

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

### Make Europe Great Again: the official priorities, social media pages and visuals of the Hungarian presidency unveiled [19 June 2024]

János Bóka, Minister of European Union Affairs, and Zoltán Kovács, Government Commissioner for the 2024 Hungarian presidency of the Council of the European Union, presented the programme, logo and social media pages of the Hungarian presidency of the Council of the European Union at a press conference held at Várkert Bazaar, Budapest on 18 June.

### Opening session and workshop on international climate change issues [2 - 3 July 2024]

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

### Environment Council [17 June 2024]

in [European Council](#) > EU Ministers responsible for the Environment meet on 17 June 2024 in Luxembourg. The meeting is chaired by Alain MARON, Minister of the Government of the Brussels-Capital Region, responsible for Climate Change, Environment, Energy and Participatory Democracy of Belgium. Ministers revise the waste framework, they discuss green claims, soil monitoring, the nature restoration law and the 2040 climate target and climate risk management.

### Closing event “Roadmap on carcinogens” [12-13 June 2024]

The Roadmap on Carcinogens was launched in May 2016. At the end of the Amsterdam conference on preventing work-related cancer, six key European organisations began working on a new initiative: a voluntary action scheme to exchange good practices and raise awareness on the risks arising from exposure to carcinogens in the workplace. This scheme was initially thought to have a four-year duration and got the title “Roadmap on Carcinogens”. In 2020 the partners concluded that the Roadmap was making good progress but far from finished. Therefore, in November 2020 a new strategy for 2020 – 2024 was presented, which began in Berlin and will end in Brussels during the Belgian presidency.

[Press Release](#)

**Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian**  
Obra Visitante  
**Diego Velázquez, Retrato de Filipe IV**

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

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

## [EU Food, Farming, Fisheries | Fishers of the future | A study that examines the future role of fishers in society up to 2050](#)

The 'Fishers of the Future' foresight study is an EU-wide participatory project launched by the European Commission to examine the future role of fishers in society up to 2050. Running from October 2023 to the end of 2024, the study is looking into fishers' hopes, fears, expectations and needs, to understand how the profession is likely to evolve by 2050. The study focuses on fishers working in the waters of its 22 coastal Member States.

By better understanding possible trajectories of fishers' roles and industry at large, we can better design policies that support sustainable, thriving, and inclusive fisheries for the long-term.

See the [3 phases of the study and detailed methodology](#)

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## [UNESCO State of the Ocean Report 2024](#)

The State of the Ocean Report has the ambition to inform policymakers about the state of the ocean and to stimulate research and policy actions towards 'the ocean we need for the future we want', contributing to the 2030 Agenda and in particular SDG 14, as well as other global processes such as the UNFCCC, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

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## [Fundação Getúlio Vargas \(FGV\) | International event focuses on EU-Brazil partnership for energy transition](#)

[FGV Europe](#), in partnership with the [FGV Rio de Janeiro Law School](#) and the Center for European Policy Studies ([CEPS](#)), the leading independent think tank on European policies, is holding an event called "**The EU-Brazil partnership for the green energy transition: fostering trade and investments in net-zero projects.**" This public meeting will take place in Brussels, in hybrid format, on June 21, at 1 p.m., and the speakers will include Carlos Ivan Simonsen Leal, FGV's president.

The European Union and the rest of the world in general are facing some important challenges, including the global ecological transition, heightened geopolitical tensions and the Russian war in Ukraine. In this context, the EU recently adopted a risk reduction strategy aimed at guaranteeing its supplies in key sectors, including clean technologies and critical raw materials. This is to be achieved by reducing and possibly ending its critical over-dependence on certain foreign countries.

With these objectives in mind, key pieces of legislation such as the [EU Zero Industry Act](#) and the [EU Critical Raw Materials Act](#) have recently been passed or adopted. These two laws, which are part of the [Green Deal Industrial Plan](#), are designed to strengthen the EU's production and innovation capacities in the field of clean technologies and critical raw materials. At the same time, they seek to diversify access to critical production factors and growing external markets through a policy of engagement based on a network of free trade agreements and "friendshoring." For example, this collaboration will include strategic international partnerships and a "Global Gateway."

