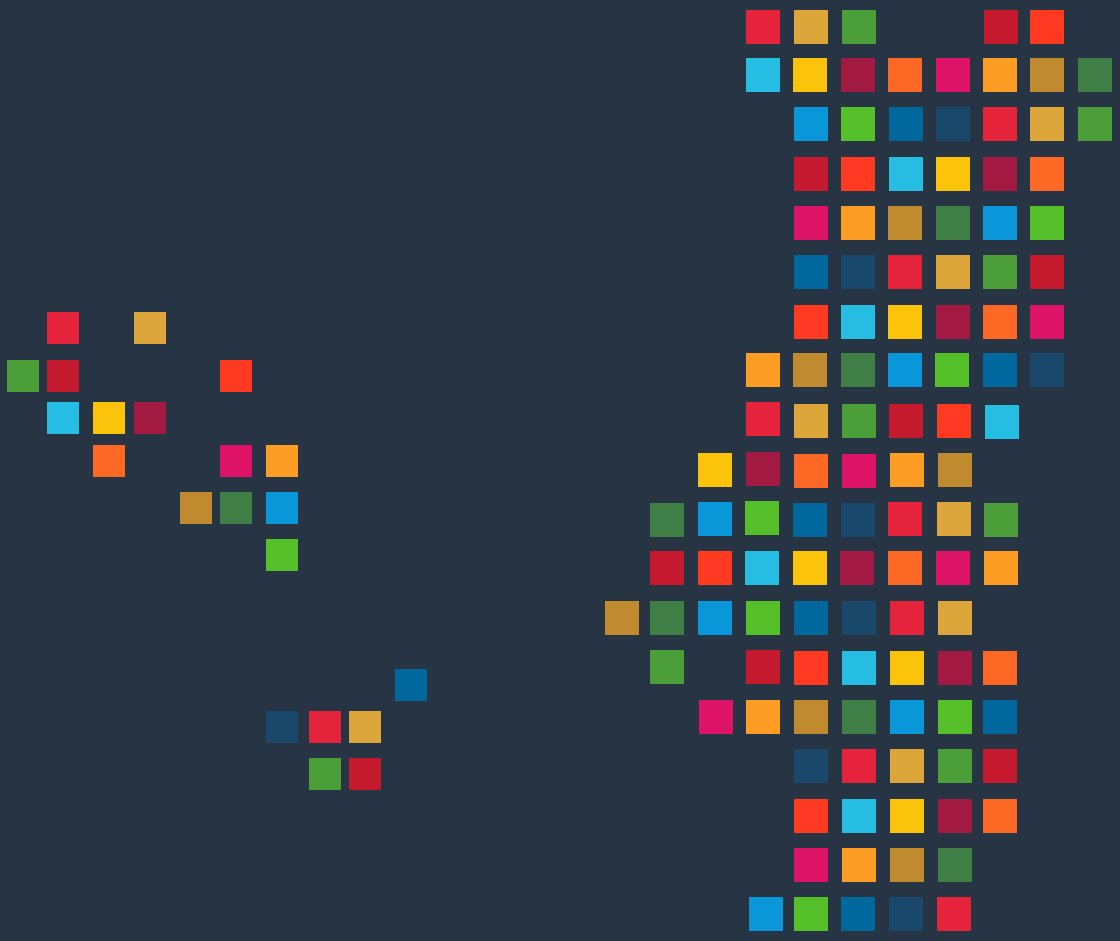
Instituto Nacional de Estatística
Statistics Portugal

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2030 AGENDA



Indicators for Portugal

2015-2022

DATASHEET

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Indicators for Portugal 2015-2022

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Conventional signs

...	Confidential value
x	Not available
⊥	Break-in-series
Pe	Preliminary value
Po	Provisional value
§	Quality standard deviation/Extremely unreliable value

Acronyms and Unit Measures

AML	Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (Lisbon Metropolitan Area)
ANEPC	National Authority for Emergency and Civil Protection
APA, I.P.	Portuguese Environment Agency
BDD	Dissemination database
CAE	Portuguese Classification of Economic Activities
CES	Conference of European Statisticians
CIC	Interministerial Commission for Cooperation
CIG	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality
CIPE	Interministerial Commission on Foreign Policy
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPP	Portuguese Classification of Occupations
DAC/OECD	Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
DGAE	Directorate-General for School Administration
DGEG	Directorate-General for Energy and Geology
DGEEC	Directorate-General of Education and Science Statistics
DGO	Budget General Directorate
DGPJ	Directorate-General for Justice Policy
DGPM	Directorate-General for Maritime Policy
DGRM	Directorate-General for Natural Resources, Safety and Maritime Services
DGS	Directorate-General of Health
DGT	Directorate-General of Territorial Development
DMC	Domestic Material Consumption
DOP	Department of Oceanography and Fisheries of the University of the Azores
DRAM	Regional Directorate for Sea Affairs, Azores
DREM	Regional Directorate of Statistics of Madeira
DROTA	Regional Directorate for Spatial Planning and Environment, Madeira

DRP	Regional Directorate of Fisheries of Madeira
EC	European Commission
ERSAR	Water and Waste Services Regulation Authority
ERSARA	Water and Waste Services Regulation Authority from Azores
ESAW	European statistics on accidents at work
ESSPROS	European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics
EU27	European Union 27
EU28	European Union 28
EU-SILC	Survey on Income and Living Conditions
EWC-Stat	Substance oriented waste statistical nomenclature
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FTC	Free-standing technical cooperation
FTE	Full-time Equivalent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDPmp	Gross Domestic Product at market prices
GEP	Office for Strategy and Planning (Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security)
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GNI	Gross National Income
GPP	Office of Planning, Policy and General Administration
GVA	Gross Value Added
hab	Inhabitant
HFCS	Household Finance and Consumption Survey
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HLPF	High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
IAEG-SDGs	Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG indicators

Acronyms and Unit Measures

ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICNF	Institute for the Conservation of Nature and Forests
ICOT	Survey on Living Conditions, Origins and Trajectories of the Resident Population
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IEFA	Adult Education and Training Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
INE	Statistics Portugal
IPMA	Portuguese Institute for Sea and Atmosphere
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISEPP	Survey on Safety in Public and Private Space
R&D	Research and Development
JRC	European Commission's Joint Research Centre
km	Kilometre
kg	Kilogramme
Kt	Kilotonne
l	Litre
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LLL	Lifelong Learning
LULUCF	Land use, land-use change, and forestry
m^3	Cubic metre
MFA	Material Flow Accounts
MPA	Marine Protected Areas
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
MTSSS	Ministry of Labour, Solidarity, and Social Security
n.e.	Not elsewhere specified
No.	Number
NACE	Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
ODA	Official Development Aid
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OOP	Other Official Flows
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
pkm	Passenger-kilometre
PlanAPP	Competence Centre for Planning, Policy and Foresight in Public Administration
PM_{10}	Inhalable particles with a diameter of less than 10 micrometers (μm)
$PM_{2.5}$	Inhalable particles with a diameter of less than 2.5 micrometers (μm)
PNEC	Integrated National Plan on Energy and Climate
pp	Percentage points
RAA	Região Autónoma dos Açores (Autonomous Region of the Azores)
RAM	Região Autónoma da Madeira (Autonomous Region of Madeira)
RBMP	River Basin Management Plans
DDR	Disaster Risk Reduction
SADO	Support System for Operational Decisions
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
NSS	National Statistical System
SRIR	Regional Waste Information System
t	tonne
toe	Tonne of oil equivalent
TIPAU	Urban areas typology
tkm	Tonne-kilometre
UAA	Utilised Agricultural Area
UN	United Nations
UNGGIM: Europe	United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management: Europe
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
VL	Limit value
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WHO	World Health Organisation
VL	Valor limite

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Introductory note

Statistics Portugal (INE) releases the sixth annual publication of statistical follow-up of the 2030 Agenda. This edition will simultaneously correspond to the statistical annex of the 2nd Portuguese Voluntary National Report (VNR). These reports are a national exercise to review progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with a view to fostering their implementation.

This publication will thus allow a complementary statistical reading to the VNR, on the national performance in relation to the SDGs, which favours visual, infographic and quantitative communication. The performance of each SDG is briefly analysed, regarding their evolution and performance in Portugal. The analysis, by SDG, is complemented by a symbology that illustrates the respective trend and the evolution compared to the previous year. Also noteworthy are the indicators that have already reached the target, the new indicators compared to the previous edition, as well as those that reflect the (social, economic and environmental) impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which are highlighted in the publication. The Executive Summary highlights the main statistical findings of each SDG, as well as the symbol illustrating the progress of the underlying indicators.

Most of the indicators featured in the publication (50%) are produced or disseminated in the context of the National Statistical System, being further complemented by other external sources, whenever necessary. The information allows a statistical monitoring of the national performance, from 2015 (beginning of the 2030 Agenda) to the most recent year available. To allow the consultation of the most comprehensive time series, information since 2010 has been made available in the attached data file. The inclusion of disaggregated data is also noteworthy, namely geographical disaggregation at the level of NUTS II, where available and relevant, as well as by age, by sex and by degree of urbanisation. At regional level, comparison is made with the European Union (EU) aggregate, where relevant and available. In the framework notes (2030 Agenda, VNR and national state of play), in addition to information on data availability, selection criteria for the indicators and level of disaggregation, the expected developments in terms of territorialisation of statistical information and increased coverage of minority and/or vulnerable groups are also mentioned. Complementary national information to the global SDG monitoring framework is also highlighted.

The publication also takes into account the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on progress towards the SDGs. Where relevant, available data is highlighted to assess its impact, namely in areas of a sanitary, economic and/or socio-demographic nature.

The indicators analysed contain links to the SDG thematic file. This national reporting platform includes links to the INE dissemination database [BDD], to the Eurostat database and, where applicable, to validated external sources. Both in the INE and Eurostat databases, the information is continuously updated, so it may not correspond to the values calculated in the reference period of the publication, when accessed later. The inclusion of the links aims to provide the user with quick access to the most current and disaggregated information available.

The publication is complemented by other communication initiatives, such as the SDG thematic file, mentioned above, available on the INE website since April 2017. Other initiatives include the provision of infographics, aimed at promoting literacy on this topic in schools.

The statistical information supporting the analysis and the graphics of the publication is presented in XLSX and CSV format, containing the most recent information available as of February 28, 2023.

Executive Summary

This publication describes the behaviour of 170[1] SDG indicators (11 more since the last publication) of the United Nations (UN) global list, for Portugal, from 2015 to the last year with available information. All the SDGs are synthetically analysed in terms of evolution and performance in Portugal.

This section features a simplified illustrative exercise which evaluates the behaviour of each indicator in relation to the goal and target in which it is inserted, in the period considered. This exercise is complemented by a summary of the main progress and challenges.

It should be noted that there are indicators that have different interpretations depending on the goal or target in which they are inserted and which they intend to monitor. As an example, GDP growth has a positive impact on the economy (SDG 8) but may have negative impacts on environmental SDGs; or the number of road and air transport passengers, whose growth would be considered favourable for SDG 9 (infrastructure), but whose impact would be considered negative if inserted in an environmental SDG. For this reason, to enable an objective reading, the interpretation of the indicators is always carried out in the context of the goal/target where they are inserted, which ideally should explain the desirable trajectory of their evolution.

Chapter 2 presents detailed tables by SDG signalling the evolution of each available indicator, as well as a synthetic analysis of the main indicators. Also noteworthy are the new indicators compared to the previous edition, as well as those that have already reached the target and those that highlight the (social, economic and environmental) impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Regarding new indicators, the following should be highlighted: data that monitor the targets for the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies (SDGs 1, 11 and 13), those that measure the prevalence of overweight or growth delays in children under 5 years of age (SDG 2) and the coverage of primary health care, on SDG 3.

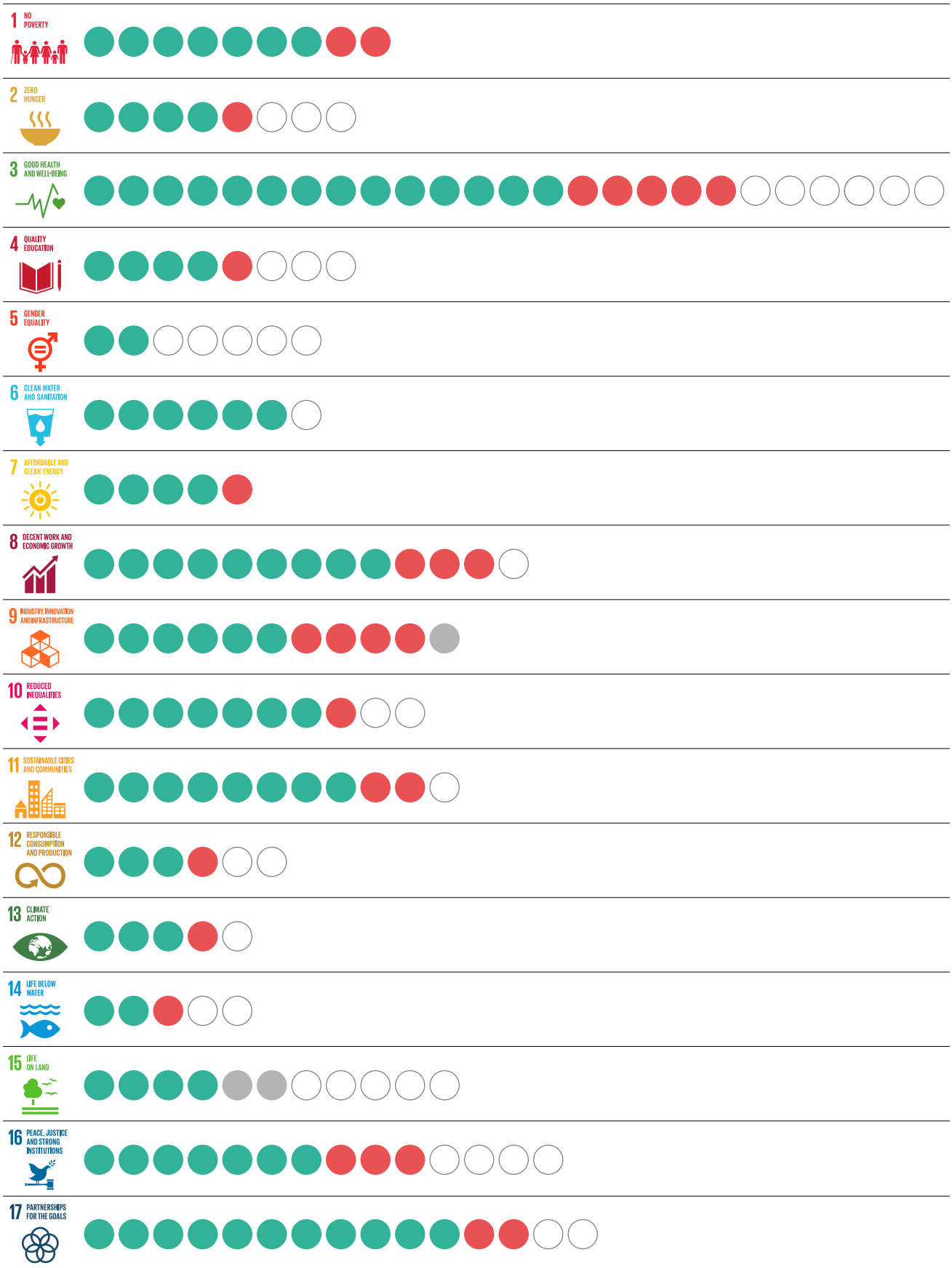
When comparing the most recent year with the first year available since 2015, it is possible to conclude that:

- The majority (**101**) of the indicators analysed showed positive developments, of which:
  - **20** reached the goal;
- **28** showed an unfavourable evolution;
- **3** remained unchanged;
- **38** are not subject to evaluation (irregular or short data series, inconclusive).

In the analysis by SDG, it should be noted that **most of the indicators evolved favourably or reached the target.** Only three SDGs (5, 14 and 15) presented less than 50% of indicators with positive evolution (see Figure 1). However, it should also be underlined that these SDGs are also among the ones with the lowest availability of indicators and the largest number of indicators that cannot be subject to evaluation (see Figure 1).

[1] 78 indicators from the UN global list are not part of the list for Portugal, for three main reasons: (i) they do not apply to the national context; (ii) they still do not have a sufficiently stabilised and clear methodology for their calculation; or (iii) there is no information available.

Figure 1 | SDG indicators evolution in Portugal in the period 2015 - 2022 [2]



[2] The direction of evolution in the period is obtained by the rate of change of the most recent year in relation to the first year available since 2015 (for series with at least two interpolated observations).

Summary

Below is a summary of the assessment of the main progress and challenges for Portugal in the 17 SDGs, which considers the evaluation of some indicators deemed more relevant (e.g. pertinence vis-à-vis the target, timeliness of information and relevance in the national context) and with information available since 2015.

- Reduction of the population at risk of poverty since 2015: from 19.0% to 16.4% in 2021
- Reduction of the risk of poverty in vulnerable groups: children at risk of poverty decreased from 22.4% in 2015 to 18.5% in 2021; elderly went from 18.3% to 17,0%
- Increase in the total proportion of public expenditure on education, health and social protection between 2015 and 2021: from 61.6% to 63.9%
- Increase in official development assistance for poverty reduction as a share of Gross National Income (GNI) since 2015: from 0.0046% to 0.0052% in 2020

- Sharp rise in deaths attributed to disasters due to the COVID-19 pandemic: from 0.6 in 2015 to 66.5 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2020

(COVID-19 impact not yet reflected in all indicators)

- Lower food insecurity: from 4.7% in 2019 to 4.1% in 2022
- Slight increase in the agricultural area allocated to organic farming: from 5.1% in 2016 to 5.3% in 2019
- Increase in official development assistance to the agriculture sector since 2015 (highest value in 2017): from €0.35 million in 2015 to €0.54 million in 2021

- Higher obesity: 16.9% in 2019 (compared to 16.4% in 2014)
- Exceptionally high food price anomaly indicator in 2020 (normal between 2015 and 2019): 0.382 in 2015 and 1.342 in 2020

- Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births went beyond the target: 20.1 in 2020 (target of less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births by 2030)
- Under-five (0-4 years) and neonatal mortality rates: 3.1‰ (target of at least 25‰ by 2030) and 1.7‰ in 2021 (target of least 12‰ by 2030)
- Lower mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, per 100,000 inhabitants: from 283.3 in 2015 to 258.5 in 2020
- Lower suicide mortality rate, per 100,000 inhabitants: 10.9 in 2015 to 9.1 in 2020
- Lower death rate from road traffic injuries, per 100,000 inhabitants: 6.9 in 2015 to 5.7 in 2020
- Lower adolescent fertility rate: from 8.4‰ in 2015 to 5.8‰ in 2021
- Higher vaccination coverage: diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis and Streptococcus pneumoniae above 98% in 2021; measles close to 95% in 2021 and human papilloma virus above 75% in women and 50% in men in 2021
- Increase in health workers (between 2015 and 2021): doctors from 4.7‰ to 5.7‰; nurses from 6.5‰ to 7.8‰; pharmacy professionals from 1.5‰ to 2.0‰; dentists from 0.9‰ to 1.1‰
- Increase in official development assistance for the health sector since 2015, driven by international aid in the context of the pandemic: €4.6 million in 2015 to €28.0 million in 2021

- Slight decrease in the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel: from 99.9% in 2015 to 99.1% in 2021
- Increase in mortality rate attributed to unsafe water sources, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, per 100,000 inhabitants: from 2.2 in 2015 to 4.0 in 2020

(COVID-19 impact not yet reflected in all indicators)

- Increase in basic (primary and lower secondary) and upper secondary education completion rates: from 92.1% in 2015 to 96.9% in 2021 in basic education and from 83,4% to 91.7% in secondary education
- Schooling participation rate close to the 100% target: 99.2% in the 2020/2021 school year
- Favourable progress and gender parity in digital (ICT) skills in adults: from 47.7% in 2015 to 55.3% in 2021; gender parity index of 0.93 in 2015 and 1.10 in 2021

- Regression in reading skills: literacy proficiency of 82.8% in 2015 and 79.8% in 2018

(COVID-19 impact not yet reflected in all indicators)

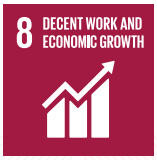
- Gender parity in the use of information and communication technology: about 97% of men and women used mobile phones in 2022
- Proportion of women in managerial positions in public administration above 50%
- Existence of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality

- Disparities in civic and political participation: reduction in seats held by women in the parliamentary legislature (2022-2025): from 89 women in 230 MPs (2019-2022), to 85 women; fewer women in local governments in 2021: from 32 in 2017 to 29 in 2021
- Disparities in agricultural land tenure: 13.1% of women compared to 28.0% of men in 2019
- Residual proportion of women in managerial positions: 3.1% in 2022 (with a favourable evolution compared to 2015 [2.3%])

- Safe water achieved: level of excellence in the quality of water for human consumption. The 2030 target of 99% was reached in 2021.
- Improved sanitation conditions, even in the population at risk of poverty: 0.9% of the resident population lived having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet in 2015 vs. 0.4% in 2022; 2.4% of the population at risk of poverty lived in these conditions in 2015, reducing to 1.3% in 2022
- (Estimated) percentage of dwellings covered by wastewater drainage services (in the Continente) close to the national target and with favourable evolution: from 83% in 2015 to 85% in 2020
- 100% of transboundary water basins are covered by international cooperation arrangements

- Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption with the highest proportion ever in 2021 (34%). The 2020 target of 31% has been exceeded.
- Greater energy efficiency in 2021: energy intensity of the economy in primary energy reaches minimum value in the period under review (after increase in 2020): 105.6 toe/€

- International cooperation: reduction of financial flows to developing countries for clean energy research and development and renewable energy production: from €2.93 million in 2015 to zero in 2021



- Increase in GDP per capita in 2022 (after sharp decrease due to the COVID-19 pandemic): from €17,400 per capita in 2015 to €20,800 per capita at current prices in 2021; growth above the EU27 average
- Less unemployment: unemployment rate of 12.9% in 2015, 6.0% in 2022, the lowest since 2015 (in 2019 it registered 6.6% and was followed by an interruption of the downward trend in 2020 [7.0%] due to the COVID-19 pandemic)
- Lower inactivity among young people (15-24): proportion of youth not in education, employment or training, registered 14.3% in 2015, reaching 9.4% in 2022, the lowest value since 2015
- Recovery of the weight of tourism in national wealth after contraction due to the COVID-19 pandemic: 6.9% in 2016, 4.8% in 2020 and 5.8% in 2021
- Favourable progress in the incidence of non-fatal occupational injuries, per 100,000 employees, between 2015 and 2020 (nevertheless, it remains higher than that observed in the EU-27): from 2 954 to 2 260 in PT; from 1,675 to 1,603 in the EU27

- Decrease in official development assistance "aid for trade" support: unfavourable development since 2015, from €21.45 million to €3.49 million in 2021 (maximum value in 2020 of €33.61 million)

- Increase in the weight of high and medium technology industries in the gross value added (GVA) of manufacturing: from 22.9% in 2015 to 23.7% in 2021
- Higher proportion of gross expenditure on research and development (R&D) in GDP: from 1.24% in 2015 to 1.61% in 2021 (still far from the 3% target by 2030)
- Lower intensity of atmospheric emissions from the economy (decrease in CO_2 emissions per unit of GVA): from 0.344 kg CO_2/€ in 2015 to 0.269 kg CO_2/€ in 2021
- 99.9% of the population covered by a mobile network in 2021

- Sharp decrease in the number of transported passengers due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in particular by air transport (2020): from 31,611 passenger-kilometres in 2015 to 12,852 in 2020 and 16,776 in 2021
- Manufacturing: unfavourable performance in the dimensions of employment (17.7% of the population employed in manufacturing in 2015 vs. 16.8% in 2022) and in the proportion of microenterprises in the value added of this industry (8.1% of GVA in 2015 vs. 7.3% in 2021)

- Increase in average income (despite the contraction in 2020 in the 40% of the most economically vulnerable population): from €10,562 in 2015 to €13,148 in 2021; from €5,132 for the most vulnerable in 2015 to €6,851 in 2021
- Favourable progress of the labour share of GDP since 2015: from 46.7% in 2015 to 51.6% in 2020
- Decrease in the percentage of people living in households with incomes below 50% of median income, from 13.0% in 2015 and 12.4% in 2020, to 10.0% in 2021
- International assessment indicates improvement in migration policies that facilitate migration and mobility (orderly, safe, regular and responsible), achieving the highest score in 5 domains

- Unfavourable trend in the redistributive impact of fiscal policy: Gini coefficient of net monetary income per equivalent adult went from 33.9% in 2015 to 32.0% in 2021

- Less population in unfavourable housing conditions: decrease in the proportion of the population living in non-conventional dwellings, from 0.17% in the 2011 Census to 0.11% in the 2021 Census and in the rate of severe deprivation of housing conditions, from 4.7% in 2015 to 3.9% in 2020
- 100% of Portuguese cities with direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management
- Increase in public and private expenditure on cultural services (notwithstanding the strong contraction in private expenditure in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic): public expenditure from €167.2 million in 2015 to €207.8 million in 2020; and private expenditure of €56.8 million to €29.4 million in 2020

- More municipal waste in cities and per capita: from 4.8 million tonnes of waste collected in 2015 to 5.3 in 2020, corresponding to 460 kg per capita in 2015 and 513 kg per capita in 2020

- Reduction in the percentage of hazardous waste generated: from 10.3% in 2015 to 9.2% in 2021
- Favourable progress in recycling rates: 36.1% in 2015 to 38.0% in 2020 (however, still below the national target for 2020 [50%] and far from the target for 2030 [55%])
- More efficient use of materials since 2015: reduction of the material footprint per unit of GDP, from 0.91 kg/€ in 2015 to 0.79 kg/€ in 2020 and decrease of internal consumption of materials per unit of GDP, from 0.89 kg/€ in 2015 to 0,83 in 2021
- Standard accounting tools available to monitor economic and environmental aspects of sustainability: Tourism Satellite Account, Air Emissions Account and Physical Energy Flows Account

- Increase in domestic material consumption per capita between 2015 and 2019 (interrupted in 2020 mainly due to the COVID-19 pandemic): from 15.6 t per capita in 2015 to 15.9 t per capita in 2021

- Reduction in total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions: -32.9% in 2020 compared to 2005. The 2020 national target has been exceeded (-18% to -23%) but is still far from the target of -45% to -55% by 2030
- Reduction in the level of GHG emissions per capita between 2015 and 2020: 6.5 t CO_2 eq per capita in 2015 to 5.6 t CO_2 eq per capita in 2020
- Favourable progress in the implementation of the national Disaster Risk Reduction strategy

- Sharp rise in the number of deaths attributed to disasters in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic: from 0.6 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2015 to 66.5 in 2020

- Maximum ranking in the degree of implementation of international instruments aimed at combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
- Improvement in the assessment of the degree of application of frameworks on the access rights for small-scale fisheries

- Reduction of the proportion of investment in R&D in marine technology: from 2.1% in 2016 to 1.9% in 2021
- Coverage of marine protected areas: 7% (target: 10% by 2030)

- International assessment considers that Portugal has adopted relevant national legislation and mobilised adequate resources towards the prevention or control of invasive alien species
- Portugal is a contracting party of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) and has legislative, administrative and political tools or measures which are reported to the Compensation Chamber of access and sharing of benefits from the use of plant genetic resources
- Favourable progress in official development assistance for biodiversity: from €0.37 million in 2015 to €1.19 million in 2021

- Proporção de superfície das áreas classificadas manteve-se inalterada entre 2015 e 2021: 22,6%

- Decrease in the number of crimes of intentional homicide since 2015: from 100 to 82 in 2021
- 100% of Portuguese children with birth registration
- More women in managerial positions in public administration: from 5,576 in 2015 to 7,668 in 2021
- Increase in the number of firearms seized, found, surrendered/recovered by the police: from 13,245 in 2015 to 30,728 in 2021

- Increase in the proportion of unsentenced detainees in the overall prison population: from 16.2% in 2015 to 18.5% in 2021
- Increase in the number of human trafficking crimes registered by police authorities (sharp reduction in 2020 in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic): from 53 in 2015 to 41 in 2020 and 80 in 2021
- Lower proportion of population that feel safe when walking alone after dark: 85.5% in 2016 and 82.8% in 2020

- Portugal increasingly "digitally inclusive": increase in internet access (from 30.3% in 2015 to 41.6% in 2021) and in the proportion of individuals using the internet (from 68.6% in 2015 to 84.5% in 2022)
- Increase in Official Development Assistance and its share of Gross National Income (GNI): 0.16% in 2015 to 0.18% in 2021

- Decrease in the volume of remittances from emigrants and immigrants as a proportion of GDP: from 1.55% in 2015 to 1.50% in 2021

Note on the impact of COVID-19 and the conflict in Ukraine

Previous editions have shown that even before the COVID-19 pandemic, progress towards the SDGs in Portugal was uneven, with some areas requiring greater attention.

