

Earth Negotiations Bulletin (IISD) | UN Climate Change Conference [Baku -Azerbaijan | 11-22 November 2024]

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – UNFCCC

Key expected outcomes of COP 29 include a new collective quantified goal on climate finance to replace the current USD 100 billion per year goal and guidance on operationalization of the new loss and damage fund, including eligibility criteria,

Daily reports

21 November 2024

20 November 2024

19 November 2024

18 November 2024

16 November 2024

15 November 2024

14 November 2024

13 November 2024

12 November 2024

11 November 2024

Ocean Pavilion at COP29- For Our Blue Planet

The ocean is our planet’s life-support system and a source of hope that humanity will be able to avoid a climate crisis and meet the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement.

COP29 in Baku: Civil society pushes for just transitions and climate finance

The European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) is actively participating in COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan, from November 11–22, 2024. Representing the voices of civil society, the EESC is committed to ensuring that marginalized and vulnerable groups are included in global climate solutions. With a focus on climate finance, just transitions, and inclusive action, the EESC aims to amplify calls for stronger commitments and the prioritization of social and environmental justice in climate negotiations.

Climate Insider | Multilateral Development Banks Drive Global Momentum for the Circular Economy

At COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan, Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) unveiled their first-ever joint report on the circular economy, *The Circular Economy in Motion*. This landmark publication highlights 20 projects financed by MDBs, spanning plastics, critical raw materials, textiles, food, electronic waste, and more. The report underscores the growing global momentum toward circular practices, particularly in developing countries, and provides actionable insights for governments, businesses, and financial institutions to accelerate this transition.

CSIRO | CSIRO at COP29

As the world comes together to tackle the greatest challenges at the United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP29), we are showcasing how Australian science can help. Discover the role of CSIRO science and innovation as we mitigate, respond and adapt to a changing climate.

Museu Nacional de Arte Contemporânea - Chiado Transgressões

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

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

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

Polish Presidency of the Council of the EU [January-June 2025]

On 1 January 2025, Poland will assume the presidency of the Council of the European Union. This important moment, when we find ourselves in an era of unprecedented challenges, but also opportunities, gives Poland a unique platform to influence the direction of development of the European Union.

Poland held the presidency of the Council of the EU for the first time in the second half of 2011 and, together with Denmark and Cyprus, formed the so-called trio of presidencies.

The rotating presidency of the Council of the European Union, a tradition deeply rooted in the history of the EU, allows each member state to lead the Council of the EU, steer the institutions' agenda and ensure the continuity of the EU's work. The upcoming Polish Presidency is an important testament to our country's ability to make a significant contribution to the European project, reflecting our long-standing commitment to the principles of cooperation and mutual respect between Member States

The Polish Presidency comes at a critical moment when the European Union as a community faces a series of challenges that are crucial to its future, such as digital and energy transformation, socio-economic resilience and border security. Poland stands ready to lead the EU through these challenges with a clear vision and a strong sense of purpose, building on cooperation under the three-presidency system established by the Treaty of Lisbon in 2009.

See also: [Sobieski Institute | Hungary and Poland's Priorities during the Presidency of the Council of the European Union](#)

Hungarian Presidency of the Council of the European Union [July-December 2024]

[Handover of the Presidency \[Budapest | 17-18 December 2024\]](#)

[The future of digitalisation policy in the European Union: The meeting of the Digital Decade Board held in Budapest was very effective](#)

The main objective of the meeting was to discuss the steps of the next period of the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030 (DDPP) from both strategic and operational aspects, in the context of the mandate of the new Commission, the publication of the third Digital Decade Report in 2025 and the review of the DDPP in 2026.

[Weekly Presidency Newsletter - 1 December 2024](#)

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

European Strategy and Policy Analysis System (ESPAS) | Global Trends to 2040-Choosing Europe's Future

in **Foreword** > In a year when the European Union enters a new institutional cycle, it is timely to look ahead to the strategic choices our political leaders may be asked to make in the next five years. These choices will undoubtedly be taken against a backdrop of heightened global uncertainty when the tectonic plates of geopolitics seem to shift almost daily in new and unexpected ways.