## G7 Summit [Borgo Egnazia (Fasano) in Apulia, June 13-15, 2024]

The G7 Summit was held in Borgo Egnazia (Fasano) in Apulia, on June 13-15, 2024. The event brought together the Leaders of the [seven member States](#), as well as the President of the European Council and the President of the European Commission representing the European Union.

In line with previous G7 fora, representatives of a number of States and International Organisations took part in the work, invited by the Nation that holds the Presidency.

### [Apulia G7 Leaders' Communiqué](#)

### [Joint statement on Energy for Growth in Africa](#)

### [Outreach Chair Summary](#)

## International Energy Agency (IEA) | [Increasing energy investment in Africa is vital for the continent's sustainable economic growth.](#)

IEA report in support of new G7 initiative lays out key energy investments needed to achieve Africa's energy and climate goals, and how to finance them

Meeting growing energy demand in Africa requires a surge of spending on clean energy projects, with swift action to tackle financial barriers so investment can reach the levels that are needed, according to a new report from the International Energy Agency (IEA).

The report, *Clean Energy Investment for Development in Africa*, supports a flagship initiative launched today by Italy's G7 Presidency at the Leaders' Summit in Apulia. Called Energy for Growth in Africa, it aims to help foster a strong pipeline of bankable clean energy projects in Africa and to improve access to financing so the projects can come to fruition, with an emphasis on technical assistance and capacity building.

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## Earth Negotiations Bulletin (IISD) [Bonn Climate Change Conference](#) [3-13 June 2024 | Bonn, Germany]

### [UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – UNFCCC](#)

Just six months ago, governments delivered a milestone decision at the 2023 Dubai Climate Change Conference. The outcome of the Paris Agreement's first Global Stocktake (GST) called on parties to contribute to global efforts to transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems in this critical decade. This decision also encourages the next round of nationally determined contributions (NDCs), due in February 2025, to include ambitious, economy-wide emission reduction targets aligned with the objective to limit global warming to 1.5°C. Many hoped this would be a necessary course correction to stave off the most dangerous effects of climate change and ensure that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is fit for purpose.

The 2024 Bonn Climate Conference was the first opportunity for parties to discuss just how to implement these calls and other elements of the GST decision. However, these discussions did not leave delegates very optimistic that the GST will lead parties to the much-needed course correction.

[PDF Version](#)

[Jump to Analysis](#)

## OECD | Modernising Access to Social Protection: Strategies, Technologies and Data Advances in OECD Countries

in **Foreword** > In the face of long-term megatrends like population ageing, labour market transformations and climate change, OECD countries' social protection systems are well-prepared in some ways but unprepared in others. The welfare state that developed post-World War II in most OECD countries has matured and offers the core foundation for challenges ahead. Yet the coverage of social protection remains incomplete in many countries, and disadvantaged groups often struggle to receive the support they need.

Recent crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic and rising costs of living, have highlighted the crucial role of social programmes that are responsive to evolving needs. Social protection systems must make more efficient use of constrained public finances and ensure that the right benefits and services reach those who need them.

This report – *Modernising access to social protection: Strategies, technologies and data advances* – forms part of the OECD's *Future of Social Protection* programme of work, overseen by the OECD Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee. The report assesses how OECD countries use new technologies, as well as new data sources, to identify people in need and to improve the delivery of social benefits and services. This and other projects under the *Future of Social Protection* programme of work will serve as inputs to the 2025 OECD Social Policy Ministerial.

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## Bruegel | The implications of the European Union's new fiscal rules

This policy brief summarises the main features of the new European Union fiscal framework.

in **Executive summary** > European Union countries are required by the EU Treaty to keep their budget deficits within 3 percent of GDP, and their public debt within 60 percent of GDP. A new framework to enforce these rules is based on country-specific debt sustainability analyses (DSA) and uses a single indicator, a measure of public expenditure, as the annual fiscal policy target. These changes are welcome. To assess the sustainability of public finances, it is much better to focus on the likely evolution of the debt path than to rely on simple numerical rules. Public expenditures net of changes to tax policy are a far better target for fiscal policy than the deficit, since they are under the control of the government and cannot give rise to pro-cyclical fiscal policy (excess spending in good times, fiscal cuts in bad times). These features could increase the framework's efficiency and improve compliance.

