ISSN 2795-4722

Monthly Statistical Bulletin

SEPTEMBER 2024

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTI
STATISTICS PORTUG

Title
Monthly Statistical Bulletin - September 2024

Editor
Instituto Nacional de Estatística, IP
Av. António José de Almeida, 2
1000 - 043 Lisboa
Portugal

President of the Board
Francisco Lima

Design and layout
Instituto Nacional de Estatística, IP

Monthly publication

Multithemes

Digital Edition

ISSN 2795-4722

Users | support service
218 440 695
National landline call

Statistics Portugal on the Internet

www.ine.pt

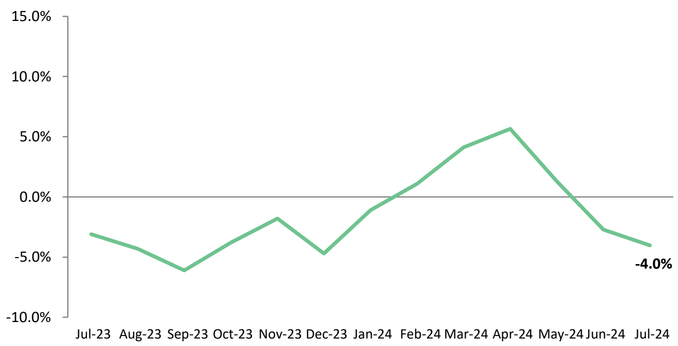
Index

Industrial production index recorded a year-on-year change of -4.0% in July

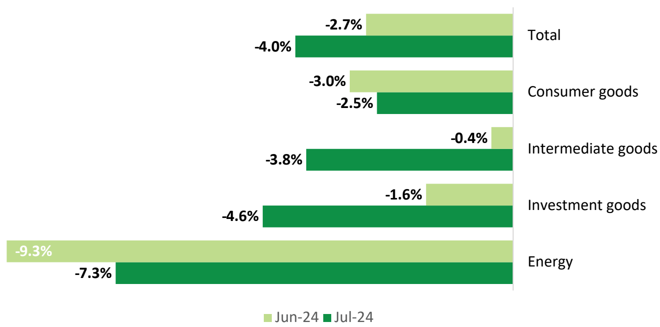
In July 2024, compared with the same month of the previous year and adjusting for calendar and seasonal effects:

- The Industrial Production Index (IPI) decreased by 4.0% (-2.7% in the previous month);
- Excluding the *Energy* grouping, the rate of change was -3.5% (-1.6% in June);
- The rate of change in the *Manufacturing Industries* section stood at -3.5% (-1.6% in June); and
- Regarding the major industrial groupings that make up the IPI:
  - » *Intermediate Goods* made the most significant contribution (-1.3 pp) to the change in the total index, resulting from a decrease of 3.8% (-0.4% in June);
  - » *Energy* and *Consumer Goods* showed less intense year-on-year negative changes than those observed in the previous month, -7.3% and -2.5%, respectively (-9.3% and -3.0% in June. Nonetheless, together, they contributed -1.8 pp to the change in the total index; and
  - » *Investment Goods* went from a rate of change of -1.6% in June to -4.6% in the month under review (contributing -0.9 pp).

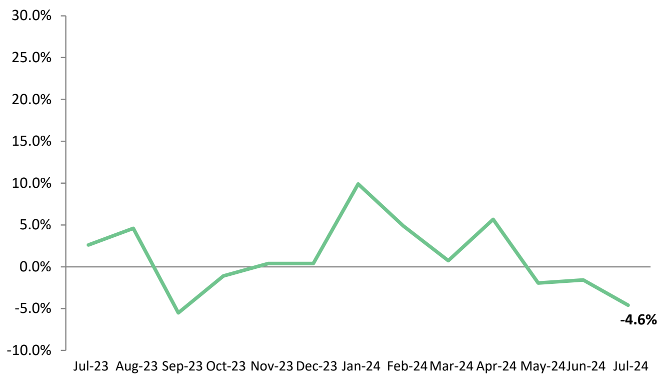
Industrial Production Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Total



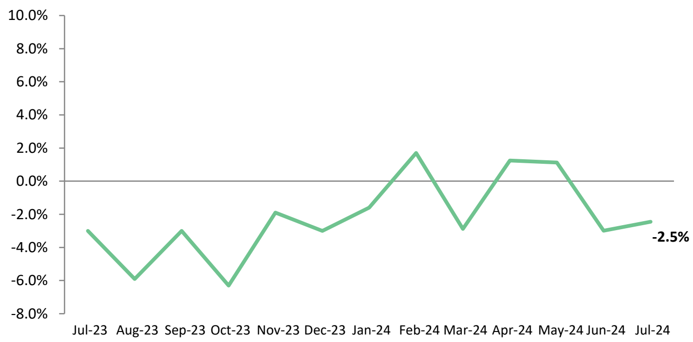
IPI - Total and Main Industrial Groupings
(year-on-year rate of change)