This fourth [ESPAS Global Trends Report](#) is a contribution to the ongoing debate about the future of Europe, its role in the world and its ability to adapt and change to meet fresh challenges and harness new opportunities. In common with other foresight studies, this report does not predict the future. Rather, it attempts to identify the key global trends, analyse their significance for Europe, assess the agency the European Union has to influence global thinking, and sets out some of the main strategic choices policymakers may be required to make — choices that will have a strong bearing on the kind of Europe we will live in by 2040.

Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) | Understanding the Global Push for Climate Finance

Countries will collectively need to spend trillions of dollars to reach their decarbonization goals and protect the most vulnerable nations from climate disasters, but experts say that current funding levels lag behind what's required to stave off and adapt to the worst effects of climate change.

Summary

- Climate finance is a crucial tool for funding the renewable energy transition and building resilience for communities most vulnerable to climate-related disasters
- Countries are falling far short of their funding goals, with low-income and developing countries receiving the least financing despite being most at risk
- Funding is also disproportionately invested in mitigation efforts, but experts say that major reforms are needed to spend more on adapting to climate change, which is causing mounting damage.

European Investment Bank (EIB) | Investment Survey 2024 - European Union overview

EU firms weathered recent shocks, such as the energy crisis, relatively well. But tougher economic conditions are starting to weigh on firms' willingness to invest.

- The share of firms expecting to increase rather than decrease investment halved in 2024, falling to a net balance of 7% from 14% in 2023.

The outlook for the future is mixed. The 2024 edition of the [EIB Investment Survey](#), which collects data for around 13 000 firms in the European Union, finds that, on balance, businesses are worried about the political and regulatory environment and the overall economy. But they are more optimistic about business prospects and financial conditions, which they see as improving slightly.

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

G20Brasil2024 | Em declaração histórica, líderes do G20 se comprometem com taxaço dos bilionários, combate às desigualdades e ações pelo clima

Inclusão social, combate à fome e a pobreza; apoio à tributação dos bilionários; medidas pela transição energética; reforma da governança global; celeridade nas ações pelo clima e apoio à **COP 30** (Conferência das Nações Unidas sobre as Mudanças Climáticas), que acontece em 2025 em Belém do Pará, no Brasil. Esses são os compromissos centrais da histórica **Declaração de Líderes do G20 do Rio de Janeiro**.

O documento foi aprovado por todos os países-membros e reforça o papel do G20 por abordar os desafios globais e promover o crescimento econômico forte, sustentável e inclusivo. Nele, os líderes reafirmam o compromisso com temas cruciais para o futuro global, como destacou o presidente brasileiro Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva

World Bank

People in a Changing Climate: From Vulnerability to Action - Insights from World Bank Group Country Climate and Development Reports covering 72 economies

Abstract > **This report** is structured into three main parts, covering both new content and confirming key conclusions of the first two summary reports. First, it summarizes CCDR findings on the impacts of climate change on people and explores how putting people at the core of climate-development policies enhances their effectiveness and generates larger benefits. Next, it explores how people's vulnerability and ability to transition toward resilient, low-emission development depend on key infrastructure systems, the energy, water, transport, and digital sectors, and highlights the potential benefits of green value chains and green minerals. Finally, it summarizes key conclusions on macroeconomic impacts, with a focus on the diversity of impacts across countries and the large investment needs, especially in lower-income countries. These findings confirm that, even with optimistic adaptation outcomes, large residual risks make GHG emission reductions urgent. The CCDRs illustrate how low- and middle-income countries (LICs and MICs) can contribute to this global objective without compromising on development progress and poverty reduction, with well-designed policies and enhanced support from higher-income countries.

Global Monthly November-December 2024

Overview

- Leading indicators suggest that the modest expansion in global activity seen in 2024Q3 continues, largely driven by ongoing strength in the services sector.
- Financial market conditions eased overall in the United States owing to a stronger risk appetite but generally tightened elsewhere, partly on expectations of U.S. trade and fiscal policy shifts.
- Global goods trade has picked up further. However, trade policy uncertainty remains high, and a large number of trade restrictions continue to be introduced.

