Informação 69 2025 Janeiro

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

From 1 January to 30 June 2025 Poland will assume the presidency of the Council of the European Union. It will also form, together with Denmark and Cyprus, the so-called trio of presidencies. These three countries create their common programme.

On the basis of the trio programme, each of the three Member States prepare its own, more detailed 6-month programme.

The trio of presidencies, Poland, Denmark and Cyprus, commits to steering the work of the Council at the start of this new institutional cycle and in the face of unprecedented challenges and geopolitical pressure on the European Union, in particular Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. This impacts EU policies across the board.

Polish presidency Programme

Poland takes over the presidency of the Council of the European Union for the second time. Thirteen years after the first Polish presidency, and twenty years after joining the EU, Poland presents an ambitious presidency programme, the main goal of which is to implement the priorities set around the topic of security.

Russia's ongoing armed aggression against Ukraine threatens the security of the entire continent, but it is also a war against the principles and values represented by the European Union. The Polish presidency will make efforts to respect and promote them by the EU, emphasising the special role of civil society.

The Polish presidency coincides with the beginning of the institutional cycle, which provides an opportunity to set goals, suggest solutions and start processes for the next five years. On 1 January 2025 begins the time of hard work for a safe and prosperous Europe for future generations.

The Polish presidency will support activities strengthening European security in its many dimensions: external, internal, information, economic, energy, food, and health.

PDF here

See also: Bertelsmann Stiftung | Poland's EU Council Presidency: Just in Time?

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

Weekly Presidency Newsletter - 15 December 2024

Fundação de Serralves

O Sal da Democracia . Mário Soares e a Cultura

Earth Negotiations Bulletin (IISD) | 11th Session of the IPBES Plenary and Stakeholder Day [9–16 December 2024 | Windhoek, Namibia]

Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services – IPBES

Delegates will focus on approving an assessment on the biodiversity-water-food-health nexus as well as an assessment of the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change.

Daily reports

Summary report, 10–16 December 2024	15 December 2024	14 December 2024
13 December 2024	12 December 2024	11 December 2024
10 December 2024		

World Bank

Developing Economies in the 21st Century: A First-Quarter Report Card

January marks the start of the second quarter of the 21st century—a good time to review the performance of emerging and developing economies since 2000 and assess their prospects. The next *Global Economic Prospects* report—to be published on January 14, 2025—will feature two analytical chapters that offer a first-quarter report card: the first covers the performance of the 26 low-income economies; the second provides insights on middle-income emerging and developing economies. The first of these chapters, *Falling Graduation Prospects: Low-Income Countries (LICs) in the 21st Century*, is being released in advance.

Global Monthly November-December 2024

Overview

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

World Economic Forum Annual Meeting "Collaboration for the Intelligent Age" [20–24 January 2025 Davos, 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.

Bruegel | Long-term care policies in practice: a European perspective

A comprehensive study of the long-term care (LTC) systems in Germany, France, Slovenia, Italy and Denmark

This paper offers a comprehensive study of the long-term care (LTC) systems in Germany, France, Slovenia, Italy and Denmark. In many EU countries, the demand for LTC services already exceeds supply. Without major reforms, this 'care gap' is likely to widen further because of population ageing. This paper highlights a number of recent reforms to reduce this care gap by affecting the demand for and supply of long-term care services. We find that most measures to increase the supply of formal LTC services focus on workforce attractiveness. By examining recent policy efforts and reforms, we aim to understand in which direction LTC policy is going, and to showcase measures to prepare for the future increase in demand for care.

PDF here

Chatham House | Turkey's energy hub ambitions have new momentum after Assad's fall

Assad's departure could help Turkey become a key point of transit for natural gas. But renewable energy may offer the more promising avenue for cooperation with a new Syrian regime.

The sudden collapse of the 54-year Assad dynasty in Syria has opened possibilities for a new regional order. Much remains uncertain, but Turkey – which has hosted most of Syria's refugees and backed the winning side – is in a leading position to shape that future.

The cost of Syrian reconstruction is estimated to reach $400 billion, and Turkish companies are well-placed to secure major contracts should Syria's state-led economy transform into a free market.

Diplomatically, Ankara could leverage its support for Syrian rebels to negotiate favourable defence agreements with the new government in Damascus – potentially replicating similar agreements it has with Azerbaijan, Qatar, Somalia, and Libya. Such arrangements would significantly expand Turkey's strategic depth in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Maritime boundary delimitation presents another crucial opportunity. A new Syrian government might be more amenable to recognizing Turkish Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZs) claims in the Eastern Mediterranean, strengthening Ankara's position in ongoing disputes with Greece and Cyprus.