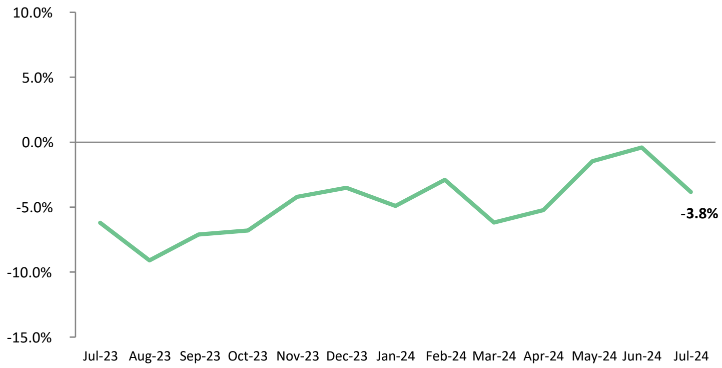
Industrial Production Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Investment goods



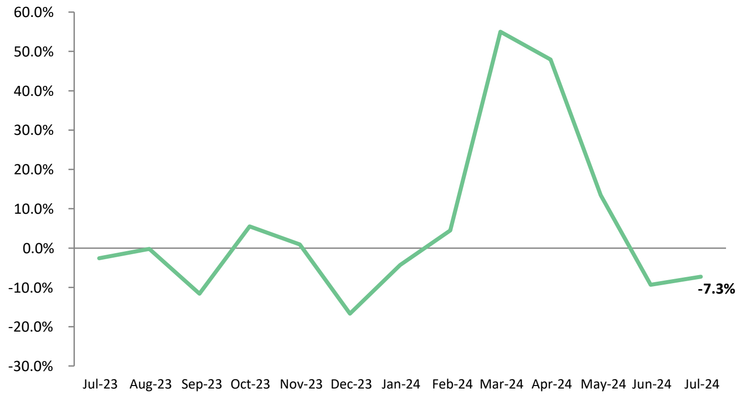
Industrial Production Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Consumer goods



Industrial Production Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Intermediate goods



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

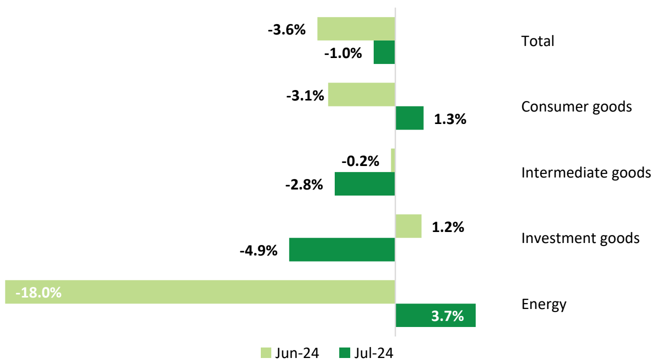


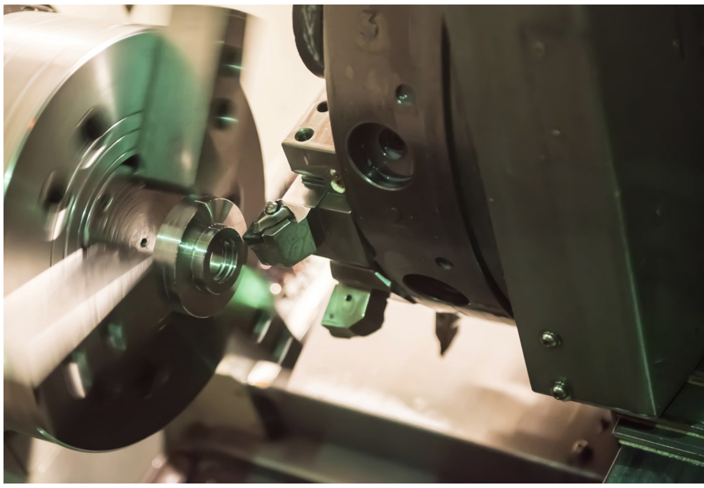
Regarding the monthly change in July 2024:

- The IPI fell by 1.0% (-3.6% in June); and
- The major industrial groupings showed varied developments, with *Intermediate Goods* and *Investment Goods* both contributing -1.0 pp to the change in the total index, as a result of rates of change of -2.8% and -4.9% respectively (-0.2% and 1.2% in the previous month); and

  The *Energy* and *Consumer Goods* groupings contributed jointly with 0.9 pp, reflecting monthly variations of 3.7% and 1.3% respectively (-18.0% and -3.1% in June).