In the current edition, 13.5% of the indicators have information until 2022, 40.0% until 2021 and 29.4% until 2020. This availability does not allow for a full assessment of the impact of the pandemic on sustainable development.

However, this publication identifies some indicators affected in the short term by the COVID-19 pandemic, both by highlighting its direct impact (e.g., deaths from disasters) or by showcasing some recovery from pre-pandemic levels in subsequent years. In some cases, it is thus possible to discern whether the values for 2020 (when they imply sharp positive or negative variations compared to 2019), reflect inversions or just interruptions of trends that had been unfolding since 2015.

It should be noted that the reporting period of the publication (2015-2022) does not yet reflect the impact of the conflict in Ukraine on the progress of the SDGs, especially considering the last years with available information (as described above). However, it is expected that it will have implications for the achievement of the SDG targets, at a global, regional, and national level, which are expected to be particularly pronounced in Europe. These implications, although not visible through the data currently available, will predictably be pronounced in indicators related to the areas of migration, energy, income and economic growth, inflation, inequalities, among others. In due course, greater availability of data on the current situation will enable the measurement of the potential impact of this crisis on the pursuit of the 2030 Agenda.

1 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1.1 Framework

In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This transformative Agenda is composed of 17 Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets, covering social, economic and environmental concerns, for which all countries are called to action.

To monitor the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda, a list of global indicators was adopted in March 2017 by the 48th Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC). The statistical community thus plays a key role in the aim of "leaving no one behind", monitoring the progress achieved on each of the targets, through accessible, reliable and disaggregated data and statistics. This role was recognised in July of the same year by the United Nations General Assembly through the Resolution A/RES/71/313, which assigned NSOs a key position in the national coordination of the statistical monitoring of the 2030 Agenda.

The progress assessment framework currently comprises 248 global indicators (231 unique). The indicators are categorised into tiers, according to their data availability and level of methodological development. The tier classifications are periodically updated, in a process of improvement that results from the technical articulation between the Inter Agency Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and the international custodian agencies (responsible for methodological advances and international comparability of indicators within their area of intervention). These periodic updates are further complemented by broader reviews, such as the first comprehensive review of March 2020, which removed tier III indicators (no methodology and no data available). The second comprehensive review is planned for 2025.

The dissemination of available data on a global scale is ensured by the United Nations Global Database of SDG Indicators. This repository is supported, whenever possible, by global reporting processes promoted by custodian agencies, in which official data are privileged, subject to adjustments for greater international comparability. Nevertheless, the database also uses estimates, hopefully validated in a process of close coordination between custodian agencies and national focal points. In addition to disseminating data on progress on the SDGs, the global database also contributes to the preparation of the United Nations annual report on the progress of the SDGs at the global level. The 2022 edition highlighted the challenges to the full implementation of the SDGs, due to the current confluence of crises (e.g. health, climate, armed conflict).

The High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development HLPF) plays a central role in monitoring and reviewing the SDGs at the global level. Countries are encouraged to submit to this Forum voluntary national reviews (VNRs) on the implementation of the SDGs, at least twice by 2030. In this context, Portugal presents its second VNR in 2023. The present publication corresponds to its statistical annex.

The process of national ownership of the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda is developed in the following chapters, with notes on the Portuguese experience in the relevant dimensions.

1.2 National follow-up

In Portugal, the coordination and follow-up of the implementation of the SDGs falls under the responsibility of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, internally, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, externally and in the field of cooperation policy. Both bodies are assisted by other line ministries in the sectoral implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The coordination model was revised in 2023 (Resolution no. 5/2023, of 23 January), after the conclusion of the first phase of national implementation, which includes the presentation of the first Voluntary National Review of Portugal in 2017. The revision of this model aimed to strengthen the internal coordination structure of the implementation, in alignment with the United Nations Decade of Action for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and in view of the presentation of the second Portuguese VNR, at the HLPF of 2023.

Statistics Portugal (INE) assumes the central role in the statistical monitoring of the 2030 Agenda at the national level, in alignment with the provisions of the United Nations resolution A/RES/71/313, above-mentioned. In this context, the NSO coordinates the national monitoring of SDG indicators and international cooperation in this area, namely by:

→ **Producing relevant data** in the framework of official statistics;

→ **Collaborating with other national sources** for mapping and reporting of data;

→ **Disseminating the available information** through a national reporting platform (SDG thematic file) and other communication initiatives (e.g. annual publications since 2018, infographics and brochures aimed at schools);

→ Assuming the role of **national focal point** for SDG indicators, vis-à-vis international bodies;

→ **Promoting common statistical capacity building** initiatives in the area of the SDGs, within the framework of the Statistical Training Programme of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (CPLP).

In the first phase of national implementation, INE, as the "main body that produces and disseminates official statistics" (Decree-Law no. 136/2012), integrated the relevant national structures (e.g. Interministerial Commission on Foreign Policy), regarding the statistical monitoring of the SDGs. In this context, the NSO also contributed to the first Portuguese VNR, with a chapter on the monitoring framework of the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The second VNR will be presented at the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in July 2023. This year's Forum will be held on the subject "Accelerating the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels". The internal coordination of the 2023 Portuguese VNR was assigned to PlanAPP (Competence Centre for Planning, Policy and Foresight in Public Administration), with the support of the Secretariat-General of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the Directorate-General of Foreign Policy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. INE was again included in the preparation of the Report. Therefore, in 2023, the statistical annex of the VNR corresponds to the annual publication of SDG indicators, enabling a statistical reading on the national progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The compilation and dissemination of all available information for the statistical monitoring of the 2030 Agenda benefits from the contribution of multiple institutions:

→ At international level, custodian agencies were predominantly used as sources, through the previously mentioned SDG global database.

→ Within national sources, the use of data from the National Statistical System (50%) stands out, which includes, in addition to INE: the Entities with Delegated Statistical Functions in the fields of Education (DGEEC), Energy (DGEG), Justice (DGPJ), Fisheries (DGRM) and Work and Vocational Training (GEP); and Banco de Portugal.

→ Other national public entities, which proved to be indispensable, have also provided information in their respective fields of intervention, such as: APA, ANEPC, Camões, I.P, CIG, DGAE, DGPM, DGS, DGT, ERSAR, ICNF, GPP, MTSSS and the General Secretariat for the Environment.

In this regard, the need to close data gaps that persist in some areas should be noted, such as: the environmental area (SDG 12), gender equality (SDG 5) and the area of marine life protection (SDG 14), which lack data for a more comprehensive monitoring, as illustrated by the infographic on indicators availability, below.

Nevertheless, the progress made in improving data availability deserves to be highlighted. Thus, the availability of data has been improving, as shown by the 69% of indicators available in 2023 (considering the 248 global indicators), which contrasts with the 52% found in the 2020 publication (considering 247 indicators), already after the first comprehensive revision of the global list.

Availability of SDG indicators for Portugal

This publication analyses the national performance on each SDG, based on the respective indicators derived from the global list. The set of information provided allows a statistical reading of the progress towards the SDGs, from 2015 (beginning of the 2030 Agenda) to the most recent year available. In this publication, priority is given to quantitative, visual and infographic information, covering the set of indicators considered most relevant for the characterisation of each SDG, yet conditioned by the respective data availability. The selection of the indicators was based on the following criteria:

→ Pertinence of the indicator against the target or SDGs;

→ Relevance in the national context;

→ Timeliness of information;

→ Analytical relevance;

→ Preference by new indicators and with new information compared to the previous publication;

→ and a balanced number of indicators for the 17 Goals.

To allow a more comprehensive consultation of the time series for the total number of indicators available for Portugal (170), a data file is provided, attached to the publication, containing information since 2010.

It should also be noted that the selection of indicators prioritised the inclusion of data with geographic disaggregation at the NUTS II level, when available and relevant, as well as the disaggregation by age, sex and degree of urbanisation. Also noteworthy are the recent and ongoing developments towards greater availability of disaggregated data, namely regarding the territorial dimension and information on minority and/or vulnerable groups (see point 1.3).

The efforts towards disaggregation, as well as the respective national state of play, are addressed in the following chapter, which also refers to the information available at national level, complementary to the global monitoring framework, which aims to contribute to 'leaving no one behind'.

1.3 Leaving no one behind

The global list of UN indicators is not binding. It is therefore up to each country to adopt it in its entirety or, alternatively, to identify a narrower or more comprehensive set of complementary indicators, with the aim of portraying the various realities that make up the national performance in terms of sustainable development.

In this context, initiatives and products of a complementary nature to the global list of indicators are underlined by way of illustration. Internally, the following examples are worthy of note: the thematic files that INE makes available for various domains (e.g. COVID-19, Gender, Territory, etc.), as well as, at the level of civil society, initiatives to localise SDG information, such as the ODSlocal platform, dedicated to monitoring the evolution of the SDGs in municipalities. In the area of gender, there is also the project to revise the Gender Database, under development by INE (National Statistical System on Gender Equality).

Initiatives are also underway to address data gaps and, where possible, portray the country in a more granular and inclusive manner, particularly in the environmental, geographical and socio-demographic dimensions.

In the environmental area, the following developments at national and European level stand out:

→ Within the European framework, a new proposal for a regulation amending Regulation 691/2011 for the introduction of new modules of the Environmental Economic Accounts, in which the Ecosystems Account is inserted, is in the final stages of discussion[1].

→ At national level, INE has been following this process and has ongoing projects aimed at developing a conceptual information framework that will allow responding to these new statistical needs. In this context, it is expected that developments in the System of Environmental Economic Accounts – Ecosystem Accounts (SEEA-EA) and its connection to the SDG monitoring framework will result in increased availability or improvement in the quality of indicators in this area (among others), such as:

- 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
- 6.6.1: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
- 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area
- 15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

→ Other SDGs will benefit directly or indirectly from the current production of ecosystem accounts, such as Goals 6, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

[1] Ecosystem accounts measure the extent, condition and services of ecosystems in order to support the decision-making process in the context of sustainable management of resources and the environment.

In the dimension of **data territorialisation**, the following developments are noted:

→ Internally, the developments and results of the spatial component of the National Data Infrastructure (NDI) of INE are highlighted. The NDI is a strategic project, whose main objective is the more intensive and integrated use of data, through the appropriation and use of administrative data and other sources. In this context, it is worth mentioning, in the geographical component, the greater territorial granularity of official statistics and the geointegration of administrative databases, which enabled new operations (e.g. housing price and rent statistics at the local level) and initiatives included in StatsLab – Statistics in Development , implemented (e.g. income statistics at local level) or in the process of being implemented, such as the Map on Facilities and Social Services of General Interest (CESSIG).

→ Externally, the work within the UN-GGIM: Europe Working Group on Data Integration is highlighted, within which the NSO coordinates the line of work on SDG indicators. The publication "Territorial Dimension in SDG indicators: Geospatial Analysis and its integration with Statistical Data", coordinated by INE, is one of the main results of the work developed in this context. The NSI is also represented on the UNGGIM:Europe Executive Committee, in line with the priority given to the integration of geospatial information with official statistical information.

In the socio-demographic framework, there are also developments favourable to increasing the coverage of **data on vulnerable groups, minority populations and inequalities**, namely:

→ The Survey on Living Conditions, Origins and Trajectories of the Resident Population (ICOT), ongoing during 2023, following a pilot survey operationalised between 2021 and 2022. ICOT aims to improve knowledge about the diversity of the population residing in Portugal, regarding their origins, generational trajectories and objective living conditions, such as education, employment and housing conditions. This survey will also provide statistical information to support national plans aligned with the 2030 Agenda, such as the National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030.

→ The Survey on Safety in Public and Private Space (ISEPP), whose main objective is to obtain data on the prevalence and characterisation of situations of insecurity that may have happened to the population residing in Portugal, throughout life. This is a harmonised survey to be implemented at European Union level. The results enable the comparison between the various Member States on the extent and nature of phenomena such as: situations of insecurity in the domestic space (with people close to the respondents); in the public space (experiences of harassment at work, persistent harassment and situations of insecurity experienced with other people outside the domestic space); as well as experiences of victimisation in general (robberies, thefts, assaults). The results should be available shortly.

→ The work of reviewing the Gender thematic file, previously mentioned, in which we highlight the new statistical operations that will enable the incorporation of statistical information for the observation of inequalities between men and women, such as: the Fertility Survey, the aforementioned ISEPP, and the regular modules of the Employment Survey and the Survey on Living Conditions and Income.

→ Similarly, other operations produced within the national statistical system and whose results will be disseminated during 2023 should be highlighted, namely: the ad hoc module of the 2022 Employment Survey "Professional Skills", a reference statistical operation on inequality and income distribution (under the Statslab initiative) and wage and pension indicators on women and men based on administrative data (produced by the GEP/MTSSS). It is also planned, for 2023, the development of an Equal Pay Portal, promoting the dissemination of the Barometer and Balance Sheets of the pay differences between women and men (joint initiative of the GEP/MTSSS, Commission for Equality in Work and Employment and Authority for Working Conditions).

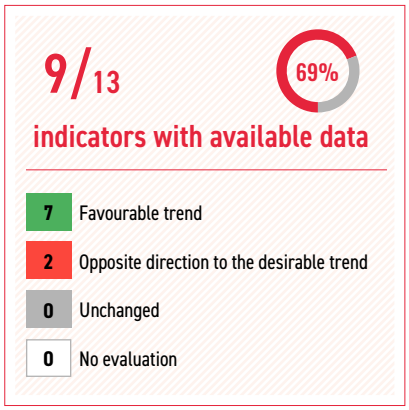
Despite the expected progress, several indicators from the global list are already disseminated with the available levels of disaggregation, including geographic disaggregation at NUTS III level and by municipality, where available and relevant, as well as disaggregation by age and sex.

It comes as no surprise that it is not yet possible to illustrate, with the desired granularity, all the realities that make up the national portrait in terms of sustainable development. However, progress towards more inclusive data aims to make all counted populations effectively count, thus "leaving no one behind".

1 NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Poverty is a condition that detriments access to decent housing, adequate food, timely health care, quality education, appropriate means of transport and access to work that promotes personal development.
In Portugal, the risk of poverty affected about 1.7 million people in 2021, despite an extended social protection system, which aims to ensure the maintenance of the basic rights of individuals and families by reducing the risks or needs related to situations of old-age, survival, disability, unemployment, maternity and paternity, family burdens, sickness/health care, occupational injuries or diseases and social exclusion.



Since 2015, Portugal's situation has been mostly characterised by favourable progress on SDG. However, the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic will not be fully reflected until all relevant information for this SDG and for 2021, is available.

The reduction in the at-risk-of-poverty rate in 2021 stands out favourably and the maintenance of the downward trend that began in 2015, despite the one-off increase recorded in the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic (whose rate was, even so, lower than that of 2015).

Regarding social protection, the upward trend in the series on the proportion of unemployed population looking for a new job and receiving unemployment benefits since 2017 should also be noted, namely the substantial increase that was ensured in the first two years of the COVID-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, between 2015 and 2021, the ratio of "pensioners of the Social Security old-age pension per 1,000 residents aged 65 or over" was reduced by almost 10%, and the change in the ratio between the number of pensioners of the Social Security disability pension in relation to the active population stood slightly below 30%.

Between 2015 and 2021, the total proportion of public expenditure on education, health and social protection also increased. It should be noted that, between 2019 and 2020, there was a one-off decrease, justified by the growth in total public expenditure (driven by the support provided to businesses during lockdown), which implied a loss in the relative weight of expenditure on essential services, notwithstanding its increase in response to the health crisis. In terms of Official Development Assistance, there is also an increase in total disbursements for poverty reduction, compared to 2015 figures.

Conversely, the number of deaths attributed to disasters rose significantly in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

SDG	Indicator		Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
1.2.1	At-risk-of-poverty rate (After social transfers)		2021	↓	↓	
1.2.2	At-risk-of-poverty rate (After social transfers) of resident population with 18 and more years old	In work	2021	↓	↑	
		Not in work				
1.3.1	Social security pensioners of Old age pension per 1,000 inhabitants 65 or more years old		2021	↓	↓	New
	Social security pensioners of Disability pension per 1,000 inhabitants 15-64 years old		2021	↓	↓	New
	Social security pensioners of Survivors pension per 1,000 inhabitants (total population)		2021	●	●	New
	Proportion of unemployed population looking for a new job and receiving unemployment benefits in total unemployed population looking for a new job		2022	↓	↓	

to be continued

continuation

SDG	Indicator	Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
1.4.1	Safe water	2021	↑	↑	
	Proportion of dwellings served by water supply	2020		↑	
	Proportion of the resident population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet	2022		↓	
	Proportion of dwellings served by wastewater drainage	2020		↑	
1.5.1	Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population	2020	↑	↑	
	Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters per 100,000 population				
1.5.3	Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework	2020	↑		
1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	2020	↑	↑	New
1.a.1	Official development assistance grants for poverty reduction, by donor countries (percentage of GNI)	2020	↑	↑	
1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	2021	↑	↑	

- Favourable trend
- Opposite direction to the desirable trend
- Unchanged
- No evaluation (e.g. series to short or irregular; inconclusive)
- Increasing/decreasing performance
- Target achieved
- Indicator affected by the COVID-19 pandemic

* The direction of evolution in the period is obtained by the rate of change of the most recent year in relation to the first year available since 2015 (for series with at least two interpolated observations).

Poverty

In Portugal, 16.4% people were **at-risk-of-poverty** in 2021, less 2.0 pp than in 2020 (18.4%) and less 2.6 pp than in 2015 (19.0%).

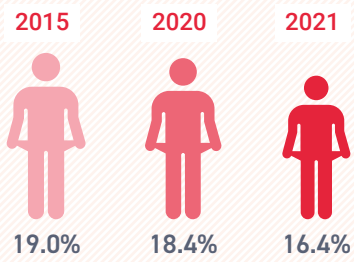
Of the various population groups, in Portugal, children and the elderly are most frequently affected by the risk of poverty: 18.5% of the population under 18 and 17.0% of the elderly population lived at-risk-of-poverty in 2021, compared to 15.6% of the working-age population. Since 2015, the risk of poverty has decreased mainly in the case of children (less 3.9 pp), who were the most affected population group in 2015 (22.4%).

The risk of poverty affects men and women differently, 16.8% of women and 15.9% of men in 2021, which reflects the reversal of the increase recorded in the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, more severe for women (2.5 pp more between 2019 and 2020) than for men (1.9 pp more) and the return to the gender gap recorded in 2015 (0.9 pp).

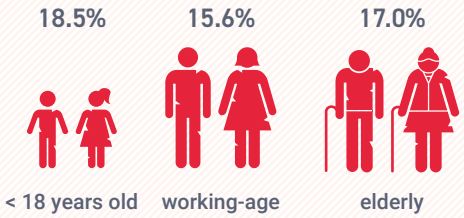
The risk of poverty continues to reach a considerable percentage of employed people (10.3% in 2021, 0.9 pp less than in 2020 and 0.6 pp less than in 2015). By NUTS 2, while the at-risk-of-poverty rate in the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa was 10.4%, substantially lower than the national figure, the Algarve and the Autonomous Regions of Açores and Madeira had the highest at-risk-of-poverty rates (respectively, 22.1%, 25.1% and 25.9%).

Compared to 2020, the risk of poverty decreased in 2021 in all mainland regions, except in the Algarve, and increased mainly in the Autonomous Regions (3.2 pp more in the Região Autónoma dos Açores and 1.7 pp more in the Região Autónoma da Madeira).

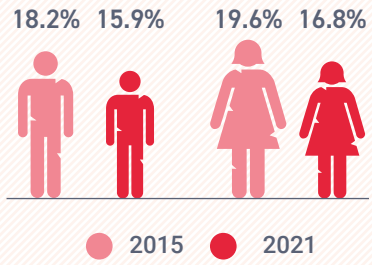
AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE, TOTAL



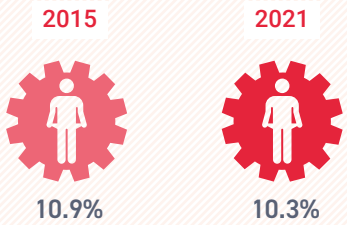
AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE, BY AGE GROUP, 2021



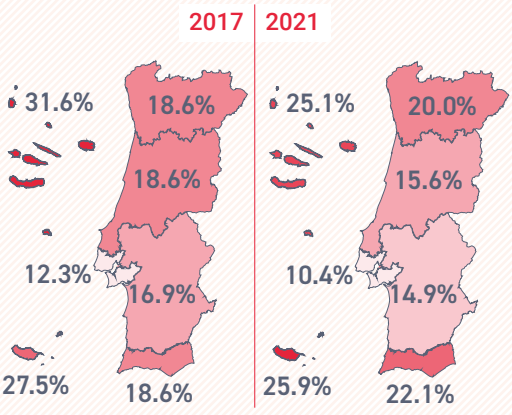
AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE, BY SEX



AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE, PEOPLE IN EMPLOYMENT



AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE



Social protection measures and systems

The ratio of "**pensioners of the Social Security old-age pension per 1,000 residents aged 65 or over**" decreased by almost 10% between 2015 and 2021, mainly in the Algarve region (13.5% less) and in the Região Autónoma da Madeira (less 14.3%).

In the same period, the change in the **ratio between the number of Social Security disability pension pensioners to the active population** stood at 28.9%, slightly below 30%, mainly in the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (less 36.2 %).

In 2022, 32.0% of all **unemployed population looking for a new job received an unemployment benefit** (3.7 pp less than in the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic and 0.5 pp less than in 2015).

Contrary to what happened in 2015, in 2021 there was a higher percentage of women (33.9%) compared to unemployed men (29.7%) looking for a new job, who received unemployment benefits. As in 2015, the age group with the highest proportion of the unemployed population looking for a new job receiving unemployment benefit was that of people over 55 (51.3% in 2022).

UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE LOOKING FOR A NEW JOB RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS, 2022

Total : 32.0%

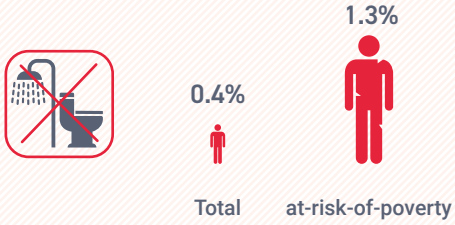
55-74* years old : 51.3%

Living conditions

The **proportion of the resident population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet** decreased from 0.9% in 2015 to 0.4% in 2022, mainly in the case of the population at-risk-of-poverty (2.4% in 2015 and 1.3% in 2022).

In 2021, the **percentage of the population with access to safe water** was practically 100% throughout the territory, having observed a slight increase since 2015 (it went from 98.6 to 99.0%).

RESIDENT POPULATION HAVING NEITHER A BATH, NOR A SHOWER, NOR INDOOR FLUSHING TOILET, 2022



Resilience

The indicators related to this area1 are analysed in SDG 13, which also deals with this theme.

Mobilisation of resources

The **total proportion of public expenditure on essential services** (education, health care and social protection) increased between 2015 and 2021 (from 61.6% to 63.9%).

However, between 2019 and 2020 this indicator showed a slight decrease because, although public expenditure on essential services increased in 2020 (as would be expected given the pandemic situation), the growth of total public expenditure was much higher, driven by expenditure related to "economic affairs" (notably the support to the companies in the lockdown period), which justified the relative weight loss of essential services.

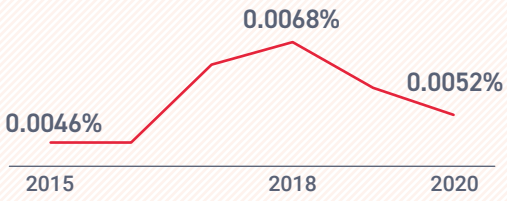
PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON ESSENTIAL SERVICES, 2021

*Data updated in 2023-08-22.

International cooperation

Total Official Development Assistance (ODA) disbursements for poverty reduction (as a percentage of GNI) increased between 2015 and 2020, reaching its highest value in 2018.

ODA FOR POVERTY REDUCTION
(% of GNI)

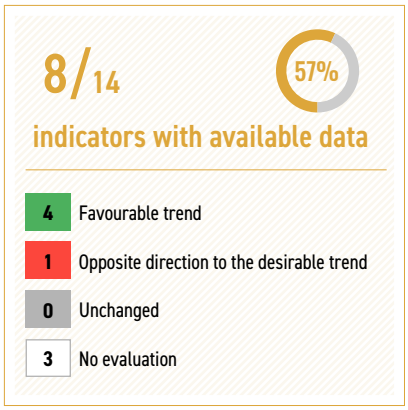


[1] First year of the NUTS 2 at-risk-of-poverty data series.

[2] Indicators: 1.5.1 = 11.5.1 = 13.1.1; 1.5.3 = 11.b.1 = 13.1.2; 1.5.4 = 11.b.2 = 13.1.3

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

The second sustainable development goal sets targets for the eradication of hunger and the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices, which are mainly aimed at improving living conditions in underdeveloped or developing countries.
However, in developed countries, the problem is related to a diet which is inadequate to the nutritional needs of an increasingly sedentary population, resulting in an increasing proportion of overweight and obese people.



Portugal's situation in relation to SDG 2 is mostly characterised by improvements since 2015. The monitoring of SDG 2 in the national context shows trends which are favourable for food insecurity, but unfavourable regarding obesity. The proportion of agricultural area in organic farming has slightly increased. Official Development Assistance (ODA) and other official flows into the agriculture sector have increased since 2015, peaking in 2017.

On a less positive note, it should be noted that the indicator of food price anomalies deteriorated in 2020 (normal values since 2015 and abnormally high in 2020).

SDG	Indicator	Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
2.1.1	Proportion of resident population with 18 and more years old with obesity	2019	○	○	
2.1.2	Prevalence rate of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population	2022	↓	↓	
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	2016	○	○	New
2.2.2	Proportion of children under 5 years of age moderately or severely overweight	2016	○	○	New
2.4.1	Proportion of agricultural area with organic farming	2019	↑	○	
2.a.2	Total Public Flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) for the agricultural sector (series 311), in gross disbursements	2020	↑	↓	
2.b.1	Agricultural export subsidies	2022	↓	○	
2.c.1	Indicator of food price anomalies (calculated with Consumer Food Price Index)	2020	↑	↑	

- Favourable trend
- Opposite direction to the desirable trend
- Unchanged
- No evaluation (e.g. series to short or irregular; inconclusive)
- Increasing/decreasing performance
- Target achieved
- Indicator affected by the COVID-19 pandemic

* The direction of evolution in the period is obtained by the rate of change of the most recent year in relation to the first year available since 2015 (for series with at least two interpolated observations).

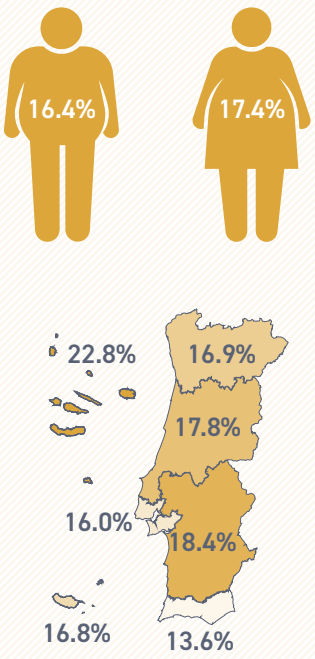
Nutrition

In 2022, 4.1% of the population living in Portugal was in a situation of **moderate and/or severe food insecurity**, maintaining the downward trend observed since the beginning of the series in 2019 (4.7%).

In Portugal, **obesity**[1] affected 1.5 million people aged 18 years or older (16.9%) in 2019, with women being more affected than men (17.4% and 16.4%, respectively). Obesity mainly affects the population from 55 to 74 years, with values higher than 20%.