However, the new framework also contains numerical safeguards to ensure a minimum pace of debt and deficit reduction. These might overwrite the DSA-based requirements and could undermine the rationale for the new rules and the incentives for compliance. The safeguards could also introduce some pro-cyclicality and, more importantly, could hold back increases in public investment.

Our calculations show that the new framework will require ambitious fiscal adjustments from high-debt countries, though less than would have been required by the previous framework. Numerical safeguards will not be a significant constraint in the first application of the framework in 2024, except in the case of Finland. In the next application, in 2028, they imply for France and Italy greater fiscal adjustment than required by the DSA and the 3 percent benchmark.

## European Policy Centre (EPC) | Responsibility sharing or shifting? Implications of the New Pact for future EU cooperation with third countries

Following the adoption of the New Pact reforms, the external dimension of the EU's migration policy will acquire even greater relevance. With prospects of internal responsibility-sharing among member states remaining uncertain, limiting irregular arrivals and facilitating returns are being presented as essential preconditions to avoid putting pressure on national migration, asylum and reception systems. From this viewpoint, securing stable cooperation with third countries will be instrumental for sustainability of the newly reformed Common European Asylum System (CEAS).

This policy study examines the external dimension of the recently adopted New Pact reforms, specifically the Asylum Procedures Regulation (APR) and the Asylum and Migration Management Regulation (AMMR). The APR includes reformed provisions on safe country clauses that aim to facilitate returns. As for the AMMR, the reform includes a solidarity mechanism to support member states facing disproportionate responsibilities. Yet, the flexibility of this solidarity mechanism, combined with the overall systemic priority of limiting pressure on national reception systems, will likely translate into stronger incentives to use funding to contain irregular arrivals.

[Read the full paper here](#)

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## Joint Research Centre (JRC) | Labour migration: what's in it for countries of destination and origin?

Two JRC policy briefs highlight how the participation of non-EU nationals is growing in occupations with persistent labour shortages, including in digital and green occupations, and how it benefits the EU.

A [JRC analysis](#) shows that third country nationals (TCNs) employed in the EU are increasingly filling important gaps in occupations persistently affected by a shortage of workers. In 2021, while the share of third country nationals in the EU27 workforce is 4.4%, it increases to 7.1% when considering the 14 occupations that have endured a labour shortage since 2016.

The analysis focuses on data from 2021, and investigates developments since 2011. Looking at the overall distribution of non-EU workers in the EU labour market in 2021, non-EU workers make up 2.7% of digital occupations, 4% of green and 4.9% of other occupations. The green and digital occupations are defined using a task-based approach, calculating the share of green or digital tasks and setting a minimum threshold. The “other occupations” include domestic, hotel and office cleaners and helpers, shop salespersons, and care workers in health services.

These shares remain low at EU level despite a nearly quadruple (363%) increase of non-EU workers in digital occupations and 70% increase in the green sector. With targeted policies such as targeted training and skills development programmes for migrant workers in green and digital jobs, the facilitation of the recognition and validation of qualifications and work experience, and greater opportunities for migrant entrepreneurship in the green and digital sectors participation rates can further increase, improving their integration in the EU economy.

## World Bank | Strong Electric Utilities Critical to Clean Energy for All

Only 40% of utilities in developing countries are financially sustainable, jeopardizing energy transition and access goals.

The majority of electric utilities in developing countries are ill-equipped to meet growing demand for power and add more renewable energy into the grid, hindering global energy transition goals to provide clean, reliable, and affordable electricity to all, says the World Bank in a new report issued today.

