

Polish Presidency Council of the European Union [January–June 2025]

Informal meeting of the EU Ministers for Environment and Climate (ENVI) [28 - 29 April 2025 | Warsaw, Poland]

The debate during the meeting will focus on disinformation related to environmental and climate policy, as well as issues concerning climate change adaptation.

Machine transcript of Minister of Climate and Environment Paulina Hennig-Kloska doorstep EN PL

Historic meeting of EU Ministers for Equality in Warsaw [16 April 2025]

An informal meeting of EU Ministers on the subject of equality was held on Wednesday, 16 April. For several hours, the capital city of Poland was the place of discussions on gender equality and the challenges related to artificial intelligence, disinformation and equality policies at the European level.

Bruegel | Defence and climate: seven points for a common agenda

Beyond the debated public spending trade-off between defence and climate goals lie converging interests

Faced with major security challenges, Europe is preparing to boost its defence capacity. To defend itself against Russia without the United States, Europe needs to rapidly increase spending from the current level of about 2 percent of GDP to an estimated 3.5 percent of GDP – an increase of about €250 billion annually (Burilkov and Wolff, 2025). In March, the European Commission proposed the ReArm Europe Plan/Readiness 2030 [1](#), which seeks to mobilise €800 billion in defence spending.

Balancing climate and defence spending

Some see increased defence spending as being in conflict with the climate agenda [2](#), arguing that boosting defence spending by 1.5 percent of GDP while increasing climate spending by 2 percent of GDP, as required to meet EU climate objectives (Pisani-Ferry and Tagliapietra, 2024), would be unsustainable.

PDF [here](#)

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MACAM

Museu de Arte Contemporânea Armando Martins

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United Nations | Department of Economic and Social Affairs

World Social Report 2025: A New Policy Consensus to Accelerate Social Progress

The world has seen extraordinary social and economic progress over the past three decades. Unprecedented gains in reducing extreme poverty, and improvements in material well-being have demonstrated the transformative potential of collective action.

Despite these gains, societies across the world face deep challenges. Inequalities remain stubbornly high and economic insecurity is on the rise. Many people struggle to earn adequate incomes in precarious jobs and countless families remain one misfortune away from falling into poverty. Frustration with the status quo is fuelling distrust and straining the very foundations of global solidarity.

The evidence presented in *the World Social Report 2025* underscores the need for urgent action: the risks of allowing the vicious cycle of economic insecurity, inequality and declining trust to persist are too high.

A new policy consensus based on three guiding principles — equity, economic security for all, and solidarity — is needed to tackle today's social challenges at their roots and accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. The rationale and objectives of such consensus are set out in the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action and in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Renewed momentum is now needed to translate this collective vision of sustainable development into action.

Earth Negotiations Bulletin (IISD) | Earthna Summit 2025

[22–23 April 2025 | Doha, Qatar]

Advancing sustainability solutions to climate challenges faced by hot and arid countries, the Earthna Summit 2025 will explore resilience to water scarcity, harnessing AI for smarter governance, and how the tradition-technology nexus can address food insecurity, among other issues.

The Arabic word for Earthna or رثنا captures the essence of sustainability, a prosperous future for humankind and harmony with the planet. The Earthna Center for a Sustainable Future ([Earthna](#)) was established by the Qatar Foundation to promote and enable a coordinated approach to environmental, social, and economic sustainability, thereby leading to future prosperity. Earthna acts as a catalyst in the efforts by hot and arid countries, such as Qatar, to translate climate change thinking and sustainability efforts into concrete action. With its strong focus on introducing sustainability into all facets of urban life and combining modern thinking with traditional knowledge, the Earthna Summits facilitate engagement and collaboration between Qatar's technical experts, academia, government and non-government organizations, and leading international organizations.