The regions where the indicator is the highest are the Região Autónoma dos Açores (22.8%) and Alentejo (18.4%). The regions with the lowest values are the Algarve (13.6%) and Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (16.0%)

PREVALENCE OF OBESITY BY SEX, 2019

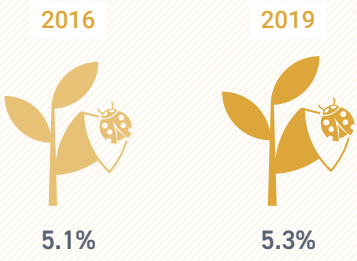


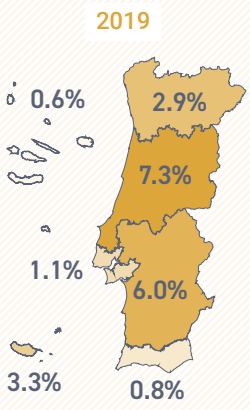
Agriculture

In 2019, 5.3% of the national utilised agricultural area in Portugal was allocated to organic farming[2]. Compared to 2016, the indicator increased slightly (0.2 pp).

The regions with the highest weight of the national **utilised agricultural area in organic farming** were the Centro (7.3%) and Alentejo (6.0%), as opposed to the Região Autónoma dos Açores (0.6%) and Algarve (0.8%). The region with the most significant growth since 2016 was the Região Autónoma da Madeira (2.8 pp).

UTILISED AGRICULTURAL AREA IN ORGANIC FARMING





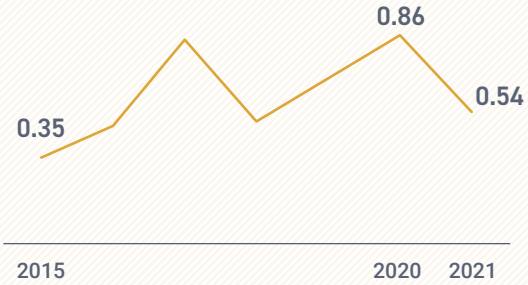
Cooperation and international market

Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) for the agriculture sector increased between 2015 and 2021 (from €0.35 to €0.54 million), peaking in 2020 (€0.86 million).

Subsidies on agricultural exports[3] have been discontinued, mainly corresponding, since 2015, to regularisation of payments. They were null in 2022. This trend has mirrored the reduction in support for agricultural exports (phasing out) under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and the extension of market liberalisation.

On a less positive note, it should be noted that the indicator of food price anomalies[4] deteriorated in 2020 (values classified by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as "normal" since 2015 and "abnormally high" in 2020).

ODA AND OOF FOR THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR
(€ million)



[1] Following the same approach as for the European Union, it was chosen to evaluate the indicator Prevalence of obesity (reference indicator at EU27 level).

[2] Organic farming is a global system of farm management and food production that aims to combine the best environmental practices, a high level of biodiversity, the preservation of natural resources, the application of high animal welfare standards and production methods according to the preference of various consumers for products obtained using natural substances and processes.

[3] Agricultural export subsidies enable the monitoring and evaluation of agricultural policy developments, while highlighting the extent of support for agriculture that can distort production and trade conditions.

[4] The Food Price Anomalies Indicator (FPAI) identifies market prices that are abnormally high. The indicator directly assesses price growth over a given month over many years, taking into account seasonality in agricultural markets and inflation and allowing to answer the question of whether a price change is abnormal for a given period.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

This goal aims to ensure improved health for all, improving child, maternal and reproductive health, and reducing cases of a specific set of compulsory notifiable diseases, as well as deaths from transmissible diseases and behaviours related to substance use disorders.

The necessary condition to achieve these objectives is the universal coverage of the health system, an aspect that has been established in Portugal since the creation of the National Health Service in 1979. More recently, the development and monitoring of this system has been following the good practices recommended by the World Health Organisation, through the creation of periodic national health plans.

25/28 indicators with available data (89%)

- 14 Favourable trend
- 5 Opposite direction to the desirable trend
- 0 Unchanged
- 6 No evaluation

Portugal's situation in relation to SDG 3 is mostly characterised by improvements since 2015. Similarly to SDG 1, the assessment of SDG 3 does not yet fully reflect the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic due to the time lag in the availability of the respective indicators.

Improvements were recorded in almost all health-related areas monitored under the SDGs compared to 2015. The reduction in mortality rates in several areas are favourable highlighted (infant and neonatal, cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease , suicide and road traffic injuries), as well as in adolescence fertility rates and in the prevalence of reported cases of HIV and malaria. Equally favourable, are the increases in vaccination coverage and in the number of medical doctors, nurses, dentists and pharmacists.

Conversely, there are increases in maternal mortality rates (albeit within the target threshold) and in mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, as well as in the hepatitis B prevalence, notified cases of tuberculosis, and accidental poisoning. There is also a decrease in Official Development Assistance (ODA) for the health sector, despite a counter-cycle increase in 2020, due to international aid during the COVID-19 pandemic.

SDG	Indicator	Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
3.1.1	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births	2020	↑	↑	◎
3.1.2	Proportion of births (live births) attended by skilled health personnel	2021	↓	↑	
3.2.1	Deaths of children aged 0-4 per 1,000 live-births	2021	↓	↓	◎
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	2018	↓	↓	◎
3.3.1	Incidence rate of notified cases of HIV per 1,000 inhabitants	2018	↓	●	
3.3.2	Incidence rate of notified cases of tuberculosis per 100,000 inhabitants	2018	↑	↑	
3.3.3	Incidence rate of notified cases of malaria per 1,000 inhabitants	2018	↓	●	
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	2018	↑	●	
3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	2020	↓	↓	
3.4.1	Mortality rate (30 to 70 years) due to diseases of the circulatory system, malignant neoplasms, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases per 100,000 inhabitants	2020	↓	↓	
3.4.2	Standardized mortality rate due to intentional self-harm (suicide) per 100 000 inhabitants	2020	↓	↓	
3.5.1	Proportion of patients in treatment due to opioids/cocaine as main drug, in the public outpatient system	2020	○	○	
3.5.2	Proportion of the resident population aged 15 and over who consumed 6 or more alcoholic drinks on a single occasion in the 12 months prior to the interview	2019	○	○	

to be continued

continuation

SDG	Indicator	Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
3.6.1	Mortality rate due to road accidents per 100,000 inhabitants	2020	↓	↓	
3.7.1	Proportion of the resident female population aged 15 to 49 years who used a modern contraceptive method in the 30 days preceding the interview	2019	○	○	
3.7.2	Adolescent fertility rate	2021	↓	○	
3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services	2019	↑	●	New
3.8.2	Proportion of households with expenditure on health greater than 25% of income	2015	○	○	
3.9.1	Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	2016	○	○	
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	2020	↑	↓	
3.9.3	Mortality rate due to accidental poisoning per 100,000 inhabitants	2020	↑	↓	
3.a.1	Proportion of the resident population aged 15 and more years old who smokes	2019	○	○	
3.b.1	Vaccination coverage against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (3rd dose) in children who completed 1 year old	2021	↑	↓	
	Vaccination coverage against measles (2nd dose) in children who completed 6 years old (2010 to 2016 refer to children aged 7 years old)	2021			
	Vaccination coverage against Streptococcus pneumoniae infections by 13-valent serotypes (3 doses) in children who completed 1 year old	2021			
	Vaccination coverage against human papillomavirus in children who completed 11 years old (2010 to 2016 refer to children aged 14 years old)	2021			
3.b.2	Total net official development assistance for medical research (sector 12182) and basic health sectors (series 122)	2021	↑	○	
3.c.1	Medical doctors per 1,000 inhabitants	2021	↑	↑	
	Nurses per 1,000 inhabitants				
	Pharmacy professionals per 1,000 inhabitants				
	Dentist medical doctors per 1,000 inhabitants				

- Favourable trend
- Opposite direction to the desirable trend
- Unchanged
- ○ No evaluation (e.g. series to short or irregular; inconclusive)

- ↑↓ Increasing/decreasing performance
- Target achieved
- Indicator affected by the COVID-19 pandemic

* The direction of evolution in the period is obtained by the rate of change of the most recent year in relation to the first year available since 2015 (for series with at least two interpolated observations).

Maternal and infant mortality

In 2020, the **maternal mortality rate**[1] stood at 20.1 per 100,000 live-births, higher than the previous year (10.4) and 2015 (7.0), but it was still below the threshold set out in the SDG target 3.1 ("By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births").

Throughout the period under analysis, the **proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel** (doctors, nurses and nurse midwives) was almost always 99.9% in the country, except for 2020 (98.6%) and 2021 (99.1%). The provision of specialised care during pregnancy and during childbirth is one of the most relevant factors to prevent maternal mortality, as well as care and support in the weeks after delivery.

The **number of deaths of children under 5** in Portugal was 3.1 per 1,000 live births in 2021 and 3.6 in 2015. Infant mortality rates are important indicators of children's health and well-being and globally reflect their access to basic health interventions such as vaccination, medical treatment of infectious diseases and adequate nutrition.

The Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (with 3.6 deaths under the age of 5 years per 1 000 live births), the Região Autónoma da Madeira (3.4‰) and the Algarve (3.2‰) registered the highest values in 2021, above the national average. The Região Autónoma dos Açores (2.4‰) and the Norte (2.7‰), on the other hand, were the regions with the lowest values.

The **neonatal mortality rate**, calculated by the number of deaths of children under 28 days of age per 1,000 live-births, was 1.7‰ in Portugal in 2021, registering a decrease compared to 2015 (2.0‰). Except for 2021, from 2015 onwards this ratio has generally been higher for male babies (1.6‰ compared to 1.8‰ female babies in 2021).

As in the number of deaths of children under the age of 5 years, Portugal was below the threshold established by SDG target 3.2 ("By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births").

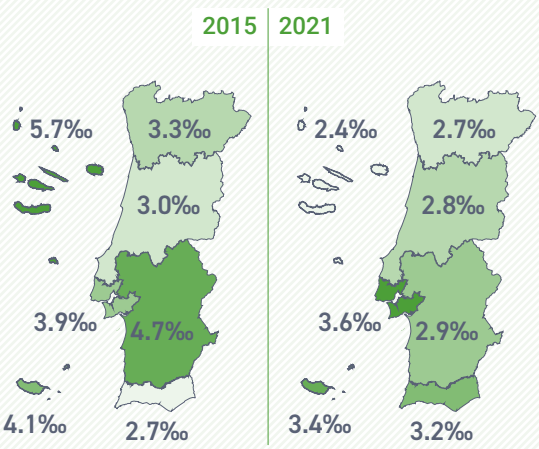
In 2021, the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa recorded the highest neonatal mortality rate (2.2‰), with the lowest value of 1.0‰ recorded in the Região Autónoma dos Açores. However, there is no regional pattern for this indicator, which between 2015 and 2021, shows considerable changes in the positioning of the various regions.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS

BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL

2015	2021
99.9%	99.1%

MORTALITY RATE OF CHILDREN UNDER 5, PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



Notifiable diseases

In 2018 (last year with information), 1,030 new cases of HIV infections were reported, i.e., 0.10 per 1,000 inhabitants, 0.03 fewer than in 2015. Cases of **HIV infection** affected about three times as many men as it affected women: in 2018, 0.14 men and 0.05 women per 1,000 inhabitants.

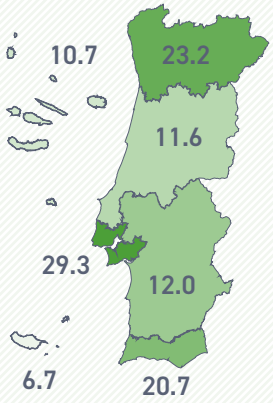
In the group of **compulsory notifiable diseases,** the prevalence rate of **tuberculosis** was the highest in the period under review. In 2018, the prevalence rate for this disease registered 20.8 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 0.3 more than in 2015 (20.5 per 100,000 inhabitants). The disease affects more men than women: in 2018, 29.1 per 100,000 men compared to 13.3 per 100,000 women.

By NUTS 2, the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and the Norte recorded in 2018 the highest prevalence rates of tuberculosis, respectively, with 29.3 and 23.2 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. The Região Autónoma da Madeira, with 6.7 per 100,000 inhabitants, recorded the lowest rate in the same year.

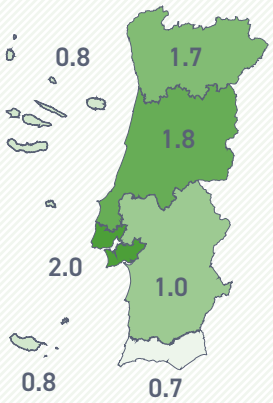
In 2018, 197 cases of **malaria infection** were reported, i.e., 0.01 per 1,000 inhabitants, identical to the previous year, with a decrease in the prevalence of this disease since 2015 (when it registered 0.02 ‰) . As with the other notifiable diseases selected for target 3.3, reported cases of malaria infection are higher in men.

In 2018 the prevalence rate of **hepatitis B** in Portugal was 1.7 per 100,000 inhabitants, a figure that reflects a slight increase compared to 2015 (1.3 per 100,000 inhabitants). The prevalence rate of this disease is higher in the male population: 2.2 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2018 which compares with 1.3 per 100,000 in the female population. The Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and the Centro recorded the highest prevalence rates in 2017[2] (2.0 and 1.8 per 100,000 inhabitants, respectively) while the Algarve had the lowest rate (0.7 per 100,000 inhabitants).

PREVALENCE RATE OF TUBERCULOSIS, PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, 2018



PREVALENCE RATE OF HEPATITIS B, PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, 2017



Causes of death

In 2020, 258.5 people per 100,000 inhabitants, aged 30 to 70 years, died in Portugal due to **cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease** (288.5 in the previous year). The first two groups of diseases accounted for more than 50% of all deaths in the country. The mortality rate attributed to all four diseases under analysis was about 2.2 times higher in men: 365.6 deaths per 100,000 men compared to 163.6 deaths per 100,000 in the case of women. Between 2015 and 2020, the mortality rate from 30 to 70 years old attributed to these diseases decreased by 8.8% (from 283.3 in 2015 to 258.5 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2020).

MORTALITY RATE ATTRIBUTED TO CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE, CANCER, DIABETES OR CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE, PER 100,000 INHABITANTS

	2015	2020
Men	396.2	365.6
Women	181.3	163.6

In 2020, the **suicide mortality rate** was 9.1 per 100,000 inhabitants, lower than the previous year (9.5) and the lowest since 2015 (10.9). The suicide mortality rate is higher in males (15.1) than in females (3.8).

By NUTS 2 region, the Alentejo systematically registers, despite the decrease, the highest rates in the country (26.5 in 2015 and 21.1 in 2020).

The **number of deaths due to road traffic injuries** in 2020 was 5.7 per 100,000 inhabitants (6.7 in the previous year), lower than in 2015 (6.9). The ratio of masculinity to death for this cause was 457 male deaths per 100 females in 2020. In children up to 14 years old, mortality rates from this cause are quite small, but they increase significantly for the age group of 15 to 24 years, with a rate of 5.6 deaths per 100,000 people in 2020. It is, however, from the age of 75 that this rate registers more relevant proportions in the population in 2020.

The **mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene** was 4 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2020, compared with 2.2 in 2015.

The **mortality rate from accidental poisoning** stood at 0.9 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2020, reflecting a slight increase compared to 2015 (0.6). In 2016, the population aged between 45 and 54 years and between 75 and 84 years recorded mortality rates from this cause of death above 1 per 100,000, but it was in the older population (from 85 years old) that this cause of death assumed more significant proportions (3.6 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants).

Prevention and treatment of substance use disorders

In 2020, the **proportion of patients in treatment due to opioids in the public outpatient system** decreased very slightly compared to 2015 (51% vs 50%); the **proportion of patients on cocaine treatment** went from 3% in 2015 to 4% in 2020.

In 2019, 29.7% of the population aged 15 and over reported having had at least one episode of **risky alcohol consumption** in the 12 months prior to the interview. This situation mainly affected men: 43.4% compared to 17.7% of women.

In 2019, 17.0% of the population aged 15 and over was a smoker. The **prevalence of tobacco use** was higher in men (23.9% compared to 10.9% of women).

The Região Autónoma dos Açores observed in 2019 the highest prevalence of smokers (with 23.4% of the total population), about 8.4 pp above the Centro region, which had a proportion of 15.0% of the population for the same indicator.

SUICIDE MORTALITY RATE, PER 100,000 INHABITANTS

	2015	2020
Males	17.4	15.1
Females	5.0	3.8

MORTALITY RATE DUE TO ROAD TRAFFIC INJURIES, PER 100,000 INHABITANTS

	2015	2020
Males	11.4	9.9
Females	2.8	1.9

MORTALITY RATE ATTRIBUTED TO UNSAFE WATER, UNSAFE SANITATION AND LACK OF HYGIENE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS

2015	2020
2.2	4.0

RESIDENT POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER WITH RISKY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, 2019

Males	Females
43.4%	17.7%

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE IN THE RESIDENT POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER, 2019

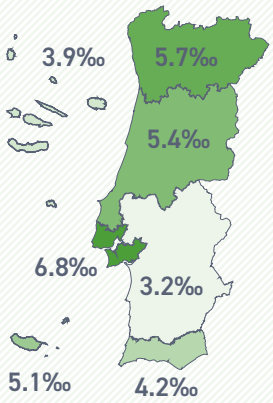
Males	Females
23.9%	10.9%

Healthcare professionals

Medical doctors

In 2021, 57,198 medical doctors were registered with the Medical Association, representing an average of 5.7 professionals per 1,000 inhabitants, the highest figure in the period 2015-2021 (4.7‰ in 2015). By NUTS 2 regions, the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa had the highest ratio of medical doctors per 1,000 inhabitants in 2021 (6.8‰), well above the country's average and more than doubled that observed in the Alentejo (3.2‰).

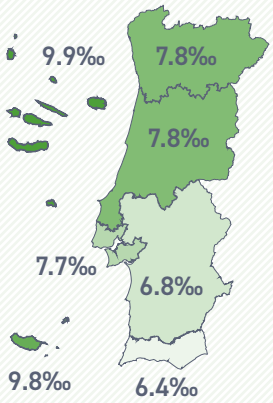
MEDICAL DOCTORS PER 1,000 INHABITANTS, 2021



Nurses

In 2021, there were 77,984 nurses in activity according to the Order of Nurses, resulting in a ratio per 1,000 inhabitants of 7.8, also the highest in the period 2015-2021 (6.5‰ in 2015). More than 80% of the nurses were women. By NUTS 2 regions, the Região Autónoma dos Açores and Região Autónoma da Madeira had the highest ratio of nurses per 1,000 inhabitants in 2021 (9.9‰ and 9.8‰, respectively), well above the country average. The Algarve and Alentejo had the lowest ratios (6.4‰ and 6.8‰, respectively).

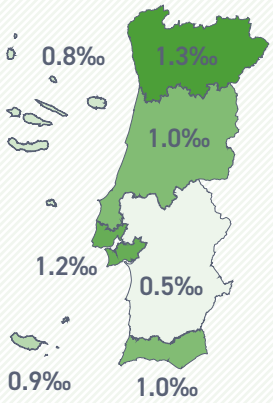
NURSES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS, 2021



Dentists

In 2021, 10,980 dentists were registered in the Dental Association, i.e., an average of 1.1 dentist per 1,000 inhabitants, the same figure as the previous year and higher than that recorded in 2015 (0.9‰). By NUTS 2 there were, in 2021, 4 regions in which the ratio of dentists per 1 000 inhabitants was equal to or greater than 1, with the Norte (1.3‰) and the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (1.1‰) registering the highest values .On the other hand, in the Alentejo this indicator registers 0.5‰ dentists.

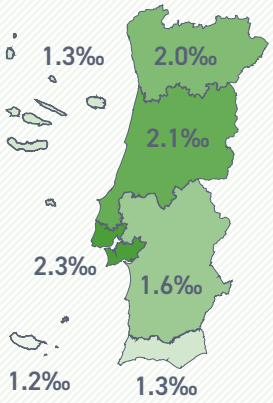
DENTISTS PER 1,000 INHABITANTS, 2021



Pharmacy professionals

In 2021, there were 2.0 pharmacists and other pharmacy professionals in Portugal for every 1,000 inhabitants, of whom the majority were pharmacists working at pharmacies/drugstores. Four NUTS 2 regions recorded in 2021 proportions of pharmacy professionals below the national average: Alentejo (1.6‰), Algarve (1.3‰), Região Autónoma dos Açores (1.3‰) and Região Autónoma da Madeira (1.2‰).

PHARMACY PROFESSIONALS PER 1,000 INHABITANTS, 2021



Sexual health

In 2019, 55.4% of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) indicated using a modern method of contraception, reaching higher proportions in women aged 30 to 34 years (75.9%) and 35 to 44 years (about 69%) and with secondary and higher education. By NUTS 2 region, the Centro stands out with the highest **proportion of use of modern methods of contraception** (60.5% of women aged 15 to 49 years), while the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and the Regiões Autónomas register proportions below 50%.

In Portugal, the **adolescence fertility rate** (15-19 years) has followed a decreasing trend in recent years. In 2021, the rate stood at 5.8 live births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19, lower than in 2015 (8.4‰). In 2020 (the last year with information for NUTS 2), the Alentejo and the Região Autónoma dos Açores were the regions with the highest adolescence fertility rates (above 11‰).

ADOLESCENT FERTILITY RATE

2015	2021
8.4‰	5.8‰

Health coverage

In 2019, **primary health care coverage** was 84% (82% in 2015). These figures compare with figures for Western Europe of 85% in 2019 and 84% in 2015.

Between 2015 and 2021 **the vaccination coverage rate of the population** in relation to the vaccines included in the National Vaccination Programme increased in general, of which: 98.6% for diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis, 94.7% for measles, 98.9% for Streptococcus pneumoniae infections and 76.4% (women) and 53.1% (men) for the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV).

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

	2015	2019
	82%	84%
	84%	85%

International cooperation

Official Development Assistance (ODA) for medical research and basic health sectors was marked by a decrease between 2015 and 2020 and a sharp increase (more than 800%) in 2021. This increase is justified by the inclusion of amounts related to the donation of surplus COVID-19 vaccines to developing countries through the COVAX Mechanisms and bilaterally.

TOTAL NET ODA FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH AND BASIC HEALTH SECTORS
(€ million)

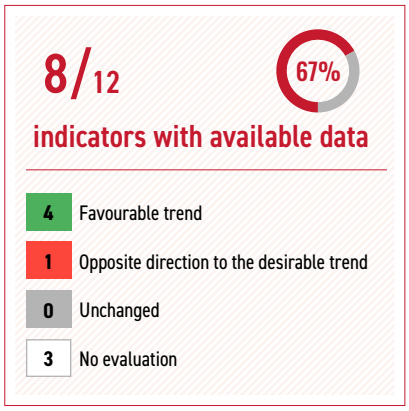
[1] This indicator includes maternal mortality (death of the woman during pregnancy or within 42 days after the end of pregnancy, excluding external causes) and late maternal mortality (death of the woman from direct or indirect obstetric causes, more than 42 days, but less than one year after the end of pregnancy).

[2] Last year with NUTS 2 regional detail.

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

This goal aims to guarantee the right to an equitable and quality education from kindergarten to lower secondary education, upper secondary education and higher education, considering that education is one of the main, if not the main, factor for the development of people and society. It also includes the improvement of literacy and mathematics proficiency, the right to vocational training and to experience new technologies, as essential requirements for this development.

In Portugal there has long been a public education system, which is currently compulsory until the upper secondary education, as well as national education plans that integrate initiatives leading to training in new technologies starting from childhood.



SDG 4 shows a favourable evolution in most indicators.

In fact, compared to 2015, the completion rates of primary and secondary education increased, along with the enrolment rate at the age of 5, close to the target, by registering 99.2% in the 2020/2021 school year. These indicators most likely have not been affected by the pandemic in the years 2020 and 2021 as they continued to grow. However, trends have been less favourable for educational outcomes and skills in some areas, which lack more up-to-date data for a proper assessment of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, the proportion of students with proficiency in reading, as measured in the OECD PISA study, decreased between 2015 and 2018, evidencing a target deviation before the health crisis. However, proficiency in mathematics, as measured by the same study, has increased. In terms of gender parity, the trend was favourable both in reading and mathematics.

Similarly, progress in digital skills is favourable, with Portugal slightly ahead of the EU27 in the dissemination of digital skills in adults. This indicator also shows parity between women and men, and the discrepancies previously recorded have faded.

SDG	Indicator	Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
4.1.1	Reading performance (PISA)	2018	↓	○	
	Mathematics performance (PISA)		↑		
4.1.2	Transition/completion rate in upper secondary education	2021	↑	↑	
	Transition/completion rate in primary education			↓	
4.2.2	Enrolment rate at the age of 5	2021	↑	↓	
4.3.1	Proportion of persons aged between 18 and 64 years old who participated in lifelong learning activities	2020	○	○	
4.4.1	Proportion of persons aged between 16 and 74 years old with digital skills at basic or above basic level	2021	○	○	
4.5.1	Parity indices of sex of young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics	2018	↑		
	Parity indices of sex, degree of urbanization and quintiles of income of persons aged between 18 and 64 years old who participated in lifelong learning activities	2016			
	Parity index of sex in persons aged between 16 and 74 years old with digital skills at basic or above basic level	2021	○	○	
	Parity index of degree of urbanisation in persons aged between 16 and 74 years old with digital skills at basic or above basic level	2021			
	Parity index of quintiles of income in persons aged between 16 and 74 years old with digital skills at basic or above basic level	2021			
4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to internet and computers for pedagogical purposes	2020	↓	↑	
4.b.1	Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study (total net official development assistance for aid type E01 e E02)	2021	↑	↑	

- Favourable trend
- Opposite direction to the desirable trend
- Unchanged
- No evaluation (e.g. series to short or irregular; inconclusive)

- Increasing/decreasing performance
- Target achieved
- Indicator affected by the COVID-19 pandemic

* The direction of evolution in the period is obtained by the rate of change of the most recent year in relation to the first year available since 2015 (for series with at least two interpolated observations).

Teaching

The indicator on the **enrolment rate at the age of 5**[1] indicates that, in Portugal, 99.2% of children participated in pre-school education in the 2020/2021 school year (it was 96.9% in 2014/2015). In 2020/2021, the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa recorded the lowest rate (91.8%), as it did in 2015 (91.2%).

The proportion of **primary education** students who have successfully completed their school year has been growing consistently since the 2014/2015 school year, registering 96.9% in the 2020/2021 school year, which represents a growth of 4.7 pp between the two school years mentioned.

Considering the completion rate in primary education, it was in the Região Autónoma da Madeira, followed by the Algarve region, where the largest increases were observed between 2014/2015 and 2020/2021: 6.1 pp and 5.9 pp, respectively.

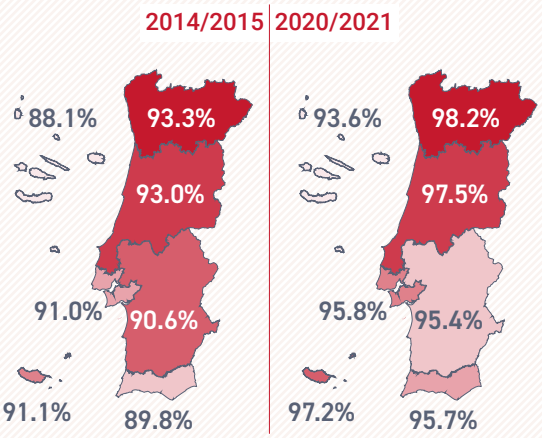
The **completion rate in upper secondary education** was 91.7% in the 2020/21 school year, that is, the highest value of the period under analysis (8.3 pp more than in 2014/15). The completion rate for students of general/scientific-humanistic courses in the academic year 2020/21 (92.0%) was, for the second consecutive year, higher than that recorded for students of technological/vocational courses, having reached its highest value since 2014/15.

The Norte, Centro and Alentejo regions recorded upper secondary school completion rates above or equal to the national average in the 2020/21 school year, the same situation as in the first year of the analysis (2014/15). The Região Autónoma dos Açores recorded the lowest figure (87.2%). Between 2014/15 and 2020/21, the upper secondary school completion rate increased mainly in the Região Autónoma dos Açores, rendering the Região Autónoma da Madeira as the region in which the increase in the indicator was less significant.