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OECD | The humanitarian-development-peace nexus and forced displacement

Abstract > Despite the international community's resolve to deal with the human outfall of conflicts, violence, persecution, natural disasters, and climate change, forced displacement is increasing, and durable solutions for the displaced – voluntary return in safety and dignity, local integration, and resettlement – are seldom found. While historically, assisting and protecting the forcibly displaced have mostly been handled by the humanitarian sector, a new way of working gained prominence in 2016, with the objective of strengthening collaboration between humanitarian, development, and peace actors: the humanitarian-development-peace nexus (HDP Nexus). This paper reviews 27 initiatives tackling the challenges of forced displacement in low-income and middle-income countries with an HDP Nexus approach, drawing lessons in terms of the programming, co-ordination, and financing.

Bruegel | A European defence industrial strategy in a hostile world

Any strategy will need to take account of evolving Russian capacities, evolving political willingness and evolving defence industrial capacities

in **Executive summary** > Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine has brought war back to Europe. Failing to stop Russia's aggression would leave Europe at a critical disadvantage for decades, with a long-term threat to peace in the European Union. The EU can no longer rely on United States leadership in NATO and European countries therefore need to rapidly build-up their military capabilities.

European countries have increased the amounts spent on defence considerably in recent years but the underinvestment of previous decades means that gaps still exist. While the EU as a whole fulfils the 2% NATO target, 7 EU NATO countries still fall short of reaching it.

The European defence market remains fragmented. The lack of joint procurement and national preferences for defence spending translate into small markets with low production numbers. We provide evidence of the cost of no EU single market for selected defence products: Low production numbers are a major reason for relatively high costs per unit of production.

PDF [here](#)

World Economic Forum | Centre for the Fourth Industrial Revolution Network Impact Report 2022-2023

Via its global network of 19 hubs across five continents – and growing – the Centre for the Fourth Industrial Revolution is advancing its mission to help stakeholders harness the full potential of technological progress for the equitable and human-centred transformation of industries, economies and societies.

[Read the report](#)

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

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

European Think Tanks Group (ETTG) | [After US elections, Africa and Europe should strengthen partnership for green industrialisation](#)

A mutually beneficial industrial partnership between Europe and Africa has long been recognized as essential for effective climate action and achieving net-zero ambition in the two continents. However, despite several initiatives, it has been challenging to find practical measures to satisfy this aspiration. Furthermore, the re-election of Donald Trump as President of the United States brings renewed uncertainty to U.S. leadership on green industrialization, particularly in renewable energy and the future of fossil fuels. Europe and Africa should together seize this as an opportunity to lead together on green industrialisation.

The new [Clean Industrial Deal](#) promised in the first 100 days of the new EU Commission's mandate and building on the recommendations of the Draghi report provides an opportunity to rethink the philosophy and steps to achieve a stronger partnership for Africa for green industrialisation for both continents. Improving EU competitiveness in a context of increasing global competition is indeed at the heart of the report and will be the priority of a new Commission.

European Policy Centre (EPC) | [Brain economy: Novel Approach to Europe's Growth](#)

The concept of the Brain Economy yields benefits for the EU's competitiveness in times of technological and environmental change. It posits that our brains are essential to the modern economy and acknowledges that people's cognitive, emotional, and social capabilities are crucial drivers of both productivity and wellbeing.

Soul-searching is dominant in Europe today as its leaders try to break the impasse of suboptimal growth. Ever more so following the recent outcome of the US elections, they feel the strategic squeeze between the US and China, and the consequences of Russia's aggression against Ukraine. In his diagnosis of Europe's ills, the continent's veteran thinker-in-charge, [Mario Draghi, recently called](#) for a radical shake-up of almost everything that matters, including the way Europe approaches technology and implements the Green Deal, its net zero transition program. The areas of action Draghi recommends are intrinsically tied to the brain, especially the need to refocus on closing the innovation gap and overhauling the "approach to skills, making it more strategic, future-oriented and focused on emerging skill shortages."