IPI - Total and Main Industrial Groupings
(month-on-month rate of change)





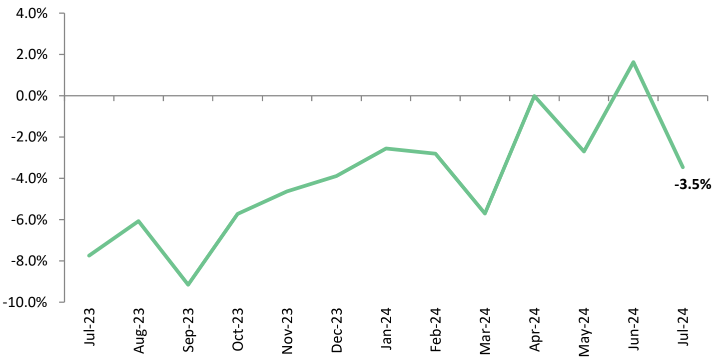
More information in:
Industrial Production Index – July 2024

Industry Turnover decreased by 3.5% in July

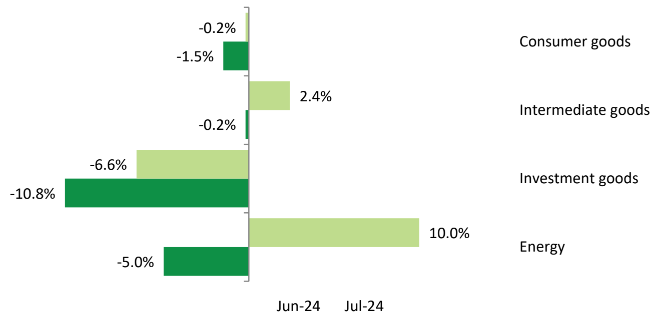
In July 2024, compared with the same month of the previous year:

- The Industry Turnover Index, adjusted for calendar effects and seasonality, showed a nominal variation of -3.5% (1.6% in the previous month);
- Excluding the *Energy* grouping, sales in Industry decreased by 3.0% (-0.6% in the previous month);
- The index for the domestic market recorded a variation of -4.0% (no change in June); and
- The index for the external market decreased by 2.5% (4.3% in the previous month).

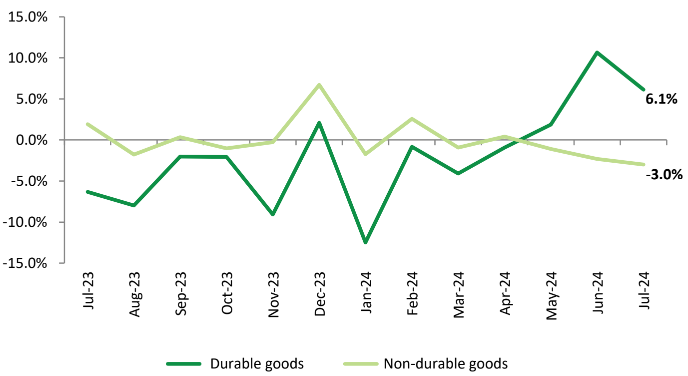
Industry Turnover Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Total



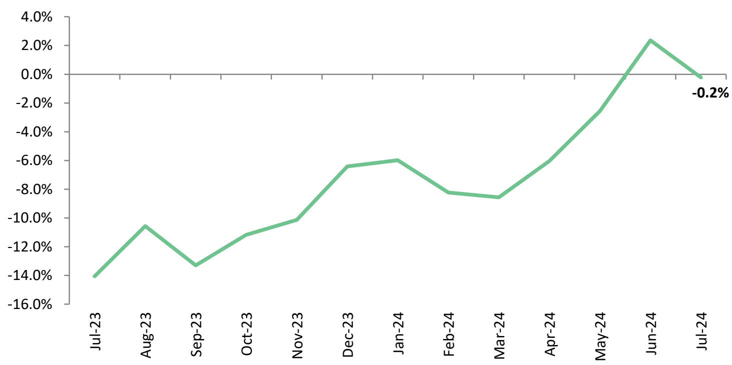
Industry Turnover Index - Major industrial groupings
(year-on-year rate of change)



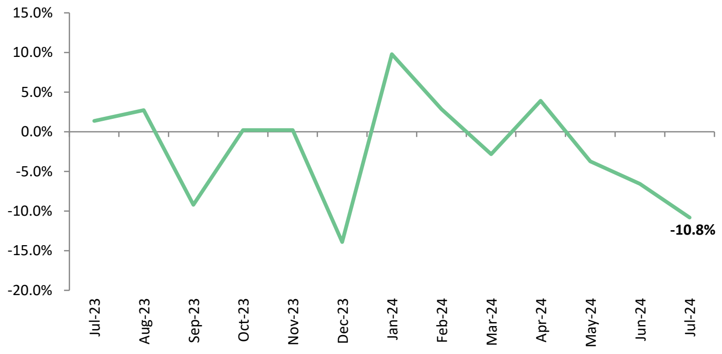
Industry Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Consumer goods



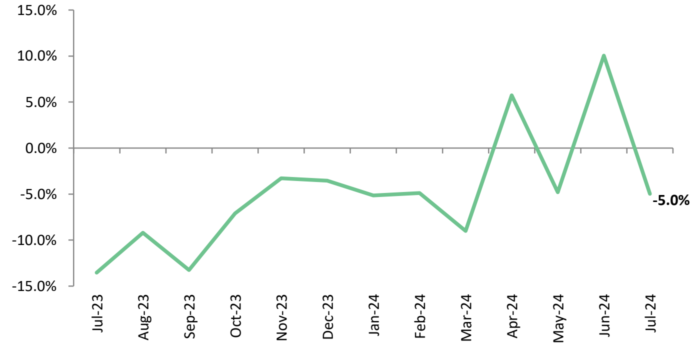
Industry Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Intermediate goods