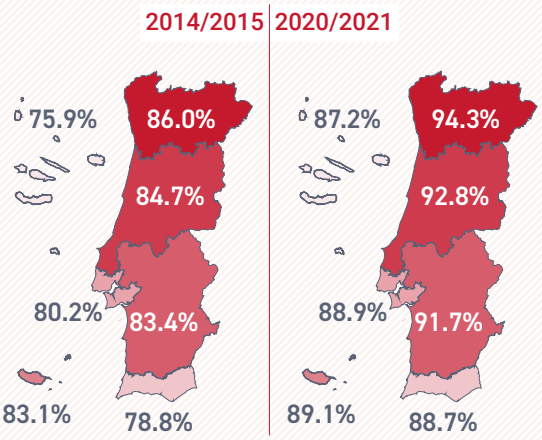
ENROLMENT RATE AT THE AGE OF 5

2014/2015	2020/2021
96.9%	99.2%

COMPLETION RATE IN PRIMARY EDUCATION



COMPLETION RATE IN UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION



Skills

Reading & Mathematics

Tests conducted every three years by the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) indicate that, in Portugal, 79.8% of children aged 15 had a minimum proficiency level in reading in 2018, 3.0 pp less than in 2015 (82.8%). Notwithstanding, Portugal was, in 2018, one of the ten EU28 countries with the highest minimum level of reading proficiency.

As in the other EU28 countries, in 2018, the proportion of Portuguese 15-year-old girls with minimum reading literacy performance (84.1%) was higher than that of boys of the same age (75.6%). In Portugal, the proportion of young people with a minimum proficiency level in reading decreased from 2015 to 2018 for both genders, but more markedly in the case of boys (less 4.1 pp) than in that of girls (less 1.8 pp).

READING PROFICIENCY (PISA)

2015	2018
79.7%	75.6%
85.9%	84.1%

The tests carried out by PISA also indicate that, in Portugal, 76.7% of children aged 15 had a minimum proficiency level in mathematics in 2018, 0.5 pp more than in 2015 (76.2%).

The proportion of 15-year-old boys and girls with minimum performance in mathematics was similar (76.7% and 76.8%, respectively), which resulted from an increase of about 1 pp in the proportion of young women between 2015 and 2018, while the proportion of young men remained almost unchanged.

MATHEMATICS PROFICIENCY (PISA)

	2015	2018
	76.6%	76.7%
	75.8%	76.8%

Lifelong learning

The participation rate in formal or non-formal education corresponds to the proportion of adults and young people who participated in **lifelong learning (LLL)** activities. In 2016[2], 80.7% of young people aged 18 to 24 participated in formal and non-formal education. The participation rate in formal and non-formal education decreases with increasing age, covering, in 2016, only 28.6% of the population aged 55 to 64 years. The breakdown by gender and major age groups reveals some differences between men and women, namely a higher participation rate in the case of women aged 18 to 24 years (82.6%, compared to 78.9% for men), unlike the group aged 25 to 64 years, where relatively more men (47.6%) reported participating in formal and non-formal education (the proportion of women was 44.7%).

On the other hand, the survey results indicate that the participation rate for people aged 25-64 increases considerably with the level of education, and that the participation rate is higher for the employed population. Overall, for the population aged 25-64, the participation rate in national formal and non-formal education in 2016 (46.1%) was higher than the EU28 average (44.6%).

LIFELONG LEARNING, 2016

	18 - 24 years	25 - 64 years
	78.9%	47.6%
	82.6%	44.7%

25 - 64 years	46.1%	44.6%

Digital skills

The **parity index**[3] in individuals aged between 16 and 74 years with digital skills at the basic level or above basic by sex, shows a slightly higher value for women compared to men (1.10).

The parity index in individuals aged between 16 and 74 years with digital skills at the basic level or above basic by degree of urbanisation (0.31) reveals the disadvantage of residents in less densely populated areas.

The parity index in individuals aged between 16 and 74 years with digital skills at the basic level or above basic by quintiles of the net household income by month (0.44) shows that people belonging to the 1st quintile are at a disadvantage compared to those of the 5th quintile.

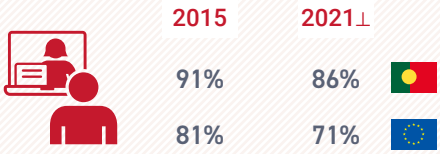
PARITY INDEXES IN DIGITAL SKILLS AT THE BASIC LEVEL OR ABOVE, 16-74 YEARS OLD

	2015	2021⊥
	0.93	1.1
	0.35	0.31
	0.36	0.44

In 2021, 55.3%[3] of the **resident population aged between 16 and 74 years held digital skills at or above basic level**, 7.6 pp more than in 2015. In 2021, Eurostat revised the methodology for calculating this indicator, placing Portugal, for the first time since 2015, ahead of the EU27 in terms of the dissemination of digital skills in the 16-74 age group (55% in Portugal and 54% in the EU27). The results obtained for the age group of 16 to 24 years continue to reveal a proportion of Portuguese young people with digital skills at basic level or above basic higher than that obtained for young Europeans. However, in 2021 the difference intensified (+15 pp) compared to the differences recorded in the previous series: in 2019 (+8 pp) and in 2015 (+10 pp).

In 2021, the proportion of women with digital skills at the basic level or above basic level is similar to that observed in the case of men (55%). In the previous series, in 2019 the proportion of women with this level of digital skills was 5 pp lower than the proportion of men and in 2015 the difference was even greater (-8 pp).

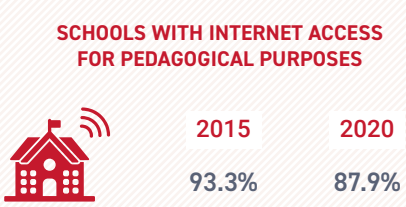
INDIVIDUALS AGED 16-74 YEARS WITH DIGITAL SKILLS AT THE BASIC LEVEL OR ABOVE



Schools

In the Continente, proportion of **schools with internet access** for pedagogical purposes decreased between 2015 and 2020 (from 93.3% to 87.9%). There was also a decrease in the proportion of **schools with access to computers** for pedagogical purposes (from 97.9% in 2015 to 95.1% in 2020).

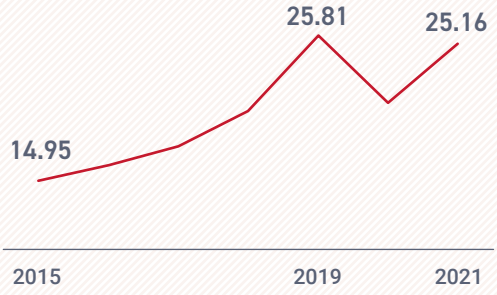
SCHOOLS WITH INTERNET ACCESS FOR PEDAGOGICAL PURPOSES



International cooperation

In 2021, the volume of **Official Development Assistance (ODA) for scholarships** increased compared to 2015 (68.2%), but saw a significant reduction between 2019 and 2020, possibly associated with the pandemic and its impact on travel.

ODA FOR SCHOLARSHIPS
(€ million)



[1] Indicator 4.2.2 is evaluated nationally by the indicator "enrolment rate at the age of 5" given that in Portugal the official age of entry into the 1st cycle of primary education is six years.

[2] Source: Survey on Adult Education and Training conducted in 2016.

[3] Source: Survey on the Use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) by Households.

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

This goal aims to ensure the improvement of equality between men and women through the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women, access to universal sexual and reproductive health care, recognition of unpaid domestic work, and equal access to natural and economic resources and leadership at the political and labour levels.

In Portugal there are already several national plans for Gender Equality, Citizenship and Non-discrimination, which are part of the international commitments assumed by Portugal, especially the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

7/14 indicators with available data (50%)

2	Favourable trend
0	Opposite direction to the desirable trend
0	Unchanged
5	No evaluation

SDG 5 presents mostly favourable developments in the monitored areas. Despite these improvements, the gender situation remains far from parity in these areas.

The existence of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality, as well as the relative parity in the use of information and communication technologies (ICT), is favourably highlighted. Despite their relevance, the overall good national performance at the legal level and in the use of ICT may indicate that progress in gender equality would benefit from a more comprehensive assessment. Therefore, the statistical reading of this SDG is further complemented by additional information on possible gender (dis)parities, recorded in the analysis of other indicators under different SDGs.

However, the greatest disparities are recorded under the topics of full participation and equal opportunities at the civic (e.g., political positions) and economic (e.g., agricultural property and managerial positions) levels. Nevertheless, there is also favourable progress in these dimensions: the increase of women in managerial positions compared to 2015 and, in particular, the proportion of women managers in public administration. This proportion is more than 50% since 2015, although disparities persist in the different degrees of responsibility (lower presence in senior management positions, compared to intermediate ones).

SDG	Indicator	Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	2020	○	○	
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months	2012	○	○	
5.5.1	Members of parliament, by sex	2022	↑	↓	
	Presidents of municipalities, by sex	2020	↓	○	
5.5.2	Proportion of employed people with management positions, by sex	2022	↑	↑	
	Managers in sector of public administration, by sex	2020			
5.a.1	Proportion of managers with owner farming type of tenure (UAA) on the agricultural population, by sex	2019	↑	○	
	Proportion of managers with owner farming type of tenure (UAA) on the agricultural population, by geographic location				
5.a.2	Degree to which the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	2019	○	○	
5.b.1	Proportion of persons aged between 16 and 74 years old using mobile phone, by sex	2022	○	○	

- Favourable trend
- Opposite direction to the desirable trend
- Unchanged
- No evaluation (e.g. series to short or irregular; inconclusive)
- Increasing/decreasing performance
- Target achieved
- Indicator affected by the COVID-19 pandemic

* The direction of evolution in the period is obtained by the rate of change of the most recent year in relation to the first year available since 2015 (for series with at least two interpolated observations).

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Full participation and equal opportunities

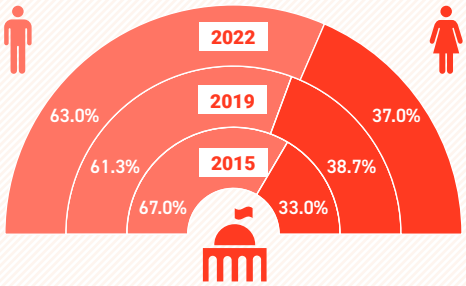
In the three **elections to the national parliament** that took place in the period under review, most elected seats continue to be held by men (67.0% in 2015, 61.3% in 2019 and 63.0 in 2022). The previously observed upward trend in female representation in the total number of elected seats changed in 2022, decreasing from 38.7% in 2019 to 37.0%.

In 2021, 29 women were elected to **local governments**, representing 9.4% of the total number of municipalities (308). There was a decrease compared to 2017, when 32 women had been elected.

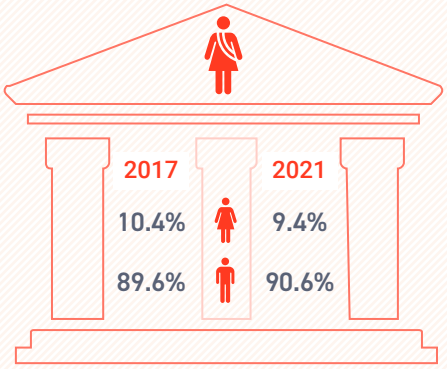
The **proportion of women in managerial positions** decreased by 0.5 pp in 2022 (3.1%) compared to 2021 (3.6%) but evolved favourably compared to 2015, when only 2.3% of women had leadership positions. The percentage of men in management positions also increased between 2015 and 2022, although less sharply, reducing the difference between the proportion of men and women in management positions (from 2.7 pp to 2.3 pp).

The **proportion of women managers in public administration** has been over 50% since 2015, with a proportion of 55.0% in 2021. According to the same data, the ratio of femininity in leaders in public administration (number of women per 100 men) increased from 103 to 122 between 2015 and 2021.

SEATS HELD IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENT, BY SEX



WOMEN PRESIDENTS OF MUNICIPALITIES



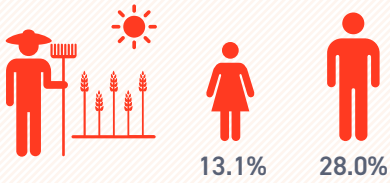
Land ownership and control

In 2019, 41.1%[1] of the **agricultural population** was **landowner**, of which 28.0% were men and 13.1% women. In 2016 this proportion was 38.7% and the distribution between men and women was 26.8% and 11.9%, respectively. In 2019 the indicator maintained the differential between men and women in comparison to 2016.

The proportion of women in the total of self-employed Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) managers[2] increased from 30.7% in 2016 to 31.9% in 2019.

On a scale of 1 to 6 (1 = No evidence to 6 = Higher levels of guarantees) the national legal framework (including customary law) that guarantees women equal rights to ownership and/or control of land was rated by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) as 5 in 2019.

SELF-EMPLOYED MANAGERS IN THE AGRICULTURE POPULATION, BY SEX, 2019

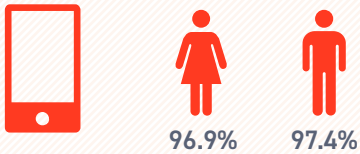


SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN MANAGERS IN THE AGRICULTURE POPULATION

Information and communication technologies

The **proportion of individuals aged 16 to 74 who use mobile phones**[3] was 97.1% in 2022. The difference between men and women is negligible (97.4% and 96.9%, respectively).

INDIVIDUALS (AGED 16-74) USING A MOBILE PHONE, BY SEX, 2022



[1] The indicator "5.a.1. (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex " is assessed nationally by the proxy indicator "Proportion of managers with owner farming type of tenure (UAA) on the agricultural population, by sex". The manager of the agricultural holding is the person responsible for the day-to-day management of the agricultural holding and who must have a regular occupation therein and may carry out this activity on their own account.

[2] The indicator "5.a.1. (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure" is assessed nationally by the proxy indicator "Proportion of women in the total of managers with owner farming type of tenure (UAA) " .

[3] The indicator "5.b.1. Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex " is assessed nationally by the proxy indicator "Proportion of persons aged between 16 and 74 years old using mobile phone, by sex". Data on mobile phone use was collected between 2007 and 2021 by the Survey on the Use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) by Households.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

This goal aims to ensure safe and affordable water consumption, sanitation and hygiene by 2030. Its achievement can be expected to contribute to improving water quality and water use efficiency and encourage sustainable abstraction and consumption. The protection and restoration of water-relevant ecosystems such as forests, mountains, wetlands and rivers are essential to mitigate water scarcity, as is the implementation of integrated water resources management.

7/11 (64%)

indicators with available data

6	Favourable trend
0	Opposite direction to the desirable trend
0	Unchanged
1	No evaluation

In SDG 6, progress was mostly favourable.

Several areas have approached or reached the target, in particular the level of excellence in the quality of water for human consumption, with a percentage of 99% of safe water, which should be highlighted. Equally favourably, there has been a decrease in the percentage of people without adequate sanitary facilities in their homes, as well as the proportion of dwellings served by water supply, which has increased. In the context of international cooperation, it is noteworthy that 100% of transboundary river and lake basins are covered by an operational cooperation agreement; as well as Official Development Assistance (ODA) in the areas of water and sanitation, which increased in 2021 compared to 2015.

SDG	Indicator	Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
6.1.1	Safe water	2021	↑	↑	target
	Proportion of dwellings served by water supply	2020		●	
6.2.1	Proportion of dwellings served by wastewater drainage	2022	↓	↑	
6.3.1	Proportion of water bodies area with good global status (% of total area)	2020	↑	↓	
6.3.2	Proportion of water bodies area with good status/ ecological potential (% of total area)	2020	○	○	
	Proportion of water bodies area with good status/ ecological potential (% of total area)				
	Proportion of surface water bodies area (% of total area) by Classification of chemical status				
6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary river and lake basins with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	2020	↑	↑	target
6.6.1	Surface of total open water (km²), natural and artificial	2018	↑	○	
	Rate of surface variation of open water				
6.a.1	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan (total official development assistance for DAC 31140 and series 140 (gross disbursements))	2021	↑	↑	

- ● Favourable trend
- ● Opposite direction to the desirable trend
- ● Unchanged
- ○ No evaluation (e.g. series to short or irregular; inconclusive)
- ↑↓ Increasing/decreasing performance
- target Target achieved
- Indicator affected by the COVID-19 pandemic

* The direction of evolution in the period is obtained by the rate of change of the most recent year in relation to the first year available since 2015 (for series with at least two interpolated observations).

Access drinking water and sanitation

The evolution of the **safe water**[1] indicator, which measures the quality of water for human consumption distributed by urban public systems in Portugal, shows a level of excellence, reaching 99.0% in 2021 (the target set for 2030). Except for the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, all NUTS 2 regions recorded improvements, especially the Região Autónoma da Madeira (+1.6 pp).

In 2020, the **proportion of dwellings served by water supply** in the Continente remained at 96.0%. In the Região Autónoma da Madeira this proportion remained unchanged at 99.5%. In the remaining situations (0.5%), because they refer to points that are often isolated and dispersed, it is not technically or economically feasible to build integrated networks in the public supply systems, so they are usually served by individual solutions, with their own abstraction.

Looking at the **fresh water supplied per capita**, the Algarve (327.7 litres/day per capita) and the Região Autónoma da Madeira (274.8 litres/day per capita) stand out as regions (NUTS 2) of the country that have reached the highest levels of per capita consumption, which are justified by the tourist pressure in those regions.

The Norte, Centro and Alentejo regions recorded the lowest values of per capita consumption (125.2 litres/day per capita, 167.7 litres/day per capita and 187.1 litres/day per capita, respectively).

0.4% of residents in general, and 1.3% of the **population at risk of poverty, lived having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet**[2] in 2021. There has been an improvement in this housing condition since 2015, especially in the case of the population at risk of poverty (it was previously 2.4%). The comparison with the available results for the EU27, for residents in general, shows that this condition of deprivation affected, in 2020, a lower proportion of people in Portugal (1.1 pp less) than in the EU27.

Between 2015 and 2020, it is estimated that the **proportion of dwellings served by wastewater drainage**[3] in the Continente increased from 83.0% to 85.0% (the national target for 2020 was 90%). The region with the highest coverage is the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (97.0%). In the Continente, the Centro is the region with the lowest coverage (79.0%). The Região Autónoma da Madeira has a coverage of 67.9%. The population not yet covered by this type of service is mostly located in regions of low population density, with small urban agglomerations or served by small management entities.

POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER

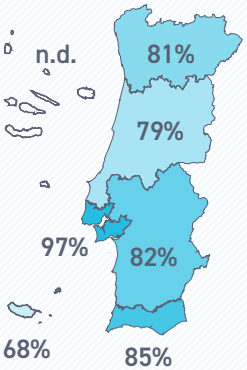
2015	2021
98.6%	99.0%

FRESH WATER SUPPLIED PER CAPITA, 2020
(l/day)

AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY POPULATION HAVING NEITHER A BATH, NOR A SHOWER, NOR INDOOR FLUSHING TOILET

2015	2022
2.4%	1.3%

DWELLINGS SERVED BY WASTEWATER DRAINAGE, 2020

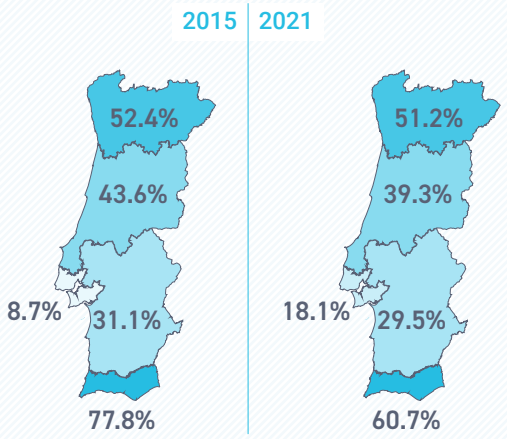


Water quality

37.9% of the **surface water bodies area** of the Continente, in 2021, had a "Good and Superior" classification. At the level of NUTS 2, the regions of the Algarve, with 58.5% and the Norte, with 49.8%, stand out positively; on the negative side, the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa stands out, with 18.1% of the surface of the water bodies with this classification.

The results of **the good status/ecological potential** reveal that 39.1% of the surface of the Continente's water bodies in 2021 had a rating of "Good". The Algarve region stands out with 60.7% on the positive side, at the level of NUTS 2, and the region of the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa with only 18.1% of the surface of the water bodies with this status[4].

SURFACE WATER BODIES WITH "GOOD" STATUS/ECOLOGICAL POTENTIAL



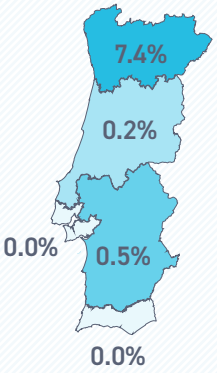
Water-related ecosystems

In 2018, there were 1,353.1 km² of **open water**[5] in the Continente. At the regional level (NUTS 2), the Alentejo (710.4 km²) recorded the largest extension of open water, followed by the Norte (211.2 km²), Centro (200.9 km²) and Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (169.7 km²). In the Algarve region (60.9 km²), the open waters occupied an extension of less than 100 km².

In the regions of Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and Algarve, open water corresponds mostly to natural elements – rivers, lakes, natural lagoons, and estuaries – and in the other regions of the Continente to artificial elements – reservoirs of dams, artificial channels, dams and artificial lakes and inland lagoons.

Between 2015 and 2018, there was an increase in the area occupied by open water in the Continente (1.4%). In the Norte region (7.4%), the growth rate of the extension of open water exceeded the value verified in the mainland. The Algarve and the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa did not observe any changes. The extension of open water of artificial elements contributed positively to the increase in the total extension of open water that occurred in three regions of the Continente: Norte, Centro and Alentejo.

VARIATION OF OPEN WATER EXTENSION, 2015-2018

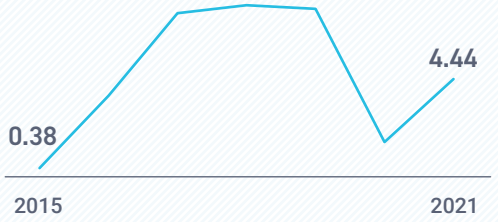


International cooperation

100% of the transboundary river and lake basins are covered by an operational arrangement for water cooperation.

The amount of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in the area of water and sanitation increased from €0.38 million in 2015 to €4.44 million in 2021.

ODA FOR WATER AND SANITATION
(€ million)



[1] The indicator "6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services " is assessed nationally by the proxy indicators "Safe water" and " Proportion of dwellings served by water supply ".

[2] The indicator "6.2.1. Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services and a hand-washing facility with soap and water" is assessed nationally by the proxy indicators " Proportion of the resident population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet" and " Proportion of dwellings served by wastewater drainage".

[3] The water distributed is used for various purposes, in particular for domestic uses. These uses modify, to a greater or lesser extent, the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of water and transform it into wastewater unsuitable for direct reuse, thus rendering indispensable its removal from the population cluster (drainage) and its treatment (purification), in order to avoid risks to public health, discomfort to populations and damage to the ecology of the receiving environments (final destination), whether it is a body of water or soil.

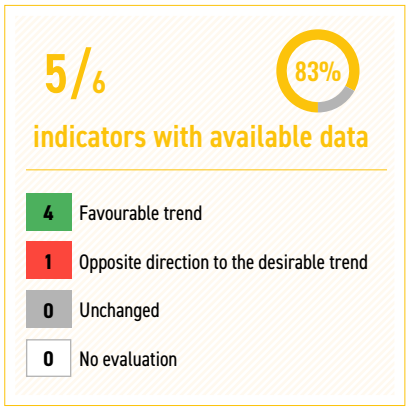
[4] The indicator "6.3.2. Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality" is assessed nationally by the proxy indicators "Proportion of water bodies area with good global status", "Proportion of water bodies area with good status/ ecological potential" and "Proportion of surface water bodies area by classification of chemical status". Under the third cycle of the River Basin Management Plans (PGRH), for the period 2022-2027, with an assessment of the status of water bodies that refers to the year 2021, 1,808 surface water bodies were identified. To calculate the indicator, the evaluation of its global status, ecological status/potential and its chemical status was used.

[5] The indicator "6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time" aims to assess changes in aquatic ecosystems over time, providing relevant information for their restoration and protection, contributing to the sustainable development of water resources. This indicator considers five sub-indicators of characterization of specific aquatic ecosystems, including the indicator under analysis – Extent of total open water (sub-indicator 1).

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Portugal is energetically dependent, since it does not have natural resources of fossil origin, having to import a significant amount of the primary energy it consumes. As such, national measures and policies that foster both the growth of the production of energy from renewable sources and the commitment to greater energy efficiency, consuming less energy to obtain the same performance of the economy in productive terms, are particularly important. This strategy aims, in addition to reducing national energy dependence, to reduce the pressure on the environment, namely by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.



The assessment of SDG 7 indicators is mostly positive.

The targets achieved or almost achieved in energy matters are worthy of note, such as: 100% of the population with access to electricity and more than 95% of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology. Equally favourable is the evolution of the proportion of renewable energy in final energy consumption which, in 2021, was higher than that observed in 2015. The country is also more energy efficient, as reflected by the decrease in the energy intensity of the economy (ratio of total primary energy consumption to GDP) compared to 2015.

On a less positive note, it should be noted that financial flows to developing countries to support clean energy research and development and renewable energy production decreased compared to 2015.

SDGODS	Indicator	Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	2020	●	●	◎
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	2021	↑	↑	
7.2.1	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption	2021	↑	○	◎
	Contribution of renewable resources to the electricity production	2021		↑	
7.3.1	IEnergy intensity of the economy in primary energy	2021	↓	↓	⊛
7.a.1	International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems (total official development assistance + other official flows for DAC 23182 and series 232 (gross disbursements))	2021	↓	○	

● Favourable trend
● Opposite direction to the desirable trend
● Unchanged
○ No evaluation (e.g. series to short or irregular; inconclusive)

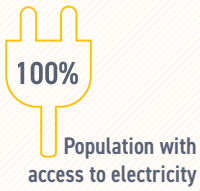
↑↓ Increasing/decreasing performance
◎ Target achieved
⊛ Indicator affected by the COVID-19 pandemic

* The direction of evolution in the period is obtained by the rate of change of the most recent year in relation to the first year available since 2015 (for series with at least two interpolated observations).

Access

In the period under review, 100% of the population has access to electricity.

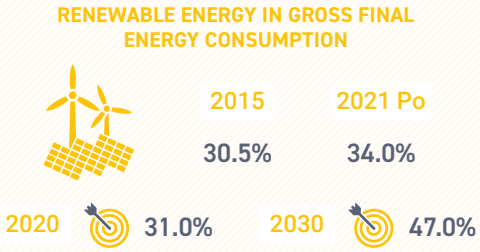
More than 95% of the population has primary reliance on clean fuels and technology[1].

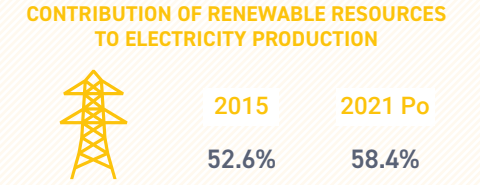


Renewable energy

In 2021, the **share of renewable energy sources in gross final energy consumption**[2] reached the highest value ever, along with 2020 (34.0%), having increased by 3.5 pp compared to 2015. As a result, Portugal reached the target of 31.0% set for 2020 in the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030 (PNEC 2030), exceeding it by 3.0 pp.

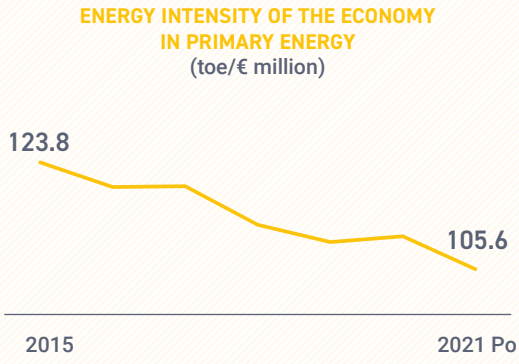
Between 2015 and 2021, total electricity consumption represented, on average, 1/4 of final energy consumption in Portugal, with an increase of the contribution of renewable resources to the electricity production in all years, except for 2018 (52.2%), in which it registered a decrease of 2.0 pp compared to 2017, recovering the upward trend from 2019. In 2021, it reached a maximum of 58.4%.