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

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

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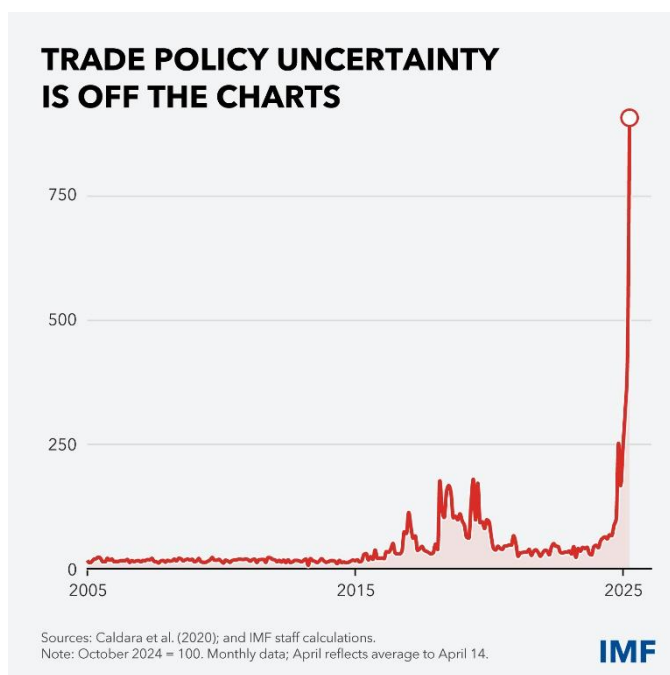
International Monetary Fund (IMF) | [Toward a Better Balanced and More Resilient World Economy](#)

Kristalina Georgieva, Managing Director, IMF [April 17, 2025]

Six months ago, in this very place, I spoke of low growth and high debt. But I also spoke of resilience—countries surviving large shocks thanks to strong fundamentals and agile policies.

This resilience is being tested again—by the reboot of the global trading system.

Financial market volatility is up. And trade policy uncertainty is literally off the charts—just glance at this figure (Figure 1).



Rio de Janeiro chosen to host BRICS Summit on July 6–7

The 2025 BRICS Summit will take place in Rio de Janeiro on July 6–7. This announcement was made on Saturday, February 15, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mauro Vieira, following a meeting with the city's Mayor, Eduardo Paes.

There are two categories of participation within BRICS: member countries and partner countries. The eleven members – South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, China, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Ethiopia, Indonesia, India, Iran, and Russia – participate in all meetings, where decisions are made by consensus.

The partner-country category was established in 2024, during the Kazan Summit in Russia. Under this framework, countries are invited to attend the BRICS Foreign Ministers' and Leaders' Summits, and may participate in other meetings if there is consensus among members. The current partner countries are Belarus, Bolivia, Kazakhstan, Cuba, Malaysia, Nigeria, Thailand, Uganda, and Uzbekistan.

OECD

Regulatory Policy Outlook 2025

Introduction > In today's rapidly evolving policy environment, from digital and green transitions to decreasing trust in public institutions, governments need to upgrade their capacity and tools to deliver better outcomes. This includes improving how countries regulate and undertake regulatory reform.

The fourth edition of the *Regulatory Policy Outlook* offers a global perspective of regulatory practices. It shares unique data from the *OECD indicators on regulatory policy and governance* provides a pathway for governments in better regulating for people, the planet and the future.

International aid falls in 2024 for first time in five years, says OECD

International aid from official donors fell in 2024 by 7.1% in real terms compared to 2023, the first drop after five years of consecutive growth, according to preliminary data collected by the OECD.

The fall in official development assistance (ODA) was due to a reduction in contributions to international organisations, as well as a decrease in aid for Ukraine, lower levels of humanitarian aid and reduced spending on hosting refugees in donor countries.

OECD urges strengthened co-operation to sustain trillion-dollar ocean economy

While the ocean economy doubled in real terms, from USD 1.3 trillion in 1995 to USD 2.6 trillion in 2020, co-ordinated policy action is essential to safeguard its long-term prosperity and sustainability, a new OECD report finds. The *OECD Ocean Economy to 2050* identifies key priorities for policymakers to secure a resilient and sustainable future ocean economy, balancing economic opportunity with environmental responsibility.

Carnegie Endowment for international Peace | Energy Transition in the Gulf: Best Practices and Limitations

Gulf nations face the complex challenge of balancing the costs of energy transition with the urgent need to diversify their economies and strengthen resilience against climate impacts.

