

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

Brussels welcomes Polish jazz: Inauguration of Polish presidency [14 January]

Following the official inauguration in Warsaw, the spotlight turned to Brussels, where the Polish presidency of the Council of the European Union began with an elegant gala at the [Royal Museums of Fine Arts](#). The event featured a concert by the [Marcin Wasilewski Trio](#), presenting a repertoire blending jazz tradition with original compositions.

Meeting of Directors-General responsible for cohesion policy

[Warsaw, Poland | 15-16 January]

The objective of the meeting is to hold a high-level expert debate on the elements of the post-2027 cohesion policy. Its findings will form the basis for drafting Council Conclusions on post-2027 cohesion policy, which are to be adopted at a General Affairs Council in a cohesion format.

The meeting of Directors-General for Cohesion Policy will be attended by high-level experts from EU Member States and representatives of key EU institutions. The meeting will include a debate on the role of cohesion and the elements of the post-2027 cohesion policy, covering issues such as :

- Enhancing the role of cohesion and cohesion policy within the EU strategic framework;
- Enhancing the competitiveness and resilience of the EU regions through cohesion;
- Governance model for post-2027 cohesion policy;
- Effectiveness and efficiency of cohesion policy;
- Territorial dimension of EU policies.

The findings of the debate will form the basis for the drafting of Council Conclusions on the post-2027 cohesion policy to be adopted at the March General Affairs Council in cohesion format.

Guggenheim Bilbao Museum

Maria Helena Vieira da Silva | Anatomy of Space

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

World Economic Forum (WEF)

[Global Risks Report 2025](#)

The 20th edition of the Global Risks Report 2025 reveals an increasingly fractured global landscape, where escalating geopolitical, environmental, societal and technological challenges threaten stability and progress. This edition presents the findings of the Global Risks Perception Survey 2024-2025 (GRPS), which captures insights from over 900 experts worldwide. The report analyses global risks through three timeframes to support decision-makers in balancing current crises and longer-term priorities.

[PDF here](#)

See also: [European Union Institute for Security Studies \(EUISS\) | Global risks to the EU in 2025: Results of a pan-European survey](#)

[World Economic Forum Annual Meeting | 'Collaboration for the Intelligent Age' \[20-24 January 2025 | Davos-Klosters, Switzerland\]](#)

The Annual Meeting 2025 convenes global leaders to address key global and regional challenges. These include responding to geopolitical shocks, stimulating growth to improve [living](#) standards, and stewarding a just and inclusive energy transition.

[Davos 2025: Special Address by António Guterres, Secretary-General, United Nations](#)

Participação da Ministra do Ambiente e Energia | [Ministério Ambiente e Energia | Portugal](#)
e.g. [The Geoeconomics of Energy and Materials](#)

[The Global Cooperation Barometer 2025 – Second Edition](#)

[International Monetary Fund \(IMF\) | World Economic Outlook Update Global Growth: Divergent and Uncertain](#)

Growth on divergent paths amid elevated policy uncertainty

Global growth is projected at 3.3 percent both in 2025 and 2026, below the historical (2000–19) average of 3.7 percent. The forecast for 2025 is broadly unchanged from that in the October 2024 World Economic Outlook (WEO), primarily on account of an upward revision in the United States offsetting downward revisions in other major economies. Global headline inflation is expected to decline to 4.2 percent in 2025 and to 3.5 percent in 2026, converging back to target earlier in advanced economies than in emerging market and developing economies.

[Full Report](#)

[Data](#)

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

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

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

World Bank | Global Economy Stabilizes, But Developing Economies Face Tougher Slog

Long-Term Growth Outlook is Weakest Since Start of the Century

Developing economies—which fuel 60 percent of global growth—are projected to finish the first quarter of the 21st century with the weakest long-term growth outlook since 2000, according to the World Bank’s latest *Global Economic Prospects* report. Even as the global economy stabilizes in the next two years, developing economies are expected to make slower progress in catching up with the income levels of advanced economies.

The global economy is projected to expand by 2.7% in both 2025 and 2026, the same pace as in 2024, as inflation and interest rates decline gradually. Growth in developing economies is also expected to hold steady at about 4% over the next two years. This, however, would be a weaker performance than before the pandemic—and insufficient to foster the progress necessary to alleviate poverty and achieve wider development goals.

Global Monthly January 2025

Overview

- According to the January 2025 *Global Economic Prospects* report, the global economy is stabilizing, even as growth prospects appear insufficient to offset the impact of several years of successive negative shocks.
- Global financial conditions have eased slightly, in aggregate, since mid-2024, although some easing in EMDE conditions was partly reversed toward the end of the year.
- Global trade is expected to pick up over 2025-26, but trade growth in nearly two-thirds of economies is likely to remain below pre-pandemic averages

Chatham House | Can the international order survive Trump 2.0?

