

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

The European Health Data Space - High-Level Event [Brussels, 18 March 2025]

One of the key topics in the digital transformation of healthcare at the EU level is the development of cross-border services, taking into account the regulatory framework of the European Health Data Space (EHDS).

The High-Level Event, organised under the auspices of the Polish Presidency, will coincide with the formal adoption and publication of the European Health Data Space (EHDS) Regulation in the Official Journal of the European Union, as well as the reaffirmation of the Commission's and Member States' commitment to its successful implementation.

One of the event's key objectives is to showcase the transformative potential of EHDS in healthcare delivery, innovation, and improving the lives of European citizens.

Through panel discussions, experts and speakers will highlight the tangible benefits of EHDS, demonstrating how it will contribute to a more integrated and resilient European healthcare system. The event will also outline the necessary steps, milestones, and responsibilities for the successful implementation of EHDS.

Defence financing and improving the EU business environment at the heart of finance ministers' meeting [Brussels, 11 March 2025]

EU's ministers of finance held a rich discussions on a wide ranging of topics, including defence financing, competitiveness, simplification and the implementation of restrictive measures on Russia.

The Council meeting was preceded by an informal ministerial discussion on the defence expenditures and their treatment in the economic governance framework.

In addition, The Commission presented the two first 'Omnibus packages', adopted on 26 February 2025, on sustainability and investment simplification.

Ministers continued their exchange of views on competitiveness, simplification and improving the business environment in Europe.

Warsaw Declaration adopted ! [Warsaw, 10-11 March 2025]

European science ministers, meeting in Warsaw, are calling for an ambitious and effective funding programme for research and innovation – a crucial condition for a competitive, technologically independent, and secure Europe.

Warsaw Declaration

Museu Nacional de História Natural e da Ciência

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

Earth Negotiations Bulletin (IISD) | 1st Part of the 30th Annual Session of the International Seabed Authority [17–28 March 2025 | Kingston, Jamaica]

International Seabed Authority

Talks during the first part of the 30th annual session of the International Seabed Authority will center around the development of regulations for the commercial exploitation of minerals on the deep-sea floor.

The work of the International Seabed Authority (ISA), in particular its current focus on developing a regulatory framework for the commercial exploitation of deep-sea mineral resources, has been attracting increasing interest and controversy over the last few years. Policymakers, the environmental community, deep-sea mining companies, the media, and the general public are increasingly involved in the debate over the future of deep-sea minerals, expressing divergent viewpoints.

To date, 32 countries have expressed support for a moratorium or precautionary pause on deep-sea mining. They underscore the challenges the ocean faces, including pollution, overfishing, biodiversity and habitat loss, acidification, rising water temperatures, and climate change, and the need to protect these largely unknown deep-sea ecosystems, prior to authorizing destructive, extractive activities.

On the other hand, some ISA members have expressed interest in commercial deep-sea mining, opining that a robust regulatory framework can mitigate negative consequences, including environmental ones, and provide a sustainable stream of minerals, such as nickel, manganese, cobalt, and copper.

The ISA, as the body responsible for organizing and regulating all mineral-related activities in the seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, is attempting to balance these concerns, including through the development of the “Mining Code,” which is the set of rules, regulations, and procedures to regulate prospecting, exploration, and exploitation of deep-sea minerals.

Summary report, 17–28 March 2025

International Monetary Fund (IMF) | A Place for Human Talent in the AI Age

Artificial intelligence will limit some human roles but could make others more accessible

Artificial intelligence promises to expand and broaden opportunities for humanity—even as it takes over many tasks limited until recently to human ingenuity. But whether AI enlarges or shrinks the space for human talent depends on how widely AI tools are available and how ethically and fairly they are used. The challenge for policymakers is to create the conditions that will allow AI to enhance human potential.

Think of chess. For decades now, machines have been better than humans at the game. IBM’s Deep Blue beat World Chess Champion Garry Kasparov back in 1997, and chess-playing engines are much more powerful today. Yet humans haven’t given up playing chess. Indeed, many argue that the game is more popular than ever for many reasons, including easy access through smartphones, the internet, and social media and as a result of pandemic lockdowns and the popularity of the Netflix miniseries “The Queen’s Gambit.” Moreover, some believe that computers and the internet have taught humans to be better players.

