

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

From War to Peace: the Founding Fathers, the Pioneers who launched European integration

The general public does not know about them, yet these heroes changed the face of Europe in record time, just a few years after the Second World War. Europe's 447 million citizens owe their peace, security and prosperity to them.

Europe is nicknamed the 'Old Continent' due to its long, rich history. But this history has been punctuated by a number of wars, which often spilled over to other continents, and even the whole world in the 20th century. In the wake of the most appalling conflict humankind has ever known, a handful of determined and visionary political leaders put all their energy into creating a supranational authority that would prevent such a nightmare from ever happening again. They achieved this in just over a decade. They are the founding fathers of the European Union, political and diplomatic heroes to whom we have owed our peace and prosperity for over 70 years.

Europe Day: the population at the heart of the Council

For one day, citizens replaced officials, diplomats and ministers in the Council buildings in Brussels. Visitors got to know this flagship European Union institution through fun activities offered by each member state and guided tours of its emblematic sites.

Under typically Belgian drizzle, a long line stretched in front of the Council entrance to celebrate Europe Day in Brussels on Saturday 4 May. Everyone, from the four corners of the globe, whether on their own or with family or friends, was keen to enter the heart of the EU, the place "where a lot of things are decided", says this Brussels mother, who brought all her children "to show them a bit of what Europe is about, and discover all the countries." This was also the aim of Zeyu, a Chinese medical student at Ghent University, "There are a lot of countries in the EU and I only know some of them, so I wanted to find out more about all of them."

Trio programme

From 1 January to 30 June 2024, Belgium will assume the presidency of the Council of the European Union. Belgium will succeed Spain in this. From July 2024, the baton will (literally) be passed to Hungary. Together, these three countries form the presidency trio, with a [common programme](#).

EU presidencies: Eurofound's role

MAC/CCB Museu de Arte Contemporânea

Marina Tabassum

Materiais, Movimentos e Arquitetura no Bangladesh

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

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

Earth Negotiations Bulletin (IISD) | 19th Session of the UNFF

[6–10 May 2024 | UN Headquarters, New York]

The United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) promotes the management, conservation, and sustainable development of all types of forests. UNFF was established in 2000 following a five-year period of forest policy dialogue within the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF) and the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF). In October 2000, the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), in resolution 2000/35, established the International Arrangement on Forests (IAF), including the UNFF as a subsidiary body of ECOSOC. UNFF also established the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), a partnership of 14 major forest-related international organizations, institutions, and convention secretariats.

UNFF adopted the [United Nations Forest Instrument](#), which provides countries with a framework for promoting sustainable forest management. The Instrument articulates a series of agreed policies and measures at the international and national levels to strengthen forest governance, technical and institutional capacity, policy and legal frameworks, forest sector investment and stakeholder participation.

[Summary report, 6–10 May 2024](#)

[United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017–2030](#)

[Climate Negotiations Glossary](#)

OECD

Ministerial Council Statement and Outcomes

Ministers have issued a joint statement at the conclusion of this week’s 2024 Council Meeting at Ministerial Level. Under the Chairmanship of Japan, with Mexico and the Netherlands as Vice-Chairs, Ministers and high-level representatives met for discussions around the theme “Co-Creating the Flow of Change: Leading Global Discussions with Objective and Reliable Approaches towards Sustainable and Inclusive Growth.”

The Ministerial Council Meeting (MCM) is the OECD’s highest-level forum, attended by Ministers of Finance, Economy, Foreign Affairs, Trade and other high-level representatives from OECD Member and partner countries, as well as representatives of International Organisations.

[Read the 2024 Ministerial Council Statement.](#)

The Blue Economy in Cities and Regions: A Territorial Approach

in **Executive summary**> The OECD definition of the ocean economy accounts for the economic activities of ocean-based industries, as well as the assets, goods, and services provided by marine ecosystems. This report considers three additional factors. First, beyond ocean-based industries and marine ecosystems, the report refers to freshwater-based industries and ecosystems, moving from “ocean” to “blue” economy at large. Second, because freshwater and seawater are intrinsically linked through the global water cycle, the report asserts that water security should be considered as a critical element for resilient blue economy sectors. Third, this report emphasises the importance of a territorial approach to the blue or ocean economy, which implies tailoring policies to local challenges including through effective multi-level governance.

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

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

Bruegel | Unpacking China's industrial policy and its implications for Europe

This paper assesses how beneficial industrial policy has been for China and how exportable to the European Union its model might be.

China is often credited with a successful application of industrial policy. One important particularity of China's industrial policy is that it aims at levelling the playing field between the state economy and the private economy in access to finance, yet within a framework of strategic goals. This aim is not relevant for market economies, such as those of the European Union, but only for those where state enterprises are clearly privileged.

