



April 23, 2024

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS  
2021

**IN 2021, NATIONAL EXPENDITURE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION INCREASED BY 18.0%,  
OUTPACING NOMINAL GDP (7.7%)**

In 2021, the National Expenditure on Environmental Protection (NEEP) increased again (18.0%), as a result of positive changes in its main components: final consumption expenditure (20.8%), intermediate consumption (22.6%) and *investment* (6.1%). NEEP's growth outpaced the performance of national economic activity, with GDP increasing by 7.7% in nominal terms.

All institutional sectors of the economy have contributed to this positive outcome. Corporations, responsible for 60.0% of the NEEP, grew by 24.0%, General government and Non-profit Institutions Serving Households increased by 6.0%, and Households grew by 17.2%.

The two most relevant environmental domains to the NEEP explain the positive trend: in *Waste management*, which accounted for 44.7% of the total value, there was an increase of 20.5% and in *Wastewater management* (which contributed 29.9% to the total expenditure) the growth was 18.0%.

In 2021, the share of NEEP in GDP (1.8%) was below the EU27 average (2.2%).

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This press release summarizes the main results of the Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts (EPEA) for the period from 2014 to 2021.

Although regulated in 2014, the EPEA and its reporting questionnaire to Eurostat have undergone almost continuous changes since 2017, including employment estimations. As a result, this press release no longer includes the Employment estimate, and the calculation of some EPEA variables, has undergone methodological changes, with an impact on the results obtained. For this reason, the information available until 2020 presents revisions compared to the previous version (see methodological notes).

Additional tables are available on the Statistics Portugal website, in the National Accounts disclosure area ([Satellite Accounts](#)).



The Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts (EPEA) cover only the areas of **environmental protection** (not covering resource management - see methodological notes) and focus on **specific environmental protection services (EP services)**.

The National Expenditure on Environmental Protection (NEEP) is the main variable of these Accounts, measuring the economic resources allocated to environmental protection, by resident units, in a given period. It is obtained through the formula:

NEEP = Final Consumption Expenditure (FC)

+ intermediate consumption (IC)<sup>1</sup>

+ *investment*<sup>2</sup> for the production of EP services

- current<sup>3</sup> and capital transfers received from the Rest of the World

+ Current and capital transfers paid to the Rest of the World.

### In 2021, the National expenditure on environmental protection increased more than GDP

In 2021, the NEEP increased by 18.0%, standing at 3,927.5 M€, which corresponded to 1.8% of GDP. This growth resulted from the combination of positive changes in its main components: Final consumption expenditure (FC) of EP services (20.8%), Intermediate consumption (IC) of EP services (22.6%) and *Investment* for the production of EP services (6.1%). In the opposite direction, the negative balance of current and capital transfers paid to the Rest of the World and received from it increased, contributing, despite its low representativeness, to the reduction of this expenditure.

With the exception of 2017, the NEEP has increased in nominal terms since 2014. In 2021 the largest increase (+18.0%) in the available series was observed, showing a higher dynamism than that of the national economy (GDP grew by 7.7% in nominal terms)

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<sup>1</sup> Intermediate consumption (IC), excluding the IC of environmental protection services by producers engaged in the production of environmental protection services, in their main or secondary activities.

<sup>2</sup> Sum of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) and acquisitions net of disposals of non-produced assets (NP).

<sup>3</sup> Current transfers include subsidies.



Table 1. Main results of the Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts (2014 – 2021)

