



SYNTHESIS INE @ COVID-19

January . 04 . 2021

Statistics Portugal makes available the weekly report for monitoring the social and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

This report covers the press releases concerning:

- Industrial production price index – November 2021, published on December 20;
- Material flow accounts – 2020, published on December 20;
- Transport activities - Air Transport Flash Statistics – October 2021, published on December 21;
- Monthly Economic Survey – November 2021, published on December 21;
- Environment statistics – 2020, published on December 22;
- House rental statistics at local level – 3rd Quarter of 2021, published on December 22;
- Interest rates implicit in housing loans – November 2021, published on December 22;
- House Price Index – 3rd Quarter of 2021, published on December 23;
- Quarterly National Sector Accounts – 3rd Quarter of 2021, published on December 23.

For further details, see the links available throughout this press release.

Industrial production prices increased by 15.9%

In November 2021:

- The Industrial Production Prices Index (IPPI) registered a year-on-year increase of 18.7% (16.2% in the previous month):
 - » 60.4% concerning *Energy* (50.6% in October);
 - » 17.1% regarding *Intermediate goods* (15.5% in October);

These increases are strongly influenced by the evolution of electricity production prices, as well as of oil and its derivatives, including chemicals;

- Excluding *Energy*, the year-on-year rate of change concerning the IPPI was 9.9% (8.8% in the previous month);

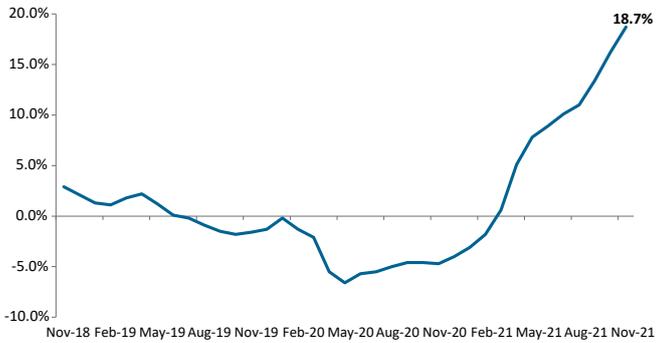


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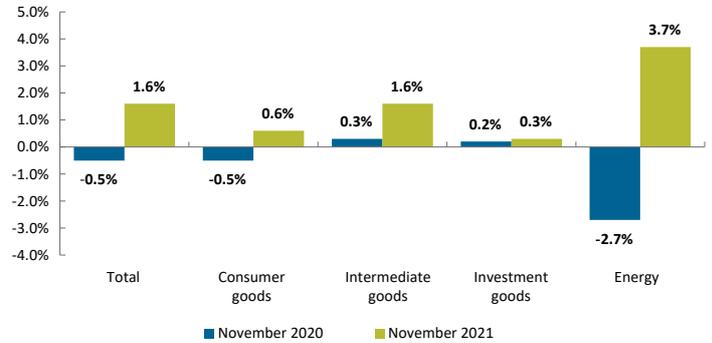
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- The month-on-month rate of change regarding the IPPI was 1.6% (-0.5% in November 2020).

Industrial Production Prices Index
(year-on-year rate of change)



Total Index and Major Industrial Groupings
(month-on-month rate of change)



More information is available at:
[Industrial production prices index – November 2021](#)
(20 December 2021)

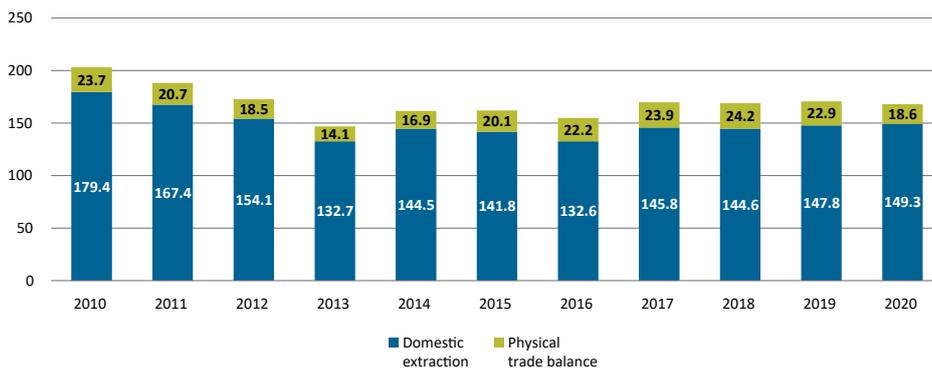
Productivity associated with the use of materials decreased by 7.0% in 2020

