62nd Session of the IPCC (IPCC-62) [24–28 February 2025 | Hangzhou, China]
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change – IPCC

IPCC delegates gathered in Hangzhou, China, to review draft work on key elements of the Panel's Seventh Assessment Report—including draft outline of each Working Group—as well as the IPCC Trust Fund Programme and budget for the years 2024 to 2027.

Eighteen months into its current assessment cycle, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) will gather to review draft work related to key elements of its the Seventh Assessment Report (AR7). At its 62nd Session, the IPCC will consider the outlines for the Methodology Report on Carbon Dioxide Removal Technologies and Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage, the reports that will be produced by each of the IPCC's three Working Groups, and the Synthesis Report that will summarize key findings from cycle.

The Panel will build on the work done by over 230 experts who gathered in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in December 2024 to draft the outlines of each Working Group's contribution to AR7. Working Group I will produce a report on the Physical Science Basis of climate change, Working Group II will report on Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability, and Working Group III will report on Mitigation of Climate Change. During IPCC-62, governments are expected to review and agree on the outlines for this work, providing a basis for the next steps in the IPCC's cycle.

Summary report, 24–28 February 2025

International Monetary Fund (IMF) | Understanding the Macroeconomic Effects of Natural Disasters

Summary > Climate change is causing more frequent and devastating natural disasters. The goal of this paper is two-fold. First, it examines the dynamic effects of natural disasters on the growth of output and its components. Government expenditure in advanced economies (AEs) rises immediately in the same year of the natural disaster, offsetting the decline in private investment growth and thereby mitigating the negative effect on output growth. As a result, output growth in AEs is not significantly affected by natural disasters. In contrast, the increase in government expenditure in emerging markets and developing countries (EMDEs) after a natural disaster is smaller and thus, unable to mitigate the contemporaneous negative effect on output growth (which mainly reflects the fall in investment in non-small-island EMDEs and in net exports in small-island EMDEs). In addition, the output recovery in the subsequent year does not fully offset the decline during the year of the disaster. Second, this paper assesses the role of pre-existing country characteristics in mitigating the adverse impact of natural disasters.

The paper finds that small islands and countries with limited pre-disaster fiscal space tend to experience more significant declines in output growth following a natural disaster.

PDF here

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

Ministers of EU Affairs discuss situation in Ukraine, prepare the spring European Council and discuss Commission work programme Brussels [25 February 2025]

Council started by commemorating the third anniversary of Russia's full-scale invasion and war of aggression against Ukraine with a minute of silence. Then, the ministers discussed the preparations for the March European Council and held an exchange of views, based on the Commission's 2025 work programme, on annual and multiannual legislative programming.

Polish presidency leads EU to adopt 16th sanctions package against Russia [24 February 2025]

On the third year mark of the beginning of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the Council adopted today a wide-ranging 16th package of economic and individual restrictive measures. The package touches on vital sectors of the Russian economy, further weakening the regime's ability to wage its illegal, unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine.

- More information on the package is available on the official website of the Council of the European Union

Ministerial conference on the ministry's presidency priority "Future of labour in a digital Europe" [20 - 21 February 2025]

Conference dedicated to the three sectoral priorities of the Ministry of Family, Labour, and Social Policy (MRPiPS).

The future of work in digital Europe, the social economy, support for people with disabilities and the challenges of the silver transition - these priorities of the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy will be discussed at the event in Gdansk.

A thematic session on the future of work in digital Europe is planned on the first day of the event, and on the second day there will be two parallel workshops on the social economy and opportunities to support people with disabilities. There will also be a session on responding to the challenges of the silver transition.

- Conclusions of the conference: see news: Ministerial conference in Gdańsk On the future of the labour market

World Economic Forum (WEF) | Corporate calm vs economists' concerns: Why opinions are divided on the impact of geopolitics

This article is part of: Centre for Regions, Trade and Geopolitics

- While many economists are concerned about the global economic outlook, recent research has detected more optimism among business leaders.
- This can be explained by the fact that economists look more at macro impacts, tail risks and long-term effects, while corporates typically focus on the more manageable direct effects of trade wars.
- While both viewpoints are valuable, much of the economic downside from geopolitics tends to be gradual and widely dispersed, rather than causing a sudden harmful shock.

While geopolitics tops most corporate risk lists, many business leaders currently believe it won't have a strong negative impact on their companies. There are some valid reasons why the C-suite is more upbeat, which can offer valuable insights into the global economic outlook for both businesses and economists.

ING interviewed decision-makers from European businesses with a significant global footprint and from different industries in December 2024 and January 2025. Surprisingly, nearly half of these decision-makers are either unsure about the overall impact of geopolitics on their company or believe it has been only marginally negative or positive overall. Others believe the impact has been negative in the past, but expect to gain from geopolitics in the future by developing an edge over competitors or seeing increased activity in their sector in Europe.