As Trump takes aim at global norms and institutions, the question of what parts of the post-Cold War order can be saved – and for whom – requires urgent attention.

During his first week in office, US President Trump took aim at the norms and institutions of the post-Cold War order, from global management of climate and health to international trade rules. For a decade or more, big players – including Washington – have edged away from the global governance ambitions set in the more internationalist 1990s. Trump’s actions therefore portend a permanent shift in the landscape – not just a switch that flips back in four years’ time.

Although the pullout from the Paris Climate Accords was expected, many observers were more surprised by Trump [pulling the US out of the World Health Organization](#), and out of negotiations on a pandemic treaty intended to prevent another global crisis on the scale of COVID-19.

Another executive order re-opened the possibility of [sanctions on the International Criminal Court](#) and its key personnel, and Republicans are already attempting to move legislation to that effect through Congress.

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

European Think Tanks Group (ETTG) | FfD4: Exploring Priorities for Asia

Our latest [policy brief](#) examines key Asian priorities for the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4), scheduled for June-July 2025 in Spain. It analyses critical challenges and opportunities in financing sustainable development across the diverse Asian region, with a particular focus on South Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

Key Takeaways include:

- The analysis emphasizes the urgent need to re-center the SDGs as a global priority, calling for better integration between climate finance and development finance rather than treating them as separate agendas.
- The brief highlights the importance of addressing fragmentation in international governance, advocating for stronger cross-sector coordination at national levels and more inclusive governance globally.
- Special attention is given to scaling up public finance for sustainable development, particularly through domestic resource mobilization reforms and modernized tax administration.
- The research recognizes Asia's diversity, emphasizing the need for tailored financial solutions that account for varying levels of development, fiscal capacity, and climate vulnerabilities across the region.

The report provides detailed insights into Asian financial priorities and practical recommendations for strengthening international development financing frameworks in the region.

This publication is part of a series of three briefs examining perspectives from different regions of the Global South on FfD4. It reflects ongoing ETTG work on FfD4 preparations in the framework of a partnership with the Agence Française de Développement (AFD).

Bruegel | Not yet Trump-proof: an evaluation of the European Commission's emerging policy platform

This policy brief evaluates the capacity of the EU's economic strategy to address structural problems and whether policy needs to change under Trump.

in **Executive summary**

The ECONOMIC STRATEGY being defined by the 2024-2029 European Commission seems to follow the prescriptions on innovation and single market reform, and the expansive approach to industrial policy, set out by Mario Draghi in his September 2024 report on European Union competitiveness, with two important differences. First, the Commission stops short of calling for World Trade Organisation-prohibited subsidies – this is welcome. Second, the Commission proposes a new state aid framework for national industrial policy rather than expansion of EU-level public investment funding. This runs the risk of weakening the single market and harming competition, with the unintended consequence of protecting incumbents and inhibiting structural change.

PDF [here](#)

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European Policy Centre (EPC) | [Quick march! Ten steps for a European defence surge](#)

Nearly three years after Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, there is a broad consensus among elites in Europe on the imperative of a sustained surge in defence investment to support Ukraine and protect the continent from Russian aggression and Chinese assertiveness.

Europe is already facing war in Ukraine and covert warfare by Russia in and around EU and NATO territory, with increasingly frequent acts of sabotage, cyberattacks, disinformation, election interference and assassination attempts. In recent months, Russian and Chinese ships have been detained on suspicion of deliberately cutting undersea cables in the Baltic Sea. Yet this sense of no longer being at peace is unequally shared among European publics and is challenged by far-right and hard-left populists aligned with, or amplified by, Russia.

At the same time, US President Donald Trump is set to demand that Europeans take more responsibility for their own continent's security as the US prioritises countering China in the Indo-Pacific. There is thus an urgent need to mobilise the industrial, financial and human resources required for the defence of Europe.

NATO and EU officials estimate that Europe has three to five years to prepare for a potential attack by Russian forces, which could be rapidly reconstituted once fighting stops in Ukraine. Some experts suggest a longer timeline, given the scale of Russian casualties, but most agree that, given the extent to which Moscow has hardened its revisionist ideology, built a war economy and forged strategic partnerships with China, Iran and North Korea, the risk of confrontation is rising unless Russia can be deterred or pushed back in Ukraine. This requires a change of strategic culture in Europe, with strong political leadership to convince public opinion and drive a whole-of-society, whole-of-government approach to deterrence and defence.