Domestic Material Consumption (DMC):

- It measures the total amount of materials consumed directly in an economy, by the enterprises and households;
- It results from the sum of domestic extraction of materials and the physical trade balance (imports minus exports).



Domestic material consumption (DMC), by components, 2010-2020
(million tonnes)



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In 2020:

- The DMC was 167.9 million tonnes (1.6% less compared with 2019 and 17.3% less vis-à-vis 2010);
- Given that the real decrease in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was more intense (-8.4%) than the decrease in DMC, there was a 7.0% reduction in productivity associated with the use of materials (GDP/DMC);
- The slight reduction in the GVA was associated with the increase in the Gross Value Added (GVA) of construction (3.0% in volume), an activity that heavily consumes materials, while most economic activities were strongly affected by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- The domestic extraction of materials increased by 1.0%, accounting for 88.9% of the DMC;
- Non-metallic minerals were the most relevant materials, representing 65.8% of the DMC;
- Biomass, fossil energy materials, and metallic ores accounted for 19.8%, 7.0%, and 5.8%, respectively.

Between 2019 and 2020, except for non-metallic minerals (+3.7%), the remaining material categories recorded decreases:

- Fossil fuels (-25.7%);
- Metal ores (-12.3%);
- Biomass (-3.8%).

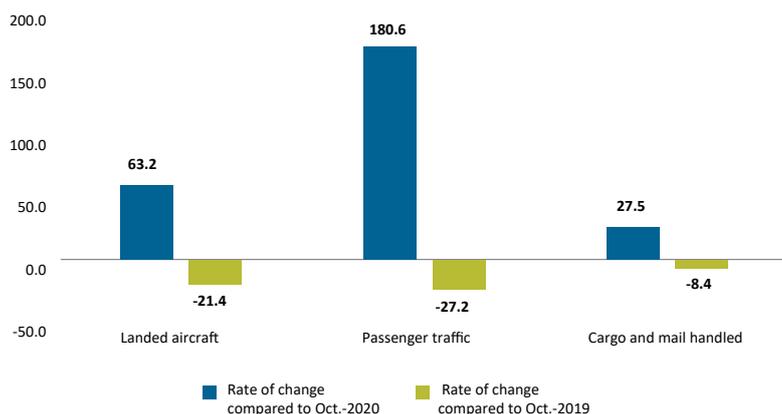
More information is available at:
[Material flows account – 1995-2020](#)
(20 December 2021)

October registered the closest number of passengers handled compared to that of the pre-pandemic period

In October 2021, at national airports:

- About 15,800 commercial aircraft have landed;
- The number of passengers handled amounted to 4 million (disembarked, embarked, and direct transits);
- The movement of cargo and mail amounted to 18.1 thousand tonnes.

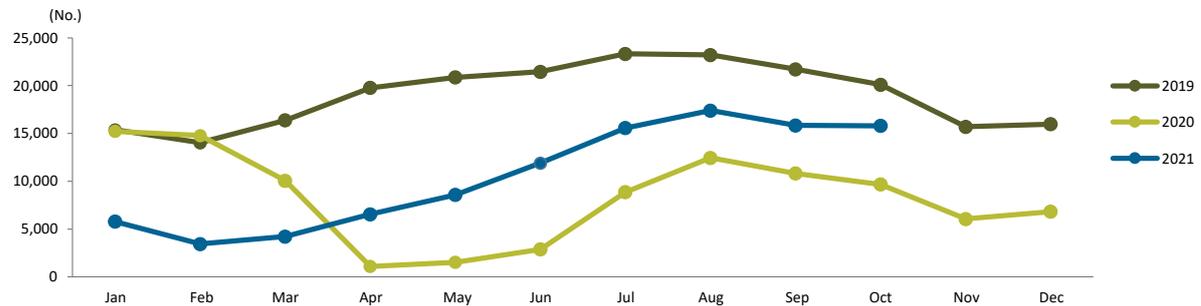
Traffic at national airports, October 2021
(Y-O-Y rates of change, %)