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

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

Bruegel

How DeepSeek has changed artificial intelligence and what it means for Europe

in **Executive summary** > By mid-2024, artificial intelligence large language models (LLMs) were running into diminishing returns to scale in training data and computational capacity. LLM training began to shift away from costly pre-training to cheaper fine-tuning and allowing LLMs to ‘reason’ for longer before replying to questions.

Fine-tuning uses chain-of-thought (CoT) training data that includes questions and the logical steps to reach correct answers. This increases the efficiency of learning for smaller AI models, such as DeepSeek. CoT data can be extracted from large ‘teacher’ LLMs to train small ‘student’ models.

These changes shift the cost structure of AI models from high pre-training costs to lower fine-tuning costs for model developers and more inference costs for users. While smaller models are cheaper to use, a positive AI demand effect is likely to exceed the negative price effect. Price competition between models will increase, resulting in tighter margins for AI firms. Specialised models can still fetch premium prices.

Cheaper LLMs are an opportunity for European Union companies to catch up in building smaller AI models and applications on top of LLMs. Increased demand for AI services will require more investment in computing infrastructure, including in the EU. Investing in large LLMs and the corresponding hyperscale infrastructure is riskier, especially as price competition between models increases.

Geopolitics and fines for breaches of the EU’s Digital Markets Act

It would make no sense for the European Commission to back down from DMA fines in the face of US pressure

The European Commission is working to a deadline of 25 March to decide whether Apple, Meta and Alphabet have **breached** the **European Union’s Digital Markets Act (DMA, Regulation (EU) 2022/1925)**. Apple and Alphabet are accused of breaches including preventing app developers from prompting their customers to bypass their app stores. Meta is accused of irregularities in eliciting its users’ consent for cross-platform personal data sharing. If found noncompliant, the digital giants could face fines of up to 10% of their global turnover. These would be the first penalties imposed since the DMA obligations became applicable in March 2024.

The decisions will be taken in a politically charged context. The United States dislikes the DMA and has threatened to **retaliate with tariffs**. As a result, any **fines may be modest**.

But bowing to foreign pressure is not good policy. Softening the enforcement of EU laws undermines **competition in European markets**. Vacillating over the DMA would generate uncertainty, undermines the credibility of the EU as a regulatory power and make the EU subordinate to the US.

The primary goal of DMA enforcement is deterrence – dissuading the huge online platforms from infringing the law. However, what if the Commission were to add to this the objective of minimising trade retaliation? In that case, a simplified game-theory model suggests, counterintuitively, that the Commission should *increase* rather than reduce DMA fines.

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OECD Economic Outlook, Interim Report March 2025

Steering through uncertainty

Introduction

The global economy remained resilient in 2024, expanding at a solid annualised pace of 3.2% through the second half of the year. However, recent activity indicators point to a softening of global growth prospects. Business and consumer sentiment have weakened in some countries. Inflationary pressures continue to linger in many economies. At the same time, policy uncertainty has been high and significant risks remain. Further fragmentation of the global economy is a key concern. Higher-than-expected inflation would prompt more restrictive monetary policy and could give rise to disruptive repricing in financial markets. On the upside, agreements that lower tariffs from current levels could result in stronger growth.

[PDF here](#)

Commission simplifies rules on sustainability and EU investments, delivering over €6 billion in administrative relief

The European Commission has adopted a new package of proposals to simplify EU rules, boost competitiveness, and unlock additional investment capacity. This is a major step forward in creating a more favourable business environment to help EU companies grow, innovate, and create quality jobs. By bringing our competitiveness and climate goals together, we are creating the conditions for EU businesses to thrive, attract investment, achieve our shared goals – such as the European Green Deal objectives – and unlock our full economic potential.

World Economic Forum (WEF) | How regenerative urban design transforms spaces for people and the planet

This article is part of: [Centre for Urban Transformation](#)

- Regenerative design can restore ecosystems, enhance biodiversity, and strengthen community resilience.
- It is not sufficient to look at individual projects in isolation – we must scale the approach up from regenerative design to regenerative urbanism.
- We outline three examples of regenerative design in the city of Calgary, Canada, which have become social hubs.

[Regenerative design](#) is hardly a novel concept, but it has remained a fringe practice compared to the popularity of sustainability. While it can be traced back to Indigenous cultures around the world, a contemporary version of the concept is gaining traction as a holistic approach to move beyond net-zero to net-positive urbanism.

