 p.p. do PIB.

A capacidade de financiamento das Sociedades Financeiras fixou-se em 2,5% do PIB no quarto trimestre de 2023, menos 0,2 p.p. que o registado no trimestre anterior. Em termos anuais, a capacidade de financiamento aumentou em 0,9 p.p. do PIB face a 2022, devido principalmente ao crescimento de 38,2% do VAB, 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 das Administrações Públicas aumentou 0,8 p.p. no 4º trimestre de 2023, fixando-se em 1,2% do PIB (-0,3% em 2022). Considerando os valores trimestrais e não o ano acabado no trimestre, o saldo das AP no 4º trimestre de 2023 atingiu -3 211,7 milhões de euros, correspondendo a -4,7% do PIB, o que compara com -8,5% no 4º trimestre de 2022. Face ao mesmo período do ano anterior, verificou-se um aumento de 8,1% da receita e de 0,4% da despesa.

## Península Ibérica em Números - 2023 [Ano de Edição 2024]

Os Institutos Nacionais de Estatística de Portugal e de Espanha publicam, conjuntamente, a 20.ª edição de *Península Ibérica em Números / Península Ibérica en Cifras - 2023*.

Um conjunto relevante de indicadores estatísticos oficiais, agrupados em 14 temas, permitem comparar estes dois países vizinhos e observar a posição de cada um no contexto da União Europeia. Em múltiplos casos, a informação é apresentada com detalhe a nível regional.

Disponível, também, a edição interativa  
edição trilingue (português, espanhol e inglês)

### 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.

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

Em 2021, o potencial de aquecimento global voltou a diminuir apesar do crescimento económico – 2021

**Resumo** > Em 2021, um ano ainda afetado pelos efeitos da pandemia de COVID-19, o Potencial de Aquecimento Global (GWP) voltou a diminuir (-1,6% em relação ao ano anterior), num contexto económico marcado por um forte crescimento económico em que o Valor Acrescentado Bruto (VAB) aumentou 5,5% em volume, a maior evolução positiva desde 1990. Em contrapartida, os outros indicadores de stress ambiental pioraram: O Potencial de Acidificação (ACID) e o Potencial de Formação de Ozono Troposférico (TOFP) aumentaram 2,8% e 3,8%, respetivamente.

Os ramos de atividade que mais contribuíram para a diminuição do Potencial de Aquecimento Global foram “Energia, água e saneamento” (-12,6%) e “Indústria” (-4,5%). Por outro lado, a recuperação económica contribuiu para os aumentos das emissões de gases de efeito de estufa nos ramos dos Transportes, informação e comunicação (23,8%), Construção (10,3%) e Comércio e restauração (7,6%).

A conjugação da redução das emissões de GWP com o aumento do Produto Interno Bruto (PIB) determinaram uma redução da Intensidade Carbónica da economia portuguesa de 6,9%, atingindo o valor mais baixo desde 1995, o início da série de observações

## 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 – 2022 [Ano de Edição 2023]

**Resumo** > O Instituto Nacional de Estatística disponibiliza a sexta edição da publicação nacional de acompanhamento estatístico da Agenda 2030 da ONU - ***Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável. Agenda 2030 - Indicadores para Portugal: 2015-2022.***

Em 2023, esta publicação corresponde simultaneamente ao anexo estatístico do 2º Relatório Voluntário Nacional português (exercício de revisão nacional do progresso alcançado). Com recurso aos dados disponíveis, a edição ilustra o desempenho nacional em relação aos ODS, evidenciando que, desde 2015, início da Agenda 2030, se registam progressos maioritariamente favoráveis na maioria dos indicadores.

## Anuário Estatístico de Portugal – 2022 [Ano de Edição 2023]

**Resumo** > O Instituto Nacional de Estatística apresenta a 114ª edição do *Anuário Estatístico de Portugal* (AEP), a qual dá continuidade a uma longa tradição iniciada em 1877 (AEP 1875).

O AEP 2022 apresenta uma análise global que permite uma visão abrangente dos fenómenos registados em 2022 em termos sociais, económicos e demográficos.

A atual edição está organizada em 30 subcapítulos, distribuídos em 4 grandes temas: ***O Território, As Pessoas, A Atividade Económica e O Estado.*** Cada subcapítulo consiste numa análise estatística sintética acompanhada de uma página infográfica, permitindo uma rápida apreensão dos fenómenos salientados. Os dados estatísticos, que acompanham esta publicação, apresentam séries temporais desagregadas ao nível de NUTS I e II, possibilitando uma comparação cronológica e espacial dos fenómenos retratados.

Disponível, também, a edição interativa

Edição

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

Rua de 'O Século', 63, Piso 4, 1200-433 Lisboa, PORTUGAL

[info.DEPE@sgambiente.gov.pt](mailto:info.DEPE@sgambiente.gov.pt)