		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Rate of Variation 20/21	Rate of Variation 14/21	
<b>National expenditure on EP (NEEP)</b>			<b>2 727.7</b>	<b>2 886.5</b>	<b>2 825.5</b>	<b>3 174.8</b>	<b>3 208.5</b>	<b>3 244.6</b>	<b>3 327.4</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>44.0</b>	
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>												
<b>Final consumption of EP services</b>		10 <sup>6</sup>	<b>774.1</b>	<b>783.2</b>	<b>880.4</b>	<b>909.8</b>	<b>827.3</b>	<b>815.8</b>	<b>874.1</b>	<b>1056.2</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>36.4</b>
National economy	euros		146 288.8	149 890.4	154 824.0	160 214.1	166 705.6	173 762.0	166 485.4	177 585.0	6.7	21.4
Weight in the economy	%		0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6		
<b>Intermediate consumption (IC)</b>												
<b>IC of EP services*</b>		10 <sup>6</sup>	<b>1 505.9</b>	<b>1 538.1</b>	<b>1 525.0</b>	<b>1 731.1</b>	<b>1 785.9</b>	<b>1 782.2</b>	<b>1 739.9</b>	<b>2 132.6</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>41.6</b>
National economy	euros		158 694.8	161 315.5	162 830.1	178 151.0	189 268.5	195 870.3	177 936.5	208 426.1	17.1	31.3
Weight in the economy	%		0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0		
<b>Investment (GFCF+NP)</b>												
<b>Investment for the production of EP services</b>		10 <sup>6</sup>	<b>456.8</b>	<b>577.1</b>	<b>432.4</b>	<b>543.0</b>	<b>614.6</b>	<b>663.1</b>	<b>730.7</b>	<b>775.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>69.8</b>
National economy	euros		26 012.7	27 886.5	28 893.4	32 887.7	35 953.4	38 815.2	38 509.8	43 639.5	13.3	67.8
Weight in the economy	%		1.8	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8		
<b>Current and capital transf. received from RW**</b>												
<b>To EP services</b>		10 <sup>6</sup>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>225.6</b>
National economy	euros		10 232.4	10 162.1	18 990.0	9 635.2	10 260.9	10 497.0	10 906.0	13 914.6	27.6	36.0
Weight in the economy	%		0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3		
<b>Current and capital transf. paid to RW**</b>												
<b>To EP services</b>		10 <sup>6</sup>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>130.4</b>	<b>21.5</b>
National economy	euros		3 874.5	3 608.3	3 630.2	3 232.2	3 738.0	3 836.3	4 083.6	4 631.5	13.4	19.5
Weight in the economy	%		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1		
<b>GDP</b>		10 <sup>6</sup>	<b>173 054</b>	<b>179 713</b>	<b>186 490</b>	<b>195 947</b>	<b>205 184</b>	<b>214 375</b>	<b>200 519</b>	<b>216 053</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>24.8</b>
Weight of NEEP in GDP	%		1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8		

\* Excluding intermediate consumption of EP services by specialist and secondary producers.

\*\* Current and capital transfers with the Rest of the world, including subsidies.

Source: Statistics Portugal (Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts)

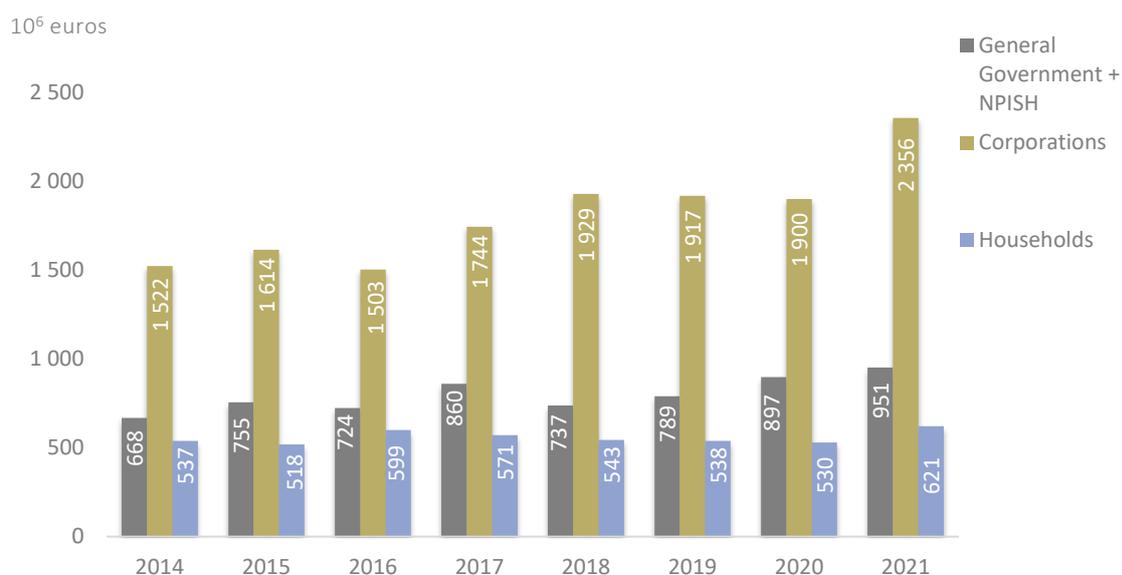


## Corporations accounted for 60% of National expenditure on environmental protection in 2021

When analysed from the perspective of the institutional sectors of the economy, Corporations contribute the most to the NEEP, having reached the maximum representativeness in 2021 (60.0% of the total value), followed by General government (GG) and Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) with 24.2%, and finally Households with 15.8%. The relative contributions have maintained this position throughout the series, with slight changes in their percentage value.

Vis-à-vis 2020, all institutional sectors recorded increases in the NEEP: +24.0% in Corporations, +6.0% in General government and NPISH and +17.2% in Households.