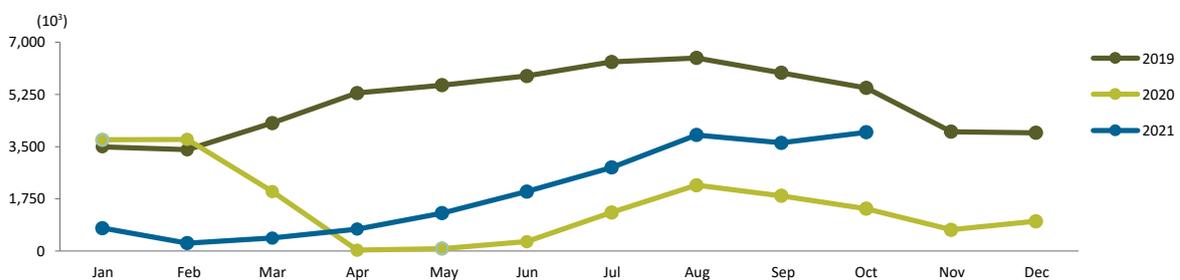
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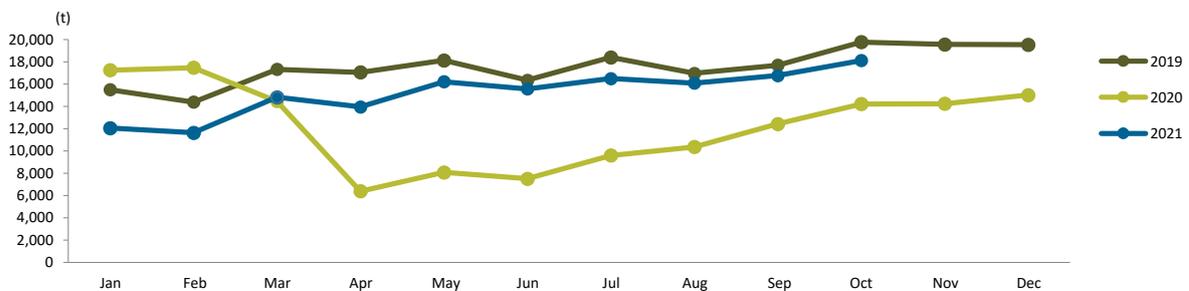
Aircraft landed at national airports



Movement of passengers at national airports



Freight/mail handled at national airports



Between January and October 2021:

- The number of passengers handled at national airports increased by 18.6% compared to the same period in 2020 and was down by 62.1% compared to the same period in 2019;
- The Lisboa airport handled 45.2% of all passengers (8.9 million) and registered an increase of 6.8% in year-on-year terms;
- France was the main country of origin and destination for passengers arriving in Portuguese airports: 1,467 thousand passengers disembarked (+13.2%) and 1,443 thousand embarked (+10.9%);
- Cargo and mail handled at national airports increased by 28.9% in year-on-year terms. Compared to the same period of 2019 there was a decrease of 11.6%;
- The movement of goods at the Lisboa airport represented 69.1% of the total, amounting to 104.8 thousand tonnes (+36.8% compared to the same period last year). In the remaining airports, it increased by 14.2%.

More information is available at:
[Air transport flash statistics – October 2021](#)
(21 December 2021)

Producer and consumer prices accelerate

According to the latest available¹ quantitative information², the manufacturing industry prices index continues to show significant increases, mainly reflecting strong growth in energy and intermediate goods prices.