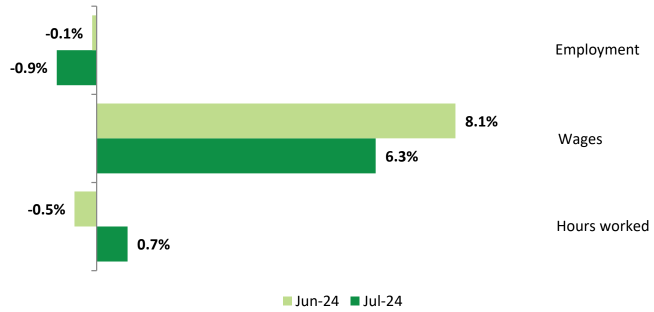
Industry Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Investment goods



Industry Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Energy



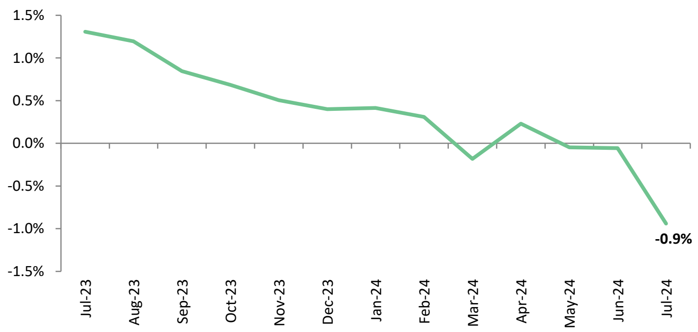
Employment, Wages and Salaries and Hours Worked Indices
(year-on-year rate of change)



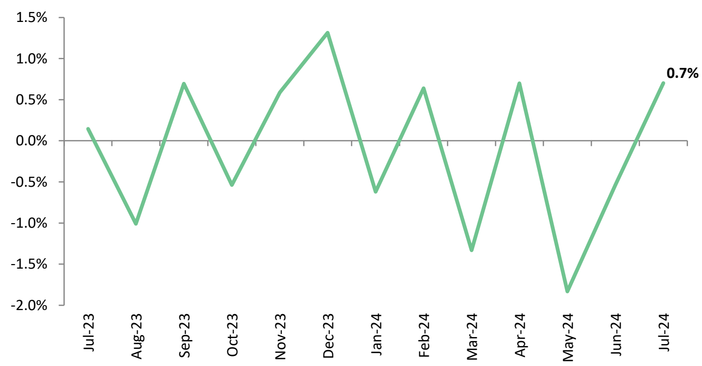
Also in July 2024, year-on-year:

- The employment index decreased by 0.9%;
- The wages and salaries index accelerated to a growth rate of 6.3%; and
- The hours worked index (adjusted for calendar effects) increased by 0.7%.

Industry Employment Index (year-on-year rate of change)



Hours Worked in Industry Index* (year-on-year rate of change)



* Values adjusted for calendar effects

The Industry Turnover Index shifted from a month-on-month increase of 0.9 % in June to a decrease of 4.7% in the month under review.

More information in:
Industry Turnover, Employment, Wages, and Hours Worked Indices – July 2024

Production in Construction grew by 2.0% in July

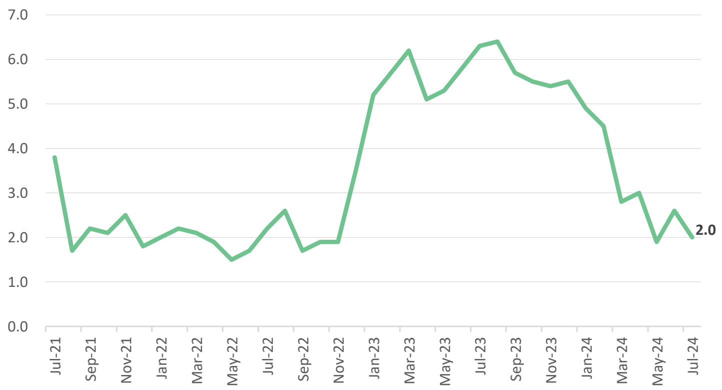
In July 2024, the Construction Production Index[1] increased by 2.0% year-on-year, a rate 0.6 pp higher than the previous month. This variation reflects the following behaviours in the segments that make up the sector:

- *Construction of Buildings*: 2.4% (3.0% in June); and
- *Civil Engineering*: 1.4% (1.8% in June).

