



**The Secretary of State
for Energy and
Innovation wishes
you a Merry
Christmas and a
Prosperous 2011**

HEADLINES

PISA 2009: Portugal notes significant progress

According to the data contained in the Programme for International Student Assessment 2009 published on 7th December by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Portugal reached the average level of other countries in the organization. According to the Lusa news agency, in presenting the PISA results, the OECD experts highlighted Portugal as one of the examples where appropriate education policies had been effective in the fight against school failure and that the policies and reforms have borne fruit, increasing the average score of countries that were at the foot of the table. In this edition of the study, Portugal reached the middle of the table, which contained 65 countries, surpassing other countries like Spain.

Portugal is also one of the examples, according to the OECD, of how they can achieve better results without sacrificing equity: the gain in skills was achieved among the weaker students, reducing the percentage of students who were at the lower levels, without any decline at the top. The report notes the decline in retention rates of students in the 9th year, which fell from 21.5% to 12.8% between 2004 and 2009.

Portugal still shows one of the biggest improvements since the 2006 PISA report, although it is still slightly below the OECD average in math skills, and significantly lower in science. The difference between the best schools and the worst schools has decreased, and the difference between private and public schools is not very large, so the choice between public and private is not a factor in improving education. Actually, private schools, after correcting for the socio-economic difference in the students do not have much better results. The best results are generally obtained by those schools who are more independent and assume greater responsibility and freedom in the performance of their activities.

Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) 2011

German Watch

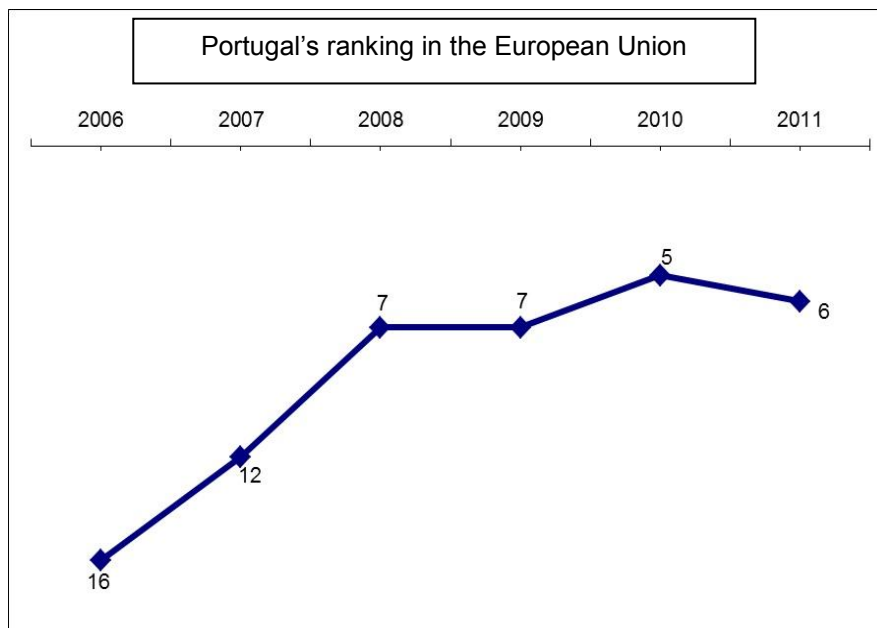
6 December 2010

<http://www.germanwatch.org>

Portugal has 6th best performance in the EU in combating climate change

According to the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) 2011 published on 6th December 2010 by German watch, Portugal has the 6th best performance in the EU27 on climate change, a ranking that included 57 developed countries with significant recent industrial development, and that together represent more than 90% of carbon dioxide emissions. Portugal reached the level of the group of countries rated "good" after being ranked last year as "moderate."