The **global momentum** to transition away from fossil fuels presents both unique challenges and opportunities for Gulf states. Oil and gas wealth has propelled Gulf economies to become some of the wealthiest worldwide, while also enabling these highly climate-vulnerable countries to withstand severe climate impacts such as rising temperature, water scarcity and food insecurity. The transition away from fossil fuels therefore poses an existential threat for Gulf nations—potentially eroding their primary sources of income and diminishing their capacity to cope with escalating climate challenges.

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European Policy Centre (EPC)

Battle of the Baltic: Safeguarding critical undersea infrastructure

Recent repeated acts of sabotage of undersea infrastructure call for a coordinated and collective response. The EU must forge a global coalition to strengthen protections for underwater critical infrastructure, pushing for a more robust interpretation of maritime law to safeguard cables and pipelines. Member states must deploy innovative solutions, involving enforcement of national regulations on maritime and environmental safety and improved information sharing with partners around the world, while NATO should expand its deployment of unmanned systems and sensors.

Rising threats to the undersea infrastructure

Over the past year, there have been a troubling series of incidents of apparently intentional damage to undersea infrastructure in the Baltic Sea. In October 2023, the [Balticconnector gas pipeline](#), which links Finland and Estonia, was damaged by the Chinese vessel 'Newnew Polar Bear'. In November of the following year, 'Peng 3', a Chinese bulk carrier, severed two communication cables: the [BCS East-West Interlink](#) connecting Lithuania and Sweden, and the [C-Lion 1](#) cable between Finland and Germany. The most startling event occurred on Christmas Day 2024, when the 'Eagle S', an oil tanker registered in the Cook Islands, cut a power cable Estlink 2.

Could the Euro profit from Trump's aggressive economic policy?

Trump's aggressive economic policies are making everyone worse off. But they arguably harm the US most. Tariffs drive up prices, weaken the US Dollar and trust in US treasuries while spurring inflation. But Trump's authoritarian capriciousness also undermines Washington's role as the provider of the world's reserve currency.

The primacy of the Dollar has been one of the greatest sources of American geopolitical clout. But this exorbitant privilege, depends on trust in the very democratic and rule-based institutions that Trump is undermining. His recent attacks against Federal Reserve chief Jerome Powell are just the latest indications that Trump might end the independence of the American central bank.

The decline of the Dollar has been predicted many times. But attempts by the BRICS states to shift to alternatives like the Chinese Renminbi have never succeeded in breaking the Dollar's dominance. A currency dependent on the whims of the Chinese communist party does not instill trust among investors and reserve currency holders.

But as the US becomes more authoritarian and inward looking, the Dollar is becoming less attractive. The Euro, on the other hand, would become the only currency of a large economic bloc with a rules-based and predictable trade, economic and monetary policy. For a change, the slow-moving European model with its many checks and balances could

But to fully seize the opportunity for a greater global role for the Euro, which could significantly enhance the EU's geopolitical clout, the union must move ahead decisively with integrating capital markets and creating a much larger pool of European save-assets to increase the availability of, and trust in, the Eurozone as an advantage as it provides what currency holders seek most: predictability.

See also: [Cohesion policy's mid-term review: Stress-testing regional development in a new EU era](#)

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Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) | [Where the U.S.-Iran Nuclear Talks Are Headed](#)

The two countries held their first meeting in seven years to discuss Iran's contentious nuclear program. Here's what could come next.

What do we make of this weekend's nuclear talks in Oman? Are there prospects for further diplomacy on denuclearization?

The indirect talks between the United States and Iran in Oman have achieved their foremost objective: more diplomacy. After U.S. President Donald Trump pulled out of the 2015 [Iran nuclear deal](#), known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, in 2018, the two countries' relations grew even colder. This weekend's meeting was the first face-to-face meeting since the U.S. withdrew seven years ago.

Leaders agreed the talks were "constructive" and decided to hold another round on April 19. This next round will also be held in Oman and will again be indirect, with the Omani foreign minister shuttling between the U.S. and Iranian delegations.

Did either side indicate any new areas of compromise or hurdles?

The Iranian position remains that the talks should focus on the nuclear issue and sanctions relief, with Iran [repeatedly stating](#) that its nuclear program is only intended for peaceful purposes. The Islamic Republic views the meetings as a means of giving confidence-building measures that its program is not for military purposes in exchange for lifting sanctions.