Policy solutions are on the table, but the trillion-dollar question remains: How can the bloc change when it is allergic to reform? Novel concepts that mark a break with sterile bureaucratic approaches are needed. One of these is the [Brain Economy](#), or brain-positive economic transformation – an idea which posits that communities, societies, and countries need to use their collective brainpower to build the future. It argues that brainpower is key to [smooth skill-based transitions](#). Policies geared towards enhancing cognitive functioning will accordingly boost human capacities, such as productivity and creativity, that help generate economic growth. The reason why it could benefit Europe in particular is that it is about the humanism Europe has always stood for, adapted to the age of technology, and the need to respect planetary boundaries and peoples' wellbeing.

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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

- Transportes e mobilidade sustentável — Atribuição do incentivo pela introdução no consumo de veículos de emissões nulas no ano de 2024 — Mobilidade Verde Passageiros
- Introdução no consumo de veículos de emissões nulas no ano de 2024 - Mobilidade Verde Mercadorias

Apoios PRR

- Eficiência energética dos Edifícios Residenciais | Programa Vale Eficiência
- 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 [27 Novembro 2024]

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

Serviço Nacional de Saúde (SNS)

Resposta Sazonal em Saúde | Inverno 2024

Relatório n.º 102 | Semana 46/2024 (11.11.2024 a 17.11.2024)

Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | Tribunal de Contas Europeu analisa relatório sobre o desempenho da Comissão

Todos os anos, a Comissão Europeia informa sobre a gestão do orçamento da União Europeia (UE) e sobre os resultados dos programas e políticas da UE no Relatório Anual sobre a Gestão e a Execução (RAGE). Estas informações são importantes para a prestação de contas, pois obrigam a Comissão a assumir a responsabilidade política global pela gestão do orçamento da União. O relatório é um documento essencial para a "quitação" anual, que acontece quando o Parlamento Europeu, após uma recomendação do Conselho, examina atentamente a execução do orçamento e pede contas ao executivo da UE.

Banco de Portugal (BdP)

Relatório de Estabilidade Financeira — Novembro 2024

O Relatório de Estabilidade Financeira analisa os riscos emergentes nos mercados e sistema financeiro portugueses: identifica possíveis choques adversos e avalia as suas consequências para a estabilidade do sistema financeiro.

Boletim Económico | OUT. 2024

Projeções para a economia portuguesa 2024-2026

Evolução das Economias dos PALOP e de Timor-Leste — 2023-2024

PDF aqui

European Central Bank – EuroSystem | The euro area inflation outlook: a scenario analysis [19 September 2024]

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

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

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)

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.

EurOcean | The European broker for Ocean Science and Technology

OCEANA

- ❖ Oceana Magazine | Fall 2024
- ❖ Marine Life Encyclopedia

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

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) | **Delivering on the UAE Consensus: Tracking progress toward tripling renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency 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 2024 - Partilhar Experiências, Transformar Futuros |
Balço do 4º ano de actividades do ODSlocal

| ESTADO DOS ODS EM PORTUGAL

O que nos dizem os indicadores municipais da Plataforma ODSlocal?

| OBSERVAÇÃO DA TERRA PARA OS ODS - LOCALIZAR INFORMAÇÃO ESPACIAL

Seleção e caracterização de indicadores baseados em Sistemas de Observação da Terra relevantes para a Plataforma ODSlocal

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

European Statistics (Eurostat)

Sustainable development in the European Union – Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context – 2024 edition

Summary > The EU is fully committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the United Nations in September 2015. Eurostat monitors the EU's progress towards the SDGs along a set of 102 indicators. The EU indicator set has been carefully selected in cooperation with a large number of stakeholders based on criteria of statistical quality and relevance in an EU policy context. The indicators are assessed annually over a short-term (past five years of available data) and over a long-term (15 years) period. This report is the eighth in the series. It also looks at the impact of some recent developments on the SDGs based on quarterly and monthly data. In addition, it includes a section on the EU in the world and analyses spillover effects of EU consumption.