The specific criteria for this assessment are the measures taken by each country to ensure a worldwide temperature increase below 2° C. The 2011 CCPI list, as in the previous edition, did not include any countries in the first three places. Portugal thus achieved the 11th position among all the countries assessed (6th in the context of the EU27, ahead of countries like Ireland, Spain, Italy or Greece). This position represents a drop of two places compared with the previous edition, although it represents a rise of five places in relation to CCPI2007 and nine places in relation to CCPI2006. In this issue (CCPI2006), Portugal came in 25th in a list of 53 countries, and 16th in the EU context.



The CCPI is drawn up by the German NGO German watch and is a combination of three factors: the first (emissions trend, with a weight of 50%) examines the change in emissions in recent years in four sectors (electricity, transport, residential sector and industry), the second refers to emissions (emissions level, with a weight of 30%) related to the energy of each country, incorporating variables such as gross domestic product and per capita emissions, and the third (climate policy, with a weight of 20%) results from an assessment of climate policy in the countries nationally and internationally.

Internet Access Service– 3rd Quarter 2010

ANACOM

29 November 2010

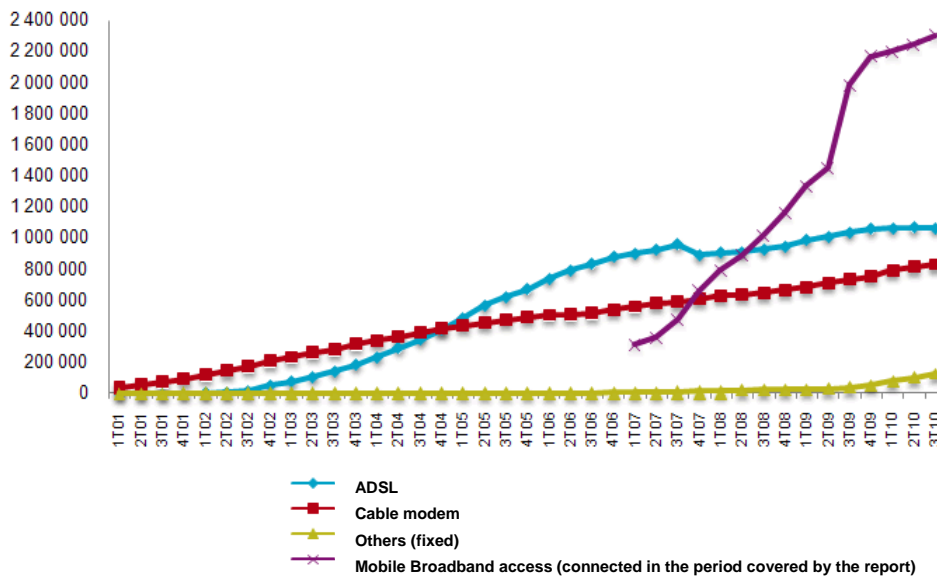
<http://www.anacom.pt>

No. of Internet access customers using fibre optic rises 90% in the last 6 months

According to the latest figures published by ANACOM on Internet service access in Portugal, at the end of the third quarter of 2010, there were about 2.301 million users who actually used mobile Broadband Internet, and about 2.052 million customers with fixed internet access, 2.022 million of whom had Broadband.

In fact, most fixed Internet access service customers used Broadband (the customers of these services represent about 98.6 percent of all Internet access service customers). The main fixed Broadband Internet access technology is still ADSL, which represents 52.8% of all forms of fixed broadband access.

Growth in Broadband customers



Unit: Number of customers

Source: ICP-ANACOM

According to figures from ANACOM, the penetration rate of the Internet broadband access service via mobile technology is still higher than the figure seen for fixed technology.