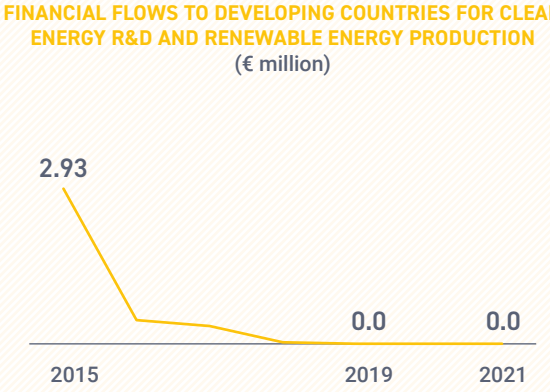
Energy efficiency

The **energy intensity of the economy in primary energy**[3] shows improvements in energy efficiency through the downward trend over the period under review, reaching in 2021 the minimum value (105.6 toe/€ million). In 2020, on the contrary, there was an increase in primary energy intensity (111.3 toe/€ million; +1.0% compared to 2019) as the decrease in primary energy consumption (-7.4% compared to 2019), due to the pandemic situation, was lower than that recorded by GDP.



International cooperation

Financial flows to developing countries to support clean energy research and development (R&D) and renewable energy production have been declining compared to 2015.



[1] It has been assumed by the World Health Organization that countries classified as high-income according to the World Bank classification (80 countries) in the fiscal year 2020 have fully transitioned to clean domestic energy and are therefore classified as >95% relative to the percentage of the population with primary access to clean fuels and technologies.

[2] Renewable energy technologies represent an important element in strategies to make economies more sustainable and to address the global problem of climate change. The share of renewables in gross final energy consumption corresponds to the proportion of final energy consumption resulting from renewable sources.

[3] The energy needs associated with the economic output of a country or region are dependent on factors such as climate, economic structure and the type of economic activities that characterise it. Taking into account these context factors, the indicator energy intensity of the economy in primary energy (total primary energy consumption/Gross Domestic Product (GDP)) allows an approximation to the level of energy efficiency associated with economic production by measuring the amount of energy needed to obtain a produced unit.

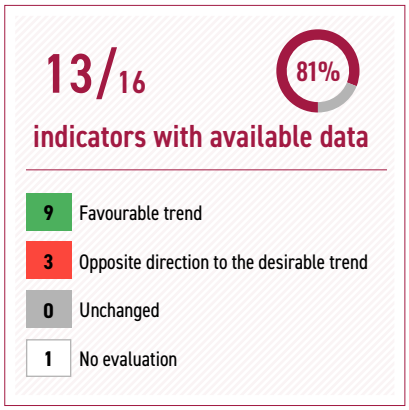
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Sustainable economic growth can create the conditions that allow people to have stable and decent jobs, which stimulate the economy and do not harm the environment. In this sense, opportunities and decent working conditions should be promoted for the entire working-age population.

The absence of decent work opportunities and an economy where investments are insufficient and underconsumption persists can lead to an erosion of the social contract underlying democratic societies. According to this contract everyone should have access to progress and the sharing of the wealth generated.

In many situations, having a job does not ensure the elimination of poverty. Slow and uneven progress may require societies to rethink and reformulate economic and social policies aimed at eradicating poverty. The creation of decent and quality jobs can become one of the great challenges for almost all economies.



SDG 8 is characterised by improvements in the economic and employment situation compared to 2015, which were suspended in 2020 but restored from 2021 onwards. Illustrative indicators are: the annual rate of change of GDP per capita (6.9% in 2022), the unemployment rate (6.0% in 2022) and the rate of young people neither in employment nor in education and training (9.4% in 2022: its lowest value since 2015). It should also be noted that, in 2020, public protection measures for employment during lockdown (e.g. simplified layoff) helped mitigate the negative impact of the pandemic on the labour market, as reflected in the performance of the respective indicators. Tourism, which was particularly affected by the pandemic context, recovered in 2021, registering an increase of 27.3% in its Gross Value Added (GVA).

In contrast, the incidence of non-fatal and fatal occupational injuries stands out, higher than that recorded in the EU27 in the period under review (despite the favourable progress since 2015). Similarly, in the accessibility of financial services, there is a reduction in the number of establishments of other monetary intermediation (e.g., commercial bank branches) , which mainly reflects an increase in the relative importance of homebanking payments, to the detriment of physical access to these services. In international cooperation, there was also a decrease in Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) intended to support trade between 2015 and 2021 (83.7%).

SDG	Indicator	Last	Perod*	Last year	Obs.
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	2022	↑	↑	
8.2.1	Real GDP per Full-time equivalents (annual growth rate)	2022	↑	↑	
8.4.1	Material footprint	2020	↓	↓	
	Material footprint per capita				
	Material footprintper per GDP				
8.4.2	Domestic material consumption	2021	↑	↑	
	Domestic material consumption per capita				
	Domestic material consumption per GDP		↓		
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings (NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to S except O)	2018	↑	↓	
8.5.2	Unemployment rate	2020	↓	↓	
8.6.1	Rate of young people aged between 15 and 34 years old neither in employment nor in education and training	2022	↓	↓	
8.8.1	Non-fatal accidents at work	2020	↓	↓	
	Fatal accidents at work			↑	

to be continued

continuation

SDG	Indicator	Last	Perod*	Last year	Obs.
8.9.1	GVA generated by tourism as a proportion of total GVA	2021	↓	↑	
	Growth rate of GVA generated by tourism		↑		
8.10.1	Other monetary intermediation establishments per 10,000 inhabitants	2021	↓	↓	
	Automated teller machines per 10,000 inhabitants		↑	↑	
8.10.2	Proportion of households owning sight or saving accounts	2020	↑	○	
8.a.1	Total Official Development Assistance plus Other Official Flows for the category "Aid for Trade" (gross disbursements)	2021	↓	↓	
8.b.1	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	2021	↑	↑	

- Favourable trend
- Opposite direction to the desirable trend
- Unchanged
- No evaluation (e.g. series to short or irregular; inconclusive)
- Increasing/decreasing performance
- Target achieved
- Indicator affected by the COVID-19 pandemic

* The direction of evolution in the period is obtained by the rate of change of the most recent year in relation to the first year available since 2015 (for series with at least two interpolated observations).

Economic growth and productivity

In 2022, **real GDP per capita** increased by 6.9% compared to the previous year, following the historic decrease of 8.4% recorded in 2020, which reflected the significantly adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on economic activity. Domestic demand made a significant positive contribution to this growth, after being significantly negative in 2020, with a recovery in private consumption and a deceleration in investment. The contribution of net external demand was far less negative in 2022, with exports of goods and services showing a greater growth than imports.

In 2022, the EU27 recorded a growth in real GDP per capita of 3.3% compared to 2021 (after the remarkable decrease of 5.7% in 2020, although less pronounced than in Portugal). It is worth recalling that, between 2015 and 2019, Portugal had been growing above the European average.

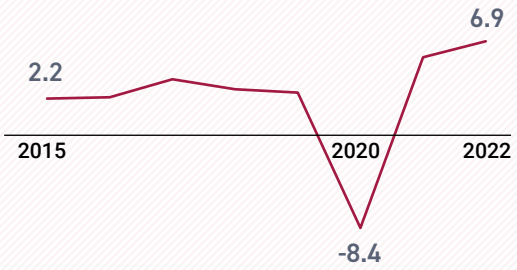
Between 2015 and 2021, **GDP per capita at current prices** recorded a favourable trend in the country, (from € 17.4 thousand per capita in 2015 to €20.8 thousand per capita in 2021). By region, the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and the Algarve were the only ones that record values above the country's average. All regions evolved favourably between 2015 and 2021.

Labour productivity, measured by the evolution of real GDP by employee, grew by 2.5% and 5.1% in 2021 and 2022, respectively, after a sharp decrease in 2020 (-6.2%), because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

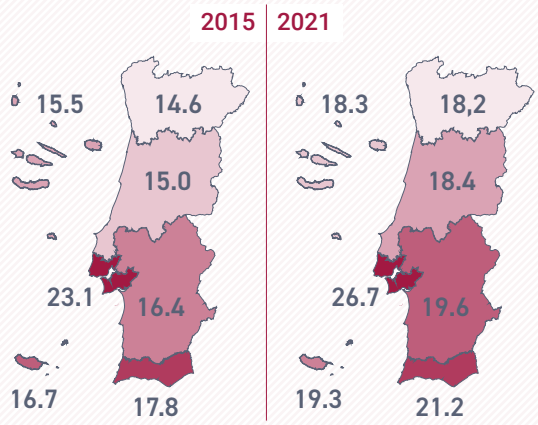
Apparent labour productivity[1] evolved favourably between 2015 and 2019 (from €34,200 to €37,500) but decreased in 2020 (€35,900) due to the effects of the pandemic.

In regional terms, the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa was the only one that presented values above the country's average, although worsening the performance of this indicator in the period under analysis (€43.6 thousand in 2015 and €43.4 thousand in 2020). The Algarve region also aggravated its performance between these two years, while the Região Autónoma da Madeira maintained the apparent labour productivity and all other regions showed improvements between 2015 and 2020.

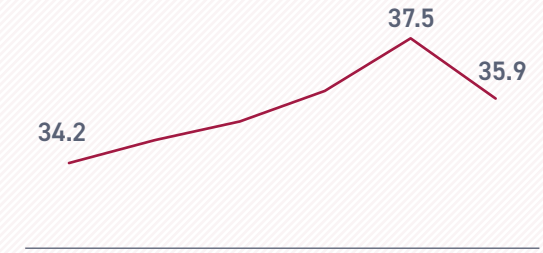
ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF REAL GDP PER CAPITA



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA AT CURRENT PRICES
(€ thousand)

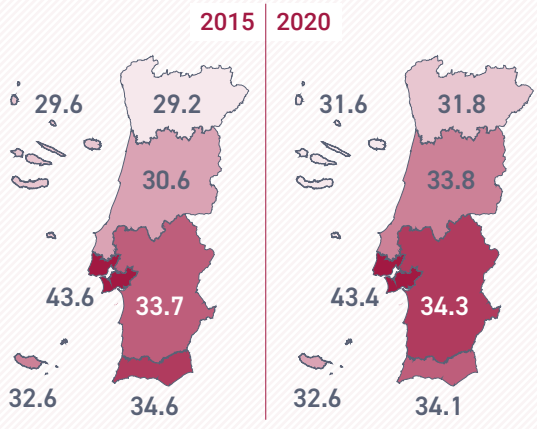


APPARENT LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY
(€ thousand)



Sustainable and efficient management of natural resources

The indicators 8.4.1 Material footprint and 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption are analysed in SDG 12, which also deals with this theme.



Full and decent employment

Unemployment

The **unemployment rate** was 6.0% in 2022 (313,900 unemployed people, the lowest figure since 2015). The unemployment rate has been declining continuously since 2015, a pattern that was only interrupted in 2020, a year in which an annual increase of 0.4 pp was observed. It should be recalled that 2020 corresponds to the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, which conditioned the normal functioning of the labour market in Portugal, although the impact was mitigated, among other circumstances, by the public measures to support employment protection implemented during lockdown (e.g., simplified layoff). In 2022, the unemployment rate for women (6.5%) was higher than for men (5.5%), with an aggravation of the gender gap in face of the previous two years.

The comparison with the results available for the EU27, which considers the population aged 15 to 74 years, shows that unemployment rates in the EU27 were systematically lower than those observed in Portugal until 2017, a relation that is reversed later. Nevertheless, unemployment rates in Portugal and the EU27 behaved similarly over the period under review, including a continued decrease since 2015, except for 2020 for the above stated reasons. It should be noted, however, that unlike Portugal, the EU27 has not yet reached an unemployment rate similar to or below that observed in 2019. In 2021, the difference between Portugal and the EU27 average, in the unemployment rate of the population aged 15 to 74, was only 0.4 pp (6.6% and 7.0%, respectively).

The highest unemployment rate was found in the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (7.2%) and the Região Autónoma da Madeira (7.0%). The lowest rate was in the Alentejo (4.8%).

The **rate of young people aged between 16* and 34 years old neither in employment nor in education and training** in Portugal was 9.4% in 2022, the lowest since 2015. The proportion of young people in this condition decreases with the level of education: in 2022, it affected 13.5% of young people who completed at most the 3rd cycle of primary education (lower secondary), 8.8% of those with upper secondary education and 6.8% of those who had a higher education diploma.

The indicator for Portugal was always lower than that recorded at the European level, in the period between 2015 and 2022.

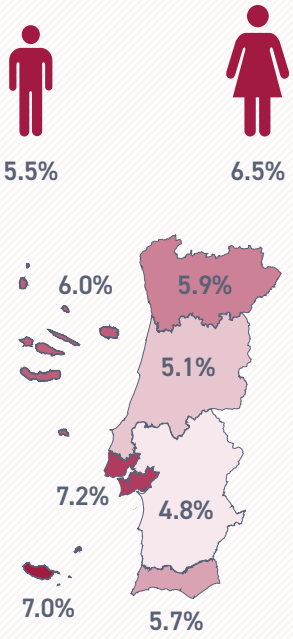
Occupational injuries

In 2020, the **incidence rate of non-fatal occupational injuries** in Portugal was 2,260 incidents per 100,000 people employed, a decrease of 23.5% compared to 2015. This decrease was more pronounced in women than in men (30.0% compared to 20.2%, respectively), with the incidence rate of non-fatal occupational injuries continuing to be more significant in men (about two thirds).

The **incidence rate of fatal occupational injuries** decreased between 2015 and 2019 but increased in 2020 (2.7 per 100,000 people employed). Still, the national figure remained higher than the figure for the EU27 (1.8 in 2020).

*Data updated in 2023-08-22.

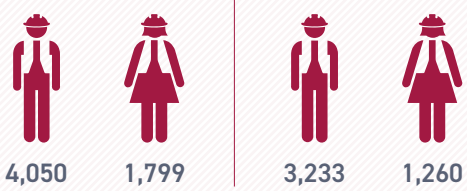
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (15 TO 74 YEARS), 2022



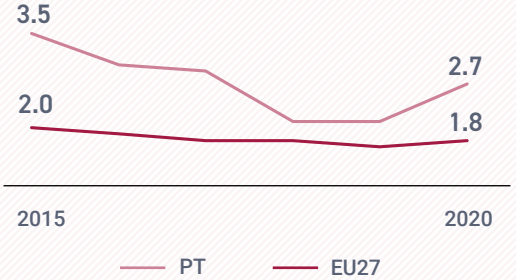
YOUNG PEOPLE AGED BETWEEN 16* AND 34 YEARS OLD NEITHER IN EMPLOYMENT NOR IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING

2015	2022
14.2%	9.4%

NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS AT WORK
(incidence per 100,000 employees)



FATAL ACCIDENTS AT WORK
(incidence per 100,000 employees)

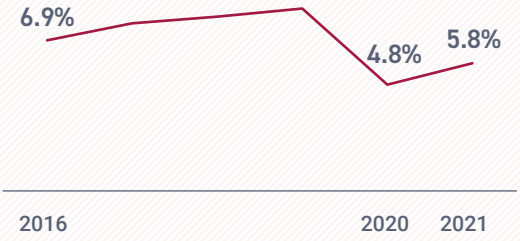


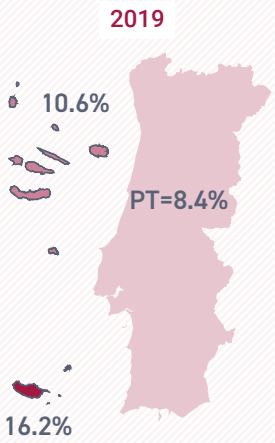
Tourism

In Portugal, the **Gross Value Added (GVA) generated by tourism**[2] reached 5.8% of the GVA of the national economy, in 2021, +1.0 pp compared to the previous year. The first estimate for 2021 indicates a growth rate of GVA generated by tourism of 27.3%, after a decrease of 44.5% in 2020, a result of the unprecedented decrease in tourism exports and domestic tourism, resulting from the pandemic. Between 2016 and 2019, tourism showed a growth dynamic significantly higher than that verified in the national economy.

In regional terms, in 2019 (last year with information for the three NUTS 1 regions) the GVA generated by tourism represented 10.6% of the Região Autónoma dos Açores total GVA (it was 6.7% in 2015) and 16.2% of the Região Autónoma da Madeira total GVA (it was 15.9% in 2015).

GVA GENERATED BY TOURISM AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL GVA





Banking

In Portugal, there were 3.8 establishments of other monetary intermediation (e.g., commercial bank branches) per 10,000 inhabitants[3] in 2021, registering the lowest value since 2015 (5.3).

At the regional level, this indicator decreased between 2015 and 2021 in all regions. The regions with the greatest decreases in the number of **establishments of other monetary intermediation** per 10,000 inhabitants were the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (-34.0%), the Região Autónoma da Madeira (-32.7%) and the Algarve (-32.4%). It should be noted that this reduction mainly reflects structural changes in the means of payments and financial services used by consumers as a result of the increase in the relative importance of homebanking payments (+118% between 2015 and 2021) and should, therefore, not be considered an unfavourable development.

OTHER MONETARY INTERMEDIATION ESTABLISHMENTS PER 10,000 INHABITANTS

2015	2021
5.3	3.8

The **number of Automated Teller Machines (ATM)**[4] **terminals** available per 10,000 inhabitants increased from 12.0 in 2015 to 12.1 in 2021.

At the regional level, the largest decrease in this indicator was recorded in the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (-7.6%), as opposed to the Algarve, which recorded an increase of 22.7% for the same period.

AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINES PER 10,000 INHABITANTS

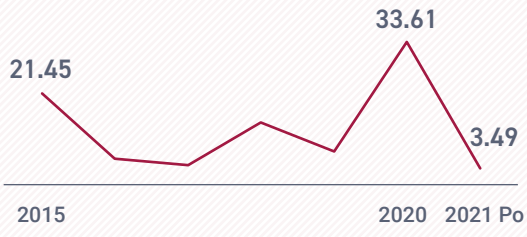
2015	2021
12.0	12.1

In 2020, 98.1% of resident households had a **bank deposit account**[5], current or savings account, with an increase of 1.7 pp compared to 2017 (96.4%).

International cooperation

Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) destined to Aid for Trade decreased between 2015 and 2021 (-83.7%). It should be noted that, in the series under analysis, the maximum value was reached in 2020.

COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS UNDER THE AID FOR TRADE INITIATIVE
(€ million)



[1] The apparent labour productivity corresponds to the contribution of the labour factor used by the company, measured by the gross value added generated by each unit of personnel in the service. It is a proxy of indicator 8.2.1 for regional information.

[2] This indicator reflects the importance of tourism in the economy. The indicator "8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate ", is evaluated nationally by the proxy indicator "GVA generated by tourism as a proportion of total GVA".

[3] The indicator "Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults " is assessed nationally by the proxy indicator "Number of other monetary intermediation establishments per 10,000 inhabitants ". This indicator allows us to measure people's accessibility to financial services, as this type of establishment remains one of the main means of access to these kind of services.

[4] The indicator "Number of ATMs per 100,000 adults" is assessed nationally by the proxy indicator "Number of ATMs per 10,000 inhabitants".

[5] The indicator "8.10.2. Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider", is assessed nationally by the proxy indicator "Proportion of households owning current or saving accounts".

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Infrastructure is the foundation of modern civilization. It has two dimensions - the physical assets and the solutions adopted to have access to the main services. Investments in infrastructure – transport, irrigation, energy, and information and communication technology – are essential to achieving sustainable development and empowering communities in many countries. Commitment to sustainable industrialisation and the promotion of innovation in business activities can contribute to regional development efforts by modernising local infrastructure, investing in resilient energy and communication technologies, and making these technologies available to all people, including marginalised groups, who otherwise would not have access.

11/12 (92%)

indicators with available data

6	Favourable trend
4	Opposite direction to the desirable trend
1	Unchanged
0	No evaluation

SDG 9 is characterised by a majority of indicators with favourable evolution compared to 2015.

Some indicators stand out favourably , namely the increase in the proportion of Gross Value Added (GVA) of high and medium-tech industries in the GVA of manufacturing and of expenditure on research and development (R&D) in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - which is still far from the 3% set in the national target for 2030. Also, in the area of R&D and innovation, there is a positive increase in the proportion of researchers per 1,000 inhabitants. The intensity of the economy's carbon emissions (measured by CO_2 emissions per unit of GVA) also showed improvements compared to 2015, as did the number of micro and small borrower corporations, which decreased compared to the total number of corporations. Finally, it is worth mentioning the target achieved in the proportion of population covered by mobile network, corresponding to 99.9% in 2021.

Other dimensions have moved away from the target, albeit in smaller numbers, such as the passenger and freight volumes (by the various modes of transport), which, after a favourable progress until 2019, it changed dramatically in 2020 as a result of the pandemic situation. By way of illustration, the decrease to less than a third of air transport between 2019 and 2020 should be noted. In manufacturing, there is an unfavourable decline in terms of employment and in the proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added. Nevertheless, in 2022, manufacturing has maintained its importance in the economy.

SDG	Indicator	Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
9.1.2	Passenger transport by national air transport enterprises	2021	↓	↑	
	Cargo transport by national air transport enterprises		↑		
	Passenger transport by heavy railway carrier enterprises				
	Goods transported of heavy railway carrier enterprises		↓		
	Passenger transport by enterprises of road transport passengers				
	Tonne-kilometre of Heavy goods road vehicles (Continente)				
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP	2022		↓	
9.2.2	Proportion of employment in manufacturing industries	2022	↓	↓	
9.3.1	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	2021	↓	↓	
9.3.2	Micro and small borrowers corporations, in the total number of corporations	2021	↓	↓	
9.4.1	CO_2 emissions per unit of value added	2020	↓	↓	
9.5.1	Proportion of gross expenditure on research and development (GERD) in GDP	2020	↑	↑	
9.5.2	Proportion of researchers at full-time equivalent per 1000 inhabitants	2020	↑	↑	

to be continued

continuation

SDG	Indicator	Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
9.a.1	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure (series 200 (gross disbursements))	2021	↓	↓	
9.b.1	Proportion of gross value added of high and medium-high technology manufacturing industries in gross value added of manufacturing industries	2021	↑	↓	
9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network	2021	↑	↑	

- Favourable trend
- Opposite direction to the desirable trend
- Unchanged
- No evaluation (e.g. series to short or irregular; inconclusive)
- Increasing/decreasing performance
- Target achieved
- Indicator affected by the COVID-19 pandemic

* The direction of evolution in the period is obtained by the rate of change of the most recent year in relation to the first year available since 2015 (for series with at least two interpolated observations).

Infrastructure

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has been across all modes of transport, with heavy restrictions on the movement of passengers and goods. Minimum values were registered in all series, in the transport of passengers and freight, for the analysed period. The transport of passengers by air[1] registered, in 2021, an increase of 30.5% compared to 2020 and a decrease of 46.9% compared to 2015. Road passenger transport in the Continente increased by 49.8%, compared to 2020, and decreased by 10.3%, compared to 2015. In the railroad there was an increase of 14.1% compared to 2020, and a decrease of 26.4%, compared to 2015.

In 2021, the volume of road freight transport[2] in the Continente increased by 31.4% compared to 2020 and decreased by 1.4% compared to 2015. The freight transport by air decreased by 26.1% compared to the previous year (+14.5% compared to 2015). The freigh t transport by rail increased by 8.1% compared to 2020 and decreased by 3.4% compared to 2015.

TRANSPORT OF PASSENGERS
(pkm variation)

2015 - 2021

FREIGHT TRANSPORT
(tkm variation)

2015 - 2021

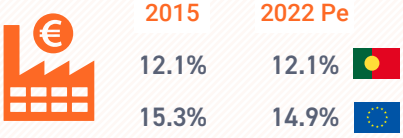
Industry

Between 2015 and 2022, there was a stabilisation of the **manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP** (12.1%), with a decrease compared to 2021 (12.6%). In the EU27 this indicator showed a decreasing trend (from 15.3% for 2015 to 14.9% in 2022), registering, throughout the series, higher values than those observed for Portugal.

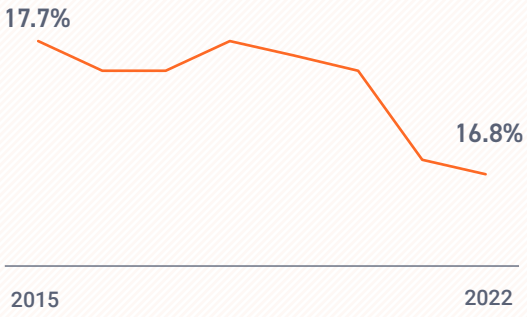
Between 2015 and 2022, for the employed population aged 15 to 74, the **proportion of employed people in manufacturing** constituted, on average, about 17% of total employment in Portugal: 17.7% in 2015 and 16.8% in 2022 (the lowest figure of the period).

Small-scale industries, despite their small contribution to total industrial production, play a significant role in job creation and are able to respond to domestic demand for basic consumer goods. In Portugal, the **proportion of small-scale industries in total industry GVA** was 7.3% in 2021. This indicator registered a decrease of 0.8 pp compared to 2015 and has presented a decreasing trend over the period from 2015 to 2021, resulting from a GVA growth of small-scale industries lower than that recorded in the manufacturing GVA.

MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED
(% of GDP)



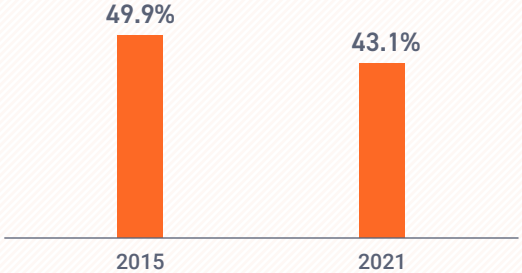
EMPLOYED PEOPLE IN MANUFACTURING



Access to financial services

The proportion of **micro and small borrower corporations, in the total number of corporations** decreased from 49.9% in 2015 to 43.1% in 2021.

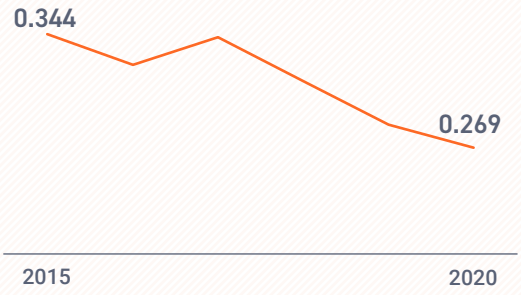
MICRO AND SMALL BORROWER CORPORATIONS, IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CORPORATIONS



Environmental efficiency

In the period 2015 to 2020, the **emission of CO_2 per unit of GVA**[3] decreased by 21.8%. However, there was a significant growth in 2017 (due to the extreme drought that year, with a consequent reduction in the hydropower generation). In 2020, the variation of CO_2 emissions and GVA was negative, although the reduction in emissions was greater than that of GVA. The COVID-19 pandemic caused significant behavioural changes in the Portuguese society, namely in energy consumption, allowing for the observed reduction in emissions.

CO_2 EMISSION PER UNIT OF GVA
(Kg CO_2/€)



Research

In 2020, the **gross expenditure on research and development (GERD) in GDP**[4] represented 1.61%, the highest since 2015 (0.37 pp more than in 2015). This increase was mainly driven by R&D expenditure in the business sector, whose proportion to GDP increased from 0.73% in 2019 to 0.92% in 2020. Between 2015 and 2020, the gap between the national and European ratios of R&D expenditure on GDP narrowed (from 0.88 pp in 2015 to 0.70 pp in 2020).

The Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and the Norte were the NUTS 2 regions that recorded values above the national average (1.96% and 1.82%, respectively).

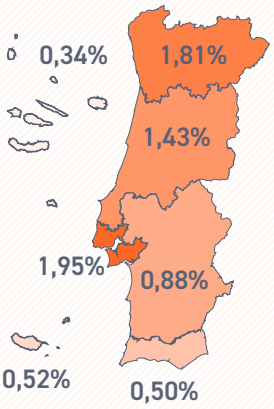
The number of FTE[5] researchers in the total resident population was 5.2 per thousand inhabitants in 2020, an increase of 1.5 per thousand inhabitants compared to 2015, registering the lowest value in the period under review.

The Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and the Norte were, once again, the only regions in which the number of researchers per thousand inhabitants in 2020 was higher than the national average (7.1 and 5.5 per thousand inhabitants, respectively). The Centro region, with 4.6 researchers per thousand inhabitants, recorded a value lower than the average, but close to that obtained for the country as a whole.

R&D EXPENDITURE IN GDP

2015	2020
1.2%	1.6%

2020



Technology

The **proportion of GVA of high and medium-high technology manufacturing industries in GVA of manufacturing industries**[6] represented 23.7% in 2021, an increase of 0.8 pp compared to 2015 and a maximum in 2020 (24.5%).