Graph 1. The NEEP by institutional sector (2014 – 2021)



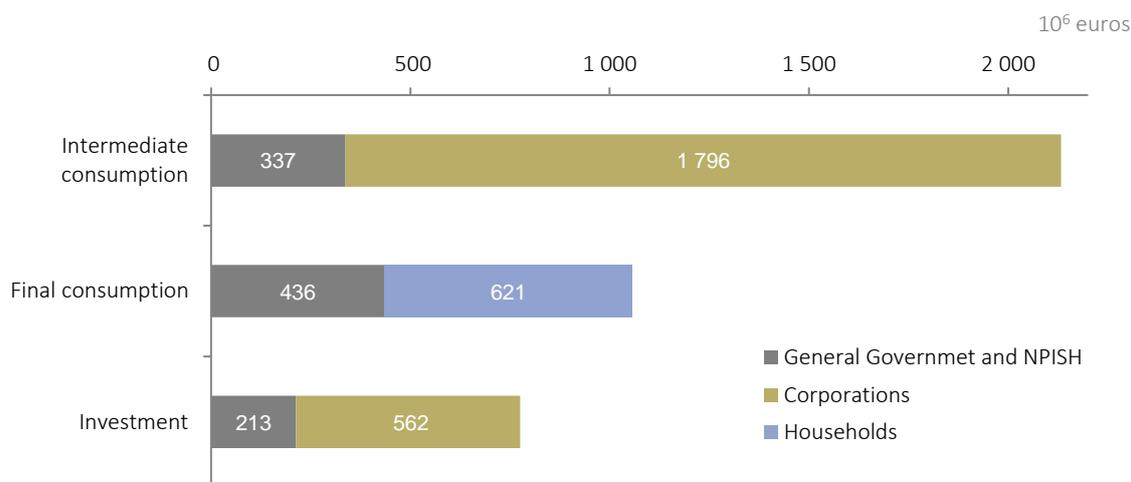
Source: Statistics Portugal (Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts)



As regards the composition of NEEP, the structure of its components has not changed significantly over the period analysed.

- The **Intermediate Consumption** of Corporations contributes with the largest share to NEEP, representing, in 2021, 45.7% of the total. In 2020, this share had reached the lowest percentage weight in this time series (41.3%).
- **Final consumption expenditure** comes mainly from Households (58.8%), with the remaining 41.2% from General government and NPISH. The GG and NPISHs have intensified this type of expenditure in the last two years observed.
- **Investment** resulted mainly from Corporations (72.5 %), which contribution has been increasing since 2017, with the General government and NPISHs accounting for the remainder (27.5%).

Graph 2. Main variables of the NEEP by institutional sector (2021)



Source: Statistics Portugal (Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts)

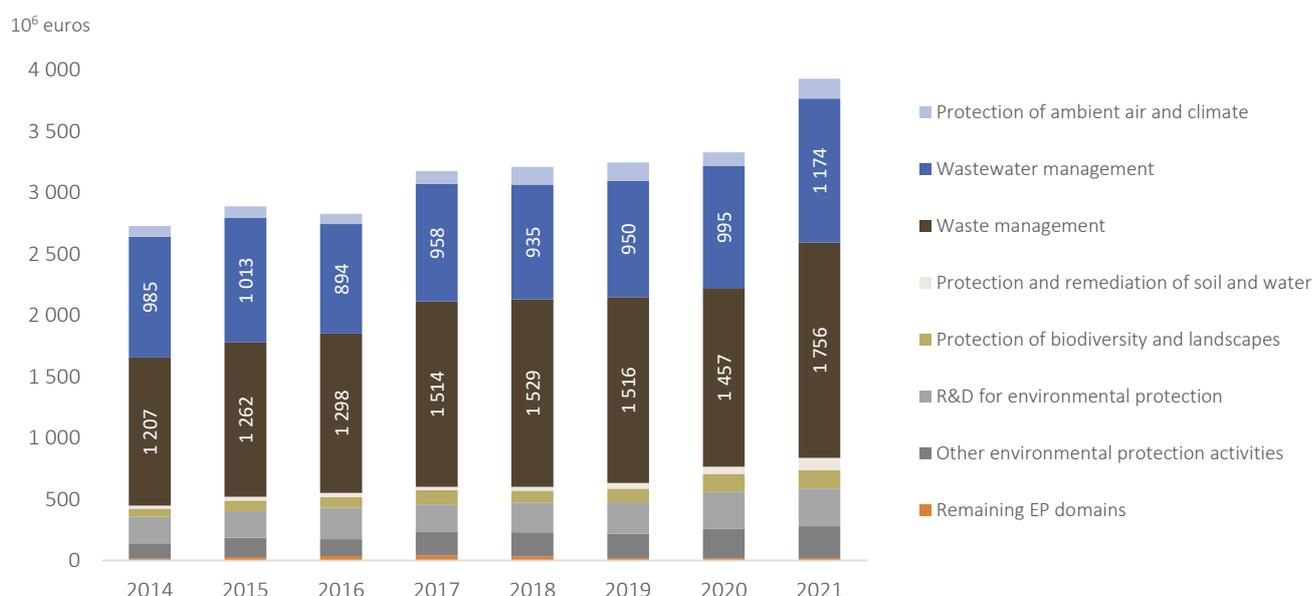


### Waste management leads the environmental protection domains in NEEP

On average, *Waste management* was the most relevant domain (44.7%), followed by *Wastewater management* (29.9%) and *Research and development (R&D) activities* (7.8%).