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.

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

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 29 de Novembro de 2024)

Produto Interno Bruto em volume cresceu 1,9% em termos homólogos e 0,2% em cadeia - 3.º Trimestre de 2024

Resumo > O Produto Interno Bruto (PIB), em volume, registou uma variação homóloga de 1,9% no 3º trimestre de 2024, taxa superior em 0,3 pontos percentuais à verificada no trimestre precedente. O contributo positivo da procura interna para a variação homóloga do PIB aumentou ligeiramente, passando de 2,5 pontos percentuais (p.p.) no 2º trimestre, para 2,6 p.p., verificando-se uma aceleração do consumo privado e uma redução do investimento. O contributo da procura externa líquida para a variação homóloga do PIB manteve-se negativo (passando de -0,9 p.p. para -0,8 p.p.), observando-se uma aceleração das importações e das exportações de bens e serviços.

Comparando com o 2º trimestre de 2024, o PIB aumentou 0,2% em volume, taxa idêntica à verificada no trimestre anterior. O contributo da procura externa líquida para a taxa de variação em cadeia do PIB foi mais negativo (passando de -0,7 p.p. para -1,1 p.p.), enquanto o contributo positivo da procura interna aumentou para 1,2 p.p., observando-se uma aceleração do consumo privado e 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

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

Fluxos físicos de energia (divulgado a 22 de Novembro de 2024)

Intensidade energética diminuiu pelo 5.º ano consecutivo e é a mais baixa desde 2000 - 2022

Resumo > Em 2022, a intensidade energética da economia foi de 4,4 MJ/€, (-4,5% face a 2021), correspondendo ao resultado mais baixo da série disponível. Esta variação reflete um aumento de 2,0% da utilização de energia, inferior ao crescimento do PIB em termos reais (+ 6,8%).

A intensidade energética do setor das famílias seguiu a mesma tendência, reduzindo-se em 4,0%, como resultado do aumento do consumo de produtos energéticos pelas famílias (+1,5%) conjugado com uma variação positiva de maior intensidade registada no consumo privado (+5,6%).

A produção de eletricidade com origem renovável diminuiu 6,1%, devido sobretudo à menor disponibilidade hídrica (-45,1%). Ainda assim, a contribuição das energias renováveis para a produção de eletricidade foi de 51,0% (segundo valor mais elevado do período 2000-2021, só ultrapassado pelo ano de 2021 com 52,9%), em resultado do efeito conjugado da eliminação da utilização de carvão, por encerramento em 2021 das duas últimas centrais de produção de eletricidade a carvão em Portugal, com o aumento de utilização de fontes renováveis, com destaque em 2022 para a energia solar (+38,7%).

Em 2021, último ano com informação disponível para a UE, Portugal foi o Estado Membro com a terceira mais baixa intensidade energética da economia.

Conta das Emissões Atmosféricas (divulgado a 15 de Outubro de 2024)

Intensidade Carbónica da economia nacional atinge o valor mais baixo desde 1995. 82,1% das emissões de GEE estão concentradas em 5 ramos da atividade económica (A82) que representam 13,9% do VAB - 2022

Resumo > Em 2022, o Potencial de Aquecimento Global (GWP) cresceu 3,7% em relação ao ano anterior, num contexto económico marcado por um forte crescimento económico em que o Valor Acrescentado Bruto (VAB) aumentou 6,9% em volume.

O Potencial de Acidificação (ACID) e o Potencial de Formação de Ozono Troposférico (TOFP) também aumentaram, 4,9% e 4,2%, respetivamente.

A conjugação entre a variação positiva das emissões de GWP (+3,7%) com a variação positiva de maior intensidade do Produto Interno Bruto (PIB) (+ 7,0%) levaram a uma redução da Intensidade Carbónica na economia nacional de 2,9%, o resultado mais baixo desde 1995, o início da série de observações.

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.

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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.

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](#)

Edição

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

info.DEPE@sgambiente.gov.pt

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