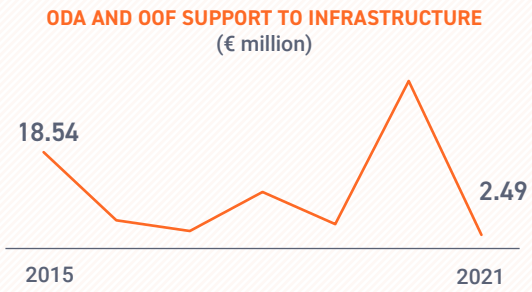
Mobile network coverage in Portugal in 2021 was 99.9% of the population. The LTE (Long Term Evolution)/4G mobile network grew from 94.3% in 2015 to 99.8% in 2021.

GVA OF HIGH AND MEDIUM-HIGH TECHNOLOGY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES GVA

2015	2021
22.9%	23.7%

International cooperation

Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) to infrastructure saw a reduction in the period (from €18.5 million in 2015 to €2.5 million in 2021) with a maximum[7] of €32.5 million in 2020.



[1] Measured in passenger-kilometer – pkm.

[2] Measured in tonne-kilometres – tkm.

[3] The CO_2 emission indicator per unit of value added compares the emission of gases causing global warming with GVA, measuring the carbon intensity of the economy. This indicator reflects the energy intensity, the energy efficiency of production technologies and, above all, the use of fossil fuels.

[4] Research and development (R&D) covers all creative work carried out in a systematic way, with a view to broadening the body of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, as well as the use of this knowledge in new applications. The importance of these activities can be assessed by the proportion of R&D expenditure in relation to GDP.

[5] The indicator "9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants" is assessed nationally by the proxy indicator "Proportion of researchers at full-time equivalent (FTE) per 1,000 inhabitants".

[6] The indicator "Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added" corresponds nationally to the indicator with the designation "Proportion of gross value added of high and medium-high technology manufacturing industries in gross value added of manufacturing industries". This indicator captures the level of innovation and technology in manufacturing.

[7] This maximum, significantly high compared to the amounts recorded in the series, results from the allocation of credit lines for the construction of resilient and sustainable infrastructures in 2020, namely: support for the reinforcement and rehabilitation of infrastructures (e.g. maritime, electrical, sports, urban and roadways) and the reinforcement of facilities and equipment in the Electricity Grid.

Reduce inequality within and among countries

Social inequalities stem from multiple conditions, including territorial, gender or age inequalities, disparities arising from social class, resources, education, politics or religion.

This goal focuses on the need to reduce economic inequality, as measured by the gap between the richest and the poorest, at the national level and among countries.

10/14 (71%)

indicators with available data

7	Favourable trend
1	Opposite direction to the desirable trend
0	Unchanged
2	No evaluation

Developments in the SDG 10 area reveal a mostly favourable picture. The mean equivalent has increased since 2015, although it declined between 2019 and 2020 for the 40% of the population with the lowest income. The proportion of persons living in households whose equivalent income is less than 50% of the median equivalent income has decreased since 2015 (a trend that was interrupted in 2020). The labour share of GDP showed equally favourable progress, increasing in 2020 compared to 2015. The evolution of financial soundness was also generally positive, notably with a decrease in non-performing loans.

In the international dimension, Portugal's classification has improved in relation to migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people. Official Development Assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and private support also increased between 2015 and 2021. Similarly, the remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted have been decreasing (although the minimum value was recorded in 2018). On the other hand, the evolution of foreign direct investment is unfavourable, going from a positive balance in 2015-2019 to a negative one in 2020 and worsening in 2021.

In the context of inequalities, the redistributive impact of fiscal policy showed an unfavourable trend. Although income inequalities decreased between 2015 and 2021, they have intensified in 2020, as measured by the increase in the Gini coefficient.

SDG	Indicator	Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
10.1.1	Mean equivalent net monetary income	2021	↑	↑	
	Five-year average growth rate of the mean equivalent net monetary income in real terms				
10.2.1	Proportion of persons living in households whose equivalent income is less than 50% of the median equivalent income	2021	↓	↓	
10.3.1	Proportion of population reporting experiencing any form of sexual harassment since the age of 15	2020	○	○	
10.4.1	Labour share of GDP	2020	↑	↑	
10.4.2	Redistributive impact of fiscal policy	2021	↓	↓	
10.5.1	Liquid assets to short term liabilities	2020	↑	↑	
	Non-performing loans net of provisions to capital				
	Non-performing loans to total gross loans				
	Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets				
	Regulatory capital to assets		↑	↓	
	Return on assets		●		

to be continued

continuation

SDG	Indicator	Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
10.6.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	2021	○	○	
10.7.2	Countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, by policy domain	2021	●	○	
10.b.1	Official development assistance (net disbursements)	2021	↑	↑	
	Other official flows (net disbursements)	2021			
	Private Grants (net disbursements)	2021	↑	↓	
	FDI (net disbursements)	2021	↓		
10.c.1	SmaRT corridor remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	2021	↓	↓	

● Favourable trend

● Opposite direction to the desirable trend

● Unchanged

○ No evaluation (e.g. series to short or irregular; inconclusive)

↑↓ Increasing/decreasing performance

 Target achieved

 Indicator affected by the COVID-19 pandemic

* The direction of evolution in the period is obtained by the rate of change of the most recent year in relation to the first year available since 2015 (for series with at least two interpolated observations).

Income of the poorest population

In 2021, **the mean net monetary income per adult equivalent** was €13,148 for the total population, and €6,851 for the 40% of the population with the lowest income, which corresponds, in the first case, to a nominal increase of 24.5% compared to 2015 and, in the second case, to an increase of 33.5% compared to 2015.

In real terms, for the general population, there was a **five-year average growth rate of the mean equivalent net monetary income** of 3.7% in the period from 2017 to 2021, lower than that recorded between 2016 and 2020 (4.1%). The five-year average growth rate remained more expressive in the case of the 40% of the population with the lowest income (4.2%). The income of the poorest population is thus growing at a faster rate than the national average.

The **proportion of persons living in households whose equivalent income is less than 50% of the median equivalent income**[1] corresponded to 10.0% of the resident population in 2021, which shows an improvement from the 2015 figure of 13.0%.

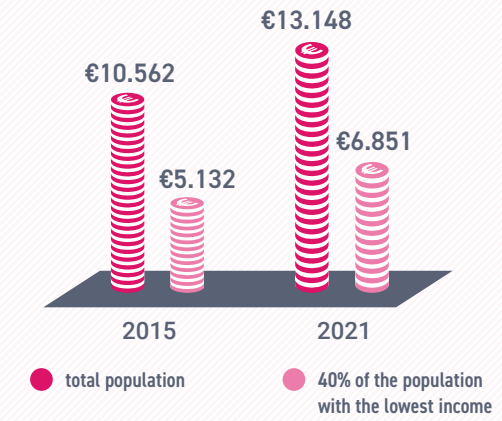
Policies for greater equality

In Portugal, between 2015 and 2021, the **labour share of GDP**[2] showed an increasing trend, with a more pronounced growth between 2019 and 2020 (3.1 pp).

In regional terms (NUTS 2), the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and the Norte are the regions where the **compensation of employees in gross value added (GVA)**[3] has a higher weight (58.4% and 56.3%, respectively, in 2020), above the average value for the country (55.6%). The Região Autónoma dos Açores equalled the national average and the Algarve (49.2%) and the Alentejo (50.5%) were at the opposite extreme, despite having recorded the highest growth between 2015 and 2020.

In 2020, the **Gini coefficient**[4] **of net monetary income** per adult equivalent was 32.0%, 1.0 pp higher than the previous year and 1.9 pp lower than in 2015. The difference between the Gini coefficients of net monetary income (32.0%) and gross monetary income (37.7%) is a measure of the contribution of income and wealth taxes and social contributions towards the **mitigation of economic inequality**. In 2021, the impact of fiscal policy and social contributions paid by employees on inequality was minus 5.7 pp, the lowest since 2015. In short, inequality decreased between 2015 and 2021, but income and wealth taxes and social contributions have not contributed to this reduction.

MEAN NET MONETARY INCOME PER ADULT EQUIVALENT



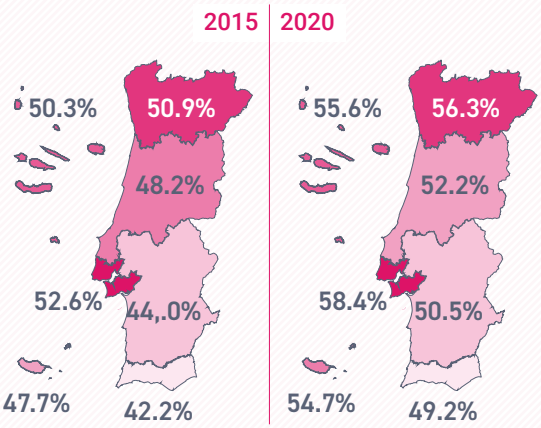
PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE EQUIVALENT INCOME IS LESS THAN 50% OF THE MEDIAN EQUIVALENT INCOME

2015	2021
13.0%	10.0%

LABOUR SHARE OF GDP

2015	2021 Po
43.6%	48.0%

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES IN GVA



Financial regulation

The trend in financial soundness between 2015 and 2020 was generally positive, notably with a decrease in non-performing loans (the weight in total gross loans decreased from 16.7% to 4.9%).

WEIGHT OF NON-PERFORMING LOANS IN TOTAL GROSS LOANS

Migration and mobility

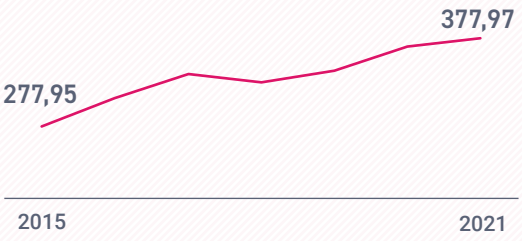
The indicator that assesses migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people has improved in the policy domain for safe, orderly and regular migration. On a scale of 1 to 4 Portugal has the global classification of 3 – "Meets ", as assessed by the UN and OECD.

The **remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted** have been decreasing, although the minimum value was recorded in 2018.

International cooperation

Official Development Assistance (ODA), Other Official Flows (OOF) and private grants increased between 2015 and 2021. However, foreign direct investment went from a positive balance situation between 2015 and 2019, to a negative balance in 2020, aggravated in 2021.

ODA (NET DISBURSEMENTS) FOR DEVELOPMENT
(€ million)



[1] In addition to the at-risk-of-poverty rate defined within the EU, which corresponds to the proportion of people living in households with a net monetary income per adult equivalent of less than 60% of the median distribution of those incomes, it is possible to obtain complementary indicators to assess the distribution dispersion around the poverty line. One of the commonly calculated indicators is the proportion of persons living in households whose equivalent income is less than 50% of the median equivalent income.

[2] The labour share of GDP corresponds to the ratio between the compensation of employees, adding an estimate of the compensation of self-employed workers employees, and Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at current prices. The share of the compensation of employees in GDP can show the extent to which economic growth translates into higher wages for workers over time.

[3] Regional proxy indicator for the labour share of GDP.

[4] The results of the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) also include some indicators of economic inequality, of which the Gini coefficient is the most comprehensive, reflecting the differences in income among all population groups.

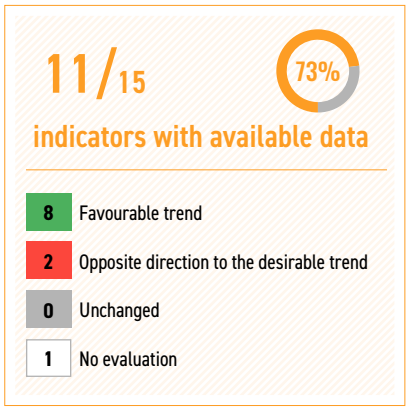
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

In recent decades, the world has experienced unprecedented urban growth. Cities around the world are facing high levels of population growth. Both the rural and urban movement and the reclassification of previously non-urban regions are contributing to the increase of cities and concentration of population.

The acceleration of urbanisation processes has brought enormous challenges. The growing number and size of slums, increased air pollution, inadequate basic services, and infrastructures, along with unplanned urban growth.

Despite the numerous challenges to its planning, urbanisation and associated social organisation dynamics have proven to be decisive in the transformation of the economic and social fabric of countries. Cities offer more efficient economies of scale on many levels, including the provision of goods, services, and transportation.

With robust urban planning and risk management, cities can become incubators of innovation and growth and, at the same time, drivers, and beneficiaries of a more sustainable development.



The indicators currently available for SDG 11 do not yet fully reflect the impacts of the pandemic. Nevertheless, the evolution since 2015 has been mostly positive.

The housing cost overburden rate, the evolution of the efficiency of artificial territories per capita, the public expenditure on cultural services and the air quality (in terms of average annual concentration of $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} particles) were favourable.

Contrary to what is desirable, as previously mentioned in SDG 1, the pandemic situation has affected the number of deaths attributed to disasters, which rose significantly in 2020. Also, the urban waste collected had an unfavourable evolution in 2020 compared to 2015. Private spending on heritage, including library, archive and museum services and other cultural services, interrupted the previous growth trajectory in 2020, showing a sharp decrease.

SDG	Indicator	Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
11.1.1	Proportion of resident population in non conventional dwellings of usual residence	2021	○	○	
	Housing cost overburden rate	2022	↓	↓	
	Severe housing deprivation rate	2020			
11.3.1	Evolution of the efficiency of artificial territories by inhabitant	2018	↑	↑	
11.3.2	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	2022	↑	↑	
11.4.1	Final consumption expenditure by general government on library, archive, museum and other cultural services	2020	↑	↑	
	Final consumption expenditure by households and NPISH on library, archive, museum and other cultural services				
11.5.1	Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population	2020	↑	↑	
	Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters per 100,000 population				
11.6.1	Urban waste collected	2020	↑	↓	
	Urban waste collected per capita				
11.6.2	Annual mean concentration of $PM_{2,5}$ particles	2021	↓	↓	
	Annual mean concentration of PM_{10} particles				

to be continued

continuation

SDG	Indicator	Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
11.7.2	Physical and/or sexual violence by a partner or a non-partner in the 12 months prior to the interview (Answer: yes) - woman	2012	○	○	
11.a.1	Countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that respond to population dynamics; ensure balanced territorial development; and increase local fiscal space	2020	●	●	
11.b.1	Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework	2020	●	●	
11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	2020	●	●	New

● Favourable trend
● Opposite direction to the desirable trend
● Unchanged
○ No evaluation (e.g. series to short or irregular; inconclusive)

Increasing/decreasing performance
Target achieved
Indicator affected by the COVID-19 pandemic

* The direction of evolution in the period is obtained by the rate of change of the most recent year in relation to the first year available since 2015 (for series with at least two interpolated observations).

Access to housing

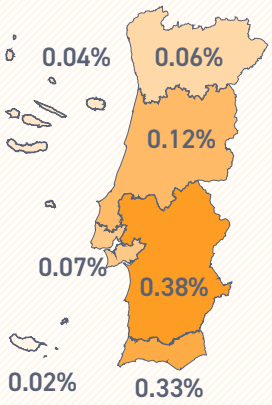
The **proportion of resident population in non-conventional dwellings of usual residence**[1] (e.g., tent, rudimentary wooden house, improvised or mobile accommodation) was 0.11% in 2021, evolving favourably compared to the values recorded in the 2011 Census (0.17%).

The Alentejo and Algarve recorded the highest values (0.38% and 0.33%, respectively). The Região Autónoma dos Açores (0.02%) and the Região Autónoma da Madeira (0.04%) were the regions with the lowest proportions.

The **housing cost overburden rate**[2] was 9.1% in 2015 and 5.0% in 2022. In that year, the Algarve was the region with the highest burden (9.1%), followed by the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (6.6%). The Norte, the Região Autónoma da Madeira and the Centro were the regions with the lowest burden (3.9%, 4.1% and 4.2%, respectively).

The **severe housing deprivation rate**[3] was 4.7% in 2015 and 3.9% in 2020. In that year, the Região Autónoma dos Açores recorded the highest rate (7.4%) and the Alentejo the lowest one (2.2%).

RESIDENT POPULATION IN NON-CONVENTIONAL DWELLINGS OF USUAL RESIDENCE, 2021



HOUSING COST OVERBURDEN RATE

2015	2022
9.1%	5.0%

Sustainable urbanisation

In 2018, the Continente recorded an evolution of -5.0% of the **efficiency of artificial territories** per capita[4], corresponding to a normalised result for 10 years (in 2015, this value corresponded to -9.5%).

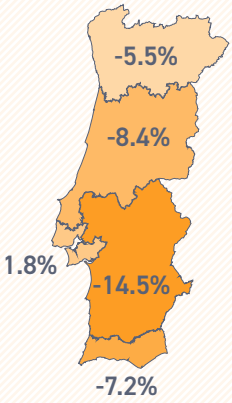
At the regional level, and compared to 2015, the positive evolution observed for the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (+1.8%) stands out, remaining as the only region which registers a value above the average for the total of the Continente. The remaining four NUTS 2 regions of the Continente maintained, in 2018, a negative evolution in relation to the efficiency of the artificial territories, with the Alentejo region registering the most significant decrease in this indicator (-14.5%). In fact, between 2015 and 2018, except for the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, there was an increase in the area of artificial territories per capita in the Continente and its NUTS 2 regions, which was mainly due to a decrease in the resident population (-0.6%) and a slight increase in the area occupied by artificial territories (+0.8%). In the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, there was a slight decrease in the artificial territories per capita, as a result of an increase of resident population (+1.2%), which exceeded the increase observed in the artificial territories (+0.8%).

All Portuguese cities have a **structure of direct participation of civil society in urban planning and management**, which operates in a regular and democratic way.

EVOLUTION OF EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TERRITORIES PER CAPITA, IN THE CONTINENTE

2015	2018
-9.5%	-5.0%

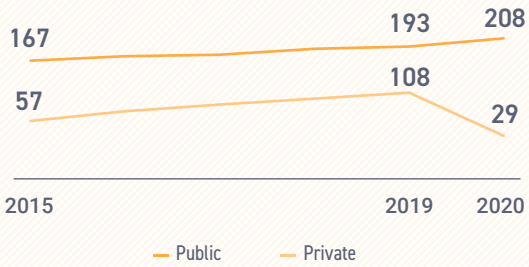
2018



Cultural heritage

The **final consumption expenditure by general government on library, archive, museum and other cultural services** registered an upward trend between 2015 and 2020 (increase of 24.3%). Conversely, private spending recorded a pronounced growth (90.9%) between 2015 and 2019, having decreased strongly in 2020 (-72.9%), to values substantially below those of 2015, being strongly impacted by the pandemic. Indeed, the consumption of cultural products by households has been significantly affected by the closure, for more or less prolonged periods, of various facilities.

FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON LIBRARY, ARCHIVE, MUSEUM AND OTHER CULTURAL SERVICES
(€ million)



Environmental impact

In 2020, approximately 5.3 million tonnes of **urban waste** were **collected** in Portugal[5] (+10.8% compared to 2015, which registered close to 4.8 million tonnes).

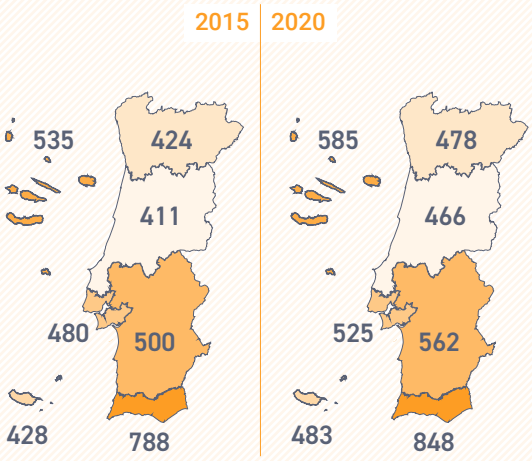
COLLECTED URBAN WASTE
(million t)

2015	2020
4.8	5.3

The regions that observed the largest increases, above the average growth of the country, were the Centro and the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (both with 11.5%), followed by the Norte region (11.4%) and the Região Autónoma da Madeira (11.2%). The Algarve stands out as the region with the lowest growth (6.8%) in the amounts of urban waste collected in the time period under analysis (2020 compared to 2015).

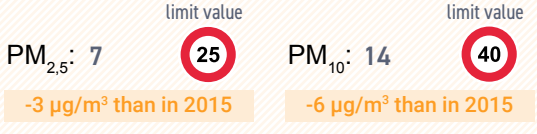
The per capita analysis reveals that in 2020 each inhabitant corresponded to a collection of 513 kg of waste (+11.5% than in 2015). The Algarve took the lead (848 kg per capita) observing values above the country's average, as well as the Região Autónoma dos Açores, the Alentejo and the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa. The Centro was the region with the lowest value (466 kg per capita).

COLLECTED URBAN WASTE PER CAPITA
(kg)



Between 2015 and 2021, the value of $PM_{2.5}$ particles and PM_{10} particles[6] has remained well below the limit value, standing in 2021 at 7 µg/m³ and 14 µg/m³, respectively (10 µg/m³ and 20 µg/m³ in 2015).

ANNUAL MEAN CONCENTRATION OF PARTICLES, 2021
(µg/m³)



Planning

UN Habitat compiles and presents the National Urban Policy Database. According to this, Portugal has national urban policies or regional development plans that respond to population dynamics, ensure balanced territorial development and increase local fiscal space.

Resilience

The indicators related to this area are analysed in SDG 13, which also deals with this theme.

[1] The global SDG indicator "11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing", is assessed nationally by the proxy indicator "proportion of resident population in non-conventional dwellings of usual residence". The indicator presented allows to assess urban contexts with unfavourable housing conditions, exposed to situations of inequality and exclusion, with effects on the health, safety and connectivity of public space, jeopardising urban sustainability.

[2] The housing cost overburden rate reflects the proportion of the population living in households whose expenditure on housing (after social transfers relating thereto) represents 40% or more of disposable income.

[3] Condition of the resident population living in an overcrowded living space and with at least one of the following problems: a) no installation of bath or shower inside the accommodation; b) absence of toilet with cistern, inside the accommodation; c) ceiling that lets water in, humidity on the walls or rotting of the windows or floors; d) insufficient natural light on a sunny day.

[4] The indicator "ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate" is assessed nationally by the proxy indicator "Evolution of the efficiency of artificial territories per inhabitant". This indicator assumes that the sustainable sprawl of urban areas should follow a model of increasing population density, favoring mobility patterns and more efficient agglomeration economies. Thus, the disproportionate growth of the artificial area in the face of population growth calls into question the sustainability of the soil resource.

This indicator evaluates the evolution of artificial territories – surface of territory intended for human intervention activities that includes areas of urban, industrial, commercial, service nature, gardens or urban parks, cultural and leisure facilities, and road and rail networks – per inhabitant. This is a proxy indicator in relation to that recommended by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is calculated as proposed by the Joint Research Center (JRC) based on the Land Use Efficiency (LUE) formula and establishes an average variation over a 10-year period (Corbane et al., 2017). This indicator, released within the scope of the Land Use and Occupation Statistics, considers information from the Land Use and Occupation Charter (COS 2010, COS 2015 and COS 2018), based on the selection of the megaclass "artificial territories", excluding "areas under construction", and information resulting from the annual estimates of resident population for the corresponding years.

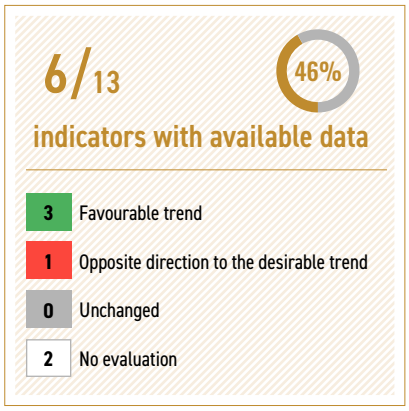
[5] The indicator "11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated by cities" is evaluated nationally by the proxy indicator "urban waste collected". The amount of urban waste produced is influenced by the economic capacity to consume and by the values and lifestyle habits of different communities and non-resident visitors. Promoting the reduction of urban waste generation is essential to reduce the environmental impacts intrinsic to its production and management operations.

[6] The indicator "11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g., $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}) in cities (population weighted)" is assessed nationally by the proxy indicator "annual mean concentration of $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} particles". Inhalable particles are one of the most serious air pollutants in terms of public health. The daily exposure of people to this pollutant, especially in cities, has led to the establishment of the annual limit value for suspended particles with an aerodynamic diameter of less than or equal to 10 µm (PM_{10}) at 40 µg/m^3. For the finer particles ($PM_{2.5}$, inhalable particles with a diameter of less than 2.5 µm) an average annual concentration value lower than the limit value of 25 µg/m^3 was defined. This indicator results from the aggregation of data on the worst situation recorded in each zone/agglomeration, considering the use of all existing stations in the area with measurement efficiency.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

The goal, by 2030, is to ensure sustainable patterns of production and consumption. Sustainable consumption and production aim to "do more and better with less", promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable productive infrastructure and access to basic services, and green jobs, adequate to a better quality of life for all. It requires an integrated approach and cooperation between the different actors involved in the distribution chain, from the producer to the final consumer. Efficient management of natural resources and waste management processes (in particular hazardous waste) are important targets for achieving this goal. Encouraging industries, businesses and consumers to reduce, reuse and recycle is equally important, as is supporting developing countries to move towards more sustainable consumption patterns by 2030.



SDG 12 trends do not yet fully reflect the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Since 2015, the evolution has been mostly positive, but it should be noted that this SDG has a relatively low availability of indicators, some of which have inconclusive evolutions.

Of note is the progress made in domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, as well as in the material footprint, which decreased in 2021 compared to 2015. Similarly, there is a favourable trend in the proportion of municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling (which, despite the decrease in 2020 compared to 2019, remained above the values of 2015).

On a less favourable note, there is an increase between 2015 and 2021 in domestic material consumption and in domestic material consumption per capita. The area of hazardous waste also registers an increase, illustrated by the increase in sectoral hazardous waste per capita, but also by the general trend in the various sectors of activity, where there were increases of varying intensity in the generation of this waste in 2021.

SDG	Indicator	Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
12.2.1	Material footprint	2020	↓	↓	
	Material footprint per capita				
	Material footprint per GDP				
12.2.2	Domestic material consumption	2021	↑	↑	
	Domestic material consumption per capita				
	Domestic material consumption per GDP		↓		
12.4.2	Proportion of hazardous sectorial waste	2021	↓	↑	
	Hazardous sectorial waste produced per capita		↑		
12.5.1	Proportion of municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling	2020	↑	↓	
12.7.1	Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation	2020	○	○	
12.b.1	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	2021	○	○	

Favourable trend
Opposite direction to the desirable trend
Unchanged
No evaluation (e.g. series to short or irregular; inconclusive)

Increasing/decreasing performance
Target achieved
Indicator affected by the COVID-19 pandemic

* The direction of evolution in the period is obtained by the rate of change of the most recent year in relation to the first year available since 2015 (for series with at least two interpolated observations).

Sustainable and efficient management of natural resources

The **material footprint**[1] in Portugal was 15.6 tonnes per capita in 2020, 5.1% higher than the domestic material consumption per capita (14.9 tonnes). The material footprint of the EU27 in 2020 was 13.7 tonnes per capita and 0.5% higher than domestic material consumption (13.6 tonnes per capita). The material footprint per capita in Portugal and in the EU27 registered an upward trend between 2015 and 2019, interrupted in 2020 mainly due to the pandemic.

Between 2015 and 2021, **domestic material consumption**[2] grew by 1.2%, which is an undesirable evolution. However, it should be noted that, in this period, GDP increased by 7.9% in volume, corresponding to an increase in **resource productivity** (GDP/domestic material consumption).

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there have been sharper reductions in domestic material consumption compared to the decrease in GDP, so that domestic consumption of materials per unit of GDP decreased by 2.2% between 2019 and 2020.

In 2021, compared to 2020, on the contrary, the domestic material consumption increased by 7.1% (+ 1.6 pp than real GDP growth), determining a reduction of 1.6% in domestic consumption of materials per unit of GDP, with a less efficient use of materials.

Domestic material consumption per capita worsened slightly between 2015 and 2021: from 15.6 to 15.9 tonnes per capita, peaking in 2017 (16.5 tonnes per capita). Compared to the EU27, Portugal presented, in the whole series, higher values of domestic material consumption per capita, with a greater gap in 2020.