Organizations like the US Green Building Council recently published [five key design principles](#) for regenerative building: ecosystem-centric, social well-being, prosperity, circularity, and disassembly. Global companies such as [Arup](#), [Holcim](#) and [DIALOG](#) have concurrently developed similar principles and case studies on leading-edge ReGen projects – and not a moment too soon.

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

European Environment Agency (EEA) | [Zero pollution monitoring and outlook 2025](#)

The monitoring and outlook assessment, published jointly by the [European Commission's Joint Research Centre](#) and the [EEA](#), serves as regular bi-annual check-up on the progress of Member States in achieving the EU's zero-pollution targets

This second edition will also inform future policies designed to support the zero-pollution ambition — to reduce pollution to the extent that it no longer presents a risk to human health and the environment by 2050.

PDF [here](#)

European Council on Foreign Relations ([ECFR](#))

[Brussels hold'em: European cards against Trumpian coercion](#)

Summary

- Faced with an aggressive new Trump administration, Europeans must understand the assets they can use as deterrents
- Across trade, technology, infrastructure, finance and people-to-people relations, the EU and its European partners hold “cards” they can play
- Policymakers should assess the relative merits of doing so, and the costs to Europe that this would entail
- The EU should create an economic deterrence infrastructure and strengthen its existing anti-coercion instrument

[Israeli strikes have reignited Gaza—now Europeans must take action](#)

Israel has refused to implement the second phase of its ceasefire agreement with Hamas and launched a new wave of attacks against Gaza, with US backing. Europeans need to respond with sanctions and diplomatic action

Problem

On 17th March, Israel resumed its war against Gaza, killing over 400 individuals in intense airstrikes. This fresh onslaught risks renewing regional destabilisation at a time when the West Bank is also witnessing an explosion of violence due to accelerated settlement building, rampant settler brutality and an expanding Israeli military campaign.

Arab neighbours, especially Jordan and Egypt, are concerned that further spillover from the conflict will risk their own instability and further enflame public opinion. And while Israel's crippling campaign against Hizbullah in Lebanon means it remains deterred (for now), Yemen's Houthis—another member of Iran's “axis of resistance”—has already resumed missile strikes against Israel in solidarity with Gaza.

But Israeli prime minister Binyamin Netanyahu can count on the support of US president Donald Trump. Despite the US acting as a guarantor of the original ceasefire deal which Trump helped secure, the president is now backing Israeli efforts to impose new terms on Hamas. He has given it carte blanche to “[open the gates of hell](#)” on Gaza.

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European Policy Centre (EPC) | [Europe in the World in 2025: Navigating a perilous world with realism and ambition](#)

2025 will be a year of profound change. The new EU leadership following the 2024 European Parliament elections will have to engage with a rapidly deteriorating regional and global environment, challenging the EU's aspiration to deliver democracy, security, sustainability and prosperity for its own citizens, let alone its transformative power elsewhere.

For the first time in decades, Europeans can no longer rely on a benign partner on the other side of the Atlantic, leaving them dangerously exposed and acutely vulnerable, including on the very foundations of liberal democracy.

Until recently, the US dominated a world order that was a favourable environment for the EU to extend its membership, further develop, and play out its strengths, in particular as a trading power, without having to worry much about geopolitics. Suddenly, liberal Europe looks very lonely and is struggling to keep up with a world of change.

Like past editions, the fourth EPC Outlook Paper aims to map key regions, players and global trends, and identify opportunities for the EU to make a difference, delivering on its 2024-2029 mandate.

[Read the full paper here](#)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) | [Glaciers on Borrowed Time: Capturing Data from Vanishing Ice in Bolivia](#)

At 5 100 meters above sea level, the air around Bolivia's Huayna Potosí glacier is thin, brittle with altitude. The wind moves over the ice in long, deliberate strokes, shaping a landscape caught between endurance and erosion. It is cold but not always freezing along the mountainside.

Where thick blue ice once filled the valley, bare rock now juts out like exposed bone. Year by year, the Western Huayna Potosí Glacier thins and retreats upslope at an annual rate of approximately 24 meters. In its wake, it leaves behind scattered stones and a meltwater lake, a body of water that did not exist in 1975, marking the glacier's former boundaries.

Here, a team of scientists from the Andes and the Himalayas — representing Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, China, Ecuador and Nepal — wake before dawn to begin their ascent, knowing they must return before dark when the risk of accidents increases. The altitude makes breathing difficult, forcing them to move slowly, deliberately. They walk in single file, careful to avoid hidden crevasses that could swallow a person whole. At the centre of the glacier, they install a machine, an assemblage of panels and wires, to patiently decode the silence of the mountains.