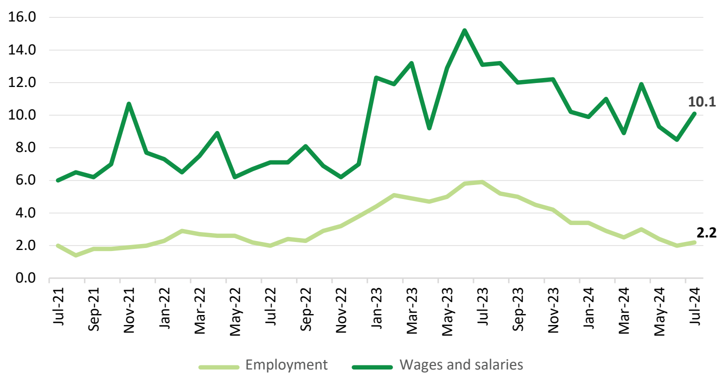
In the Construction sector, the following year-on-year growths were also recorded in July:

- Employment index: 2.2% (2.0% in the previous month); and
- Wages and salaries index: 10.1% (8.5% in the previous month).

Production in Construction Index
(year-on-year rate of change, %)



Employment, Wages and salaries Indices
(year-on-year rate of change, %)



As regards month-on-month changes, in July 2024, the following rates were observed in the Construction sector:

- Total production index: 0.1% (0.6% in July 2023);
- Production index – Construction of Buildings: 0.1% (0.7% in July 2023);
- Production index – Civil Engineering: 0.0% (0.5% in July 2023);
- Employment index: 0.4% (0.2% in July 2023); and
- Wages and salaries index: 4.2% (2.7% in July 2023).

[1] The data in this synthesis are three-month moving averages adjusted for calendar and seasonal effects.

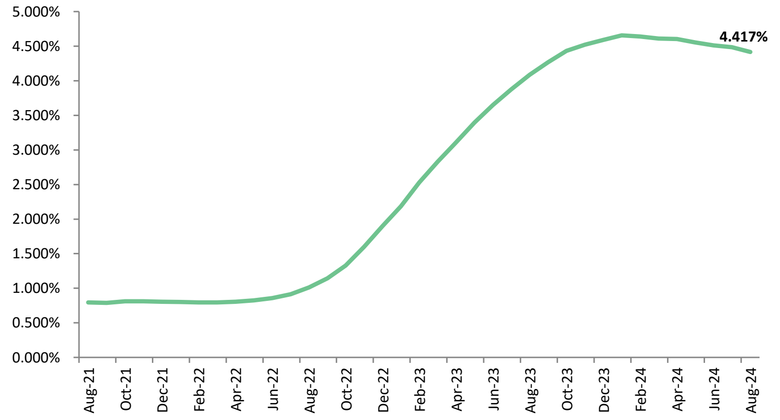
More information in:
Indices of Production, Employment and Wages in Construction – July 2024

Interest rate declined to 4.417%

In August 2024:

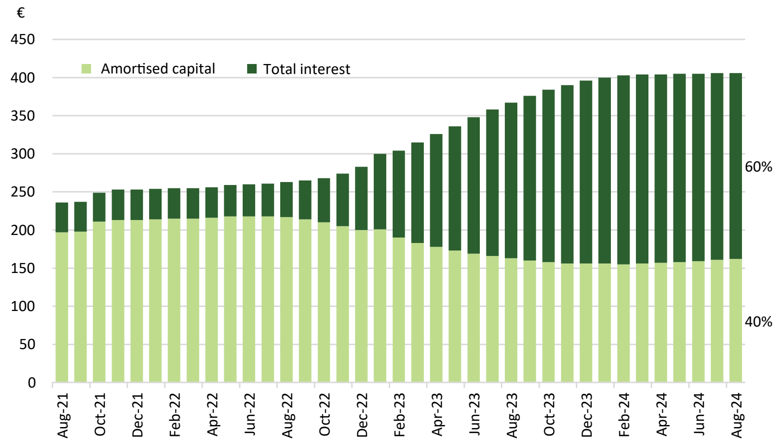
- The implicit interest rate on all mortgage contracts decreased by 7.0 basis points[1] (bps) compared with the previous month, settling at 4.417%;
- For contracts signed in the last three months, the interest rate also decreased, from 3.713% in July to 3.665%;

Implicit interest rates in housing loans



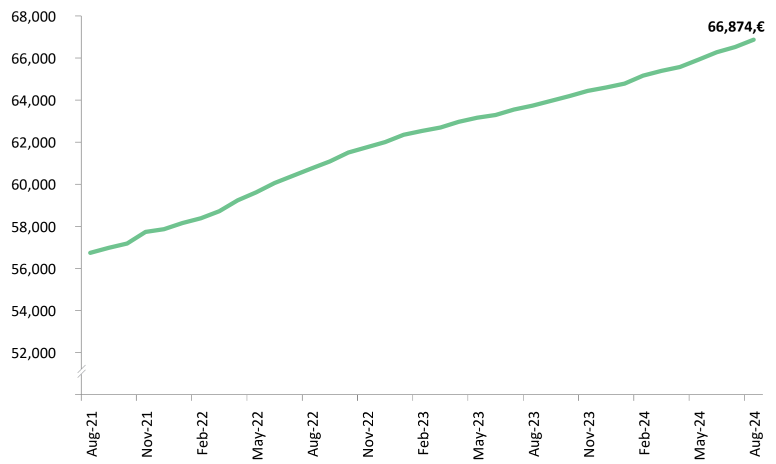
- The average instalment was €404, which corresponds to:
  - » A decrease of €1 from the previous month; and
  - » An increase of €25 regarding August 2023;
- Interest amounted to 60% of the average instalment, compared with 57% in August 2023;
- For contracts signed in the last three months, the average loan instalment value rose by €6 from the previous month, reaching €617, which represents a decrease of 1.0% compared with the same month last year; and