OECD | OECD launches global framework to monitor application of G7 Hiroshima AI Code of Conduct

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) launched today (7 February 2025) the first global framework for companies to report on their efforts to promote safe, secure, and trustworthy AI. This initiative monitors the application of the Hiroshima Process International Code of Conduct for Organisations Developing Advanced AI Systems, a central component of the Hiroshima AI Process launched during Japan's G7 Presidency.

For the first time, companies will be able to provide comparable information on their AI risk management actions and practices – such as risk assessment, incident reporting and information sharing mechanisms – fostering trust and accountability in the development of advanced AI systems. Some of the world's largest developers of advanced AI systems have contributed to this initiative and were instrumental in its pilot phase, testing its features, and ensuring its effectiveness. Leading AI developers, including Amazon, Anthropic, Fujitsu, Google, KDDI CORPORATION, Microsoft, NEC Corporation, NTT, OpenAI, Preferred Networks Inc., Rakuten Group Inc., Salesforce, and Softbank Corp. have already pledged to complete the inaugural framework.

"The OECD is committed to promoting transparency, comparable reporting and co-operation among global stakeholders, ultimately building trust in AI systems," OECD Secretary-General Mathias Cormann said. "Enabling companies to share their practices and demonstrate their focus on safety, accountability, and transparency will contribute to the responsible development, deployment and use of advanced AI systems."

European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) | Between ambition and pragmatism: The future of cyber capacity-building in a fragmented world

This report provides a structured analysis of the evolving international cyber capacity-building (CCB) ecosystem, highlighting both its progress and persistent challenges.

Over the past decade, CCB has emerged as a key mechanism for international cooperation, helping countries strengthen cyber resilience and fostering global partnerships. It explores how CCB efforts have developed within separate policy communities—such as international security, criminal justice, and ICT development—leading to inefficiencies and operational fragmentation.

However, despite widespread consensus on its importance, efforts to scale, coordinate, and enhance the effectiveness of CCB remain fragmented. Ultimately, this report seeks to deepen the understanding of ideological and operational divides in CCB, assess their impact on effectiveness, and outline pathways for more cohesive and impactful international cooperation.

PDF here

See also; The G20 at a crossroads: South Africa backs multilateralism and eyes the EU following US snub

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Bruegel | Clean industrial transformation: where does Europe stand

Clean-tech investment and employment in the EU are growing, but a major heavy industry decarbonisation push is still needed.

The European Union's Clean Industrial Deal, due to be proposed on 26 February 2025, will be a plan to create a conducive business environment for an industrial transformation that will marry decarbonisation with industrial competitiveness. Where does Europe stand on this transformation currently, however? Based on the Bruegel Clean Tech Tracker (Jugé et al, 2025), we look at five aspects the clean industrial deal is sure to take into account:

- Trade data suggests a rather neutral picture. EU imports and exports of clean technologies are roughly similar in value;
- Our research points to a substantial growth in EU clean-tech investment since 2021, driven by battery cell manufacturing;
- Manufacturing facilities are spread right across Europe. While Germany has the most facilities, Poland and Hungary lead in terms of operational capacity in battery cell manufacturing;
- Beyond clean technologies, such as solar panels and batteries, a major industrial transformation is required in a number of highly emitting heavy industry sectors, such as steel and cement. In these, technologies are still at demonstration level and further research, time and investment are needed to reach commercial deployment;
- The heat pump sector is the largest clean-tech employer in Europe, not considering vehicle supply chains.

European Policy Centre (EPC) | Calm after the storm? A Trump-imposed ceasefire means doing much more to protect Ukraine and EUrope

If President-elect Trump imposes an unjust and unstable ceasefire on Ukraine, Europe cannot sit back and enjoy the illusion of peace. Instead, it will have to prepare for future conflict, by supporting Ukraine, guaranteeing the deal, protecting other states in Russia's firing line, and substantially increasing its own military capabilities and spending. In this scenario, Europe will have to do more, not less, to contain Russia and protect not only Ukraine but also EUrope.

Peace at last?

US President-elect Donald Trump has publicly stated that he wants to bring the war in Ukraine to an end, and quickly, aiming also potentially to absolve the US from its responsibility to continue to support Ukraine militarily, financially and politically. By doing so he would ignore that this war was started illegally by Russian aggression, that Russia committed crimes against humanity, as well as various war crimes, or that significant parts of sovereign Ukrainian territory are not only occupied by Russia but have been illegally annexed by Moscow. Ending current hostilities is Trump's only aim, echoing many around the world who believe that the most important goal is to stop the killing.