This could include both Turkish claims and those of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus – a de facto state recognized only by Ankara

Related content ; Turkey has emerged as a winner in Syria but must now use its influence to help build peace

Carnegie Europe | Why a Rapid U.S. Withdrawal From Europe Will Reinforce China

The incoming Trump administration plans to focus on China while letting Europe fend for itself. Yet deprioritizing the transatlantic relationship could backfire, pushing Europe closer to Beijing and undermining U.S. interests in the long term.

Those around U.S. President-Elect Donald Trump who advocate for a rapid U.S. drawdown in Europe to better counter China would be wise to heed the law of unintended consequences.

Broadly speaking, the elevator pitch for such a rapid withdrawal goes something like this: The United States' main threat is China, European countries are wealthy—with a combined GDP five times larger than Russia's—therefore, Europe can take care of itself. The specifics and the timelines may vary, but overall, the U.S. withdrawal from Europe should be welcomed and will certainly not benefit U.S. adversaries since Europe can and should spend more on its own defense.

But the most fervent proponents of this approach seem to be hyper-compartmentalizing a hyper-interconnected world. In doing so, they run the risk of scoring an own goal: the strengthening of China's economy.

The rapid withdrawal argument is divorced from empirical reality for a simple reason: It overlooks the European economic base of power that would make such a quick uptick in defense spending possible, especially when coupled with potential Trump trade tariffs.

In such a scenario, Europeans would probably double down on their trade relations with Beijing, since they would need it to maintain a modicum of prosperity to fund their increased defense effort. Far from reinforcing Washington, the proposed policies would only strengthen China's role in the international system by forcing Europeans to align more closely with Beijing.

At the same time, Beijing would be very happy to redirect its own trade flows from the United States to Europe in order to counter the massive tariffs that it would suffer. In short, the United States would simply make China even more central to the world economy while cutting itself off from the allies most likely to support its policies.

European Policy Centre (EPC) | Annual Conference – A new era for Europe

On 5th December, the EPC hosted its annual conference, a key event that this year focused on the pressing need for strong European leadership in today's rapidly changing political and economic landscape. Expert panellists and speakers shared innovative and thought-provoking strategies for EU and national leaders to guide Europe forward. Central themes included addressing Russia's war in Ukraine, advancing the green transition, ensuring economic security, and shaping the future of work and artificial intelligence –critical challenges that will remain pivotal in years to come.

EurOcean celebrates the launch of its first Sustainable Blue Economy Partnership project, ARCFISH

ARCFISH was one of nineteen projects funded by the Sustainable Blue Economy Partnership's first joint transnational call entitled "The way forward: a thriving sustainable blue economy for a brighter future."

ARCFISH will develop a pilot Digital Twin of the Ocean (DTO) Platform delivering new data products and services in support of sustainable Arctic Fisheries. These data products and services will be co-designed with stakeholders in the fisheries sector and used to create products such as ecosystem indices that can be applied in fisheries planning and management.

The project is a collaboration led by the Nansen Environmental and Remote Sensing Center (NERSC), Kongsberg Discovery (NO), EurOcean (PT), Institute of Oceanology Polish Academy of Sciences (IOPAS) (PL), Aarhus Universitet (DK), Matís Ohf (IS), Trackwell hf (IS), Brim hf (IS), and is coordinated by Dr. Torill Hamre, NERSC.

Available data sources and gaps will be analysed to fulfil user needs and ingest relevant data into the Blue Insight DTO Platform, developed by Kongsberg Discovery. They include (1) oceanographic data from research vessels, autonomous mobile platforms, fixed buoys, and ships of opportunity such as e.g., fishing vessels, (2) met-ocean-ice forecasts and reanalysis from models (e.g., from CMEMS and INTAROS), (3) fisheries management data (e.g., fisheries stocks, species) from ICES and national sources, and (4) reference data (e.g., bathymetry, economic zones, AIS data). Based on the stakeholder needs, a use case for sustainable fisheries will be implemented using the ingested data and tools for generating customized products. The use case will address two geographic regions, the west coast of Greenland centred around the rich fishing grounds surrounding Disko Bay, and the region around Iceland, northwards to the Svalbard archipelago and the Barents Sea. Using the compiled data and developed tools, a regional database of climate, environmental, and fisheries data will be created and made available through an open data repository to support sustainable Arctic Fisheries.