The relative importance of these domains has remained over time, although *Wastewater Management* has reduced its representativeness from 36.1% in 2014 to 29.9% in 2021. On the other hand, the representativeness of *Other PA activities* and *Biodiversity and Landscape Protection* slightly increased in 2021, although remained insignificant areas of total NEEP.

Graph 3. The NEEP by environmental protection domain (2014 – 2021)



Source: Statistics Portugal (Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts)

In terms of institutional sectors of the Economy, *Waste Management* leads, both in General government and NPISHs and in Corporations

- In **General government and NPISH**, *Waste Management* accounted for 35.9% of the contribution of this institutional sector to the NEEP in 2021, followed by *Other PA activities* with 20.4%. The latter includes public education in this area, which has been gaining expression. *Research and development (R&D) activities for environmental protection* accounted for 15.0% and was in these institutional sectors that R&D contributed the most to the NEEP.



- In **Corporations**, *Waste Management* accounted for 50.4% of the contribution of this institutional sector to the NEEP, followed by *Wastewater Management* (29.0%) and *R&D Activities for Environmental Protection* (5.8%).
- In **Households**, *Wastewater management* accounted for 55.0% of this institutional sector's contribution to the NEEP, followed by *Waste management* (36.8%).
- No significant structural changes were observed in the period under review.

In the case of a national expenditure, the balance between the amounts paid and received relating to the Rest of the World (RW) in the form of current transfers (including subsidies) and capital transfers is accounted for. The balance has been negative since transfers received outweigh transfers paid, but it is insignificant in the total NEEP amount.

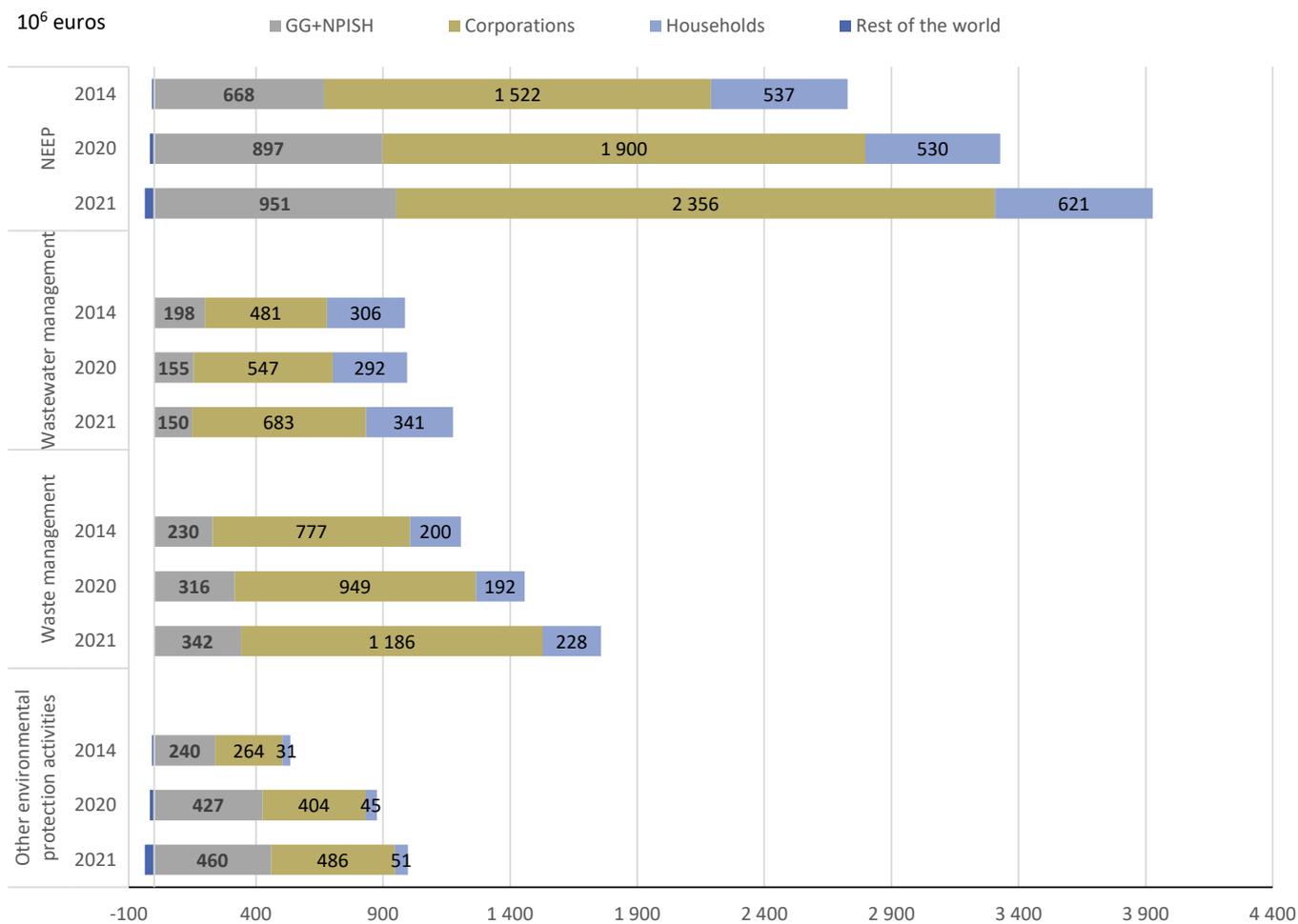
In 2021, this balance contributed with -36.8 M€ to the NEEP, with the amounts received from the RW essentially directed towards *Other EP activities* or the *Protection of biodiversity and landscape*. Conversely, there have been insignificant movements, mostly in the domain of *Other PA activities*<sup>4</sup>. The flow of payments from General government to the Rest of the world accounted for only 0.1% of the NEEP.