Read the full paper [here](#)

International Energy Agency (IEA) | [Global gas balance set to remain fragile in 2025 as growing demand meets tight supply](#)

While halt of Russian piped gas transit via Ukraine does not pose imminent supply risk for European Union, it could add to near-term LNG market pressures

Global natural gas markets are set to remain tight in 2025 as demand continues to rise and supply expands more slowly than before the pandemic and energy crisis, according to the IEA's latest quarterly *Gas Market Report* published today.

The [report](#), which provides a thorough review of market developments in 2024 and an outlook for 2025, finds that markets moved towards a gradual rebalancing last year after the supply shock that followed Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. Still, the global gas balance has remained fragile, highlighting the need for greater international cooperation to enhance gas supply security.

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

European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) | Clean tech in the energy sector

Clean technologies play a key role in the green transition and economic competitiveness. The 2023 International Energy Agency (IEA) report on ‘[The State of Clean Technology Manufacturing](#)’ highlights the following five key technologies: wind, solar, batteries, heat pumps and electrolysers used for the production of hydrogen.

Clean technologies are at the forefront of the EU’s ambition to pursue both decarbonisation and industrial competitiveness. The global clean tech market is expected to triple by 2035, covering sectors such as solar, wind, batteries, heat pumps and electrolysers for the production of hydrogen. While the roll-out of clean technologies is increasing in the EU, its global market share is falling and manufacturing is lagging behind. This is due to a combination of factors, such as high energy prices, import dependency on raw materials and key components, skills shortages and fierce international competition, fuelled by robust public support policies adopted by the EU’s main global competitors, such as China and the United States.

The EU has already taken some steps to boost manufacturing of clean technologies. The Net-Zero Industry Act of June 2024 seeks to enhance the manufacturing capacity of strategic net-zero technologies by streamlining administrative procedures, boosting investment and improving skills. It sets a target for domestic manufacturing capacity of strategic net-zero technologies to reach 40 % of EU annual deployment needs by 2030 and 15 % of global production by 2040. The Critical Raw Materials Act of April 2024 addresses the issue of import dependencies by seeking to diversify supplies and boost domestic capacity in mining, processing and recycling of critical raw materials.

Briefing here: ‘[Clean tech in the energy sector](#)’

Earth Negotiations Bulletin (IISD) | 78th Meeting of the CITES Standing Committee [3–8 February 2025 | Geneva, Switzerland]

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora – CITES

People around the world rely on wild species of plants and animals for food, shelter, medicine, furniture, musical instruments, and many other essentials. The global wildlife trade is valued at billions of dollars a year. Given a 73% decline in wildlife populations over the last 50 years, it is more essential than ever that transboundary trade in these species be well-regulated, traceable, sustainable, and beneficial for the communities living closest to wild flora and fauna.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) entered into force in 1975 to ensure that international trade in endangered species doesn’t threaten their long-term survival in the wild. The CITES Standing Committee provides policy guidance concerning the implementation of the Convention and the listing of species and oversees the management of the Secretariat’s budget. It also coordinates and oversees the work of the CITES Plants and Animals Committees, carries out tasks assigned to it by the Conference of the Parties (CoP), and drafts resolutions for consideration by the CoP.

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

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) | Warner Bros. Discovery Launches In Partnership With IAEA: ‘Good To Know’, First Nuclear Science Films On Discovery Channel

‘Good To Know’, a new educational videos series explaining how nuclear science can help solve global issues, is being launched today on Discovery Channel, as part of a new partnership with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The films will air in over 30 countries, reaching 44 million households across the entire Europe, Middle East and Africa region.

This first tranche of five short films, made by the IAEA video team in conjunction with the Warner Bros. Discovery editorial team, will explain in simple terms how radiation can safely be used to solve some of the world’s most pressing global challenges. These include:

- **Microplastics in the ocean (filmed in Monaco/Global)**
- **The growing cancer burden (filmed in India)**
- **Food insecurity (filmed in Austria/Global)**
- **Water scarcity in the face of climate change (filmed in Austria/Costa Rica)**
- **Industrial contamination (filmed in Czech Republic)**

Each of these films is around one minute long and will play as part of Discovery’s ‘Good To Know’, a new educational videos series about the benefits of nuclear science and technology, both on television and online.

European Laboratory for Particle Physics (CERN) | GaToroid - getting closer to affordable cancer therapy

CERN has been contributing to developing technologies to improve hadron therapy for the past 30 years. Now, a team at CERN is working on new design concepts that would make the machines delivering hadron therapy much more compact and economically viable.