Their work is supported technically by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) through the [Joint FAO/IAEA Centre of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture](#), a unique partnership between the FAO and the IAEA, including logistically and financially by the IAEA's technical cooperation programme.

This [cosmic ray neutron sensor](#) is one of the two sensors, painstakingly installed by the team on the glacier, that measures easily, quickly and continuously how much water is accumulated on top of the glacier in the form of snow. This snow keeps the glacier alive. Each reading is a snapshot of the glacier's diminishing existence.

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

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

Fundo Ambiental | Avisos Abertos

- Apoio à constituição e operação inicial do Espaço Energia
- Incentivo à introdução no consumo de veículos de emissões nulas | Mobilidade Verde Passageiros
- Incentivo à introdução no consumo de veículos de emissões nulas | Mobilidade Verde Mercadorias

Apoios PRR

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

Eco.nomia

EEA Grants
Portugal

Fundo
Ambiental

Portal PARTICIPA
Documentos em
Consulta Pública

SG/SPP – Documentos
de Trabalho



Departamento de Prospectiva e
Planeamento e
Relações Internacionais

Disponibilização de Materiais de Referência

Glossário de Prospetiva

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

Consulte o documento

<https://www.sgambiente.gov.pt/>
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Divisão de Estratégia, Planeamento e Estatística (DEPE) | Secretaria-Geral

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 Março 2025]

Serviço Nacional de Saúde (SNS)

Resposta Sazonal em Saúde | Inverno 2024/2025

Relatório n.º 118 | Semana 10/2025 (03.03.2025 a 09.03.2025)

Tribunal de Contas Europeu (ECA) | Plano da UE reduziu falta de investimento, mas não atingiu o objetivo

O Fundo Europeu para Investimentos Estratégicos (FEIE) ajudou muito a reduzir a falta de investimento na União Europeia (UE) depois da crise financeira de 2007-2008, conclui o Tribunal de Contas Europeu (TCE) num relatório publicado hoje. Mas o FEIE ficou 25% abaixo do objetivo de aumentar os investimentos na economia real em 500 mil milhões de euros até ao final de 2022. Além disso, a Comissão Europeia não avaliou no final se o FEIE deu origem a investimentos que não teriam sido realizados sem o seu apoio.

Banco de Portugal (BdP)

Boletim Económico | MAR 2025

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

Relatório de Estabilidade Financeira — Novembro 2024

O Relatório de Estabilidade Financeira analisa os riscos emergentes nos mercados e sistema financeiro portugueses: identifica possíveis choques adversos e avalia as suas consequências para a estabilidade do sistema financeiro.

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

European Central Bank – EuroSystem | Economic, financial and monetary developments

Overview of sustainable finance

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

International Platform on Sustainable Finance

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

Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT)

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

[IPCC WGI Interactive Atlas](#)

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

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

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

[European Atlas of the Seas](#)

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

[IPMA > SOMOS ATLÂNTICO](#)

[COPERNICUS | Marine Environment Monitoring Service](#)

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

[EurOcean | The European Centre for Information in Marine Science and Technology](#)

[OCEANA](#)

- ❖ [Oceana Magazine | 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](#)

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ASTROMAT Astromaterials Data System

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

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

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

Astromat is funded by NASA's Planetary Sciences Division.

| Astromaterials Newsletter

World Happiness Report 2025

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

| Ranking

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

ODSlocal | Plataforma Municipal dos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável

| Integração da Agenda 2030 na orgânica autárquica | Opções e impactos

| Conferência ODSlocal 2024 - Partilhar Experiências, Transformar Futuros | Balanço do 4º ano de actividades do ODSlocal

| ESTADO DOS ODS EM PORTUGAL

O que nos dizem os indicadores municipais da Plataforma ODSlocal?

| OBSERVAÇÃO DA TERRA PARA OS ODS - LOCALIZAR INFORMAÇÃO ESPACIAL

Seleção e caracterização de indicadores baseados em Sistemas de Observação da Terra relevantes para a Plataforma ODSlocal

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European Statistics (Eurostat)

Sustainable development in the European Union – Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context – 2024 edition

Summary > The EU is fully committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the United Nations in September 2015. Eurostat monitors the EU's progress towards the SDGs along a set of 102 indicators. The EU indicator set has been carefully selected in cooperation with a large number of stakeholders based on criteria of statistical quality and relevance in an EU policy context. The indicators are assessed annually over a short-term (past five years of available data) and over a long-term (15 years) period. This report is the eighth in the series. It also looks at the impact of some recent developments on the SDGs based on quarterly and monthly data. In addition, it includes a section on the EU in the world and analyses spillover effects of EU consumption.