Average instalment due and respective mortgage loans components



- The average outstanding capital for all mortgage loans increased by €345 compared with July, reaching €66,874.

Average Outstanding Capital



[1] One basis point is the equivalent of 0.01 pp.

More information in:
Interest Rates Implied in Housing Loans – August 2024

Square meter for housing up by €26, reaching €1,664

In August 2024, the median value[1] of the housing valuations carried out by banks reached €1,664 per square meter, i.e. €26 more than a month before.

Still compared with the previous month:

- The Região Autónoma dos Açores showed the most significant increase: 3.5 %; and
- There was no decrease.

Compared with the same month of the previous year:

- The median value of valuations grew by 8.2%, accelerating by 0.8 pp from the previous month; and
- Prices increased in all NUTS 2 regions, but particularly in Oeste e Vale do Tejo: 13.2%.

The number of bank valuations rose to approximately 31.7 thousand, which represents:

- An increase of 29.0% compared with August 2023; and
- A decrease of 2.7% compared with the previous month.

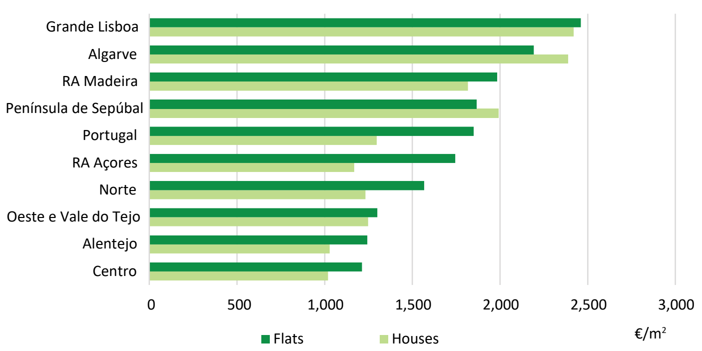
Of the assessments considered in the reference month:

- About 20.2 thousand were for flats; and
- About 11.6 thousand were for houses.

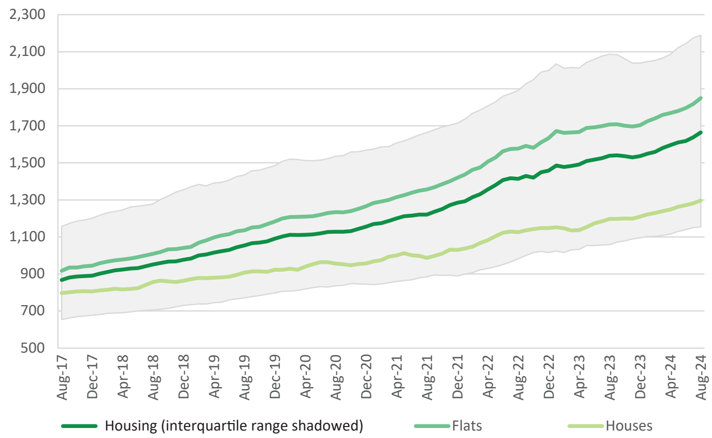
In year-on-year terms, the analysis by type of dwelling reveals that in August 2024, the median value of bank valuations:

- For flats: increased by 8.4%, standing at €1,850/m²; and
- For houses: rose by 8.4%, reaching €1,297/m².

Average Banking Valuation, Flats and Houses, August 2024



Median Value of Bank Valuation on Housing (€/m²)



In August 2024, compared with the previous month, the median value of bank valuations:

- In flats:
  - » T1 grew by €40, to €2,392/m²;
  - » T2 grew by €42, to €1,895/m²; and
  - » T3 increased by €23 to €1,642/m².

  These three types together accounted for 93.0% of all flat valuations carried out;
- In houses:
  - » T2 rose by €26, to €1,301/m²;
  - » T3 increased by €16, to €1,266/m²; and
  - » T4 rose by €7, to €1,360/m².

  Together, these three types accounted for 88.8% of the housing valuations.

[1] The median value per square metre for bank valuations of housing considers dwellings with a gross private area of between 35 m² and 600 m². The results published monthly are based on bank valuations carried out in the reference month and the two previous months. Although the results can be read on a monthly basis, they reflect the behaviour associated with quarterly data, which reduces the impact of irregularities associated with the heterogeneity of the properties appraised, while still reflecting the trend in the value of appraisals per square metre.