Hadron therapy is a state-of-the-art radiotherapy technique that uses proton or ion beams to target tumoural cells, while sparing surrounding healthy tissues from unwanted radiation. To achieve best results, it requires complex systems, called gantries, that rotate around the patient, carrying magnets that guide the hadron beams precisely onto tumours. Unfortunately, these are usually massive and costly machines, which represent a limiting factor for the spreading of the treatment technique.

Drawing on its expertise in superconducting magnets, a team at CERN has developed a novel superconducting and lightweight gantry, **GaToroid**, which promises to be much more compact than current machines while being just as precise. Unlike traditional rotating gantries, GaToroid could deliver particle beams from different directions without requiring the patient or the magnets to be moved. It exploits compact **superconducting coils**, located at different angles around the patient, to create a steady-state toroidal magnetic field that can direct particle beams onto a tumour, from any direction, sparing the patient from any stray magnetic field.

See also: BBC Future | [The ultra-fast cancer treatments which could replace conventional radiotherapy](#)

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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

- Apoio à constituição e operação inicial do Espaço Energia

Apoios PRR

- Eficiência energética dos Edifícios Residenciais | Programa Vale Eficiência
- Constituição de Novas Áreas Integradas de Gestão da Paisagem (AIGP)
- 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 [22 Janeiro 2025]

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

Serviço Nacional de Saúde (SNS)

Resposta Sazonal em Saúde | Inverno 2024/2025

Relatório n.º 111 | Semana 03/2025 (13.01.2025 a 19.01.2025)

Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | Pagamentos digitais na UE: TCE inquieto com as intervenções nos preços no mercado dos cartões

- Pagamentos digitais mais do que duplicam e ultrapassam o bilião de euros por ano nas vendas a retalho feitas na UE
- Bruxelas intervém nas taxas dos cartões, mas não verifica regularmente se as intervenções continuam a justificar-se
- Também continua a haver problemas com a partilha de dados das contas

Relatório Especial 01/2025: Pagamentos digitais na EU. PDF [aqui](#)

Banco de Portugal (BdP)

Boletim Económico | DEZ. 2024

Comunicado do Banco de Portugal sobre o Boletim Económico de Dezembro de 2024

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.

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

PDF [aqui](#)

European Central Bank – EuroSystem | [Economic, financial and monetary developments](#)

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.

IPMA > SOMOSATLÂNTICO

COPERNICUS | Marine Environment Monitoring Service

Ocean information and data in 3 categories (all of which is free of charge for all applications), sustained over time, & that is user driven.

EurOcean | The European Centre for Information in Marine Science and Technology

OCEANA

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

Plastic Waste Makers Index

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

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 NASA's designated archive for laboratory analytical data acquired on samples collected as part of past, present, and future NASA missions and curated by the [Astromaterials Acquisition and Curation Office](#), part of the [Astromaterials Research and Exploration Science Division \(ARES\)](#) of NASA's Johnson Space Center.

Astromat's data infrastructure supports comprehensive data curation services from data acquisition; to data curation; to synthesis of data for advanced data analysis and use in AI/ML applications. Astromat systems feature machine- and human-actionable interfaces.

Astromat actively **collaborates and partners** with the astromaterials research community, missions, research projects and infrastructure providers nationally and internationally.

Astromat is funded by NASA's Planetary Sciences Division.

| 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 2024 - Partilhar Experiências, Transformar Futuros | Balanço 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 - Estimativa Rápida](#) [divulgado a 30 de Janeiro de 2025)

Produto Interno Bruto em volume cresceu 2,7% em termos homólogos e 1,5% em cadeia no 4º trimestre. No conjunto do ano 2024 aumentou 1,9% - 4.º Trimestre de 2024

Resumo > O Produto Interno Bruto (PIB), em termos reais, registou uma variação homóloga de 2,7% no 4º trimestre de 2024, taxa superior em 0,7 pontos percentuais à verificada no trimestre precedente. O contributo positivo da procura interna para a variação homóloga do PIB aumentou no 4º trimestre, em resultado da aceleração do consumo privado. O contributo da procura externa líquida para a variação homóloga do PIB manteve-se negativo, refletindo o crescimento mais intenso das importações de bens e serviços em comparação com o das exportações.

Comparando com o 3º trimestre de 2024, o PIB aumentou 1,5% em volume, após um crescimento de 0,3% no trimestre anterior. O contributo positivo da procura interna para a variação em cadeia do PIB diminuiu no 4º trimestre devido à redução do investimento, refletindo sobretudo o contributo negativo da Variação de Existências associado em grande medida ao comportamento dos fluxos de comércio internacional. Com efeito, as importações de bens e serviços registaram uma diminuição em cadeia no 4º trimestre, conduzindo a um contributo positivo da procura externa líquida, após ter sido negativo nos dois trimestres anteriores.