OECD Economic Outlook, Volume 2024 Issue 2 | Resilience in uncertain times

Introduction > The global economy has remained resilient this year, despite differences in the strength of activity across countries and sectors. Inflation has continued to moderate and headline inflation is now back to central bank targets in most economies. Labour market tightness has also eased, although unemployment rates generally remain at or near historical lows. However, risks are casting a shadow over what is otherwise a relatively benign central projection. Key risks pertain to the intensification of geopolitical tensions, inflation turning out more persistent than anticipated and a sharp repricing of risk in financial markets.

Read the press release

European Environment Agency (EEA) | Product lifespans — monitoring trends in Europe

Extending product lifespans helps reduce demand for new products and their related environmental impacts. This briefing aims to improve our understanding and provide novel insights on trends in product lifespans in Europe. This assessment is based on seven indicators developed specifically for the EEA's Circularity Metrics Lab's thematic module on product lifespans.

Key messages

- Extending product lifespans is crucial for improving circularity and sustainability by lowering demand for new materials and products. However, there is limited data on product lifespan trends.
- EU consumption increased 21% in value from 2000 to 2022 (adjusting for inflation), which implies that we are buying more and more products.
- For certain products, the average lifespan is increasing. For example, the average age of cars in use increased by 10% (from 2013 to 2022), while the lifespan of household appliance increased by 2% (2019-2023).
- Designing products to last longer contributes to extending their lifespans. An overview of selected new mobile phone models found that durability as a design feature increased by 7% from 2022 to 2023.
- Increasing intensity of use contributes to the positive impacts of extending product lifespans. For example, the use intensity of washing machines decreased by 7% from 1995 to 2020 to 23%, while several cities in the EU saw an increase of bike share possibilities.

European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) | International Migrants' Day: 18 December 2024

Drawing attention to migrants' human rights and highlighting their contribution to society, International Migrants' Day is observed every year on 18 December. The day was designated by the United Nations General Assembly on 4 December 2000 in response to growing migration numbers around the world.

Context

Migration is and will continue to be part of the human experience, both globally and in the EU, as a natural response to adversity and violence of various kinds. On 1 January 2022, 27.3 million people (6.1 %) of the 448.8 million people living in the EU were non-EU citizens. Most migrants – approximately 2 to 3 million per year – arrive in the EU using legal channels. However, wars and upheaval in neighbouring countries are also triggering displacement of people and increased irregular arrivals of migrants.

Migration management in the EU

The EU and its Member States have shared competence in migration policy. In recent years, the priority accorded to migration has been reflected in the EU budget, with €22.7 billion allocated to migration and border policy from 2021 to 2027. Acknowledging that the EU needed to move away from ad hoc solutions and put in place a predictable and reliable migration management system, the European Commission put forward a new pact on migration and asylum in 2020.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Europe Needs a Coordinated Approach to Industrial Policy

The success of government interventions depends not just on how much is spent, but on spending it well.

Industrial policy is having a moment in Europe, as countries increasingly turn to sectoral policy interventions to address the challenges of geopolitical fragmentation and economic security, enhance productivity, and accelerate the green transition. State aid spending by European Union countries has tripled in the last decade, reaching 1.5 percent of GDP. Much of this aid flowed into green technologies and energy efficiency, with major economies like France, Germany, Italy, and Spain driving the surge. As the recent report from Mario Draghi suggests, there is a growing consensus that even more such spending is necessary to spur growth.

Are Housing Markets Broken?

Many people aspire to own their own home, but it's becoming increasingly unaffordable

Few economic issues are as contentious as housing. Concerns about affordability are top of mind for many people, young people especially, as aspirations for homeownership appear increasingly far-fetched. Are housing markets broken?

Thomas Carlyle, the 19th century philosopher, famously lambasted economists for parroting "demand and supply" as the answer to every question. But it must be the starting point for any explanation of the seemingly relentless rise in house prices: income and population growth boosts demand for housing and, unless supply keeps up, house prices continue to rise.

Consider the case of Canada. House prices (adjusted for inflation) have risen at an annual rate of about 5 percent since 2016, driven by steady growth in income and population, including strong immigration. But housing supply has lagged. The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation estimates that the country faces a shortage of 3.5 million homes for a population of about 41 million. Similar mismatches in supply and demand are inflating house prices elsewhere, too.

Demand amplification

Of course, economists recognize that housing is different from the other products people buy. Housing is a major long-lasting purchase and investment—for most people, the biggest they will make—and is typically financed by borrowing. This has two important consequences. First, it makes housing demand sensitive to expectations and social narratives about future house prices. Often the fear of missing out can lead people to buy homes at high prices if a narrative takes hold that tomorrow's prices will be even higher.