Sustainable waste management

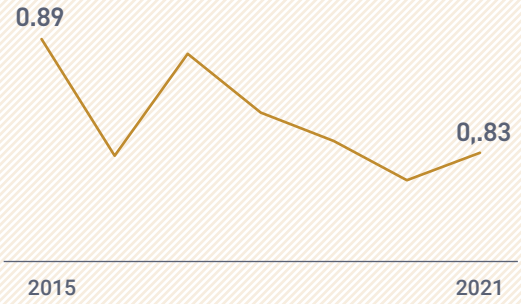
In 2015, 10.3% of the sectoral waste generated was hazardous. In 2021 the percentage dropped to 9.2%. In the last year, disposal and recovery operations absorbed, respectively, 73.3% and 26.7% of hazardous waste. Hazardous waste constituted 2.9% of total waste recovered (4.5% in 2015) and 48.3% of total waste sent to disposal operations (41.6% in 2015).

Between 2015 and 2021, the amount of **hazardous sectoral waste generated by economic activities**[3] corresponded to an average annual consumption of 97.7 kg per capita (excluding end-of-life vehicles). It is estimated that, in 2020, the generation of hazardous waste per capita in Portugal amounted to 90.8 kg per capita and, in 2021, to 121.3 kg per capita. In 2021 there was a general trend in the various sectors of activity of somewhat significant increases in the generation of hazardous waste, of which the sectors of waste management and trade and services should be highlighted, with more significant increases.

MATERIAL FOOTPRINT PER CAPITA
(t)

2015	2020	
16.1	15.6	
14.0	13.7	

RESOURCE PRODUCTIVITY
(Kg/€)



DOMESTIC MATERIAL CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA
(t)

2015	2021 Po	
15.6	15.9	
13.7	13.6	

HAZARDOUS SECTORAL WASTE

2015	2021
10.3%	9.2%

HAZARDOUS SECTORAL WASTE PER CAPITA
(kg)

2015	2021
88.6	121.3

The amount of **hazardous waste recovered** in 2021 was 32.5 kg per capita, an increase of 7.6% compared to 2020 and a difference of -2.4 kg per capita compared to the average of the period under review (2015-2020), 34.9 kg per capita.

In 2020, the proportion of **municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling**[4] reached 38.0%, thus presenting a reversal of the upward trajectory recorded since 2015 and moving away by 12 pp from the 50% set as a target for that year. With 2020 as the starting point, the average annual increase over the next 5 years will have to reach 3.4 pp, so that in 2025 it corresponds to the defined goal (55%).

In regional terms (NUTS 2), the Alentejo recorded the highest recycling rate (51.0%). At the opposite extreme is the Região Autónoma da Madeira, with 19.0%. Between 2015 and 2020, most regions showed progress, with emphasis on the Região Autónoma dos Açores, with a more pronounced increase (+18.6 pp).

Centro was the only region to record a reduction (8.9 pp), from 54.2% to 45.3%.

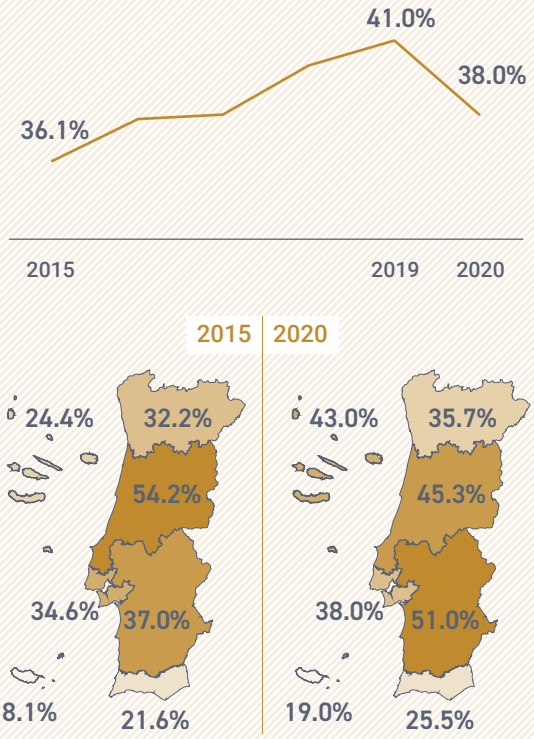
Sustainable public procurement

UNEP[5] ranked the degree of implementation of public procurement policies and sustainable action plans in 2020 as medium-high.

Monitoring the sustainability of tourism

Portugal has standardised accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability, namely the satellite accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, Atmospheric Emissions Account and Physical Energy Flows Account.

MUNICIPAL WASTE PREPARED FOR REUSE AND RECYCLING



STANDARDISED ACCOUNTING TOOLS TO MONITOR ASPECTS OF TOURISM SUSTAINABILITY

- ✓ TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT
- ✓ ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS ACCOUNT
- ✓ PHYSICAL ENERGY FLOWS ACCOUNT

[1] The material footprint measures the weight of the materials actually consumed in an economy, converted into the "primary unit" that is at the origin of the various materials consumed, regardless of the degree of transformation with which the raw materials enter or leave the economy. Material Flow Account (MFA) indicators do not provide an entirely consistent picture of the material footprint because they record imports and exports in the actual weight of goods traded, rather than the weight of materials extracted to produce them. As such, MFA's indicators, namely Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) (see indicator 12.2.2), underestimate the material footprint. To adjust for this difference, the weight of processed goods traded internationally is converted into the corresponding extractions of raw material that they cause and expressed in the concept "raw material equivalents" (RME). RMEs are estimated using a model created by Eurostat.

[2] The DMC measures the total amount of materials used directly by the economy. The evolution of the DMC is influenced by the dynamics of activities that strongly consume materials, such as construction, but also the production of paper pulp and oil refining. When compared to GDP, it makes it possible to assess whether economic growth is achieved through a more efficient use of materials extracted from the environment (dematerialisation) or a more intensive use of materials.

[3] The indicator "12.4.2. (a) Amount of hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment" is assessed by the proxy indicators "Sectorial hazardous waste per capita by type of waste (CER-Stat) and type of waste management operation" and "Proportion of sectoral hazardous waste by type of waste (CER-Stat) and type of waste management operation". The generation of hazardous waste occurs in all human activities, including dwellings, but the sectors of the manufacturing industry stand out as one of the main origins. The danger that such waste poses to human health and to the preservation of the environment requires special care in their management operation (disposal/recovery). Given the waste management hierarchy, it is a general objective that, where feasible, the volumes of waste conducted for disposal operations, whether hazardous or not, should be avoided and minimised. It is to this extent that it becomes important to have an indicator that allows the evolution of the generation of hazardous waste to be analysed and its destination to be identified.

[4] The objectives and rationale behind the sectoral hazardous waste indicators referred to for indicators 12.4.2 are also applicable to this indicator, namely increasing recycling to promote the circular economy. The indicator "12.5.1. National recycling rate, tonnes of recycled material" is evaluated by the proxy indicator "Proportion of municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling". The recent revision of the Waste Framework Directive has reprogrammed the targets and determines that by 2025 the preparation for re-use and recycling of municipal waste should increase to a minimum of 55% by weight, by 2030 to 60% and by 2035 to 65%, also providing for adjustments in the formulation of the indicator calculation.

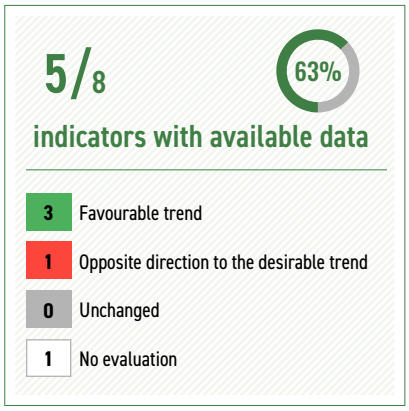
[5] UNEP is the acronym for the UN Environment Programme.

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Climate change is a current reality, and it already affects, in some way, all countries, on all continents, disrupting national economies, affecting lives and generating expenses for people, communities and countries, today and probably even more in the future. These climate changes are reflected, for example, in weather patterns, sea level rise, extreme weather events, greenhouse gas emissions and the rise in average temperature in the world, affecting above all the poorest and most vulnerable people.

To address these threats there are already some accessible solutions that allow countries to increase adaptation efforts and shift to cleaner and more resilient economies. However, climate change is a global challenge that does not respect borders, requiring solutions that need to be coordinated at international level. Countries adopted the Paris Agreement in 2015, which will be an essential piece to achieving the sustainable development goals.



The global assessment of progress towards SDG 13 is generally favourable. Although, according to provisional estimates for 2020, Portugal has reduced its greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by 1.5% since 1990 and by 32.9% since 2005, further progress will be needed to meet the 55% reduction target (compared to 2005) by 2030. In 2020, the decrease in GHG emissions was accentuated, due to the pandemic situation that began that year and which led to a decrease in economic activity and circulation in the various modes of transport. It should be noted that this assessment is based on past progress and does not take into account developments after 2020. The pandemic situation has conditioned the number of deaths attributed to disasters, which rose significantly in 2020. The score attributed to Portugal for the adoption and implementation of the national Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategy in line with the Sendai Framework has increased since 2015.

SDG	Indicator	Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
13.1.1	Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population	2020	↑	↑	
	Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters per 100,000 population				
13.1.2	Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework	2020	↑	●	
13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	2020	↑	↑	New
13.2.2	GHG total emissions, without LULUCF, including indirect emissions of CO_2	2020	↓	↓	2020
	GHG total emissions, without LULUCF, including indirect emissions of CO_2, per capita				
	GHG total emissions, with LULUCF, including indirect emissions of CO_2				
13.a.1	Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending	2021	○	●	

● Favourable trend
● Opposite direction to the desirable trend
● Unchanged
○ No evaluation (e.g. series to short or irregular; inconclusive)

↑↓ Increasing/decreasing performance
Target achieved
Indicator affected by the COVID-19 pandemic

* The direction of evolution in the period is obtained by the rate of change of the most recent year in relation to the first year available since 2015 (for series with at least two interpolated observations).

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Resilience

The number of **deaths attributed to disasters** rose significantly in 2020, reflecting the pandemic situation caused by COVID-19.

The **score of adoption and implementation of the national strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)**[1] has been increasing (score[2] from 0.35 in 2015 to 0.9 in 2020).

The proportion of **municipalities that have adopted and implemented local DRR strategies in line with the national DRR strategy** was 2.3% in 2015 and increased to 11.7% in 2020.

NUMBER OF INJURED OR ILL PEOPLE ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS PER 100,000 POPULATION

2015	2020
12	3,995

Mitigation, adaptation and impact reduction

After the ratification of the Paris Agreement, following the EU's commitment, Portugal set a national goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050[3], having defined the trajectory of reducing GHG emissions compared to 2005, from -45% to -55% by 2030, from -55% to -65% by 2040 and from -85% to -90% by 2050. The estimation of GHG emission levels is therefore an important element in monitoring the efforts made to achieve this goal.

In 2020, **GHG emissions**, including indirect CO_2 emissions and without accounting for land-use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) emissions, were estimated at 57,586 kt CO_2 eq (63,624 kt CO_2 eq in 2019), revealing a decrease of 9.5% compared to the previous year.

It should be noted, however, that the sharpest decrease in GHG emissions in 2020 was promoted by the pandemic situation that began that year and which led to a decrease in economic activity and the circulation of the various modes of transport. Compared to 2005, emission estimates point to a decrease of 32.9%, which allowed to achieve the target defined in the National Plan for Climate Change (PNAC 2020) of reducing GHG emissions, including indirect emissions of CO_2 and without accounting for LULUCF, between 18% and 23% in 2020. However, the figure is still far from the national target of GHG reduction of 45% to 55% by 2030.

The level of **GHG emissions per capita**, including indirect emissions of CO_2 and without accounting for LULUCF[4], decreased between 2015 and 2020 (from 6.5 t CO_2 eq per capita to 5.6 t CO_2 eq per capita) similar to developments in the EU27 (from 8.2 t CO_2 eq per capita to 7.0 t CO_2 eq per capita), however below the average values observed in the EU27.

Accounting for the LULUCF sector, estimated emissions totaled 50,790 kt CO_2 eq (55,756 kt CO_2 eq in 2019), which resulted in a decrease of 8.9% compared to 2019 (-7.9% in the previous year). The sharp increase that occurred in 2017, compared to 2016, is related to the forest fires that occurred that year, a situation surpassed in 2018, restoring the role of the forest as a sink[5] of CO_2.

VARIATION OF GHG EMISSIONS

2020/2005
-32.9%*

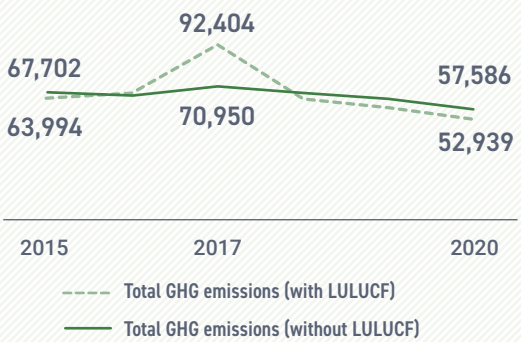
NATIONAL GHG EMISSIONS TARGETS

2020/2005	-18% to -23%
2030/2005	-45% to -55%
2040/2005	-55% to -65%
2050/2005	-85% to -90%

GHG EMISSIONS PER CAPITA
(t CO_2 eq)

2015	2020
6.5	5.6

TOTAL ANNUAL GHG EMISSIONS WITH AND WITHOUT LULUCF
(kt CO_2 eq)



*Data updated in 2023-08-22.

International cooperation

The contribution to the commitment of US$100 billion in **climate-related spending** was €2.17 million in 2021. In 2015 this contribution was €6.22 million, which translates into an unfavourable evolution of this indicator.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE COMMITMENT OF US$100 BILLION IN CLIMATE-RELATED SPENDING
(€ million)

[1] Portugal, in order to comply with the recommendations of the Hyogo Framework for Action, formally constituted, on 31 May 2010, the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (PNRRC), within the National Commission for Civil Protection.

[2] http://www.preventionweb.net/documents/oiewg/Technical%20Collection%20of%20Concept%20Notes%20on%20Indicators.pdf

[3] The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) emerged as a response by the international community to the emerging evidence of climate change, and Portugal ratified this Convention in 1994. The main objective of this Convention is "the stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents anthropogenic interference with the climate system". The Paris Agreement, signed in December 2015, is the latest step taken by the United Nations in combating climate change, setting new guidelines for the global effort from 2020. The central objective of this agreement is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by ensuring that the increase in global average temperature is below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to continue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. With this goal in mind, the European Union has committed to reducing GHG emissions by 40% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels and to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.

[4] The Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector covers the use of soil, trees, plants, biomass and wood. It has the particularity of not only emitting GHGs, but also being able to absorb CO_2 from the atmosphere.

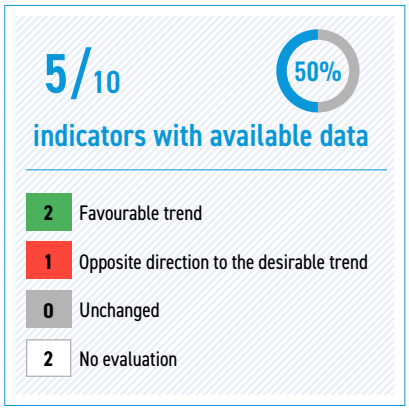
[5] CO_2 sink is the designation assigned to places, activities or processes where the amounts of carbon (CO_2) absorbed are greater than the emissions.

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Considering the size and geostrategic location of the Portuguese ocean, the monitoring of ocean sustainability is considered strategic by Portugal. Therefore, the monitoring of this objective, which is currently ensured through priority indicators, should be reinforced by other indicators in the near future.

The national approach to the challenges posed by the 2030 Agenda in the field of the ocean follows the perspective of the integrated maritime policy. Thus, it is crucial to acquire knowledge about ocean processes and the monitoring of their environmental status, in particular the levels of pollution and marine litter, but also a maritime spatial planning that ensures that human and economic activities are developed in a sustainable way and in respect for environmental values. Part of this approach is the creation of appropriately sized marine protected areas and fisheries that ensure that fisheries stocks are exploited sustainably.



The data available for SDG 14 are still limited in scope, which conditions the overall assessment.

Portugal has a maximum rating regarding the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. Similarly, the indicator on the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognises and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries has increased.

Regarding fisheries management, in 2022, for the third consecutive year, all stocks subject to assessment were considered sustainable. In 2022, two of the five stocks with a precautionary assessment were sustainably exploited: thornback ray and thornback ray (MAR[1]). In the Região Autónoma da Madeira, in 2022, in the stocks subject to national analytical assessment, an unsustainable exploitation of horse mackerel persisted. On the contrary, the back scabbardfish is being exploited sustainably.

On a less positive note, it should be noted that the proportion of investment in R&D in marine technology in the total investment in intellectual property products has been decreasing.

SDG	Indicator	Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
14.4.1	Proportion of fish stocks with analytical assessment of stocks (category 1 of ICES) within biologically sustainable levels	2022	○	○	
	Proportion of fish stocks with precaucionary assessment of stocks (category 3 of ICES) within biologically sustainable levels				
	Proportion of fish stocks with national level numerical evaluation within biologically sustainable levels				
14.5.1	Coverage of marine protected areas in relation to the Portuguese maritime area	2017	○	○	
14.6.1	Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	2022	●	●	
14.a.1	Proportion of R&D services investment in marine technology on the total investment in intellectual property products	2020	↓	●	
14.b.1	Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	2022	●	●	

● Favourable trend
● Opposite direction to the desirable trend
● Unchanged
○ No evaluation (e.g. series to short or irregular; inconclusive)

↑↓ Increasing/decreasing performance
Target achieved
Indicator affected by the COVID-19 pandemic

* The direction of evolution in the period is obtained by the rate of change of the most recent year in relation to the first year available since 2015 (for series with at least two interpolated observations).

Fisheries management (stocks[2]) within sustainable biological limits[3]

Stocks with international analytical assessment[4]

Between 2015 and 2017, seven fish stocks were identified in the Continente, which maintained their state of exploitation. Three out of seven stocks were sustainably explored, which is equivalent to 43% of the analysed stocks.

In 2018 and 2019, one of the seven stocks, the black-bellied anglerfish, was evaluated under a precautionary approach. Of the remaining six stocks subjected to analytical assessment, four (67%) were considered to be sustainably exploited.

In 2020, the hake was evaluated under a precautionary approach. The five stocks subjected to analytical assessment, after the update of the Iberian sardine biological reference point (FMSY[5]) on 18 June 2021, were considered to be sustainably exploited.

In 2021, black-bellied anglerfish became subject to analytical assessment. As a result, in 2021 the six stocks were considered to be sustainably exploited. Five of them were assessed according to the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) approach, and the Iberian sardine stock according to the adopted Pluriannual Management Plan (2021-2026), whose harvest control rule was evaluated by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), which considered it to be consistent with the ICES precautionary criterion, under a low productivity scenario.

In 2022, the seven stocks subject to analytical assessment were considered sustainable. Thus, and for the third consecutive year, all stocks subject to analytical assessment were considered sustainable, with the particularity of their absolute number having increased from 5 to 7 in these three years.

✓ IN THE CONTINENTE AND REGIÃO AUTÓNOMA DOS AÇORES, IN 2022, FOR THE THIRD CONSECUTIVE YEAR, ALL STOCKS WITH INTERNATIONAL ANALYTICAL EVALUATION (HORSE MACKEREL, BLACK-BELLIED ANGLERFISH, WHITE ANGLERFISH, HAKE, FOUR-SPOT MEGRIM, MEGRIM AND SARDINES) WERE CONSIDERED SUSTAINABLE

PROPORTION OF FISHERIES MANAGED STOCKS (STOCKS) WITH ANALYTICAL EVALUATION (ICES CATEGORY 1) FOR THE CONTINENTE AND REGIÃO AUTÓNOMA DOS AÇORES

	2015 2016 2017	2018 2019	2020	2021	2022
Horse mackerel	Sustainable	Sustainable	Sustainable	Sustainable	Sustainable
Black-bellied anglerfish	Sustainable	Subject to precautionary approach	Subject to precautionary approach	Sustainable	Sustainable
White anglerfish	Sustainable	Sustainable	Sustainable	Sustainable	Sustainable
Hake	Unsustainable	Unsustainable	Subject to precautionary approach	Subject to precautionary approach	Sustainable
Four-spot megrim	Unsustainable	Sustainable	Sustainable	Sustainable	Sustainable
Megrim	Unsustainable	Sustainable	Sustainable	Sustainable	Sustainable
Sardine (*) (**)	Overexploited	Overexploited	Sustainable	Sustainable	Sustainable

Legenda

- Sustainable
- Unsustainable
- Overexploited
- Subject to precautionary approach

Source: IPMA,I.P. and DOP - Department of Oceanography and Fisheries of the University of the Azores.

Geographic location: Ecoregion of Bay of Biscay and Iberian Peninsula.

(*) 2020 - The advice for Iberian sardine stock was reviewed in 18th of June of 2021. According to this review, the stock was considered sustainable, as the fishing mortality in 2020 was then below the FMSY reference point (ICES, 2021 – The Workshop for the evaluation of the Iberian sardine HCR (WKSARHCR). ICES Scientific Reports. 3:49. 115 pp. https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.7926).

(**) 2020 - The advice for Iberian sardine stock was reviewed in 18th of June of 2021. According to this review, the stock was considered sustainable, as the fishing mortality in 2020 was then below the FMSY reference point (ICES, 2021 – The Workshop for the evaluation of the Iberian sardine HCR (WKSARHCR). ICES Scientific Reports. 3:49. 115 pp. https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.7926).

Stocks with precautionary assessment[6]

For this assessment, eight fish stocks from the Continente and the Região Autónoma dos Açores were selected. In 2015 and 2016, of the six stocks assessed, four were considered as sustainably exploited (67%). In 2017 and 2018, the proportion of stocks exploited sustainably was 60% (3 out of 5 stocks), in 2019 the proportion recovered to 67% (4 stocks out of 6) and in 2020 it reached 71.4% (5 out of 7 stocks). In 2021 there was a decrease to 50% (3 out of 6 stocks) and in 2022 it registered 40% (2 out of 5 stocks).

✓ IN THE CONTINENTE AND IN THE REGIÃO AUTÓNOMA DOS AÇORES, IN 2022, 2 OUT OF 5 STOCKS WITH PRECAUTIONARY ASSESSMENT WERE EXPLOITED IN A SUSTAINABLE WAY: THORNBACK RAY AND THORNBACK RAY (MAR)

PROPORTION OF FISHERIES MANAGED STOCKS (STOCKS) WITH EVALUATION BASED ON A PRECAUTIONARY APPROACH (ICES CATEGORY 3) FOR THE CONTINENTE AND REGIÃO AUTÓNOMA DOS AÇORES

	2015 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Black-bellied anglerfish							
Hake							
Blue jack mackerel							
Thornback ray							
Greater forkbeard							
Red seabream (MAR)							
Thornback ray (MAR)							
Back scabbardfish							

Legenda

- Sustainable
- Unsustainable
- Year with no assessment
- Subject to analytical evaluation

Source: IPMA,I.P. and DOP - Department of Oceanography and Fisheries of the University of the Azores.
Geographic location: Ecoregion of Bay of Biscay and Iberian Peninsula; Azores and Northeast Atlantic.

Stocks with national analytical assessment

For the Região Autónoma da Madeira, four stocks of marine resources were evaluated in the period between 2015 and 2018. In 2019 it was not possible to carry out an evaluation of these resources but there was an assessment of the stock of sea snail. In 2020 and 2021 the same stocks were again evaluated. In 2022 a new stock was added, the black scabbard fish, a species of huge importance to the fisheries of the region. Other indicators analysed (landings and age structure of the population), also suggest that there are no significant changes in the state of exploitation of these resources compared to previous years.

Thus, in 2022, an analytical assessment was made of the state of exploitation of horse mackerel (*Trachurus picturatus*) and the black scabbard fish (*Aphanopus carbo*). Once again, the evaluation of the Blue jack mackerel demonstrated the persistence of exploitation above the level of the MSY proxy used (F0,1). A process of elimination of one of the three vessels involved in this fishery is in course, seeking to increase the sustainability of the exploitation of this resource in the Região Autónoma da Madeira.

On the contrary, the assessment carried out on the black scabbardfish, based on the trend of the catches, revealed that the resource is being exploited in a sustainable manner.

✓ N THE REGIÃO AUTÓNOMA DA MADEIRA, IN 2022, IN THE STOCKS WITH NATIONAL ANALYTICAL ASSESSMENT, AN UNSUSTAINABLE EXPLOITATION OF BLUE JACK MACKEREL PERSISTED. ON THE CONTRARY, THE BLACK SCABBARDFISH IS BEING EXPLOITED IN A SUSTAINABLE MANNER

The marine snail (*Phorcus sauciatus*), horse mackerel (*Scomber colias*) and limpets (*Patella aspera* and *Patella ordinaria*) were not assessed in 2022, however, there is no indication that its situation has changed.

PROPORTION OF FISHERIES MANAGED STOCKS (STOCKS) WITH NATIONAL LEVEL ANALYTICAL EVALUATION (ICES CATEGORY 3) FOR THE REGIÃO AUTÓNOMA DA MADEIRA

	2015 2016 2017 2018	2019	2020 2021	2022
Blue jack mackerel	Unsustainable	Year with no assessment	Unsustainable	Unsustainable
Atlantic chub mackerel	Unsustainable	Year with no assessment	Unsustainable	Year with no assessment
Azorean limpet (*Patella aspera*)	Sustainable	Year with no assessment	Sustainable	Year with no assessment
Limpet (*Patella ordinaria*)	Sustainable	Year with no assessment	Sustainable	Year with no assessment
Sea snail	Year with no assessment	Sustainable	Year with no assessment	Year with no assessment
Black scabbardfish	Year with no assessment	Year with no assessment	Year with no assessment	Sustainable

Source: Madeira Regional Directorate for the Sea.
Geographic location: Madeira.

Legenda

- Sustainable
- Unsustainable
- Year with no assessment

Conserving coastal and marine areas

The proportion of marine protected areas relative to the maritime area under national jurisdiction is 7%.

COVERAGE OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN RELATION TO THE PORTUGUESE MARITIME AREA

2015

7%

I&D

The proportion of R&D services investment in marine technology on the total investment in intellectual property[7] registered a downward evolution, from 2.1% in 2016 and 2017 to 1.9% in 2019 and 2020. As a reference, in 2020, the proportion of investment in intellectual property products in agriculture, forestry and fishing was 1.9%; in the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply it was 1.5% and in the total manufacturing it registered 11.8%.

PROPORTION OF R&D SERVICES INVESTMENT IN MARINE TECHNOLOGY ON THE TOTAL INVESTMENT IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PRODUCTS

2020 Po

1.9%

International cooperation

The degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing was ranked 5, the highest.

The level of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries was rated 4 on a scale of 1 to 5.

✓ PORTUGAL HAS A MAXIMUM RATING IN THE DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS AIMING AT COMBAT ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING

✓ PORTUGAL HAS REGISTERED AN INCREASE AND IS APPROACHING THE MAXIMUM CLASSIFICATION IN THE DEGREE OF APPLICATION OF A LEGAL/REGULATORY/POLITICAL/INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK WHICH RECOGNISES AND PROTECTS THE RIGHT OF ACCESS OF SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES

[1] The designation MAR serves to distinguish the ocean stock from the coastal stock of a given species. This designation was initially used to distinguish between the stock of Thornback ray (i.e. Raja clavata) of the Azores and the oceanic Ecoregion of the Northeast Atlantic (i.e. oceanic) and the stock of the same species that occurs off the Iberian Peninsula (i.e. coastal).

[2] The assessment of the state of exploitation of fish stocks implies knowledge of the condition of the fishery resource, as well as the sustainable level of exploitation. To this end, it is necessary to have a scientific basis, using periodic monitoring of the exploration through research cruises and commercial vessels. The results are often based on mathematical models that support forecasts about the response to changes in fishing effort. In Portugal, the information provided by indicator 14.4.1 involved several entities, among which the Portuguese Institute of Sea and Atmosphere (IPMA), the Department of Oceanography and Fisheries (DOP) of the University of the Azores, the Regional Directorate for Sea Affairs (DRAM) of the Azores and the Regional Directorate for Sea affairs of Madeira (DRM).

