

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

European Agriculture Ministers are working on the food of the future.

The European Agriculture Ministers are to assemble at an informal meeting in Limburg to work together on strategic autonomy as regards food. In that regard, they will be focusing on the matter of protein, a sub-sector where the European Union still stands to gain a great deal in its own strategic production and consumption on the European mainland.

The European Agriculture Ministers will assemble in early April at [an informal meeting in Limburg](#), where they will be working together on increasing Europe's [open strategic autonomy](#) as regards food. In these times of uncertainty and geopolitical strife in particular, independence from external sources is becoming even more important.

The Ministers will be focusing on proteins here. Today, mainly vegetable proteins are imported, for both human and animal consumption. Dedication to a European offering for production and consumption will have an impact on the environment and climate in Europe, as well as in other parts of the world. At the same time, the focus is also on improving the health of European citizens, as well as on alternative incomes for our European farmers and the entire food chain.

The programme for the meeting also includes a cultural section and an introduction to local farmers, products and research facilities.

High Level event on Regenerative Development

Giving back to nature more than we take is an essential part of the [EU biodiversity Strategy for 2030](#). How can we put this into practice?

This event invites us to rethink our relationship with the world around us by presenting and discussing 'Regenerative Development' as an option to reach the transformative change we need.

Ideas of regeneration are all around us. From biomimicry in building design to Kate Raworth's doughnut economy, society has been exploring new ways to take back our place as a part of nature, without exceeding our planet's boundaries. Regenerative Development offers a holistic approach in which the goal is not only to restore nature, but to rekindle its boundless possibilities.

[Read more about this event](#)

Fundação de Serralves

YAYOI KUSAMA: 1945 — HOJE

Earth Negotiations Bulletin (IISD) | 2024 Ocean Decade Conference

[10–12 April 2024 | Barcelona, Spain]

This global event will bring together the Ocean Decade community and partners to celebrate achievements three years after the start of the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030).

The Ocean is the world's most vital resource. It plays a major role in global climate cycles, provides us with half of our oxygen, harbors the majority of species on Earth, and underpins a 'blue economy' that feeds hundreds of millions of people. This resource, however, is under increasing pressure from anthropogenic threats, ranging from marine pollution and overharvesting to warming ocean temperatures and acidification.

Under the UN umbrella, major initiatives have been undertaken to halt these trends and improve the Ocean's health. One of these is the [UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development \(2021-2030\)](#), which aims to bring together ocean stakeholders globally to ensure ocean science supports countries in achieving SDG 14 (life below water).

[Summary report, 10–12 April 2024](#)

OCEANA

This Earth Month, tune in to Rory Fielding's award-winning documentary [We're All Plastic People Now](#) on PBS channels nationwide, highlighting the global plastic pollution crisis and featuring Oceana board member [Ted Danson](#) as well as Oceana's own Plastics Campaign Director [Christy Leavitt](#). The film shows the chilling reality of how pervasive plastic pollution is in our lives. Plastic is all around us — from the deepest part of our oceans to the tallest mountains — even in our bodies.

OECD

Infrastructure for a Climate-Resilient Future

Infrastructure is key to a well-functioning society and economy, enabling the circulation of people, goods, services and information. However, climate-related disasters can lead to widespread infrastructure failure and damage, which disproportionately impacts developing countries. Governments, at all levels, should systematically factor climate resilience into infrastructure planning and decision-making, including by prioritising sustainable projects, to help reduce societal and economic vulnerability and avoid long-term costs.

From ambition to action: accelerating local climate action and resilience

While the headlines from last year's COP were dominated by commitments on fossil fuels, another important breakthrough was achieved: a recognition of the importance of local climate action.

The inaugural [Local Climate Action Summit](#) convened more than 500 mayors, governors, and other local leaders from 60 countries, while 72 national governments formed a new [Coalition for High Ambition Multi-Level Partnerships \(CHAMP\)](#), committing to partner with regional and local governments to drive ambitious climate action.

Bruegel | Price stability is all about climate change

The European Central Bank should bring in cheaper greening funding for banks, to offset the impact of high interest rates on the energy transition.