The Nobel Prize–winning economist Robert Shiller is famous for spotting bubbles in the housing market driven by unrealistic expectations of future prices. In 2003, Shiller noted that US house prices were substantially out of whack with people's incomes and with rents, suggesting prices were not supported by economic fundamentals. House price bubbles form, Shiller argued, from narratives and societal beliefs, often amplified by word of mouth, creating a powerful collective expectation of ever-increasing prices.

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

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

Fundo Ambiental | Avisos Abertos

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

Apoios PRR

- Eficiência energética dos Edifícios Residenciais | Programa Vale Eficiência
- Transformação da Paisagem dos Territórios de Floresta Vulneráveis
- Gestão Hídrica: SM2 - Reduzir perdas de água e aumentar a eficiência no setor agrícola

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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

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 Dezembro 2024]

Serviço Nacional de Saúde (SNS)

Resposta Sazonal em Saúde | Inverno 2024/2025

Relatório n.º 106 | Semana 50/2024 (09.12.2024 a 15.12.2024)

Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | Medidas de integração dos migrantes: efeito do apoio da União Europeia não é certo

- Em 2023, os migrantes eram 6,1% da população da EU
- O Fundo para o Asilo, a Migração e a Integração canalizou cerca de 1,9 mil milhões de euros para medidas de integração entre 2021 e 2027
- É difícil avaliar até que ponto o Fundo ajudou à integração dos migrantes, em parte porque os países da UE não recolhem dados sobre o processo de integração

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

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

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

Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT)

Atlas of R&D Units in Portugal - 2022

IPCC WGI Interactive Atlas

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

EU Blue Economy Observatory | Latest EU Blue Economy report – marks a milestone in advancing the sustainability agenda

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

European Atlas of the Seas

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

Enciclopédia IPMA

COPERNICUS | Marine Environment Monitoring Service

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

EurOcean | The European broker for Ocean Science and Technology

OCEANA

- Oceana Magazine | Fall 2024
- Marine Life Encyclopedia

Plastic Waste Makers Index

Observatório da Energia

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

International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) | Delivering on the UAE Consensus: Tracking progress toward tripling renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency by 2030

ASTROMAT Astromaterials Data System

The Astromaterials Data System (Astromat) is 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 55ª posição (cf. Figure 2.1: Country Rankings by Life Evaluations in 2021-2023)

ODSlocal | Plataforma Municipal dos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentáve

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

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.

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 23 de Dezembro de 2024)

O saldo da economia aumentou para 2,6% do PIB - 3.º Trimestre de 2024

Resumo > A economia portuguesa registou uma capacidade de financiamento de 2,6% do Produto Interno Bruto (PIB) no 3º trimestre de 2024, que representa um aumento de 0,2 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 1,4% e 1,5% no segundo trimestre, respetivamente). O aumento do saldo externo da economia refletiu sobretudo a melhoria do saldo das Famílias em 0,6 p.p. do PIB.

O RDB das Famílias aumentou 2,3% face ao trimestre anterior, verificando-se crescimentos de 2,2% e 1,6% das remunerações recebidas e do Valor Acrescentado Bruto (VAB), respetivamente. A despesa de consumo final cresceu 1,6% (1,4% no trimestre precedente), determinando o aumento da taxa de poupança para 10,7% (10,1% no trimestre anterior), o que conduziu a uma capacidade de financiamento de 4,1% do PIB (3,5% no trimestre anterior). Em termos reais, o RDB ajustado per capita das Famílias aumentou 1,3% no 3º trimestre de 2024 (crescimento de 1,2% no 2º trimestre).

O saldo das Sociedades Não Financeiras foi menos negativo em 0,2 p.p. no 3º trimestre de 2024, fixando-se em -4,5% do PIB. O VAB e as remunerações pagas aumentaram 1,9% e 2,3%, respetivamente, enquanto a Formação Bruta de Capital decresceu 0,4%. Por sua vez, o saldo das Sociedades Financeiras fixou-se em 2,0% do PIB (menos 0,3 p.p. que no trimestre anterior).

O saldo do setor das Administrações Públicas (AP) diminuiu 0,2 p.p., fixando-se a capacidade líquida de financiamento em 1,0% do PIB no ano terminado no 3º trimestre de 2024. Considerando os valores trimestrais e não o ano acabado no trimestre, o saldo das AP no 3º trimestre de 2024 atingiu 4 344 milhões de euros, correspondendo a 6,0% do PIB (7,3% no período homólogo), verificando-se aumento homólogos de 5,4% da receita e de 8,7% da despesa. Considerando valores para o conjunto dos três trimestres de 2024, o saldo das AP foi positivo, representando 2,8% do PIB (3,3% do PIB em igual período de 2023).

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

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

Intensidade energética diminui 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.

Consulte a Publicação

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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