[3] The national response to indicator 14.4.1 Percentage of fisheries management stocks within sustainable biological limits results from the combination of three sub-indicators, defined in accordance with stocks' data availability. These, in turn, were selected based in their economic importance and representativeness of the fraction attributed to Portugal. The indicators defined to monitor stocks of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) adjacent to the Continente and the Região Autónoma dos Açores result from the assessment by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES). The analysis of the stocks of the waters adjacent to the Região Autónoma da Madeira, because they are outside the area of ICES, was based on a strictly national analytical assessment.

[4] The ICES analytical assessment of stocks (category 1 of ICES), uses data on catches and biological data on growth and reproduction. For these stocks the indicator adopted corresponds to the proportion of stocks exploited at the level of Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY).

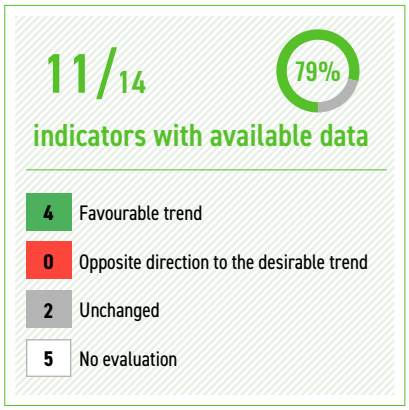
[5] FMSY is a biological reference point for fisheries management. It is the pressure of fishing that gives the maximum sustainable yield in the long term. In the past, overfishing has been a common feature in most maritime areas. Overfishing means that fishing pressure is higher than FMSY.

[6] When the available information is insufficient to carry out the analytical assessment, the ICES carries out an assessment based on the precautionary approach (ICES category 3). In the case of these stocks, the proposed indicator corresponds to the proportion of stocks exploited at the MSY proxy level.

[7] The indicator "14.a.1. Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology", is assessed nationally by the proxy indicator "Proportion of R&D services investment in marine technology on the total investment in intellectual property products". In Portugal it was defined as the ratio between the Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) in scientific research and development of the Ocean Satellite Account and the GFCF in intellectual property products of the Portuguese National Accounts.

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Human life depends on both land and ocean for our sustainable livelihood. The services provided by terrestrial ecosystems offer many benefits to society, including recreation spaces, natural resources, good quality air and drinking water, as well as protection from natural disasters and climate change mitigation. In particular, forests represent a substantial area of the Earth's surface (more than 30% nationwide), fulfilling numerous vital functions for humanity, including the provision of goods (timber and other forest products) and services such as habitats for biodiversity, carbon sequestration, coastal protection, and soil and water conservation. This Sustainable Development Goal aims to conserve and restore the use of these terrestrial ecosystems.



The data available for SDG 15 are of limited timeliness, which conditions the overall assessment, but the information for indicators that can be assessed since 2015 is mostly favourable. Portugal is among the countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures to ensure a fair and equitable sharing of benefits; having relevant national legislation, and mobilising adequate resources to prevent and manage invasive alien species. The country has a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (EPANB), having established national targets set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, which are in alignment to Aichi Biodiversity target 2. Biodiversity values are integrated into national accounting and reporting systems, defined through the implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA). Official Development Assistance (ODA) for biodiversity has shown a favourable trend.

SDG	Indicator	Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
15.1.1	Proportion of forest area	2015	○	○	
15.1.2	Proportion of classified areas	2021	●	●	
15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management	2020	○	○	
15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	2010	○	○	
15.4.1	Proportion of classified areas	2021	●	●	
15.4.2	Degree of vegetation cover by mountain classes	2015	○	○	
15.6.1	Countries that are contracting Parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	2021	●	●	◎
	Countries that are parties to the Nagoya Protocol (1 = YES; 0 = NO)			○	◎
	Countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported through the Online Reporting System on Compliance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) (1 = YES; 0 = NO)		●	●	
	Countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House (1 = YES; 0 = NO)		●	●	◎
	Total reported number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) transferring plant genetic resources for food and agriculture to the country (number)	2022		●	

to be continued

continuation

SDG	Indicator	Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
15.8.1	Legislation, Regulation, Act related to the prevention of introduction and management of Invasive Alien Species	2020	●	●	◎
	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) targets alignment to Aichi Biodiversity target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	2020			
	Countries with an allocation from the national budget to manage the threat of invasive alien species	2020			
15.9.1	Countries that established national targets in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans	2021	●	●	◎
	Countries with integrated biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	2021			
15.a.1	Total official development assistance biodiversity marker (gross disbursements)	2021	↑	↑	
15.b.1	Total official development assistance biodiversity marker (gross disbursements)	2021	↑	↑	
	Total official development assistance for DAC series 312 (silviculture) (commitments)		○		

● Favourable trend
● Opposite direction to the desirable trend
● Unchanged
○ No evaluation (e.g. series to short or irregular; inconclusive)

↑↓ Increasing/decreasing performance
◎ Target achieved
Indicator affected by the COVID-19 pandemic

* The direction of evolution in the period is obtained by the rate of change of the most recent year in relation to the first year available since 2015 (for series with at least two interpolated observations).

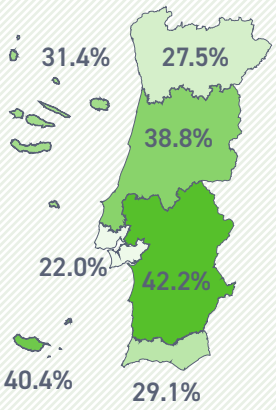
Forests

Forest area[1] in Portugal represented 36.1% of the national geographical area in 2015 (3,030 thousand hectares). The region with the highest proportion of forest area was Alentejo, with 42.2%. The region with the smallest forest area was Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, with 22.0%.

The **proportion of classified areas** is 22.6% since 2015. In 2021, the region with the highest percentage is the Região Autónoma da Madeira (59.6%). Centro is the region with the lowest proportion of classified areas (15.6%).

The **proportion of forest area with a long-term management plan** was 26.7% in 2015. The **proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas** was 18.6%, in 2015. The **annual forest area change rate**, calculated for the period 2010-2020, has been 0.18%.

FOREST AREA, 2015



Land

The proportion of land that is degraded over total land area was 32.2% in the period 2000-2015.

DEGRADED LAND
OVER TOTAL LAND AREA, 2000-2015

32.2%

Mountain

In 2015 the mountain green cover Index[2] was 91.9%.

MOUNTAIN GREEN COVER INDEX, 2015

91.9%

International agreements

In compliance with target 15.6, and in accordance with the assessment of relevant international agencies[3], Portugal promotes the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of plant genetic resources.

The national framework is aligned with the international agreements to which Portugal is a contracting party, namely: the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) and the Nagoya Protocol[4].

It is considered, therefore, that Portugal has legislative, administrative and political tools or measures which are reported to the Compensation Chamber of access and sharing of benefits from the use of plant genetic resources. These tools are also reported by the PGRFA Compliance Reporting System, managed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). It should be noted, in this context, that the total reported number of standard material transfer agreements (SMTAs) that transfer plant genetic resources for food and agriculture to the country increased from 256 in 2015 to 726 in 2022.

✓ FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS FROM THE USE OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

NUMBER OF SMTAs

2015	2022
256	726

In the biodiversity dimension, Portugal has an equally favourable evaluation, because legislation, regulations and laws related to the prevention of the introduction and management of invasive alien species are in place.

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (EPANB) aims to be aligned with the Aichi Biodiversity target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. In the period under review, Portugal showed favourable progress by having allocation in the national budget to manage the threat of invasive alien species (in 2015 it had not).

Portugal has also set national targets in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2, of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, in its national biodiversity strategy and action plans. In this context, it has biodiversity figures integrated into the national systems of accounts and reports, defined through the implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA).

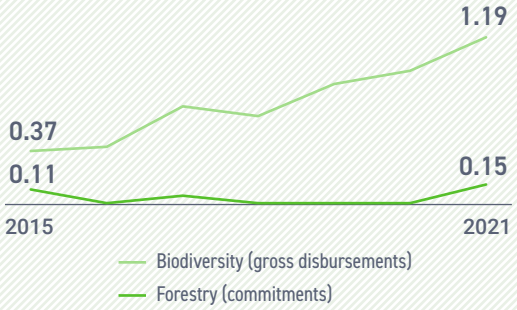
International cooperation

Official Development Assistance (ODA) to support biodiversity (gross disbursements) increased from €0.37 million in 2015 to €1.19 million in 2021. ODA for forestry (commitments) increased from €0.11 million in 2015 to €0.15 million in 2021. It should be noted, however, that it did not present values between 2018 and 2020.

15 LIFE ON LAND

- ✓ LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS AND LAWS RELATED TO THE PREVENTION OF THE INTRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES
- ✓ NATIONAL BUDGET ALLOCATION TO MANAGE THE THREAT OF INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES
- ✓ NATIONAL TARGETS ACCORDING TO AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 2

ODA TO SUPPORT BIODIVERSITY AND FORESTRY
(€ million)



[1] Forest is understood as a land where there is the presence of forest trees that have reached or that, by their characteristics or form of exploitation, reach a height of more than 5 m and whose degree of cover (defined by the ratio between the area of the horizontal projection of the treetops and the total area of the land surface) is greater than or equal to 10%

[2] The classes of forest, bushes, pastures and agriculture of the National Forest Inventory (IFN) are used as a variable of vegetation cover.

[3] Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

[4] It was through the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (Japan) in 2010 that the functioning of the Access and Benefit Sharing framework operation was established, regarding the benefits derived from the use of plant genetic resources. (Source: https://www.anseme.pt/conservacao-de-recursos-geneticos/convencao-sobre-a-diversidade-biologica/protocolo-de-nagoya.html).

Portugal, as well as the other members of the European Union, is an integral part of the Nagoya Protocol, which entered into force in October 2014, through Regulation (EU) No 511/2014. Decree-Law no. 122/2017, of 21 September, ensures compliance with the Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources, ensuring the implementation of Regulation (EU) No 511/2014 (https://dre.pt/dre/detalhe/decreto-lei/122-2017-108192977).

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

This goal aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies based on the respect for human rights and the protection of the most vulnerable, ensuring equal access to justice for all, as well as building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Progress towards the SDG 16 targets is assessed on several dimensions, most notably: the evolution of crime and perception of safety; existing frameworks and progress on the rule of law and public access to information; as well as the national performance in terms of full participation and gender equality, human rights and the functioning of public institutions.

14/24 (58%)

indicators with available data

7	Favourable trend
3	Opposite direction to the desirable trend
0	Unchanged
4	No evaluation

Most of the SDG 16 indicators showed favourable trends compared to 2015. Deaths caused by intentional homicide decreased, as did the corruption perception index, which decreased slightly. The number of women in managerial positions in the Public Administration sector and number of parliamentary seats by women increased compared to 2015, but there was a decrease of 4.5% between the 2022 and 2019 parliamentary elections. There is also an increase in the number of firearms seized, surrendered to/recovered by police authorities, more than doubling between 2015 and 2021.

Contrary to the desirable evolution, there is an increase in the proportion of unsentenced detainees (significantly in 2020). Similarly, between 2015 and 2021, the number of registered human trafficking crimes increased. It should be noted, however, that in 2020, in the context of the pandemic, this number fell to almost half compared to the previous year. The proportion of people who feel safe when walking alone after dark has decreased.

SDG	Indicator	Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
16.1.1	Crimes of voluntary manslaughter	2021	↓	↑	
16.1.4	Proportion of persons that feel safe walking alone after dark	2020	↑	↑	
16.2.2	Crimes of trafficking in human beings recorded by the police forces	2021	↑	↑	COVID
16.2.3	Proportion of women victims of physical and/or sexual violence by a partner or a non-partner since the age of 15	2020	○	○	
16.3.2	Proportion of pre-trial detainees present at 31st December in general prison establishments	2021	↑	↓	COVID
16.4.2	Arms seized, delivered/recovered by police authorities within the scope of prevention and inspection actions	2020	↑	↓	
16.5.1	Corruption Perceptions Index	2021	↓	↑	
16.7.1	Members of parliament, by sex	2022	↑	↓	
	Managers in sector of public administration by sex	2021		↑	
16.8.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	2021	○	○	
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	2020	↑	↑	Target
16.10.1	Number of cases of killings of human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists - world	2021	○	○	
16.10.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	2022	↓	↓	Target
16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	2021	●	●	Target
16.b.1	Proportion of population reporting experiencing any form of sexual harassment since the age of 15	2012	○	○	

● Favourable trend
● Opposite direction to the desirable trend
● Unchanged
○ No evaluation (e.g. series to short or irregular; inconclusive)

↑↓ Increasing/decreasing performance
Target achieved
COVID Indicator affected by the COVID-19 pandemic

* The direction of evolution in the period is obtained by the rate of change of the most recent year in relation to the first year available since 2015 (for series with at least two interpolated observations).

Reducing violence

Between 2015 and 2021, crimes of voluntary manslaughter went from 100 to 82.

The proportion of people who feel safe when walking alone after dark has decreased from 85.5% in 2016 to 82.8% in 2020.

CRIMES OF VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER
(No)

2015	2021 Po
100	82

PROPORTION OF PEOPLE THAT FEEL SAFE WALKING ALONE AFTER DARK

2016	2020
85.5%	82.8%

Human Trafficking

Human trafficking crimes registered by police authorities increased from 53 in 2015 to 80 in 2021. It should be noted that the number of human trafficking crimes in 2020 was 41, due to the pandemic and limitations on free movement. Alentejo was the region with the highest number of recorded occurrences (17 in 2021).

HUMAN TRAFFICKING CRIMES REGISTERED BY POLICE AUTHORITIES
(No)

2015	2021
53	80

Rule of law

At the end of 2021, the proportion of unsentenced detainees in ordinary prisons was 18.5%, thus higher than in 2015 (16.2%). It should be noted that this increase is due to a decrease in the total number of detainees (-18.5%), higher than that observed in the number of unsentenced detainees (-6.7%). In fact, Law No. 9/2020 established the exceptional regime of relaxation of the execution of sentences and measures of grace, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

PROPORTION OF UNSENTENCED DETAINEES IN GENERAL PRISON ESTABLISHMENTS

2015	2021 Po
16.2%	18.5%

Firearms flows and organised crime

The number of firearms seized, surrendered to/recovered by police authorities within the scope of prevention and inspection actions saw an increase of 132% between 2015 and 2021, determined by the increase in firearms surrendered/recovered, as seized firearms decreased between 2021 and 2015 (-0.8%).

FIREARMS SEIZED, SURRENDERED/RECOVERED BY POLICE AUTHORITIEO
(No)

2015	2021
13,245	30,728

Corruption

The corruption perception index decreased slightly, from 64 in 2015 to 62 in 2022.

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX

2015	2022
64	62

Legal identity

100% of Portuguese children under the age of 5 have a birth registration issued by a civil registration authority.

Portuguese children with birth registration

Access to information

In 1993 Portugal adopted and implemented constitutional, statutory and/or political guarantees for public access to information.

Guarantees for public access to information

Full and effective participation and equal opportunities

The indicators related to this area are analysed in SDG 5, which also deals with this theme.

International cooperation

The Justice Ombudsman ("Provedor de Justiça") is, since 1999, recognised as a Portuguese National Human Rights Institution, accredited with status A, in full compliance with the United Nations Paris Principles, adopted by General Assembly resolution 48/134 of 20 December 1993.

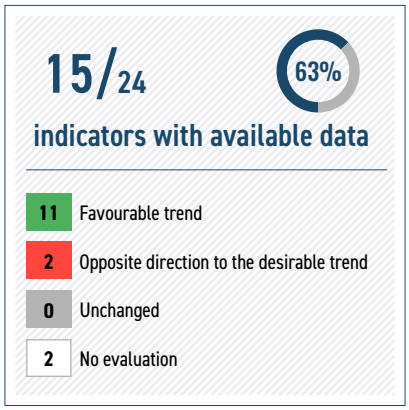
✓ NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PARIS PRINCIPLES

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Sustainable development requires partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society to be successful. These partnerships, which must be based on principles, values and a shared vision and goals that focus on people and the planet, are needed at various levels: global, national, regional and local.

To achieve the sustainable development goals, it is essential to mobilise, redirect and render private resources more flexible, including foreign investments, in critical sectors such as sustainable energy, infrastructure and transport, as well as information and communication technologies. It will be up to the public sector to create, review and maintain monitoring frameworks, regulations and rules, and incentive structures that enable such financing, thus creating attractive conditions for investments and strengthening sustainable development. In addition, national supervisory mechanisms, such as audit institutions and the supervisory functions of legislatures, should be strengthened.



Developments on SDG 17 were mostly positive. The tax burden and the proportion of the state budget financed by taxes showed favourable trends (in the context of target 17.1, the upward trend is favourable in that it is intended to improve the national capacity to collect taxes and other sources of revenue). Digitalisation-related indicators also show a favourable development, with an increase in broadband internet access from a fixed location and in the percentage of adults using the internet.

Total Official Development Assistance (ODA) and the proportion of ODA in Gross National Income (GNI) have increased. ODA for strengthening statistical capacity in developing countries has seen a slight decrease, conditioned by the suspension of inperson activities during the COVID-19 pandemic. With a less positive evolution, it is worth mentioning the decrease in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and the weight of remittances from emigrants and immigrants in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

SDG	Indicator	Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
17.1.1	Total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP (Tax burden)	2021	↑	↑	
17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	2023	↑	↑	
17.2.1	Official development assistance as a proportion of gross national income	2021	↑	○	
	Official development assistance to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) / gross national income	2020	○	↓	
17.3.1	Official development assistance (net disbursements)	2021	↑	↑	
	FDI (net disbursements)	2020	↓	↓	
17.3.2	Migrants remittances - net figure as percentage of GDP	2021	↓	↓	
17.6.1	Broadband internet at a fixed location subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	2021	↑	↑	
17.8.1	Proportion of persons aged between 16 and 74 years old using Internet in the 3 months before the interview	2022	↑	↑	
17.9.1	Total official development assistance and Other official flows for technical assistance (FTC + Institutional Capacity Building - gross disbursements)	2021	↑	↑	
17.13.1	Macroeconomic Dashboard	2021	○	○	
17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	2018	○	○	
17.17.1	Expenditure with public-private partnerships for infrastructure	2021	↑	↓	

to be continued

continuation

SDG	Indicator	Last	Period*	Last year	Obs.
17.18.2	Countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	2021	●	●	
17.18.3	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	2021	●	●	
17.19.1	Dollar Value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries (total ODA for DAC sector 16062 (gross disbursements))	2021	↓	↓	
17.19.2	Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	2021	↑	↑	

● Favourable trend
● Opposite direction to the desirable trend
● Unchanged
○ No evaluation (e.g. series to short or irregular; inconclusive)

↑↓ Increasing/decreasing performance
Target achieved
Indicator affected by the COVID-19 pandemic

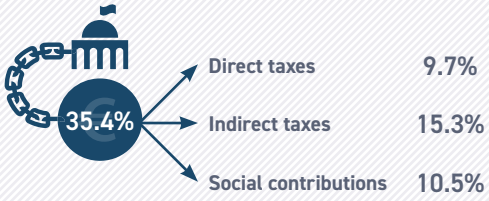
* The direction of evolution in the period is obtained by the rate of change of the most recent year in relation to the first year available since 2015 (for series with at least two interpolated observations).

Tax collection and other sources of revenue

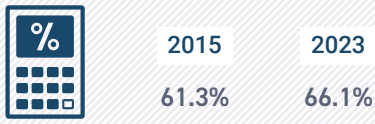
In Portugal, between 2015 and 2021 there was an upward trend in the relative importance of tax revenues[1] in GDP. In 2021, the **tax burden** was 35.4%, the highest of the period under review. Indirect taxes constituted the most relevant component (15.3% in 2021). The EU27 also recorded an upward trend over the same period. Comparatively, Portugal presented, throughout the series, a lower relative weight of tax revenues in GDP.

Between 2015 and 2023, the **percentage of the state budget financed by taxes collected internally** showed an upward trend (61.3% in 2015, 66.1% in 2023). However, in 2020 there was a sharp reduction in the indicator (from 69.2% in 2019 to 58.0% in 2020), as a result of higher state expenditure due to the pandemic. The indicator somewhat recovered in 2021 and resumed the average level in the following years.

TAX REVENUE AS A % OF GDP (TAX BURDEN), 2021 Po



PERCENTAGE OF THE STATE BUDGET FINANCED BY DOMESTIC TAXES FIXED BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS PER 100 INHABITANTS INTERNET USERS



Access to science, technology and innovation

Broadband Internet access from a fixed location per 100 inhabitants[2] continued to increase in Portugal, from 30.3 per 100 inhabitants in 2015 to 41.6 in 2021. Optical fibre became the most widely used technology in 2017, with 13.4 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants. The Assymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL) continued to lose subscriptions, having reduced from 10.0 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in 2015 to 2.5 per 100 inhabitants in 2021.

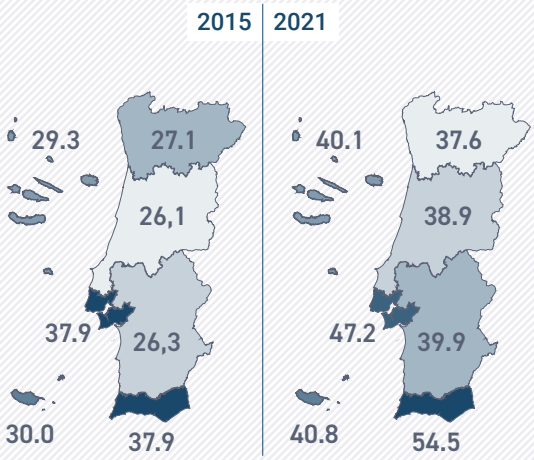
In 2021, the Algarve and the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa were the regions with the highest number of subscribers (54.5 and 47.2 per 100 inhabitants, respectively), above the national average number, whereas the Norte region registered the lowest number (37.6 per 100 inhabitants). The Alentejo had the highest growth between 2015 and 2021 (51.9%) and the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa the lowest (24.5%).

Despite a growth of 15.9 pp compared to 2015 (68.6%), **Internet use** in 2022 was still less frequent in Portugal (84.5%) than at European level (90.0%). However, this gap in relation to the EU27 has been progressively narrowing, reaching a minimum in 2022. It should be noted that, since the beginning of the pandemic, the percentage of Internet users has increased by 9.2 pp (2022 compared to 2019), contradicting the stability of the results in the previous two years.

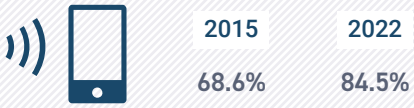
Internet use by men in 2021 was slightly higher than by women (85.5% vs. 83.6%). In 2015 that difference was higher (71.8% vs. 65.7%).

By region, in 2021 the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (91.1%) and the Algarve (87.4%) also stood out. The Norte has the lowest use (80.3%). The Centro was the region with the highest growth (19.3 pp), as opposed to the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, which recorded the lowest (11.7%).

BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS FROM A FIXED LOCATION PER 100 INHABITANTS



INTERNET USE



INTERNET USE BY SEX, 2022

Macroeconomic stability

The **main macroeconomic indicators** evolved favourably, except in 2020 (a year strongly marked by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic), namely: after having decreased by 8.3% in 2020, GDP has been recovering since then; final consumption expenditure decreased by 7.0% and increased in the following years; exports decreased by 18.6% in 2020, but resumed growth in subsequent years, growing more than imports; with the exception of 2020 (-4.7%), investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation [GFCF]) has grown every year.

On a less favourable note, the inflation rate stands out (7.8% in 2022), after a period of relative stability; public consumption had a minor growth in 2020 (0.3%), having presented in the following years the highest growth rates of the series under analysis; public debt (as a percentage of GDP) increased between 2015 and 2021 (from 132% to 134.1%). Indeed, in 2020 a downward trajectory was interrupted.

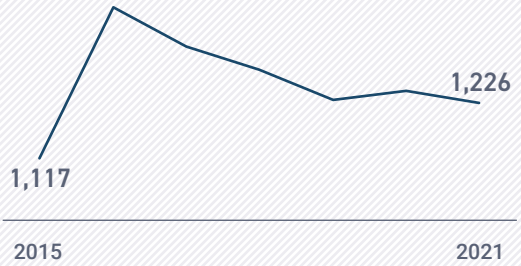
MAIN MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS, 2022
(change rate)

- GDP: +6.7%
- Households final consumption expenditure: +5.7%
- Exports: +16.7%
- Imports: +11.0%
- Inflation: +7.8%

Partnerships

Expenditures with Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for infrastructure increased from €1,117 million in 2015 to €1,226 million in 2021 (+9.7%).

EXPENDITURE WITH PPP FOR INFRASTRUCTURE
(€ million)



Official statistics

Portugal has national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

Portugal has a fully funded national statistical plan in implementation and a publicly funded national statistical plan.

Portugal conducted a **Population and Housing Census** in 2021 and, in compliance with the targets, achieved a degree of completion in civil registration of at least 90% in births and 75% in death records.

✓ FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS

✓ NATIONAL STATISTICAL PLAN

✓ "POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS IN 2021", "BIRTH RECORDS" AND "DEATH RECORDS"

International cooperation

In the period under review, the share of **total net Official Development Assistance**[3] **(ODA) in Gross National Income (GNI)** reached its lowest value in 2015 (0.16%). This figure reflects the limitations resulting from the economic and financial adjustment program implemented in Portugal in the previous period, in which the contraction of the economy conditioned the availability of funds for development support. Since 2018, the official ODA calculation methodology of the Development Assistance Committee/OECD started to follow the "grant equivalent[4]" standard, instead of the previous method based on financial flows. Therefore, it is not possible to compare the figures until 2017 with the ones from 2018 onwards. In 2021, the value of the indicator was

ODA AS A PROPORTION OF GNI

0.18%, the same as the previous year. This figure remains far from the 2030 target of 0.7% of GNI. In 2019, the last year with available information, net ODA directed to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) was 0.05% of GNI, corresponding to one third of the minimum threshold of the SDG target (between 0.15% and 0.20%).

Regarding the additional financial resources mobilised for developing countries from various sources, **ODA (net disbursements)** increased from €278.0 million in 2015 to €378.0 million in 2021 (+36.0%).

In the opposite direction, **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) (net disbursements)** went from €368.9 million in 2015 to negative amounts in 2020 and 2021 (-€70.9 and -€469.7 million, respectively).

The **cumulative net value of remittances from emigrants/immigrants**[5], as a percentage of GDP, showed a decreasing trend between 2015 and 2021, from 1.55% to 1.50%.

Total public flows (ODA[6] and Other Official Flows [OOF]) for technical assistance7 showed an increasing trend, from US$56.9 million in 2015 to US$93.2 million in 2021 (+64.0%).

Total **ODA to support statistical capacity building** (gross disbursements) decreased slightly compared to 2015, from €350,000 to €340,000 in 2021. This reduction results from the suspension of in-person activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic (and consequent decrease in direct costs), despite the continued provision of remote assistance in this area.

MIGRANTS REMITTANCES
(cumulative net value as % of GDP)

2015	2021
1.55%	1.50%

[1] The indicator 17.1.1. Total government revenues as a percentage of GDP, by source, allows to compare the relationship between the four main sources of revenue, as well as the relative "tax burden" (revenue in the form of taxes) and "fiscal burden" (revenue in the form of taxes plus social contributions).

[2] Indicator 17.6.1 corresponds nationally to the indicator " Fixed broadband Internet accesses per 100 inhabitants".

[3] Official Development Assistance (ODA) is defined as assistance granted by public bodies (more favourable grants, technical assistance or concessional loans), aimed at promoting the economic development and well-being of developing countries.

[4] In the grant equivalent system only the grant component of gross disbursements is accounted, so reimbursements are no longer weighted in the ODA calculation. Thus, it is not possible to compare the figures up to 2017 with the figures from 2018 onwards.

[5] The indicator 17.3.2. Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP corresponds to the flow of personal remittances expressed as a percentage of GDP. Personal remittances comprise personal transfers and compensation of employees. Net flows recorded as remittances from emigrants/immigrants correspond to the balance of receipts and payments related to current transfers made by emigrants/immigrants, when they are considered residents of the economy where they work.

[6] One-off technical cooperation + Institutional Training - Gross disbursements.

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA
STATISTICS PORTUGAL

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2030 AGENDA