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<sup>4</sup> This domain includes transfers of an environmental nature where the content is not well defined.



Graph 4. NEEP by Environmental Domains and Institutional Sectors of the Economy, in 2014, 2020 and 2021



Source: Statistics Portugal (Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts)



In 2021, the NEEP *per* inhabitant in Portugal was almost half of the EU27 average

In 2021, the share of NEEP in GDP in Portugal (1.8%) was below the EU27 average (2.2%), with Austria leading this indicator, with 3.6%.

Regarding NEEP *per capita*, Portugal ranked seventeenth in 2021, with €383.3/inhabitant, almost half of the EU27 average (€718.8/inhabitant). Eleven Member States were above the EU27 average, with Austria taking first place with €1,632.4/inhabitant, more than doubled the EU27 average.

Graph 5. Weight (%) of NEEP in GDP in the EU27 (2021)

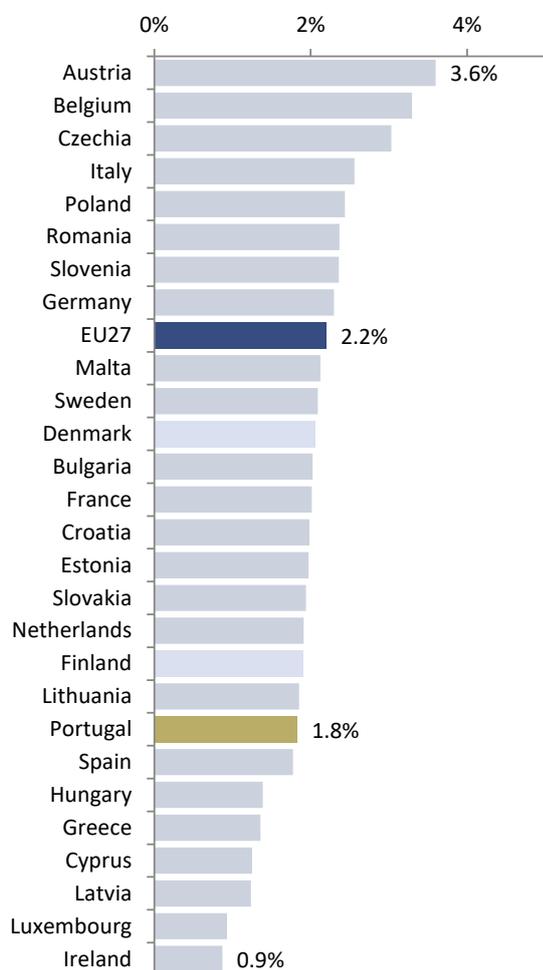
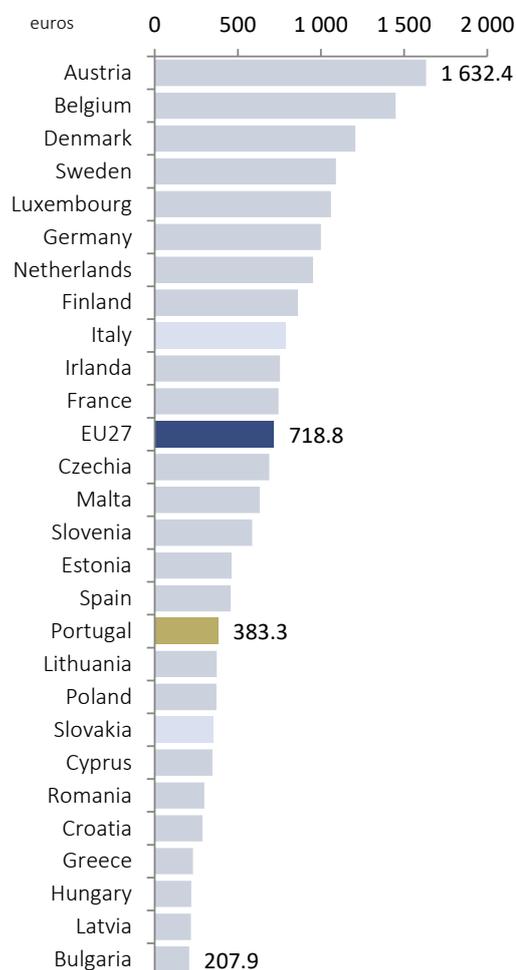