Rising interest rates since 2022 are undermining the European Union's transition to a greener energy system. In particular, renewable energy investment is highly sensitive to rising interest rates. In mid 2023, for example, a third of Dutch renewable energy producers were either **delaying or cancelling** investments because of rising rates.

In the context of the current pressures on households and businesses, the European Central Bank is right, of course, to prioritise getting inflation down. But it should also be concerned by the collateral damage caused if the energy transition is held back. Delaying the transition can itself be inflationary. The impact on EU prices from the energy shock following Russia's invasion of Ukraine was stark: it was an example of 'fossilflation,' meaning vulnerability caused by over-dependence on fossil fuels. But there is also 'climateflation' – for instance, higher food prices caused by loss of agricultural production as a result of climate change-induced drought and floods.

The ECB recognises this. The ECB **monetary policy strategy review** carried out in 2021 concluded that climate matters for prices as well. And in March this year, in an update to its **operational framework for implementing monetary policy**, the ECB specified that it will give precedence to "*climate change-related considerations*" as part of its obligation according to the EU Treaty, which is to support "*the general economic policies in the European Union*".

World Bank | Tackling Inequality is Necessary for Growth and Poverty Reduction

The April 2024 edition of *Africa's Pulse*, a biannual survey of African economies, finds that economic activity is set to rebound in Sub-Saharan Africa, supported by increased private consumption and declining inflation. The report projects that growth will accelerate from a low of 2.6% in 2023 to 3.4 % in 2024. However, the recovery remains fragile due to uncertain global economic conditions, growing debt service payments, frequent climate-related disasters, and escalating conflict and violence.

Executive Summary

Full Report

Global Monthly | April 2024

Overview

- Global economic activity has continued to firm, underpinned by a recovery in goods trade and manufacturing.
- Although it slowed in 2024Q1, activity remains broadly resilient in the United States and improving in China and other emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs); in contrast, activity data for the euro area are mixed.
- Headline inflation remains elevated in some countries, amid persistent core inflation and higher energy prices.

IAEA Empowers African Scientists to Manage Mapping of Regional Groundwater Resources

Scientists in the Sahel are finding quality groundwater sources -- thanks to a nuclear technique and a decade of support and training from the IAEA.

Water resources in Africa are under pressure due to growing water demand, water quality degradation and climate change. On the continent, more than 41 groundwater aquifers are shared by two or more countries, making a joint approach to protection beneficial.

To strengthen characterization, management and monitoring of groundwater resources in Africa, the IAEA is supporting African experts to use nuclear techniques such as **Isotope hydrology**. By analysing naturally occurring isotopes (a type of atom) in groundwater, scientists can assess the age, vulnerability and sustainability of water resources. The analysis of nitrogen isotopes in water can also be used to work out the source of pollutants which threaten aquifers, strengthening water security and resilience planning.

World Energy Council

Redesigning Energy for People and Planet [Rotterdam | 22-25 April 2024]

The 26th World Energy Congress is a critical turning point for leadership on clean and inclusive energy transitions worldwide and an opportunity to spring forward in redesigning energy for people and planet.

For 100 years, the World Energy Congress has convened the cooperative power of the world energy community to turn inspiration into action. It is the world's longest established energy event, informed by the World Energy Council's unique position as the impartial and pragmatic voice of the global energy agenda and our remarkable 100-year-old heritage.

The Netherlands, as host of the 26th World Energy Congress, shares the Council's vision to humanise energy and forge new ways forward on global energy transitions, forging an unparalleled legacy that will continue to drive the energy conversation for the next 100 years.

Hosted in Rotterdam, the Dutch city is a prime example of how to leave a clean/impactful footprint on the energy world, as it is continuously exploring how to accelerate the energy transition to become a more sustainable and inclusive place to live. Uniting a global community of energy leaders and visionaries in the City of Rotterdam affirms the country's commitment to investing in knowledge, technology and infrastructure, and the transition towards a green economy.