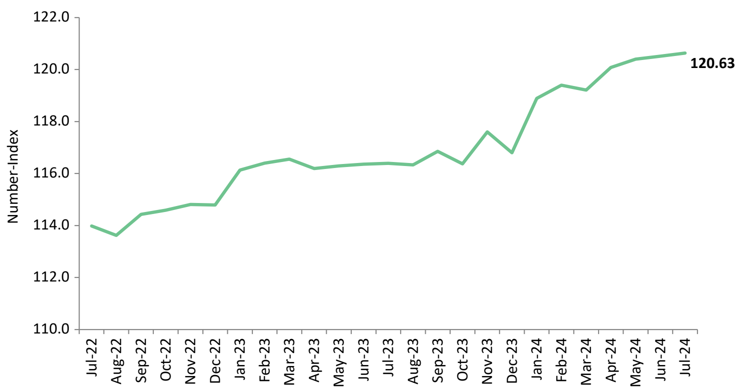
More information in:
Bank Housing Valuation Survey – August 2024

Construction costs up by 3.6% year-on-year in July

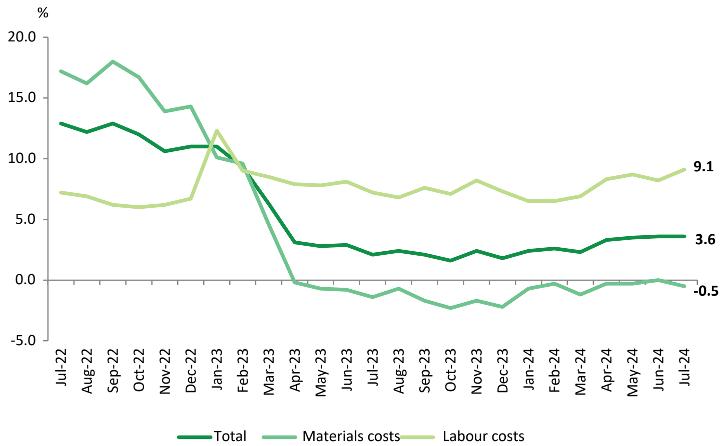
Statistics Portugal estimates that in July 2024, new housing construction costs changed at the following year-on-year rates:

- Construction Cost Index for New Housing: 3.6% (same rate as the previous month);
- Construction materials costs: -0.5% (0.5 pp less than in the previous month); and
- Labour costs: 9.1% (0.9 pp higher than in June).

Construction Cost Index for New Housing (100 = 2021)



Construction Cost Index for New Housing
(year-on-year rate of change)



Note: Figures for May, June and July 2024 are provisional.

As for month-on-month changes, Statistics Portugal estimates the following rates for July 2024:

- Construction Cost Index for New Housing: 0.1% (same rate as in June);
- Construction materials costs: -0.2% (-0.3% in the previous month); and
- Labour costs: 0.5% (same rate as in June).

More information in:
Construction Cost Index for New Housing – July 2024

Median rent of new lease agreements increased by 11.1% and number of new contracts by 6.9%, from Q2 2023 to Q2 2024

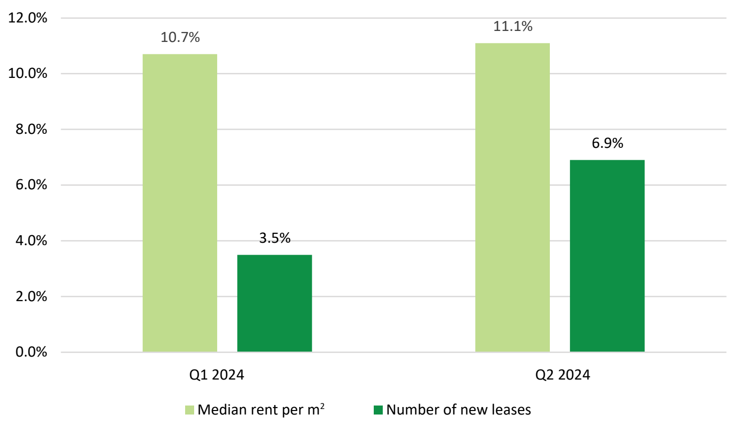
In Q2 2024, 22,181 new leases for family housing were signed in Portugal, representing a 6.9% increase compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

The Grande Lisboa region and Área Metropolitana do Porto accounted for 42.9% of these new contracts.

Out of the 26 existing NUTS 3 sub-regions, seven experienced year-on-year decreases in the number of new leases, with Alentejo Central noting the most significant decline of 16.1%. The following sub-regions stood out with increases of over 15% compared with the same quarter last year:

- Região Autónoma da Madeira: 23.5%;
- Beiras e Serra da Estrela: 22.7%;
- Região de Leiria: 19.6%;
- Região de Aveiro e Baixo Alentejo: both with 18.2%; and
- Douro: 17.5%.

Median rent per m² and number of new leases, Portugal (Year-on-year change)



Nota: Os valores para o período mais recente são provisórios.