Figure 6. The NEEP *per capita* in the EU27 (2021)



Source: Eurostat (NEEP: 27 March 2024; Population: 8 March 2024; GDP: 5 April 2024) and Statistics Portugal (Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts)



## METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

The Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts (EPEA) are part of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) and have been a mandatory transmission module since 2017 to comply with Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 on the European Economic Accounts for the Environment, as amended by Regulation (EU) No 538/2014 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/125, of 19 November 2021.

The Environmental Accounts have been developed in connection with the System of National Accounts (SNA). They constitute a system of Satellite Accounts that presents environmental information in a format compatible with the information of the National Accounts, enabling an integrated analysis.

Although the EPEA module has been subject to regulation since 2014, these Accounts still have some experimental characteristics and have undergone frequent changes by Eurostat since 2017, both in terms of the design of the reporting questionnaire (such as the removal of the Employment estimate for these domains) and in the methodology for calculating some variables, including the summary variable of this account – the National expenditure on environmental protection NEEP.

The growing interest and economic relevance of the environment area have motivated continuous changes in these Accounts, in order to contribute to a greater response to user's needs. Currently, the EPEA compulsorily covers only the areas of *Environmental Protection* (CEPA Classification),<sup>5</sup> and basically focuses on environmental protection services (EP services). In recent years, Eurostat has been testing the extension of the focus to environmental domains in the area of *Resource Management* (CReMA Classification) and expects to adopt a new *Classification of environmental purposes* (CEP) as<sup>6</sup> early as 2025, for dissemination of information in 2026. This CEP classification is close to a merge of the previous CEPA and CReMA classifications. With the adoption of CEP, the Accounts will cover all environmental areas, and will no longer focus primarily on services, but will also cover goods.

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<sup>5</sup> CEPA – Classification of environmental protection activities and expenses. The CEPA is the functional nomenclature used to classify activities, products, expenses and other transactions whose main objective is the protection of the environment.

<sup>6</sup> In terms of classifications, a great deal of work has been done to improve the definitions of environmental domains. In December 2020, the [CEPA and CReMA explanatory notes](#) document was published, which presents updated guidance on the CEPA international classification established since 2000 and is complemented by the Classification of Resource Management Activities (CReMA), which covers environmental activities aimed at preserving and increasing the stock of natural resources. The experience gained with the reporting of environmental economic accounts under the regulation has led to an awareness of the need to create a classification of environmental areas that is better adapted to the new realities. For this reason, a new *CEP Classification of Environmental Purposes has been developed*, which is a generic and functional classification of economic activities, products, expenses and other transactions related to the protection of the environment and the management of natural resources. In October 2023, the United Nations Committee of Experts on International Statistical Classifications (UNCEISC) approved the proposed classification. Following the necessary procedures, this classification was adopted by the United Nations Statistical Committee in March 2024.



EP services covered by the CEPA Classification, and constituting the current scope of the EPEA, refer to activities and actions with the primary objective of preventing, reducing and eliminating pollution or other degradation of the environment. Table A.1 exemplifies some of the environmental protection services covered by each of the CEPA domains.