Of course, we do not know whether Trump is really going to do what he says nor how successful he will be. He is notoriously unpredictable and might be swayed by several factors, including his exchanges with Russian President Putin and Ukrainian President Zelensky, and the voices close to him in the new administration. A threatened ceasefire might also be a bargaining chip with Europeans rather than the real aim. More strategic thinkers advising Trump might show him how supporting Ukraine is in Washington's, or more importantly, in his own interest. Even if he tries to enforce a ceasefire, Ukrainians might not acquiesce, given the existential nature of the threat, although it is hard to see how they could maintain their defences without US support. It is also not clear whether Putin will accept such a ceasefire; this will depend partly on the attached conditions and partly on how the war is going on the ground.

Chatham House | The economics of the new Monroe Doctrine

President Trump's actions seem to indicate a hemispheric US foreign policy emerging. There is a bleak logic behind that approach.

By announcing his territorial ambitions in Canada, Greenland and the Panama Canal, President Donald Trump seems to have breathed life back into the Monroe Doctrine of 1823. That was the first time the US asserted its right to unrestrained autonomy within the Western Hemisphere. President James Monroe declared that Washington would take any interference in the hemisphere by other great powers as an 'unfriendly disposition toward the United States'. Are you listening, China?

Hemispheric policy is nothing new to Trump's circle. Project 2025, the Trump-friendly set of ideas about US governance published last year, envisaged 're-hemisphering' supply chains as both a requirement of US economic security, and a way to support economic activity in 'parts of the Americas in need of growth and stabilization'.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) | Nuclear Safety, Security and Safeguards in Ukraine

24 February 2022 marked the beginning of the armed conflict in Ukraine and the first time in history that this has occurred amid the facilities of a major nuclear power programme. Numerous events, such as shelling, air attacks, difficulties with staffing levels and working conditions and losses of off-site power supply, impacted nuclear safety and security on-site.

Two nuclear facilities have come under the control of Russian armed forces: the Chornobyl nuclear power plant site, between 24 February and 31 March 2022, and the Zaporizhzhya nuclear power plant on 4 March 2022, which currently remains under Russian Federation control. The IAEA promptly took steps to help stabilize the critical nuclear safety and security situation and prevent a nuclear accident in Ukraine.

The IAEA has been closely monitoring and assessing the situation in Ukraine on a daily basis, prioritizing nuclear safety and security implications, alongside ongoing verification activities. Through issuing regular updates and reports, the Agency consistently shares objective and impartial information with its Member States, the public and the international community.

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists | Trump just assaulted the independence of the nuclear regulator. What could go wrong?

President Trump, through his recent Executive Order, has attacked independent regulatory agencies in the US government. This order gives the Office of Management and Budget power over the regulatory process of until-now independent agencies. These regulatory agencies include the Federal Elections Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission—and my former agency, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which I chaired between July 2012 and December 2014.

An independent regulator is free from industry and political influence. Trump's executive order flies in the face of this basic principle by requiring the Office of Management and Budget to "review" these independent regulatory agencies' obligations "for consistency with the President's policies and priorities." This essentially means subordinating regulators to the president.

In the past, the president and Congress, which has oversight capacity on the regulators, stayed at arm's length from the regulators' decisions. This was meant to keep them isolated, ensuring their necessary independence from any outside interference. Trump's executive order implies there are no longer independent regulators in the United States.

Independent regulators should not only be free from government and industry meddling; they also need to be adequately staffed with competent experts and have the budget to operate efficiently. They also need to be able to shut down facilities such as nuclear power plants that are not operating safely, according to regulations. To do this, they need government to support their independent decisions and rulemaking.

See also > The nuclear year in review: Welcome to the antechamber of the next nuclear crisis

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

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

Fundo Ambiental | Avisos Abertos

- Apoio à constituição e operação inicial do Espaço Energia

Apoios PRR

- Eficiência energética dos Edifícios Residenciais | Programa Vale Eficiência
- 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 Fevereiro 2025]

Serviço Nacional de Saúde (SNS)

Resposta Sazonal em Saúde | Inverno 2024/2025

Relatório n.º 115 | Semana 07/2025 (10.02.2025 a 16.02.2025)

Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA)

Boletim Informativo Número 20 | Fevereiro 2025

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 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 | Instituto Português do Mar e da Atmosfera

SOMOSATLÂNTICO

COPERNICUS | Marine Environment Monitoring Service

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

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

OCEANA

- Oceana Magazine | Fall 2024
- Marine Life Encyclopedia

Plastic Waste Makers Index

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 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

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 (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.

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

Conta dos 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.

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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