The U.S. position appears to have more wiggle room than Iran's. Before his departure to Oman, U.S. Special Envoy to the Middle East Steve Witkoff stressed, "I think our position begins with dismantlement of your program. That is our position today. That doesn't mean, by the way, that at the margins we're not going to find other ways to find compromise between our two countries." Trump has said that he only wants assurances that Iran does not produce nuclear weapons. Thus, issues such as Iran's support for [regional proxies](#) and its missile program could be off the table.

European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) | [Multi-Pole-arity: How Poland can help Europe think big on China](#)

Summary

- China's strategic approach to its industrial policy—particularly its trade surplus and dominance in clean technologies—is a growing risk to Europe's competitiveness and economic security.
- Like many other European states, Poland prefers to focus on the bilateral dimension of its relationship with China. But the scale of China's economic threat means the EU's only hope is to address it as a unified bloc.
- Poland should use its growing leadership role in the EU to help shift the bloc towards a more assertive China policy using the available tools. As it confronts the prospect of a trade war with the US, the EU cannot afford vulnerability to China.
- But first, Warsaw will need to recalibrate its own policies by grasping the realities of its trade relationship with China and assessing its vulnerabilities: investments, critical infrastructure and supply chains.

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Chatam House | To join or not to join? Norway is edging closer to the EU

Trump's trade war has brought Norway even closer to the EU and increased the urgency for it to make a decision about membership.

Norway is facing a similar challenge to its long-term policy of remaining outside the EU as Finland and Sweden did with their stance on NATO membership three years ago.

Finland and Sweden's foreign and security policies were for decades based on the idea that the Russian threat was manageable. But Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022 posed a massive challenge to Finland and Sweden's policy of remaining outside [NATO](#).

From a Finnish and Swedish perspective, the fact that Ukraine was not a NATO member was an important factor. Helsinki especially saw clearly that any self-imposed restrictions for the sake of good relations with Russia would not be respected and thus not guarantee safety.

In the case of Norway, its foreign and security policy has since the end of the Second World War been based on the assumption that its relationship with the [US](#) and membership of NATO will guarantee its security. But the example of Norway's neighbour Denmark – both a NATO and [EU](#) member – makes it clear that previously close relations with the US do not guarantee future US commitment to any European country's security.

Denmark has been one of the most loyal European allies to the US, fighting alongside American forces in Iraq and Afghanistan and sustaining the [highest killed in action ratio](#) per capita. But that has not stopped President Trump from issuing repeated threats to annex Greenland from Denmark, by [military means if necessary](#), or Vice President Vance from stating that Denmark '[has not been a good ally](#)'.

European Environment Agency (EEA) | Air quality steadily improving but EU standards still not fully met, latest EEA data analysis shows

Air quality is steadily improving across Europe with most air pollution monitoring stations achieving current EU annual limits for some of the most harmful air pollutants. However, additional measures to improve air quality, especially in cities, will be required to fully meet current EU standards as well as recently agreed future air quality standards by 2030, according to the European Environment Agency (EEA) air quality data analysis for 2023 and 2024 published today.

The latest data collected from monitoring stations showed specifically that EU standards were broadly met for fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) (99% of stations) and for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) (98% of stations), two significantly harmful air pollutants. Despite this, World Health Organization (WHO) guideline levels are not widely met in Europe and air pollution remains the region's largest environmental health risk, causing diseases, lowering quality of life and leading to preventable deaths.

The EEA's [Air quality status report 2025](#) gives the latest official reported data (those for the past two years) on levels of key air pollutants in Europe and compares these concentrations against the current and 2030 EU air quality standards and the WHO health-based air quality guideline levels.