Table A1. Classification of environmental protection and expenditure (CEPA) domains

Classification of environmental protection domains (CEPA)		
Environmental protection activities		Examples
CEPA 1	Protection of ambient air and climate	Treatment of exhaust gases and ventilation air; measurement services of exhaust gases from vehicles and heating systems; the monitoring related to the ozone layer, greenhouse gases and climate change.
CEPA 2	Wastewater management	Collection and treatment of wastewater including monitoring and regulation activities.
CEPA 3	Waste management	Collection and treatment of waste, including monitoring and regulation activities. Includes sorting of wastes, composting, street cleaning and the collection of public litter.
CEPA 4	Protection and remediation of soil and water	Monitoring and control of soil and water pollution (surface water, groundwater and marine waters).
CEPA 5	Noise and vibration abatement	Activities and measures aimed at monitoring the level of noise and vibration such as installation and operation of stationary measurement and monitoring sites or mobile equipment in urban areas, observation networks, etc.
CEPA 6	Protection of biodiversity and landscapes	Monitoring, analysis and inspection activities for protection of natural and semi-natural landscapes. Censuses, inventories, databases of flora and fauna are included.
CEPA 7	Protection against particle radiation	Activities aimed at monitoring ambient radioactivity and radioactivity due to high level radioactive waste by means of specific equipment, instruments and installations.
CEPA 8	Research and development in environmental protection (R&D)	R&D activities oriented towards environmental protection (identification and analysis of sources of pollution, their effects on human beings, the species and the biosphere); R&D for the prevention and elimination of pollution. When separable, all R&D activities even when referring to a specific class have to be classified under CEPA 8.
CEPA 9	Other environmental protection activities	Training or teaching activities specifically oriented towards environmental protection and consulting activities in non-discriminated environmental protection areas.

Source: Based on the Eurostat, CEPA and CREMA - Explanatory notes, December 2020

The EPEA accounts make it possible to compile the National Expenditure on Environmental Protection (NEEP). The algorithm, provided for by the Eurostat reporting system and used for the calculation of the NEEP, is:

$NEEP = \text{final consumption expenditure (FC)} + \text{intermediate consumption (IC)} + \text{investment (GFCF + NP)} - \text{current and capital transfers received from the Rest of the world} + \text{current and capital transfers paid to the Rest of the world}$

This formula presents the NEEP from a Demand perspective.

From the Supply perspective, the Production of EP services at market prices (which excludes the Intermediate consumption of EP services by producers engaged in the Production of EP services in their main activity or in secondary activities), Imports (with a positive sign) and Exports (with a negative sign) of EP services contribute to the NEEP, and, similar to the formula presented in the Demand perspective, *Investment (GFCF+NP)* for the production of EP services and the balance of current and capital transfers paid and received from the Rest of the world are also added.



The total Intermediate Consumption in environmental protection services is obtained through the balance between Supply and Demand of EP services, where the total Output constitutes the main portion.

In addition to the regulation and methodological references of the National Accounts, the main methodological reference documents of EPEA are the Eurostat manuals:

[\*Environmental protection expenditure accounts Handbook 2017 edition\*](#)

[\*Classification of Environmental Protection Activities and Expenditure \(CEPA\) and Classification of Resource Management Activities \(CReMA\) - Explanatory notes, December 2020\*](#)

In addition, and since the EPEA is a coherent project with the national accounts system, the use of the concepts and classifications of the latter is essential, observing its methodological references, namely the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) and the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010).

Main sources of information used in EPEA:

- Statistics Portugal:
  - Portuguese National Accounts (Base 2016)
  - General File of Statistical Units (FGUE)
  - Farm Structure Survey (IEEA)
  - Environmental Goods and Services Sector Survey (ISBSA)
  - Survey of Municipalities in Environmental Protection (IMPA)
  - Survey of Environmental Management and Protection Companies (IEGPA)
  - Survey of Entities Owning Fire Brigades (IEDCB)
  - Survey of Urban Waste Management Entities (IEGRU)
  - Survey of Environmental Non-Governmental Organisations (IONGA)
  - Community *Innovation Survey* (CIS)
  
- Other sources of information:
  - Detailed analytical balance sheets of General government entities (including the General State Account)
  - Simplified Business Information (IES)
  - National Scientific and Technological Potential Survey (IPCTN)
  - Economic Activity Units Portal
  - Reports and Accounts



EPEA relates to the Environmental Goods and Services Sector Accounts (EGSS), but:

- Restrict the areas of observation to environmental protection (CEPA classification), i.e. it does not cover resource management (CReMA classification)
- Focus predominantly on the share of specific environmental products that correspond to **specific environmental protection services**. Indeed, environmental protection products, which encompass goods and services, can be categorised according to their purpose (main or secondary) for environmental protection. Products whose main purpose is the protection of the environment are called Specific Environmental Protection Products. The share of specific environmental protection products corresponding to services are specific environmental protection services or, for simplicity's sake, **EP services**
- In general, they do not detail information by industry (only at the level of auxiliary production they present this detail)
- They expand the number of estimated variables
- They detail most of the variables by institutional sector.

Comparisons with the results of other countries should be made with some caution. In fact, not all the data presented originates from Satellite Accounts, and may, in some cases, result from the simple appropriation of surveys. In addition, there is not yet full harmonisation in the type of environmental goods and services and units considered within the EPEA perimeter.