The prices of the manufacturing of consumer goods, which have been rising considerably below the other components, also accelerated.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) accelerated, reaching its highest since September 2012, with price increases in most products, more so concerning energy goods.

In October 2021:

- From a production perspective:
 - » In nominal terms, short-term indicators of economic activity continue to show high growth in industry and services, slightly less intense than in the previous month;
 - » In real terms, there was a more intense decrease in industry and a slowdown in construction;
- From an expenditure perspective:
 - » The synthesis quantitative indicators summarising economic activity and private consumption accelerated;
 - » The investment indicator registered declining year-on-year rates of change between August and October;
- Exports and imports of goods registered nominal year-on-year rates of 3.0% and 17.5%, respectively (9.9% and 17.9%, in the same order, in September 2021). Compared with October 2019, there were rate changes of 0.7% in exports and 4.4% in imports.

In November 2021:

- The economic climate indicator decreased, showing an irregular performance since July;
- The consumer confidence indicator decreased, even more intensely than in October, after having increased in the previous two months;
- Consumer goods producer prices, which have been rising considerably below the other components, accelerated to a year-on-year rate of change of 4.6% (3.5% in the previous month);
- The manufacturing industry prices index registered a year-on-year rate of change of 14.4% (11.3% in the previous month);
- The Consumer Price Index accelerated to a year-on-year rate of change of 2.6%, reaching its highest since September 2012;
- Sales of passenger cars registered a year-on-year decrease of 7.8%, after the 22.7% drop in the previous month;

Passenger car sales

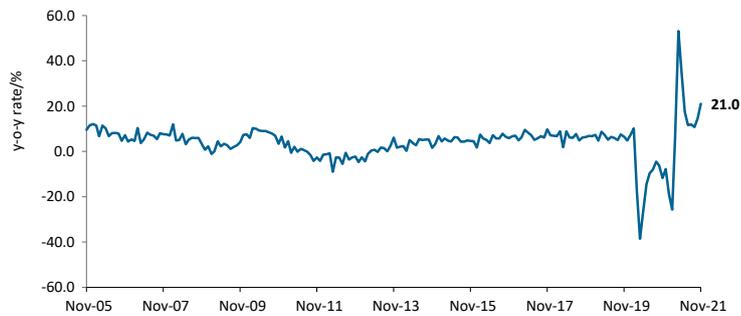


¹ Based on information available up until the 20th of December 2021.

² This analysis is based on series of effective data (raw or seasonally adjusted).

- Transactions via the Multibanco network (total domestic withdrawals as well as payments for services and purchases at ATM terminals) grew by 21.0% year-on-year (14.6% in the previous month);

Operations carried out on ATM (value)



- Average electricity consumption on a working day grew by 0.7% year-on-year, compared with 0.6% and 0.1% in September and October, respectively;

Average consumption of electricity on working days



External environment of the Portuguese economy

The economic activity indicator accelerated in October, after having slowed between May and September.

In November:

- The economic sentiment indicator in the Euro Area decreased, contrary to the increases registered in the two previous months; This was largely the result of a decrease in the consumer confidence indicator, with a marginal reduction in the confidence in the industry.
- Conversely, confidence levels increased in retail trade and, to a lesser extent, in services and construction.

More information is available at:
[Monthly economic survey – November 2021](#)
(21 December 2021)

The state of the environment in 2020 continued to mirror the pandemic situation

In 2020, compared to the previous year, due to a sharp contraction in economic activity and constraints on the mobility of people in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic:

- Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions were reduced by 8.5%;
- Final energy consumption decreased by 7.2%;
- Air quality improved, with 33.8% of days with *very good* air quality (+2.7 percentage points (p.p.) on the previous year);
- The energy produced from renewable sources accounted for 59.6% of the total (+5.4 p.p. compared to 2019).