Digital economy and society — Overview

Mobile internet access, social media use, e-commerce, internet security, cloud services, digital skills and employment of ICT specialists give you just a small taste of the information and statistics you can find here. The statistics on 'Information and Communication Technologies' (ICT) in this section are available separately for households/people and businesses/enterprises.

Circular Economy — Overview

A circular economy aims to maintain the value of products, materials and resources for as long as possible by returning them into the product cycle at the end of their use, while minimising the generation of waste. The fewer products we discard, the less materials we extract, the better for our environment.

Climate Change — Overview

Climate change refers to a change in climate patterns due to human activities, going beyond the natural variability in the climate. This is caused by greenhouse gases emitted into our atmosphere. Among the drivers of these emissions are the burning of fossil fuels, industrial processes, livestock farming, and waste treatment.

Energy — Overview

Lighting, heating, transport, industry: energy is vital to run our essential day-to-day services and businesses. We take it for granted that we can switch on our computers and start our cars, yet these simple actions are the final stages of a complex process. For more information, watch our short video explaining how electricity is produced.

Environment — Overview

Eurostat provides a range of statistics and accounts about the state of the environment and the drivers, pressures and impacts of our societies on the environment.

New interactive tool on trade of energy products

Now, you can easily discover who are the main trading partners of your country for different fuels, such as coal, oil, natural gas, electricity or biofuels.

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Direção-Geral de Energia e Geologia (DGE)

A DGE 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 26 de Março de 2025)

O saldo da economia aumentou para 2,9% do PIB - 4.º Trimestre de 2024

Resumo > A economia portuguesa registou uma capacidade de financiamento de 2,9% do Produto Interno Bruto (PIB) no 4.º trimestre de 2024, traduzindo 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 2,1% e 1,9%, respetivamente (no trimestre anterior, os dois indicadores registaram um crescimento idêntico de 1,8%). O aumento do saldo externo da economia refletiu sobretudo a melhoria do saldo das Famílias em 0,8 p.p. do PIB.

O RDB das Famílias aumentou 3,1% face ao trimestre anterior, verificando-se crescimentos de 2,2% e 1,7% das remunerações recebidas e do Valor Acrescentado Bruto (VAB), respetivamente. A despesa de consumo final cresceu 1,9% (1,5% no trimestre precedente), determinando o aumento da taxa de poupança para 12,2% (11,1% no trimestre anterior), o que conduziu a uma capacidade de financiamento de 4,7% do PIB (3,9% no 3.º trimestre). Em termos reais, o RDB ajustado per capita das Famílias aumentou 2,0% no 4.º trimestre de 2024 (crescimento de 1,3% no 3.º trimestre).

O saldo das Sociedades Não Financeiras agravou-se em 0,5 p.p. no 4.º trimestre de 2024, fixando-se em -4,4% do PIB. O VAB e as remunerações pagas aumentaram 2,0% e 2,3%, respetivamente, enquanto a Formação Bruta de Capital cresceu 0,7%. Por sua vez, o saldo das Sociedades Financeiras fixou-se em 1,9% do PIB (menos 0,1 p.p. que no trimestre anterior).

O saldo positivo do setor das Administrações Públicas (AP), em percentagem do PIB, fixou-se em 0,7% no ano terminado no 4.º trimestre de 2024, igual ao observado no trimestre anterior (1,2% em 2023). Considerando os valores trimestrais e não o ano acabado no trimestre, o saldo das AP no 4.º trimestre de 2024 atingiu -3 235 milhões de euros, correspondendo a -4,3% do PIB, o que compara com -4,6% no período homólogo. Face ao mesmo período do ano anterior, verificou-se um aumento de 3,3% da receita e de 3,1% da despesa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consulte a [Publicação](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

| Disponível, também, a edição interativa

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

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Conta dos Fluxos Físicos de Energia (divulgado a 22 de Novembro de 2024)

Intensidade energética 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.

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

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

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

Edição

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