	3Q 09	4Q 09	1Q 10	2Q 10	3Q 10
1. Number of Internet Access Service customers with fixed broadband per 100 inhabitants	17,0	17,6	18,2	18,6	19,0
1.1 Number of ADSL customers/100 inhabitants	9,8	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0
1.2 Number of cable modem customers/100 inhabitants	6,9	7,1	7,4	7,6	7,8
1.3 Number of other access customers/100 inhabitants	0,4	0,5	0,8	1,0	1,2
2. Number of Internet Access Service customers with mobile broadband actually using the service/100 inhabitants	18,7	20,4	20,7	21,1	21,6
			12,3	12,1	11,8
Unit: Number of customers per 100 inhabitants Source: ICP-ANACOM					

There were about 103,000 customers accessing the Internet through optical fibre (FTTH / FTTB) at the end of the 3rd. quarter of 2010, 95% of whom are residential customers. This represents a growth of over 90% in just six months.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita

INE

15 December 2010

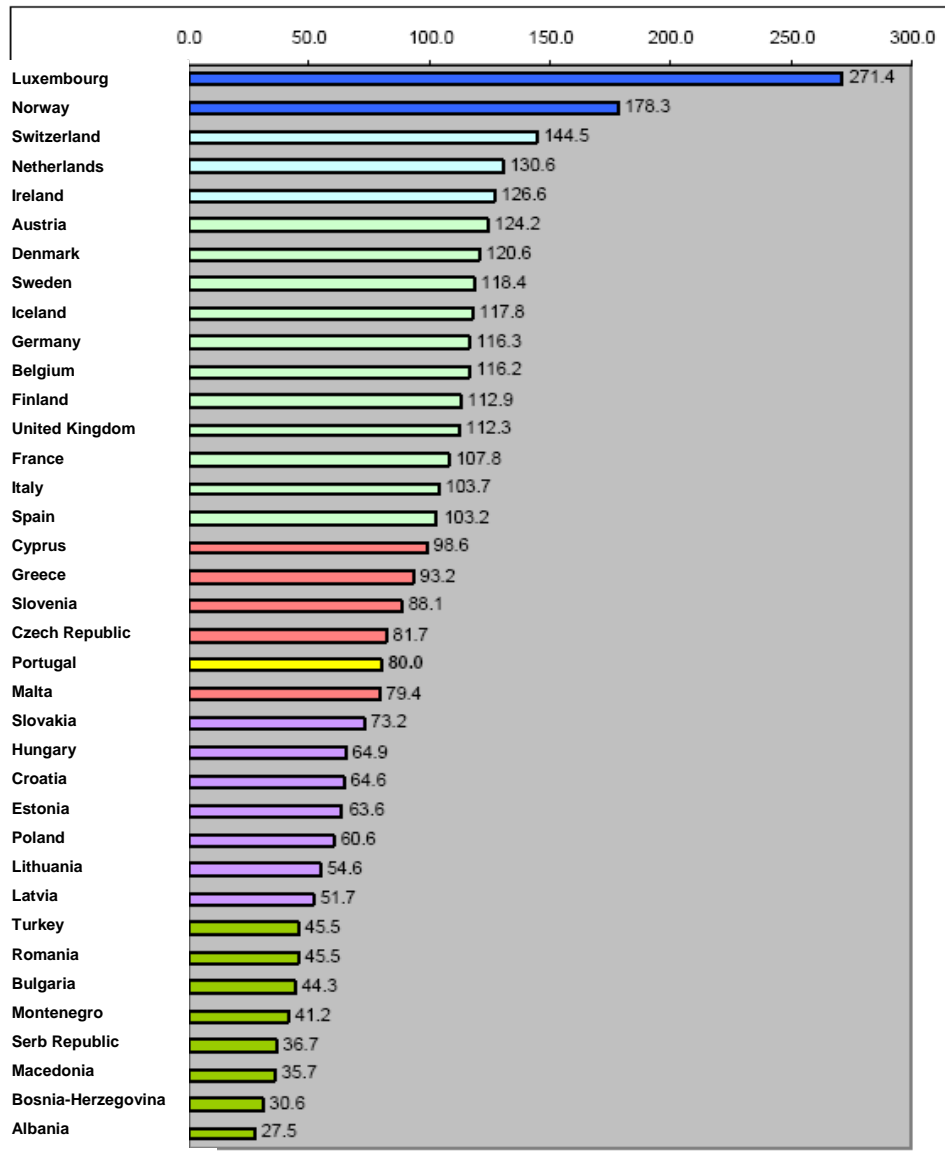
<http://www.ine.pt>

Between 2004 and 2009, the Portuguese GDP per capita (PPP) rose 5 percentage points