No conjunto do ano 2024, o PIB registou um crescimento de 1,9% em volume, após o aumento de 2,5% em 2023. A procura interna apresentou um contributo positivo para a variação anual em volume do PIB, superior ao observado no ano anterior, refletindo a aceleração das despesas de consumo final, tendo o investimento desacelerado. O contributo da procura externa líquida foi negativo em 2024, após ter sido positivo nos dois anos anteriores, tendo as importações de bens e serviços em volume acelerado, enquanto as exportações mantiveram um crescimento próximo do observado no ano anterior.

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

Estado do Ambiente (divulgado a 20 de Dezembro de 2024)

Resumo > O ano de 2023 caracterizou-se como um ano extremamente quente e seco, sendo o segundo mais quente dos últimos 93 anos. As estimativas preliminares das emissões de Gases com Efeito de Estufa indicam um decréscimo de 6,3% face a 2022, decorrente da redução das emissões do setor energético (-9,1%) e do sector industrial (-3,3%), em linha com o aumento de 24,3% da produção de energia elétrica a partir de fontes renováveis (75,8% do total) e com o decréscimo da produção industrial (índice de produção industrial diminuiu 3,1% face a 2022).

Com o maior aumento populacional desde o início do século XXI (+123 105 habitantes), num contexto de crescimento económico (o consumo privado aumentou 1,9%), verificou-se um aumento de 1,7% do consumo interno de materiais extraídos do ambiente. Apesar do aumento de resíduos urbanos e setoriais gerados, respetivamente +0,3% e +4,7%, verificou-se um aumento superior na recolha seletiva de resíduos urbanos (+1,4%) e na valorização dos resíduos setoriais (+5,4%).

O número de ocorrências de incêndios rurais em 2023 foi o segundo menor da última década em Portugal continental (7 523 ocorrências), assim como a segunda menor área ardida (34,5 mil hectares). No entanto, 63,6% dessa área (23,8% das ocorrências) registou-se em agosto, mês esse que foi o quinto mais quente dos últimos 93 anos.

Os investimentos das empresas da Indústria em termos ambientais cresceram 4,5%, sendo no domínio da Proteção da Qualidade do Ar e Clima que as empresas mais investiram (33,8% do total de investimentos).

O valor dos impostos com relevância ambiental, 5,4 mil milhões de euros, aumentou 15,7%, refletindo o aumento de 16,0% da receita do imposto sobre os produtos petrolíferos, o qual manteve a importância relativa no total dos impostos com relevância ambiental (60,2%).

Consulte a [Publicação](#)

Conta de Fluxos de Materiais (divulgado a 20 de Dezembro de 2024)

Consumo interno de materiais extraídos do ambiente cresceu 1,7% - 2023

Resumo > O Consumo Interno de Materiais aumentou 1,7% em 2023, num contexto económico marcado pelo crescimento real do PIB em 2,5%. Na última década, consequência de um acréscimo de 2,5% do Consumo Interno de Materiais e de um crescimento de 20,4% do PIB em volume, a produtividade na utilização de materiais aumentou 16,8%, indicando uma utilização mais eficiente dos materiais extraídos do ambiente.

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

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

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Conta dos 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.

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Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (ODS) em Portugal - 2023 ((divulgado a 23 de Setembro de 2024)

Resumo > O Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE) disponibiliza, no Dia Nacional da Sustentabilidade, a oitava divulgação nacional de acompanhamento estatístico da Agenda 2030 da ONU. Para os 17 Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (ODS), avaliou-se o desempenho de 179 indicadores (9 adicionais relativamente à edição anterior). O período analisado teve início em 2015 (início da Agenda 2030) até ao último ano com informação disponível.

Em 11 destes ODS, a maioria dos indicadores evoluiu favoravelmente, destacando-se os ODS 10 (Reduzir as desigualdades), 6 (Águas potáveis e saneamento) e 7 (Energias renováveis e acessíveis), pela maior percentagem de indicadores com desempenho favorável (superior ou igual a 80%). Cinco ODS têm menos de metade dos indicadores com evolução positiva: 2 (Erradicar a fome), 5 (Igualdade de género), 12 (Produção e consumo sustentáveis), 14 (Proteger a vida marinha), 15 (Proteger a vida terrestre) e 16 (Paz, justiça e instituições eficazes).

Edição

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