But not all environmental indicators had a positive evolution:

- The performance of the *municipal waste per unit of GDP* ratio worsened (108.5, after 99.4 in 2019) because of the 8.4% decrease in GDP, as the volume of waste decreased by 0.06%;
- The urban waste management targets set for 2020 were far from fully met:
 - » The indicator for preparation for reuse and recycling decreased by 3 p.p. to 38%, worsening the convergence with the 50% target;
 - » The disposal of urban waste in landfills increased by 8 p.p. to 53%, far from the 35% target;
- The degree of compliance of enterprises to the adoption of environmental management and protection activities decreased: 16.3% of industrial enterprises developed environmental management and protection activities, i.e., 1.8 p.p. less compared to 2019.



More information is available at:
[Environment statistics – 2020](#)
(22 December 2021)

The median house rental value of new lease agreements increased by 7,4%

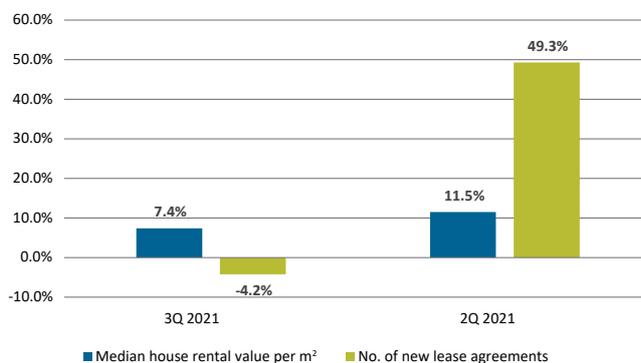
In the 3rd quarter of 2021 (provisional data):

Median house rental

- The median rent for the approximately 20,300 new rental contracts in Portugal amounted to €6.08/m², which represents a year-on-year rate of change of +7.4% (+11.5% in the previous quarter);
- Also, in year-on-year terms, the median rent increased in 22 of the 25 NUTS III sub-regions, more so in:
 - » Alentejo Litoral: +16.6%;
 - » Beiras e Serra da Estrela: +16.4%;
 - » Beira Baixa: +10.1%;



Annual rates of change in median rent per m² and in the number of new leases for Portugal (year-on-year rate of change)



Note: the figures concerning the most recent period are provisional

- The highest rents were recorded in the sub-regions:

» Área Metropolitana de Lisboa: €9.04/m²;

» Algarve: €6.78/m²;

» Área Metropolitana do Porto: €6.65/m²;

» Região Autónoma da Madeira: €6.28/m²;

- Compared to the 2nd quarter of 2021, the median rent increased in 14 of the 25 NUTS III sub-regions, of which the following stand out:

» Alto Tâmega: +12.4%;

» Douro: +9.5%;

» Região Autónoma dos Açores: +8.3%.

New lease contracts

- The number of new lease contracts in the country recorded a reduction compared to the 3rd quarter of 2020 (-4.2%);
- Only 4 NUTS III sub-regions registered an increase in the number of new leases in comparison with the same period of the previous year:
 - » Douro: +10.7%;
 - » Ave: +6.1%;
 - » Alentejo Litoral: +3.0%;
 - » Área Metropolitana do Porto: +2.7%;
- Área Metropolitana de Lisboa concentrated around one-third of the new leases (7,171). Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and Área Metropolitana do Porto represented, together, 53% of the total number of new contracts in the country and the Algarve 6.3%.

More information is available at:

[Statistics on house rentals at the local level – 3rd quarter of 2021](#)

(22 December 2021)

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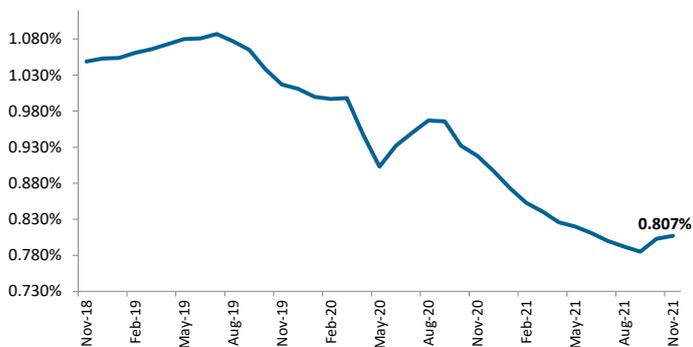
The interest rate rose to 0.807%, the owed capital and monthly loan repayments stood at €58,084 and €253, respectively