About the Programme

Energy transition toolkit

Energy is the pivot of global prosperity and wellbeing. Societies depend upon access to reliable, affordable, secure and sustainable energy. Energy systems are changing fast, shaped by many factors and diverse actors.

European Network for Economic and Fiscal Policy Research (EconPol) | Watts Next: Securing Europe's Energy and Competitiveness Where the EU's Energy Policy Should Go Now

Abstract > Russia's invasion of Ukraine was a wake-up call for **Europe** regarding its unhealthy levels of dependence on the **energy** and metals fronts, and the associated threats this posed to its competitiveness. Meanwhile, the need to decarbonize the economy has become ever more pressing. Soon after the invasion, a raft of measures were adopted, some useful, some less so.

This Policy Report examines the lessons learned and, most importantly, looks ahead. **EU policy** reactions focused primarily on reducing the impact on the economy, balancing **energy supply and demand**, and diversifying its energy sources. Less attention was paid to reducing energy demand, cutting red tape and improving monitoring tools to assess policy effectiveness. What is now needed is further integration of **European electricity markets** and gas networks, a fundamental redesign of power grids to make them suitable for renewable electricity sources, timely planning for the decommissioning or repurposing of gas grids, beefing up the capacity to anticipate crises through the creation of a foresight office, and improving communication to facilitate understanding and acceptance of policy measures.

Equally, better policy coordination is needed to instil a more pan-European approach instead of today's more nationalist patchwork, as well as to weed out harmful incentives and to introduce Europe-wide standardized products and trading platforms for long-term markets. Finally, a stronger push for a more circular economy could help not only on the environmental or climate fronts, but also to ease dependence on limited sources of metals critical to the **green transition**.

PDF [aqui](#)

European Policy Centre (EPC) | Stress testing the EU's food system

The European food system is among the strongest in the world. Yet, it is vulnerable to supply disruptions with increasingly severe weather patterns and rising geopolitical tensions threatening the EU's food security.

Recently, food security has moved up on the EU's political agenda as greater self-sufficiency in food is seen as a crucial building block for a more resilient continent in general. But systemic resilience to shocks to European food systems is still fairly under-developed.

To address this problem, the **Food Alert project co-run by the EPC, has organised a closed-door crisis simulation workshop to stress test the EU food system**. Food security is of strategic concern and a critical component of economic security, given the indispensability of food for our lives and the connection of food supply chains with other industrial eco-systems such as transportation and energy.

This report was first published by **Food Alert** on 27 March 2024.

[Read the full paper here](#)

Chatam House | How India's democracy shapes its global role and relations with the West

As India goes to the polls in 2024, this paper examines the interplay between two dominant narratives on India today: the country's rise as an increasingly prominent geopolitical and economic actor; and concerns about democratic backsliding.

It examines what India's status as the world's largest democracy means for its international role, for its claim to leadership of the Global South, and for its relations with the West; and discusses how the changing nature of India's national identity and its long-standing commitment to 'strategic autonomy' – along with an emphasis on promoting good governance through digital public infrastructure and the 'democratization of technology' – affect the country's foreign policy.

Framed in the context of long-term strategic rivalry between the US and China, Western governments' concerns over the direction of India's democracy have so far been secondary to those about China's one-party state. But an erosion of India's democratic credentials would have implications for how the country is perceived globally and may prompt the West to review the nature and limits of its cooperation with India.

[PDF aqui](#)

Carnegie Europe | The EU and the Global Battle of Narratives

With the global balance of economic and political power shifting away from Europe, the EU's influence and credibility are in decline. To repair its image abroad and rebuild trust, the union should strengthen its international engagement and position itself as a force for reform of the international order.

The EU's reputation in much of the rest of the world has a serious problem. Many political elites in emerging countries not only consider the EU and its member states a declining force in global politics but also accuse them of double standards for mobilizing support for Ukraine while ignoring crucial concerns of countries in the South. Resentments that accumulated over centuries of European domination are coming to the fore. To make matters worse, Russia and China have launched powerful disinformation campaigns that misrepresent and denigrate the EU's policies. To counter these negative tendencies, the EU needs to adopt a humble but more active and engaged foreign policy, avoid the trap of binary worldviews, and position itself as a genuine force for reform of the international order.