The report, *The Critical Link: Empowering Utilities for the Energy Transition*, examines the [performance of over 180 utilities in more than 90 countries](#). It reveals that only 40% of utilities are able to cover their operating and debt service costs. Low-income and lower-middle-income countries face the most acute challenges as high costs, low tariffs, transmission and distribution losses, inefficient payment collection, and poor planning, perpetuate cycles of underperformance, burdening government budgets while leaving many consumers without reliable power.

### Global Monthly | June 2024

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

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## European Think Tanks Group (ETTG) | New ETTG Policy Brief on the EU and Global Development

The European Think Tanks Group (ETTG) is pleased to announce the release of a new policy brief on the EU's role in global development. This report is a culmination of a stimulating discussion held in Rome, which brought together over 30 key figures for a closed-door event.

The Rome event featured a diverse group of participants, including EU policymakers, representatives from member states, leading think tanks, and renowned experts. Hosted by the Spanish Ambassador in Rome, the program began with a welcome dinner followed by a full day of in-depth discussions.

The central theme of the event was navigating the multifaceted challenges facing the EU's global development efforts. Participants tackled critical issues arising from geopolitical tensions, climate change, internal EU dynamics, global competition, and shifting narratives surrounding development.

Find valuable insights and recommendations for the EU's future in global development [here](#)

More on the ETTG Annual Dialogue [here](#)

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

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

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

## Fundo Ambiental | Avisos Abertos

- Proteção do ambiente, proteção radiológica e gestão de riscos e danos ambientais

## Apoios PRR

- Medida reforçada: Capacidade adicional de produção de Hidrogénio renovável e outros gases renováveis
- Programa Vale Eficiência II
- Transformação da Paisagem dos Territórios de Floresta Vulneráveis
- Gestão Hídrica: SM2 - Reduzir perdas de água e aumentar a eficiência no setor agrícola

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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

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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  
[26 Junho 2024]

## Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | Até que ponto o aprovisionamento de gás da União Europeia é seguro?

Devido à forte dependência da União Europeia (UE) em relação às importações de gás (em especial da Rússia, até 2022), o Tribunal de Contas Europeu (TCE) realizou uma auditoria, a publicar em breve, onde analisa se as medidas tomadas desde 2014 reforçaram a segurança do aprovisionamento, aumentando a preparação e a resiliência da UE. O desafio de garantir a segurança do aprovisionamento a longo prazo sem gás russo é agravado pelo ambicioso objetivo da União de alcançar a neutralidade climática até 2050.

Banco de Portugal (BdP)

Boletim Económico | JUN.24

Projeções para a economia portuguesa 2024-2026

Projeções macroeconómicas para a área do euro elaboradas por especialistas do Eurosistema [Junho 2024]

## Banco de Portugal implementa Programa de Descarbonização para atingir neutralidade carbónica

O Banco de Portugal aprovou um Programa de Descarbonização, em que assume o compromisso de atingir a neutralidade carbónica até 2050, no que se refere às emissões de Gases com Efeito de Estufa (GEE), relacionadas com instalações, frota automóvel e eletricidade adquirida.

Os objetivos deste Programa estão alinhados com o Acordo de Paris e a legislação europeia e nacional, indo ao encontro dos requisitos da Lei de Bases do Clima.

## Overview of sustainable finance

Sustainable finance has a key role to play in delivering on the policy objectives under the European green deal as well as the EU's international commitments on climate and sustainability objectives.

International Platform on Sustainable Finance

Serviço Nacional de Saúde (SNS)

Resposta Sazonal em Saúde | Verão 2024

| Relatório n.º 79 | Semana 23/2024 (03.06.2024 a 09.06.2024)

## ESFRI | ESFRI Policy Brief on Assessment of Impact of Research Infrastructures

The Impact Assessment is an important part of the policy-making process, as it helps in evaluating the potential effects of proposed policies on various stakeholders and making informed decisions about whether to adopt, modify, or reject a proposed policy.



## Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT)

### | [Atlas of R&D Units in Portugal - 2022](#)

### [IPCC WGI Interactive Atlas](#)

A novel tool for flexible spatial and temporal analyses of much of the observed and projected climate change information underpinning the Working Group I contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report, including regional synthesis for Climatic Impact-Drivers (CIDs)

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

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

### [European Atlas of the Seas](#)

The European Atlas of the Seas provides information about Europe's marine environment. Users can view predefined and ready to use maps, covering topics such as nature, tourism, security, energy, passenger transport, sea bottom, fishing stocks and quotas, aquaculture, and much more.

### [Enciclopédia IPMA](#)

### [COPERNICUS | Marine Environment Monitoring Service](#)

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

### [OCEANA](#)

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

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

### [Plastic Waste Makers Index](#)

### [Observatório da Energia](#)

O Observatório da Energia é uma plataforma digital desenvolvida e gerida pela [ADENE – Agência para a Energia](#), que disponibiliza informação relevante sobre o setor da energia em Portugal.

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

## International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) | Africa50 Joins IRENA's ETAF Platform to Accelerate Renewable Energy Deployment in Africa

Africa50 pledges USD 100 million to accelerate renewable energy projects and infrastructure through IRENA's ETAF Platform.

## AstroMat Astromaterials Data System

The Astromaterials Data System (AstroMat) is a data infrastructure to store, curate, and provide access to laboratory data acquired on samples curated in the [Astromaterials Collection](#) of the Johnson Space Center. AstroMat will contain data from past, present, and future studies. AstroMat is developed and operated at the [Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University](#) by a team that has long-term experiences in the development and operation of data systems for geochemical, petrological, mineralogical, and geochronological laboratory data acquired on physical samples – [EarthChem](#) and [PetDB](#).

### | [Astromaterials Newsletter](#)

## World Happiness Report 2024

In this issue of the World Happiness Report we focus on the happiness of people at different stages of life. In the seven ages of man in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, the later stages of life are portrayed as deeply depressing. But happiness research shows a more nuanced picture, and one that is changing over time. We encourage you to explore the 2024 report for the latest findings on the happiness of the world's young, the old – and everyone in between.

### | [Ranking of Happiness 2021-2023](#)

> Dos 143 países considerados, Portugal encontra-se na 55<sup>a</sup> posição (cf. Figure 2.1: Country Rankings by Life Evaluations in 2021-2023)

## ODSlocal | Plataforma Municipal dos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável

| [Conferência ODSlocal 2023 - Das Metas às Soluções | Balanço do 3º ano de actividades do ODSlocal](#)

## The Demographic Landscape of EU Territories

This report aims at detailing the territorial diversities of ageing across the EU, understanding the main drivers behind such differences and explore their relations with data on access to services and amenities, regional economic performance, political attitudes and behaviours.

## European Statistics (Eurostat)

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

The tool offers a lot of interesting different features for you to explore: you can select your country, change between imports and exports, choose between different fuel types, display the top trading partners and see developments over time. Don't miss out – start exploring the tool now!

## Direção-Geral de Energia e Geologia (DGEG)

A DGEG é a entidade responsável pela produção das estatísticas oficiais da energia e geologia. A produção estatística é suportada por [Protocolo de Delegação de Competências](#) do Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE), que lhe confere o estatuto de Autoridade Estatística.

A recolha, produção e difusão estatística da área da energia é uma competência da Direção de Serviços de Planeamento Energético e Estatística (DSPEE), sendo efetuada de acordo com a calendarização pré-estabelecida e publicada. A DSPEE é igualmente responsável pelo fornecimento periódico de informação estatística ao INE, Eurostat, Comissão Europeia, Agência Internacional de Energia e Divisão de Estatísticas da ONU.

- [Energia](#)
- [Geologia](#)

## ESTATÍSTICAS (INE)

### [Contas Nacionais Trimestrais por Setor Institucional](#) (divulgado a 14 de Junho de 2024)

O saldo externo da economia aumentou para 3,2% do PIB - 1.º Trimestre de 2024

**Resumo** > A economia portuguesa registou uma capacidade de financiamento de 3,2% do Produto Interno Bruto (PIB) no 1º trimestre de 2024, que representa um aumento de 0,5 pontos percentuais (p.p.) face ao trimestre anterior. O Rendimento Nacional Bruto (RNB) e o Rendimento Disponível Bruto (RDB) aumentaram ambos 1,6% (crescimentos de 1,6% e 1,5% no trimestre anterior, pela mesma ordem). O aumento do saldo externo da economia refletiu a melhoria do saldo das Famílias em 1,0 p.p. do PIB face ao trimestre anterior.