In November 2021:

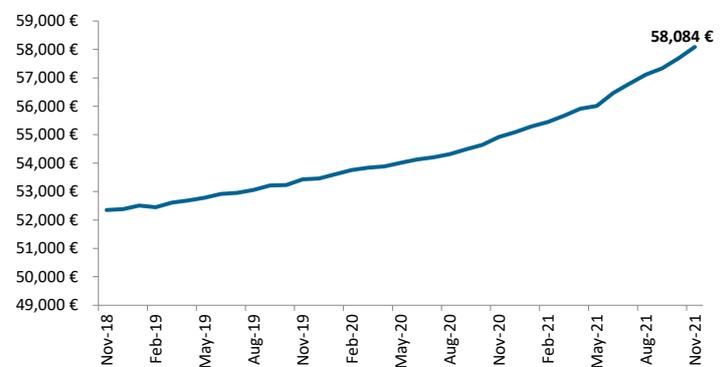
- The implicit interest rate for all housing loan agreements was 0.807% (0.803% in the previous month);
- In contracts signed in the last three months, the interest rate fell to 0.692% (0.665% in October);
- The average owed capital for all contracts increased by €396 compared to the previous month, standing at €58,084;



Implicit interest rates in housing loans



Average owed capital

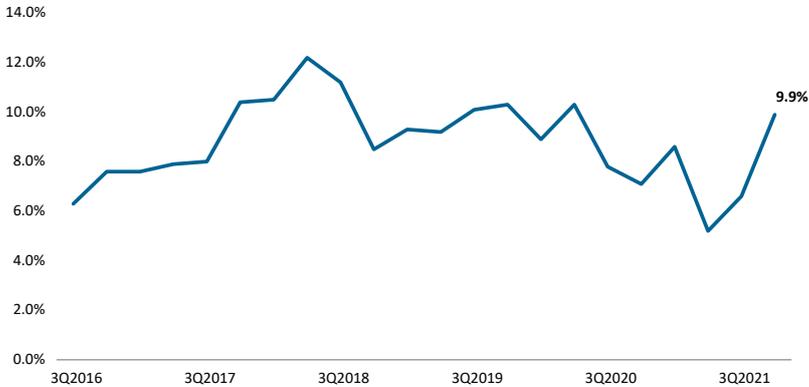


- The average value of the loan repayments increased by €2, to €253;
- The implicit interest rate on housing loan agreements for house purchase rose to 0.821% (+0.2 basis points (b.p.) when compared to the previous month). For contracts signed in the last 3 months, this rate increased by 2.4 b.p., to 0.682%.

More information is available at
[Interest rates implicit in housing loans – November 2021](#)
(22 December 2021)

House prices increased by 9.9% in the 3rd quarter

House Price Index
(year-on-year rate of change)



In the 3rd quarter of 2021, in year-on-year terms:

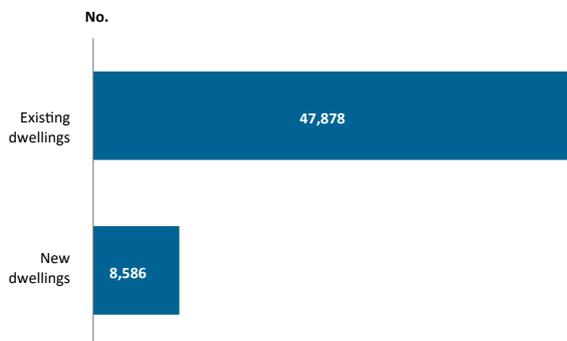
- The Housing Price Index (HPI) increased by 9.9% (6.6% in the previous quarter);
- Prices of existing dwellings increased at a faster rate than that of new dwellings: 9.9% and 9.5%, respectively.