Notwithstanding the difficulties in making valid comparisons, our analysis of how China conducts industrial policy in a variety of sectors points to success in some sectors but not all. More importantly, productivity growth in China has already been declining for two decades.

Given the very large resources that China has put into industrial policy, with subsidies being only one part, it is surprising that success is not more evident. This relates partly to factors including cronyism and regional protectionism. While the former might be less relevant for the EU given the different institutional background, the latter certainly is relevant since the EU faces the potential consequences of member country-level industrial policy for its single market. A lesson from China seems to come from the sectoral focus, with a long-term and economic-security mindset. The EU is far from this, but it is in the process of linking economic security to industrial policy.

Finally, responding to China's industrial policy involves diverse investigations and challenges in measuring subsidies accurately. Understanding China's very diverse and complex approach to helping companies achieve the government's industrial policy goals is crucial for anticipating the consequences of China's actions. These could be positive, such as cheaper imports of green technology, or negative, such as Chinese overcapacity spilling over to the EU single market.

*This is an output of [China Horizons](#), Bruegel's contribution in the project *Dealing with a resurgent China* (DWARC). This project has received funding from the European Union's HORIZON Research and Innovation Actions under grant agreement No. 101061700.*

European Policy Centre (EPC) | NATO and the European Union: Bridging the gap

In this [Discussion Paper](#), Andrew Duff examines how Russia's invasion of Ukraine has exposed structural flaws in how the West organises its European defence and how the European Union and NATO have struggled to coordinate, risking duplication and competition. Despite largely overlapping membership, neither organisation has been able to realise conventional solid defence forces. Europe's armaments industries remain largely fragmented. Ukraine's application to join the EU and NATO upturns the status quo.

The author analyses how the Union's political and financial heft can best be combined with the Atlantic Alliance's military strength and recommends forging a permanent organic link between the two at the executive level. However, a joint command will enhance the EU's development in security and defence, revitalise NATO, and ensure that the US and UK remain engaged in Europe.

Chatham House

China's alignment with Putin is uneasy. But its rivalry with the US makes him too useful to abandon

Russia makes a growing contribution to China's economy. And the war in Ukraine helps Beijing undermine US diplomacy. videtur hic

With his visit to China this week, Russian President Vladimir Putin wants to show that he still has friends in high places. President Xi Jinping of China is the perfect candidate.

Judging from the latest [joint communique issued by Beijing and Moscow](#), China firmly views its relationship with Russia in the light of its protracted competition with the United States and the US-led world order. The People's Republic, for the first time, openly reprimanded Washington in a joint statement with Russia.

However, the communique tellingly omits any inclusion of the 'no limits' partnership first referred to in January 2021. Instead, China stressed their relationship is based on a 'confluence of interests'. The removal of the no limits partnership almost certainly displays some sense of agonizing on Beijing's part about its bilateral ties with Moscow.

As it is, China's position on Russia's war in Ukraine contradicts its defining diplomatic principle of upholding national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

This position has significantly worsened relations with both the US and Europe – its main economic partners of the last three decades. But Beijing will not change its position, because its long-term struggle with the US takes priority.

Beyond the war

China's strong inclination to sustain its ties with Russia go well beyond the Kremlin's military adventure. Its return on investments is still framed by its response to the US's pursuit of a China containment strategy. Beijing believes its relations with Moscow might well bring a necessary (if imperfect) solution in dealing with US policy in both economic and diplomatic terms.

Related Content

[Independent Thinking: How China views Ukraine](#)

Beware the Middle East's forgotten wars

The international community neglected Israel-Palestine until violence exploded. They should not make the same mistake with the region's other conflicts.

With global attention focused on Gaza and the attacks on Israel by Iran, to the south, nearby Sudan passed a grim milestone largely unnoticed last month. It is now over a year since the outbreak of civil war between the army and its rebellious offshoot, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). Thousands have been killed and millions displaced in a vicious conflict that has seen widespread rape, looting and [ethnic cleansing](#).

With the international community's bandwidth limited, a somewhat myopic focus on the immediate crisis in the Eastern Mediterranean is understandable, but perhaps not wise.

Sudan has been labelled by the UN, '[one of the worst human rights disasters in recent memory](#),' and has the potential to destabilize its already fragile neighbours in the Sahel, Horn of Africa and Red Sea.

Related content

[Sudan's forgotten war: A new diplomatic push is needed](#)

World Bank | Global Monthly | May 2024

The Prospects Group of the World Bank's Development Economics vice presidency publishes timely analysis on global economic and financial developments.

World Energy Council

World Energy Trilemma Framework

Healthy energy systems are secure, equitable and environmentally sustainable, showing a carefully managed balanced Trilemma between the three dimensions. Maintaining this balance in context of rapid transition to decentralised, decarbonised and digital systems is challenging with the risk of passive trade-offs between equally critical priorities.