## REVISIONS

The series is based on the 2016 National Accounts Benchmark year and incorporates Eurostat's latest methodological guidelines for EPEA. As mentioned before, the tables for transmitting data to Eurostat have undergone successive changes, namely in terms of the mandatory variables, the number of tables compiled and the algorithm for calculating one of the main variables of the NEEP (Intermediate consumption of EP services in the total economy). In the 2022 report and following the publication of the above-mentioned Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/125, the Intermediate consumption of EP services became a mandatory variable and is now used directly in the calculation of the NEEP, resulting in a downward revision of the series of Intermediate consumption, and consequently of National Expenditure, from 2014 to 2019. The calculation of this variable is somewhat complex, and in 2023 there were new recommendations for its calculation. In addition, there have been changes in the series of Transfers with the Rest of the World integrated in the calculation of the NEEP, as a result of the completion and transmission to Eurostat of the Environmental Subsidies and Similar Transfers questionnaire<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> The ESST - Environmental Subsidies and Similar Transfers questionnaire should integrate module VIII of the Environmental Economic Accounts, which will be compulsory to report to Eurostat from 2025. Like some other Member States, Portugal has been working in this area in anticipation of the planned changes, determining that the questionnaire should be reported on a voluntary basis over the last two years.



Table A2. EPEA Revisions (2014 – 2020)

Variable	Compilation	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National expenditure on EP (NEEP)	2022 Edition	10 <sup>6</sup> Euro	2 727.7	2 886.5	2 825.5	3 174.8	3 208.5	3 244.6	3 327.4
	2021 Edition		2 616.4	2 729.5	2 688.7	2 968.8	3 147.0	3 263.6	3 334.4
	Rate of Variation	%	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Final consumption expenditure of EP services	2022 Edition	10 <sup>6</sup> Euro	774.1	783.2	880.4	909.8	827.3	815.8	874.1
	2021 Edition		782.0	790.5	792.3	949.7	922.1	932.9	1 041.6
	Rate of Variation	%	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-10.3</b>	<b>-12.6</b>	<b>-16.1</b>
Intermediate consumption (IC) of EP services <sup>1</sup>	2022 Edition	10 <sup>6</sup> Euro	1 505.9	1 538.1	1 525.0	1 731.1	1 785.9	1 782.2	1 739.9
	2021 Edition		1 386.7	1 373.8	1 475.8	1 482.4	1 625.8	1 683.4	1 577.7
	Rate of Variation	%	<b>8.6</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Investment (GFCF+NP) for the production of EP services	2022 Edition	10 <sup>6</sup> Euro	456.8	577.1	432.4	543.0	614.6	663.1	730.7
	2021 Edition		456.8	577.1	432.4	543.0	614.6	663.1	730.7
	Rate of Variation	%	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Current <sup>2</sup> and capital transfers for EP services received from the Rest of the world (RoW)	2022 Edition	10 <sup>6</sup> Euro	12.6	16.2	14.0	14.6	21.3	17.8	19.2
	2021 Edition		12.6	16.2	13.5	12.0	17.6	17.1	17.5
	Rate of Variation	%	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Current and capital of transfers for EP services paid to the Rest of the world (RoW)	2022 Edition	10 <sup>6</sup> Euro	3.6	4.3	1.7	5.6	2.1	1.3	1.9
	2021 Edition		3.6	4.3	1.7	5.6	2.1	1.3	1.9
	Rate of Variation	%	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

1 - Excluding the Intermediate consumption of EP services for production of EP services by specialist and secondary producers.

2 - Including subsidies



## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

**GG:** General government

**EPEA:** Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts

**FC:** Final consumption expenditure

**IC:** Intermediate consumption

**EGSS:** Environmental goods and services sector Accounts

**ESST:** Environmental Subsidies and Similar Transfers

**CEPA:** Classification of Environmental Protection Activities

**CIS:** *Community Innovation Survey*

**CReMA:** Classification of Resource Management Activities

**NEEP:** National Expenditure on Environmental Protection

**FTE:** Employment – Full-Time Equivalent

**GFCF:** Gross fixed capital formation

**EAFRD:** European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development

**EAGF:** European Agricultural Guarantee Fund

**INE:** National Institute of Statistics /Statistics Portugal

**IPCTN:** Survey on National Scientific and Technological Potential

**ISBSA:** Environmental Goods and Services Sector Survey

**NP:** Acquisitions net of disposals of non-produced assets

**GDP:** Gross Domestic Product

**RW:** Institutional sector of the Rest of the World

**EP services:** Environmental Protection Services

**SNA:** System of National Accounts

**SNA 2008:** United Nations System of National Accounts

**ESA 2010:** European System of Accounts

**GVA:** Gross Value Added