In the 3rd quarter of 2021, compared with the previous quarter:

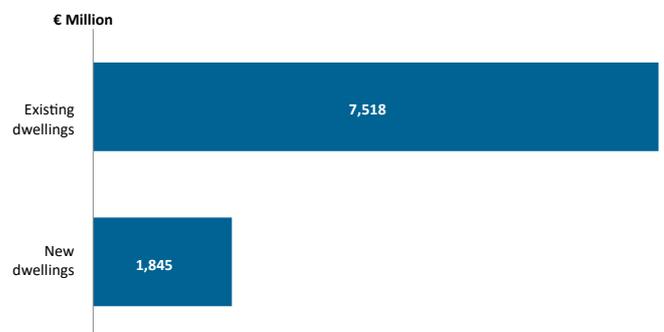
- The HPI increased by 3.6% (2.2% in the 2nd quarter of 2021);
- The increase in prices for existing dwellings was more intense than that for new dwellings: 3.9% and 2.5%, respectively.

In this quarter, 56,464 dwellings were transacted, worth EUR 9.4 billion (+25.1% and +38.7%, respectively, than in the 3rd quarter of 2020).

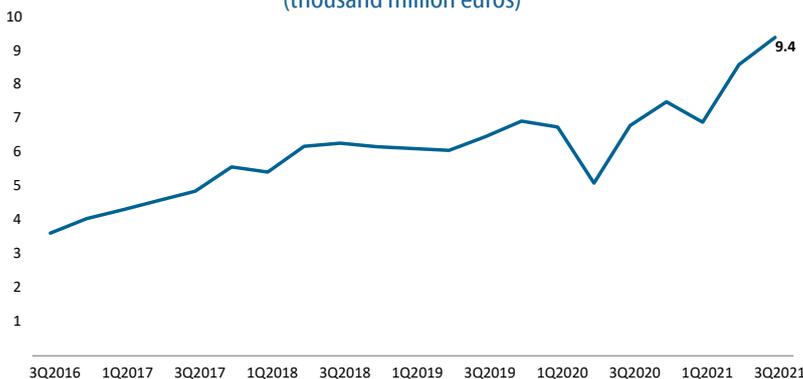
Housing sales (No.)
(3rd quarter of 2021)



Housing sales (value)
(3rd quarter of 2021)



Value of housing transactions
Total
(thousand million euros)



More information is available at:
[House price index – 3rd quarter of 2021](#)
(23 December 2021)

The net lending of the economy increased to 0.4% of GDP

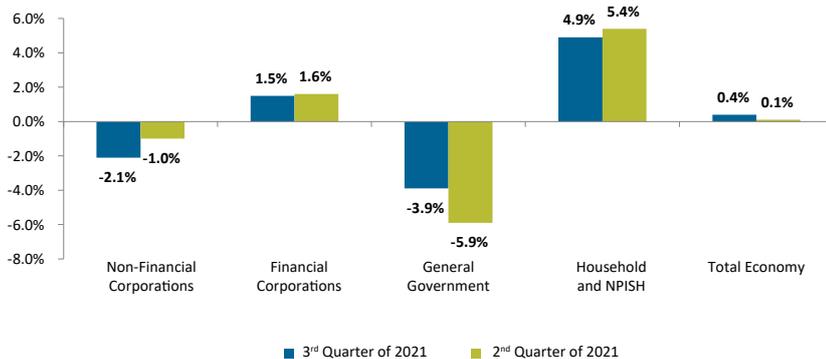
The results presented correspond to preliminary estimates for the 3rd quarter of 2021, a period characterised by the gradual easing of the restrictive measures imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, after the general confinement experienced in the 1st quarter.

The analysis of the series temporal dynamics presented is strongly influenced by the irregularity of the intensity of the pandemic and, consequently, of the economic activity.