International Monetary Fund (IMF) | Housing is One Reason Not All Countries Feel Same Pinch of Higher Interest Rates

Effects may be delayed in some countries: if interest rates remain higher for longer, homeowners will likely feel their effects as mortgage rates adjust.

Central banks have raised interest rates significantly over the past two years to combat post-pandemic inflation. Many thought this would lead to a slowdown in economic activity. Yet, global growth has held broadly steady, with deceleration only materializing in some countries.

Why are some feeling the pinch from higher rates and not others? The answer partly lies in differences in mortgage and housing market characteristics. The effects of rising monetary policy rates on activity partly depend on housing and mortgage market characteristics, which vary significantly across countries, as we show in a chapter of our latest [World Economic Outlook](#).

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

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

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

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
- Reforço de Atuação das Organizações de Produtores Florestais de Âmbito Regional
- Condomínio de Aldeia: Programa Integrado de Apoio às Aldeias Localizadas em Territórios de Floresta.
- Medida Reforçada: Descarbonização dos Transportes Públicos
- Gestão Hídrica: SM2 - Reduzir perdas de água e aumentar a eficiência no setor agrícola

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

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 | Relatório Semanal [24 Abril 2024]

Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | Plano de recuperação do IRUE: quem vem a seguir paga a conta?

Em 2021, a UE criou o Instrumento de Recuperação da União Europeia (IRUE), no valor de cerca de 800 mil milhões de euros, para apoiar as economias dos Estados-Membros durante e após a pandemia de COVID-19. Embora o dinheiro tenha sido canalizado para os países, o fluxo é lento e a fonte deve secar em 2026. Além de que há um senão: não é "dinheiro grátis", já que terá de ser devolvido na totalidade entre 2028 e 2058. O reembolso será simplesmente transmitido para a próxima geração de contribuintes, como sugere muito a propósito o nome do fundo em inglês, [NextGenerationEU](#) ("próxima geração UE")? A meio da curta existência deste instrumento especial, o auditor da UE aponta vários desafios, que não anunciam um futuro nada risonho.

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 \[26 Abril 2024\]](#)

[Projeções macroeconómicas para a área do euro elaboradas por especialistas do BCE \[Março 2024\]](#)

[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.

[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 71 | Semana 15/2024 (08.04.2024 a 14.04.2024)

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 | Spring 2024
- ❖ 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) | Geopolitics of the energy transition: Energy security

This report, developed under the IRENA Collaborative Framework on the Geopolitics of Energy Transformation, provides new analysis to elicit informed and constructive dialogue on the evolving nature of energy security in the era of renewables.

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 55^a 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 3^o 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 Abril 2024)

Produto Interno Bruto em volume cresceu 1,4% em termos homólogos e 0,7% em cadeia - 1.º Trimestre de 2024

Resumo > O Produto Interno Bruto (PIB), em termos reais, registou uma variação homóloga de 1,4% no 1.º trimestre de 2024, após ter aumentado 2,1% no trimestre precedente. O contributo positivo da procura interna para a variação homóloga do PIB diminuiu no 1.º trimestre, verificando-se uma desaceleração do Investimento e do consumo privado. O contributo da procura externa líquida para a variação homóloga do PIB foi nulo, após ter sido positivo no trimestre anterior, tendo as exportações de bens e serviços em volume desacelerado e as importações de bens e serviços acelerado ligeiramente.

Comparando com o 4.º trimestre de 2023, o PIB aumentou 0,7% em volume, taxa idêntica à observada no trimestre anterior. O contributo da procura externa líquida para a variação em cadeia do PIB passou a positivo no 1.º trimestre, refletindo a desaceleração das importações de bens e serviços mais acentuada que a das exportações de bens e serviços. O contributo positivo da procura interna diminuiu, observando-se uma redução do investimento e uma aceleração do consumo privado.

[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)

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

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

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.

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.

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](#)

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

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

Resumo > O Instituto Nacional de Estatística apresenta a 114^a 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

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