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

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

Fundo Ambiental | Avisos Abertos

- Incentivo à introdução no consumo de veículos de emissões nulas | Mobilidade Verde Passageiros
- Incentivo à introdução no consumo de veículos de emissões nulas | Mobilidade Verde Mercadorias

Apoios PRR

- Eficiência energética dos Edifícios Residenciais | Programa Vale Eficiência
- 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

Glossário de Prospetiva

Este Glossário é fruto de uma análise, apropriação e sistematização crítica de bibliografia internacional e nacional de referência. Inclui 78 termos, divididos entre conceitos e métodos, agrupados por afinidade temática, sendo apresentada a sua designação também em inglês, assim como a definição que lhe corresponde. É um trabalho desenvolvido pela [Equipa Multissetorial de Prospetiva](#) da [REPLAN – Rede de Serviços de Planeamento e Prospetiva da Administração Pública](#).

Consulte o documento

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

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Mapeamento dos principais Instrumentos de Política Pública em matéria de Ambiente e Ação Climática publicados em Diário da República

Novo Pacto Verde

Plano de Recuperação e Resiliência | Relatório Semanal de Monitorização [23 Abril 2025]

Portugal's recovery and resilience plan

Serviço Nacional de Saúde (SNS)

Resposta Sazonal em Saúde | Inverno 2024/2025

Relatório n.º 123 | Semana 15/2025 (07.04.2025 a 13.04.2025)

Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | Bazuca europeia: oportunidade perdida para a transição digital

- Todos os países usaram pelo menos 20% da "bazuca" para investir no digital
- Mas não aplicaram a maior parte do dinheiro nas principais necessidades
- Não se conhece o verdadeiro efeito das verbas na transição digital porque os indicadores de progresso são genéricos e desajustados

Banco de Portugal (BdP)

Boletim Económico | MAR 2025

Comunicado do Banco de Portugal sobre o Boletim Económico de março de 2025

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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[ESFRI | ESFRI new report addressing the funding landscape of European Research Infrastructures \(RIs\)](#)

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 > SOMOS ATLÂNTICO](#)

[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 | Spring 2025](#)
- ❖ [Marine Life Encyclopedia](#)

[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](#)

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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 2025

In this year's issue, we focus on the impact of caring and sharing on people's happiness. Like 'mercy' in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, caring is "twice-blessed" – it blesses those who give and those who receive. In this report, we investigate both of these effects: the benefits to the recipients of caring behaviour and the benefits to those who care for others.

| Ranking

> Dos 147 países considerados, Portugal encontra-se na 60ª posição (cf. Figure 2.1: Country Rankings by Life Evaluations | Gallup World Poll (2022–2024), (2022-2024). See also Table 2.2: Country rankings for six measures of benevolence | Gallup World Poll (2022–2024), World Risk Poll (2019)

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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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.

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.

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.

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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 28 de Fevereiro de 2025]

Produto Interno Bruto em volume cresceu 2,8% em termos homólogos e 1,5% em cadeia. No conjunto do ano 2024 aumentou 1,9% - 4.º Trimestre de 2024

Resumo > O Produto Interno Bruto (PIB), em volume, registou uma variação homóloga de 2,8% no 4º trimestre de 2024, taxa superior em 0,9 pontos percentuais (p.p.) à verificada no trimestre precedente. O contributo positivo da procura interna para a variação homóloga do PIB aumentou, passando de 2,9 p.p. no 3º trimestre para 3,1 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 foi menos negativo (passando de -1,0 p.p. para -0,3 p.p.), observando-se uma desaceleração das exportações menos intensa que a das importações.

Comparando com o 3º trimestre de 2024, o PIB registou um crescimento de 1,5%, após uma taxa de 0,2% observada no trimestre anterior. O contributo da procura externa líquida para a variação em cadeia do PIB passou a positivo (de -1,2 p.p. para +1,0 p.p.), tendo as importações registado uma diminuição no 4º trimestre. O contributo positivo da procura interna para a variação em cadeia do PIB diminuiu para 0,6 p.p. 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.

No conjunto do ano 2024, o PIB cresceu 1,9% em volume, após o aumento de 2,6% em 2023. A procura interna apresentou um contributo positivo para a variação anual do PIB superior ao observado no ano anterior, verificando-se uma aceleração das despesas de consumo final. O contributo da procura externa líquida foi negativo em 2024, refletindo a desaceleração das exportações e a aceleração das importações.

Em termos nominais, o PIB aumentou 6,3% em 2024 (9,8% em 2023), atingindo cerca de 285 mil milhões de euros.

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 em 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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