In the year ending in the 3rd quarter of 2021¹, compared to the same period a year earlier:

- The Portuguese economy showed an external balance of 0.4% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (+0.1% in the previous quarter);

Net Lending(+) /Borrowing(-) by institutional sector
(in % of GDP, accumulated sum of 4 quarters)



- Nominal GDP increased by 1.5% (3.6% in the year ended in the 2nd quarter of 2021);
- Gross National Income (GNI) increased by 1.4% (3.7% in the previous quarter);
- Gross Disposable Income (GDI) increased by 1.5% (4.0% in the previous quarter);
- Households' net lending² decreased by 0.5 percentage points (p.p.), to 4.9% of GDP, reflecting the decrease in gross savings;
- The household savings rate stood at 11.3% of disposable income (11.7% in the previous quarter) since the 1.2% increase in private consumption (+4.5% in the previous quarter) was higher than the growth in disposable income (0.8%);
- The balance of Non-Financial Corporations stood at -2.1% of GDP (-1.1 p.p. than in the previous quarter), reflecting the simultaneous increase in Gross Capital Formation (3.4%) and the compensation of employees (1.7%);
- The Financial Corporations' net lending decreased by 0.1 p.p., to 1.5% of GDP;
- The net borrowing of the General Government (GG) decreased by 2.0 p.p., to 3.9% of GDP.
- Taking quarterly figures as a reference and not the year ended in the quarter, the balance of the GG in the 3rd quarter of 2021 reached a positive value of EUR 1,904.1 million, corresponding to 3.5% of GDP, which compares with -4.2% in the same period of the previous year. It should be noted, however, that this result reflects the reimbursement of the prepaid margin and respective application interest, of EUR 1,114.2 million retained upon granting of the loan, by the European Financial Stabilization Fund to the Portuguese State, under the Economic and Financial Assistance Program.

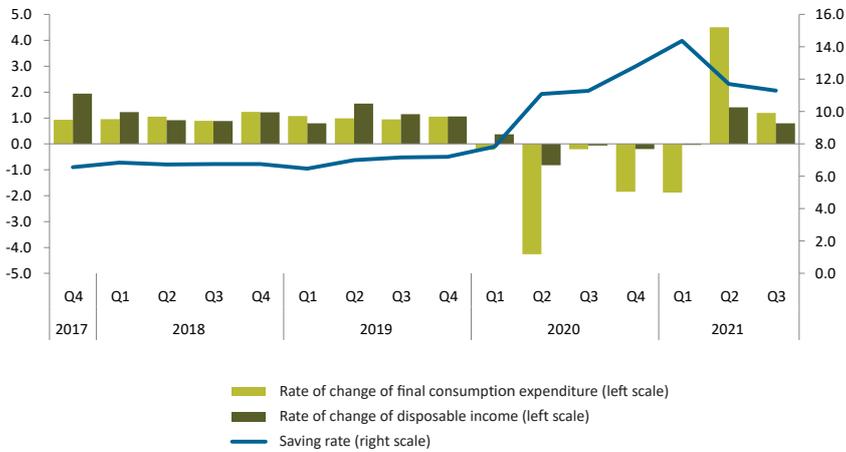
¹ Unless otherwise indicated, the descriptive analysis and graphs below refer to the year ending in the reference quarter.

² Includes Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH).

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Saving rate of Households and NPISH
(%; accumulated sum of 4 quarters)



- The adjusted Gross Disposable Income per capita of households stood at EUR 16.8 thousand (+1.0% compared to the previous quarter), 0.5 p.p. below the rate of change in nominal GDP per capita.

More information is available at:
[Quarterly national sector accounts – 3rd quarter of 2021](#)
(23 December 2021)

The series “INE@COVID-19 Synthesis” began in April 2020, with the purpose of making available an aggregation of some of the most relevant official statistical findings released each week, taking into account the pandemic situation that was then declared in Portugal.

Statistics Portugal intends to continue to contribute this way to the monitoring of the social and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic by decision makers in public and private bodies and also by the general public.

The same intention also led to the creation of the “Special INE COVID-19” area in Statistics Portugal’s portal, which also includes other aggregated contents under the same theme.

Press releases between 27-12-2021 and 31-12-2021:

Press releases	Reference period	Release date
Survey on bank evaluation on housing	November 2021	28 December 2021
Business turnover, employment, wages, and hours worked index in retail trade	November 2021	29 December 2021
Industrial production index	November 2021	30 December 2021