O Rendimento Disponível Bruto (RDB) das Famílias aumentou 2,6% face ao trimestre anterior, verificando-se crescimentos de 2,2% e 1,4% das remunerações e do Valor Acrescentado Bruto (VAB), respetivamente. A despesa de consumo final cresceu 1,1% (1,2% no trimestre anterior), determinando o aumento da taxa de poupança para 8,0% (6,6% no trimestre anterior), o que conduziu a uma capacidade de financiamento de 2,2% do PIB (1,2% do PIB no trimestre anterior). Em termos reais, o RDB ajustado per capita das Famílias cresceu 1,5% no 1º trimestre de 2024 (0,5% no trimestre anterior).

O saldo das Sociedades Não Financeiras (SNF) manteve-se inalterado em -2,2% do PIB. O VAB aumentou 1,5%, inferior ao crescimento das remunerações pagas (taxa de variação de 2,4%), enquanto a Formação Bruta de Capital aumentou 0,6%. Por sua vez, o saldo das Sociedades Financeiras fixou-se em 2,3% do PIB (menos 0,2 p.p. que no trimestre anterior).

O saldo do setor das AP diminuiu 0,3 p.p. no ano terminado no 1º trimestre de 2024, passando de uma capacidade líquida de financiamento de 1,2% para 0,9% do PIB. Considerando os valores trimestrais e não o ano acabado no trimestre, o saldo das AP no 1º trimestre de 2024 atingiu -118,9 milhões de euros, correspondendo a -0,2% do PIB, o que compara com 1,1% no período homólogo. Face ao mesmo período do ano anterior, verificou-se um aumento de 7,3% da receita e de 11,0% da despesa.

## Península Ibérica em Números - 2023 [Ano de Edição 2024]

Os Institutos Nacionais de Estatística de Portugal e de Espanha publicam, conjuntamente, a 20.ª edição de *Península Ibérica em Números / Península Ibérica en Cifras - 2023*.

Um conjunto relevante de indicadores estatísticos oficiais, agrupados em 14 temas, permitem comparar estes dois países vizinhos e observar a posição de cada um no contexto da União Europeia. Em múltiplos casos, a informação é apresentada com detalhe a nível regional.

Disponível, também, a edição interativa

edição trilingue (português, espanhol e inglês)

## Conta de Fluxos de Materiais (divulgado a 22 de Dezembro de 2023)

Consumo interno de materiais extraídos do ambiente decresceu 10,5% - 2022

**Resumo** > O Consumo Interno de Materiais diminuiu 10,5% em 2022, num contexto económico marcado pelo crescimento real do PIB em 6,8%. O consumo de biomassa atingiu 37,6 milhões de toneladas, o máximo da série cronológica disponível.

Na última década, consequência de uma redução de 5,7% do Consumo Interno de Materiais e de um aumento de 17,4% do PIB em volume, a produtividade na utilização de materiais aumentou 24,6%, indicando uma utilização mais eficiente dos materiais extraídos do ambiente.

## Fluxos físicos de energia (divulgado a 20 de Novembro de 2023)

Intensidade energética mais baixa desde 2000 - 2021

**Resumo** > Em 2021, ano ainda afetado pelo impacto da pandemia COVID-19, a intensidade energética da economia (relação entre a utilização interna líquida de energia e o PIB a preços constantes) foi de 4,6 MJ/€ (-3,8% face a 2020), correspondendo ao valor mais baixo da série disponível, após quatro anos consecutivos a diminuir. Esta evolução reflete um aumento de 1,7% da utilização de energia, inferior à evolução positiva do PIB em termos reais (+ 5,7%).