Energy leaders and policymakers need to manage the competing demands of the energy trilemma, which is why the World Energy Council has been releasing its World Energy Trilemma Report and Index since 2010. The World Energy Trilemma framework, developed across the Council's worldwide community in more than 100 countries, is recognised as a trustworthy and practical tool to guide and sustain progress on energy transitions globally.

World Energy Trilemma 2024 Report

World Energy Council Scenario Foundations 2024

The recent Covid-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine, the conflict in Gaza, geopolitical realignments, the rise of AI, and the consequences of severe, climate-change-related weather events have all profoundly affected the global economy and global energy system. An in-depth project to build new scenarios to 2050 is needed. The Council is offering reflections on what a new set of scenarios might look like.

Our new World Energy Scenario Foundations build upon elements of the 2019 World Energy Council scenarios and the lessons learned since then. Enriched by an updated comparison of global energy outlooks, scenarios and visions has been combined with regional deep-dive dialogues, they offer a glimpse of the foundations on which a new scenario set might be built, including specific views on designing for the future to realise significant opportunities.

World Energy Council Scenario Foundations 2024 Report

International Monetary Fund (IMF) | The Last Mile: Financial Vulnerabilities and Risks

The Global Financial Stability Report provides an assessment of the global financial system and markets, and addresses emerging market financing in a global context. It focuses on current market conditions, highlighting systemic issues that could pose a risk to financial stability and sustained market access by emerging market borrowers. The Report draws out the financial ramifications of economic imbalances highlighted by the IMF's World Economic Outlook. It contains, as special features, analytical chapters or essays on structural or systemic issues relevant to international financial stability.

[Full Report](#)

[Executive Summary](#)

[Foreword](#)

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International Energy Agency (IEA) | The Clean Cooking Declaration: Making 2024 the Pivotal Year for Clean Cooking

On 14 May, we met in Paris at the [Summit on Clean Cooking in Africa](#), co-chaired by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania H.E. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the Prime Minister of Norway H.E. Jonas Gahr Støre, the President of the African Development Bank Group Dr. Akinwumi A. Adesina, and the Executive Director of the International Energy Agency (IEA) Dr. Fatih Birol.

The Summit organised by the IEA, brought together over 1000 delegates, from governments, private sector, development partners, international organisations, philanthropies, and civil society, all driven by the shared objective of making 2024 a pivotal year for achieving universal access to clean cooking. It marked the largest-ever gathering exclusively on clean cooking, drawing participation from 55 countries, represented by 4 Head of Government and 23 Ministers. At the Summit, the significant efforts made to date were acknowledged, but it is evident that much more needs to be done.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) | International Symposium on Food Safety and Control [27–31 May 2024, Vienna, Austria]

in **Background and Objectives**

Food control systems underpin food safety and quality, which are vital components of food security and are both necessary to safeguard international trade in food commodities. Food control systems are under increasing pressure due to various factors, including the disruptive effects of pandemics, food-borne diseases, and conflicts affecting food production, distribution, and supply chains. Climate change is also influencing patterns of food contamination as profound changes in weather patterns affect the conditions necessary for microbes and pests to thrive, and therefore changing climates impact food-illness, wastage, and losses.

Nuclear techniques play an important role in analytical laboratory services as many of the separation, identification, and quantification methods that are employed fundamentally rely on a nuclear related phenomenon. Some examples are isotope analysis to characterise the origin of food, nuclear spin in nuclear magnetic resonance, ionization for mass spectrometry, and mass spectrometric separation based on the mass differences of nuclei. Nuclear techniques are often used in conjunction with complementary, non-nuclear methods to provide powerful solutions to food safety and control problems. This includes the need to address food safety and quality requirements for market access. Being able to detect chemical and microbiological contaminants and to control food-borne disease are necessary for this purpose, as are capabilities to respond quickly to events that disrupt the food supply, using rapid, field-based testing methods.

Latest Developments in Food Irradiation Help to Make Food Safer and Easier to Trade Worldwide [31 May 2024]

European Council | Path to the Strategic Agenda 2024-2029

Every five years, EU leaders agree on the EU's political priorities for the future. It is a **collective effort** led by the President of the European Council, where leaders discuss and decide together. It takes place in the context of the European Parliament elections and ahead of the appointment of each European Commission.