According to data published by the INE on 15th December, the Portuguese Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita expressed in Purchasing Power Parities (PPP), rose 2 percentage points compared to last year. The 2009 value therefore corresponds to 80% of the EU average, reaching the highest point since 2004, when GDP per capita (PPP) for Portugal stood at 75%.

In the context of the 37 countries assessed, Portugal came in 21st, one position higher than that seen in 2004. Among the 27 European Union countries, Portugal was in 18th place, also one place higher than it achieved in 2004.

In Spain, Greece and Italy, GDP per capita remained the same as recorded in 2008, at 103%, 93% and 104% respectively. There was a decrease of about 6 percentage points in GDP per capita in Ireland in 2009 (127%) compared to the previous year (133%).



Source: Eurostat

GDP per capita, 2009, UE27=100 (INE Chart)

2010 Democracy Index
The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)
14 December 2010

http://www.eiu.com/public/democracy_index.aspx

Portugal comes 14th amongst the EU27 in the 2010 Democracy Index

According to the 2010 Democracy Index, published on December 14 by the EIU, Portugal was in 26th place in a list of 167 countries, part of the group of countries with "full democracy". Only 15.6% of countries are in this group where there is a "full democracy", which corresponds to only 12.3% of the world's population. Portugal was 14th in the EU27.

The index is composed of five categories: electoral process and pluralism, civil liberties, functioning of government, political participation and political culture, and is intended to measure the state of democracy in the world. Topping the list came Norway, followed by Iceland and Denmark, while North Korea came in last.

BRIEFS

Competitiveness and Employment Initiative Approved

The Council of Ministers on 15th December, approved a resolution (RCM) consisting of 50 measures to improve the competitiveness of the Portuguese economy. The 50 measures contained in the RCM called "Competitiveness and Employment Initiative" seek to achieve five main objectives, namely: 1) To improve the competitiveness of the economy and support exports, 2) To reduce contextual costs through measures to simplify administrative procedures; 3) To increase the competitiveness of the labour market, 4) To promote investment in urban regeneration and boost the rental market, 5) To tackle the informal economy, fraud and tax evasion. [[Go to RCM](#)]

"SIMPLEX Exports" Programme supports companies

Companies will have new export incentives, through the SIMPLEX Exports programme, approved by the Council of Ministers on 15 December. This programme, specially dedicated to exporting companies, aims to simplify administration and reduce contextual costs for businesses. [[Read more](#)]

Municipal SIMPLEX 2011 – 3rd edition

The Municipal Simplex benefits from the experience and success of the Central Administration's legislative and administrative simplification programme - with over 800 measures to streamline, and simplify administrative procedures already completed. In this third edition, applications have more than doubled over the previous programme, which had 60 municipalities, whereas now there are 121. The programme now covers all district capitals. [[Read more](#)]

Simplified parking card

A Decree has been introduced that simplifies access and the issuance of a parking card for disabled people, using computerized procedures. Another SIMPLEX measure [[Read more](#)]

Technical data:

Newsletter edited by:

Rede de Coordenação Nacional da Estratégia de Lisboa e do Plano Tecnológico

Technology Plan official site – <http://www.planotecnologico.pt>

Lisbon Strategy official site – <http://www.estrategiadelisboa.pt>

ENE2020 official site– <http://www.renewable.pt>

Video Channel (Technology Plan) – <http://videos.sapo.pt/planotecnologico>

Video Channel ENE2020 Energy– <http://vids.sapo.pt/re-new-able.pt>

Video Channel Energy– Inspiring ideas– <http://videos.sapo.pt/new-pt>

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