A intensidade energética do setor das famílias (rácio entre a utilização interna líquida de energia pelas famílias e o consumo privado a preços constantes) seguiu a mesma tendência, reduzindo-se em 2,6%, como resultado de um aumento do consumo de produtos energéticos pelas famílias (+2,0%) inferior à evolução positiva verificada no consumo privado (+4,8%).

A produção de eletricidade com origem renovável aumentou 5,1%, devido sobretudo à maior utilização de energia solar (+20,0%), de madeira, desperdícios de madeira e outra biomassa sólida e carvão vegetal (+10,8%) e eólica (+7,5%). A contribuição das energias renováveis para a produção de eletricidade foi de 52,9% (máximo do período 2000-2021), em resultado do efeito conjugado da redução da utilização de fontes fósseis como o carvão (-66,6%) e o gás natural (-11,8%) com o aumento de utilização de fontes renováveis.

## Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável | Agenda 2030 - Indicadores para Portugal - 2015 – 2022 [Ano de Edição 2023]

**Resumo** > O Instituto Nacional de Estatística disponibiliza a sexta edição da publicação nacional de acompanhamento estatístico da Agenda 2030 da ONU - *Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável. Agenda 2030 - Indicadores para Portugal: 2015-2022*.

Em 2023, esta publicação corresponde simultaneamente ao anexo estatístico do 2º Relatório Voluntário Nacional português (exercício de revisão nacional do progresso alcançado). Com recurso aos dados disponíveis, a edição ilustra o desempenho nacional em relação aos ODS, evidenciando que, desde 2015, início da Agenda 2030, se registam progressos maioritariamente favoráveis na maioria dos indicadores.

### Conta das Emissões Atmosféricas (divulgado a 13 de Outubro de 2023)

Em 2021, o potencial de aquecimento global voltou a diminuir apesar do crescimento económico - 2021

**Resumo** > Em 2021, um ano ainda afetado pelos efeitos da pandemia de COVID-19, o Potencial de Aquecimento Global (GWP) voltou a diminuir (-1,6% em relação ao ano anterior), num contexto económico marcado por um forte crescimento económico em que o Valor Acrescentado Bruto (VAB) aumentou 5,5% em volume, a maior evolução positiva desde 1990. Em contrapartida, os outros indicadores de stress ambiental pioraram: O Potencial de Acidificação (ACID) e o Potencial de Formação de Ozono Troposférico (TOFP) aumentaram 2,8% e 3,8%, respetivamente.

Os ramos de atividade que mais contribuíram para a diminuição do Potencial de Aquecimento Global foram “Energia, água e saneamento” (-12,6%) e “Indústria” (-4,5%). Por outro lado, a recuperação económica contribuiu para os aumentos das emissões de gases de efeito de estufa nos ramos dos Transportes, informação e comunicação (23,8%), Construção (10,3%) e Comércio e restauração (7,6%).

A conjugação da redução das emissões de GWP com o aumento do Produto Interno Bruto (PIB) determinaram uma redução da Intensidade Carbónica da economia portuguesa de 6,9%, atingindo o valor mais baixo desde 1995, o início da série de observações

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

**Resumo** > O Instituto Nacional de Estatística apresenta a 114ª edição do *Anuário Estatístico de Portugal* (AEP), a qual dá continuidade a uma longa tradição iniciada em 1877 (AEP 1875).

O AEP 2022 apresenta uma análise global que permite uma visão abrangente dos fenómenos registados em 2022 em termos sociais, económicos e demográficos.

A atual edição está organizada em 30 subcapítulos, distribuídos em 4 grandes temas: *O Território, As Pessoas, A Atividade Económica e O Estado*. Cada subcapítulo consiste numa análise estatística sintética acompanhada de uma página infográfica, permitindo uma rápida apreensão dos fenómenos salientados. Os dados estatísticos, que acompanham esta publicação, apresentam séries temporais desagregadas ao nível de NUTS I e II, possibilitando uma comparação cronológica e espacial dos fenómenos retratados.

Disponível, também, a edição interativa

## 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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