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

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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

Apoios PRR

- Programa Vale Eficiência II
- Condomínio de Aldeia: Programa Integrado de Apoio às Aldeias Localizadas em Territórios de Floresta
- Transformação da Paisagem dos Territórios de Floresta Vulneráveis
- Gestão Hídrica: SM2 - Reduzir perdas de água e aumentar a eficiência no setor agrícola

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 de Monitorização [29 Maio 2024]

Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | Relatório Especial 08 [29 Maio 2024]

[Ambições da UE para a inteligência artificial – Melhor governação, investir mais e com mais orientação: as chaves do futuro](#)

A aposta na tecnologia da inteligência artificial (IA) determinará o caminho do desenvolvimento económico da UE no futuro. Em 2018, a Comissão adotou um plano coordenado com os Estados-Membros para aumentar a escala do investimento em inteligência artificial e adaptar o quadro regulamentar, que foi atualizado em 2021. O Tribunal avaliou se a Comissão tem aplicado este quadro de forma eficaz. Constatou que as ações da Comissão abrangeram dimensões fundamentais que são importantes para o desenvolvimento de um ecossistema de inteligência artificial da UE. Contudo, as múltiplas ações (muitas das quais ainda estão em curso) tiveram, até à data da auditoria, pouco efeito no desenvolvimento do referido ecossistema. Além disso, não aceleraram o investimento em inteligência artificial ao mesmo ritmo dos líderes mundiais. As medidas nacionais e da Comissão não foram coordenadas de forma eficaz, uma vez que esta última não dispunha dos necessários instrumentos de governação e informações.

O Tribunal recomenda que a Comissão: reavalie a meta de investimento da UE para a inteligência artificial e qual poderá ser o contributo dos Estados-Membros para a concretização da mesma; avalie a necessidade de um instrumento de apoio em capital mais centrado na IA; aumente a coordenação e o acompanhamento; reforce o apoio à exploração dos resultados na União.

PDF [aqui](#)

Banco de Portugal (BdP)

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

O Banco de Portugal divulga, em antecipação, o Tema em destaque do Boletim Económico de junho, intitulado “Caraterização dos trabalhadores estrangeiros por conta de outrem em Portugal”. Divulga igualmente a secção Políticas em análise intitulada “Juros e gestão da dívida pública em Portugal”.

A versão integral do Boletim Económico de junho é publicada a 7 de Junho, de acordo com o calendário oficial do Banco de Portugal.

[Economia numa Imagem](#) | 31 Maio 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.

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 73 | Semana 17/2024 \(22.04.2024 a 28.04.2024\)](#)

ESFRI | ESFRI Landscape Analysis

Since 2016, ESFRI has introduced the Landscape Analysis (LA) in its Roadmaps. The Landscape Analysis provides an overview of the European RI ecosystem by identifying the main RIs operating transnational access in Europe, in all fields of research, and major new or ongoing projects

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)

EU Blue Economy Observatory | [Latest EU Blue Economy report – marks a milestone in advancing the sustainability agenda](#)

The seventh edition of the EU Blue Economy Report has been published and marks a significant milestone for the European Union in advancing its sustainability agenda.

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.

Enciclopédia IPMA

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.

OCEANA

- ❖ [Oceana Magazine | Spring 2024](#)
- ❖ [Marine Life Encyclopedia](#)

[EurOcean](#) | The European broker for Ocean Science and Technology

[Plastic Waste Makers Index](#)

[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](#) (divulgado a 31 de Maio de 2024)

Produto Interno Bruto em volume cresceu 1,5% em termos homólogos e 0,8% em cadeia - 1.º Trimestre de 2024

Resumo > O Produto Interno Bruto (PIB), em volume, registou uma variação homóloga de 1,5% no 1º trimestre de 2024, após ter aumentado 2,1% no trimestre precedente. O contributo da procura interna para a variação homóloga do PIB desacelerou, passando de 1,9 pontos percentuais (p.p.), no 4º trimestre de 2023, para 1,0 p.p., verificando-se um abrandamento do consumo privado e do investimento. O contributo da procura externa líquida para a variação homóloga do PIB aumentou para 0,5 p.p., depois de ter passado a positivo no trimestre anterior (0,1 p.p.), tendo as importações de bens e serviços em volume apresentado um abrandamento mais intenso que as exportações. Pelo quinto trimestre consecutivo, observou-se um ganho de termos de troca em termos homólogos, embora menos expressivo que nos três trimestres anteriores, em resultado da diminuição mais intensa do deflator das importações face ao deflator das exportações.

Comparando com o 4º trimestre de 2023, o PIB aumentou 0,8% em volume, após ter aumentado 0,7% em cadeia no trimestre anterior. O contributo da procura externa passou a positivo (1,0 p.p.), depois de ter sido negativo no 4º trimestre (-0,2 p.p.), enquanto a procura interna registou um contributo negativo de 0,1 p.p. para a variação em cadeia do PIB no 1º trimestre (0,9 p.p. no trimestre precedente), observando-se uma aceleração do consumo privado e uma diminuição do investimento.

[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/>

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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 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

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