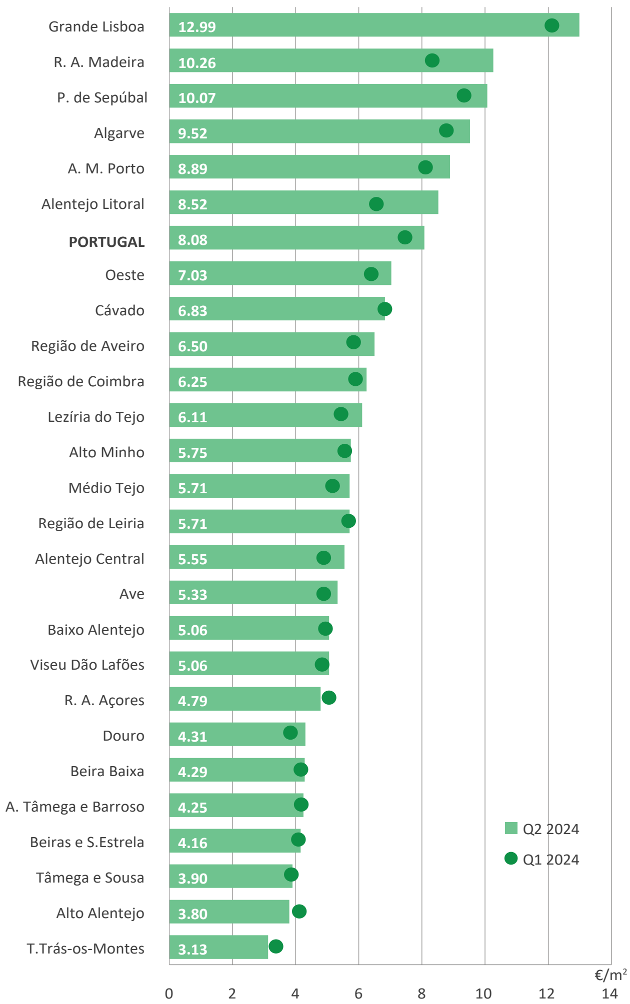
In Q2 2024, the national median rent for new contracts was €8.08/m², which corresponds to an increase of 11.1% compared with the same period in 2023 and of 8.2% compared with Q1 2024.

The median rent increased year-on-year in all NUTS 3 sub-regions, except for Região Autónoma dos Açores (-2.8%) and Alto Alentejo (-0.3%). Notably, there were increases above 20% in:

- Alentejo Litoral: 28.5%;
- Região Autónoma da Madeira: 27.6%; and
- Alentejo Central: 22.2%.

Of the six NUTS 3 sub-regions with median rents higher than the national average, only Grande Lisboa (9.7%) recorded a year-on-year variation lower than that observed for the country as a whole (11.1%).

Median rent per m² of new rental contracts for dwellings in Portugal and NUTS 3, Q1 2024 and Q2 2024



Nota: Os valores para o período mais recente são provisórios.

The median rent per m² of new rental contracts increased in the 24 municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Of these, the following municipalities stand out:

- Funchal, with the highest year-on-year variation: 37.5%; and
- Lisboa, with the highest median rent: €16.00/m² (although with a year-on-year growth rate (5.1%) lower than the national rate (11.1%).

More information in:
Housing Rental Statistics at Local Level – Q2 2024

Licensed dwellings for new residential construction grew by 6.1%, while completed dwellings increased by 12.3% - Q2 2024

In Q2 2024, regarding building permits:

- They totalled around 6.0 thousand, increasing by 1.9% compared with the same period in 2023 (-11.9% in the previous quarter);
- 74.8% were for new constructions, of which 80.7% were intended for family housing;
- The number of building permits for new constructions grew by 2.4% year-on-year (-14.2% in Q1 2024);
- Permits for refurbishment recorded a growth of 3.0% (-7.4% in the previous quarter);
- Demolition permits (308 buildings) accounted for 5.1% of the total; and
- A monthly analysis shows that the growth trend resumed in April, with an increase of 9.3% compared with the same month of the previous year;

  This growth was followed by a decrease of 5.1% in May and a further increase of 3.4% in June.

Still in Q2 2024, but regarding building completion:

- An estimated 4.1 thousand buildings were completed, covering new constructions, expansions, renovations and reconstructions;
- This figure represents a 6.2% decrease compared with Q2 2023 (13.5% in Q1 2024); and
- Most buildings completed (84.2%) were new constructions, of which 83.3% were for family housing.

Still in the family housing segment, in Q2 2024 and year-on-year:

- The number of licensed dwellings in new constructions increased by 6.1% (-19.6% in the previous quarter); and
- Completed dwellings in new constructions increased by 12.3% (-5.7% in Q1 2024).

Building permits and Completed Buildings
(year-on-year quarterly rates of change)

Compared with the previous quarter:

- The number of building permits grew by 5.1% (+4.9% in Q1 2024); and
- The number of completed buildings increased by 6.7% (-8.4% in Q1 2024).

More information in:
Construction: building permits and completed buildings – Q2 2024

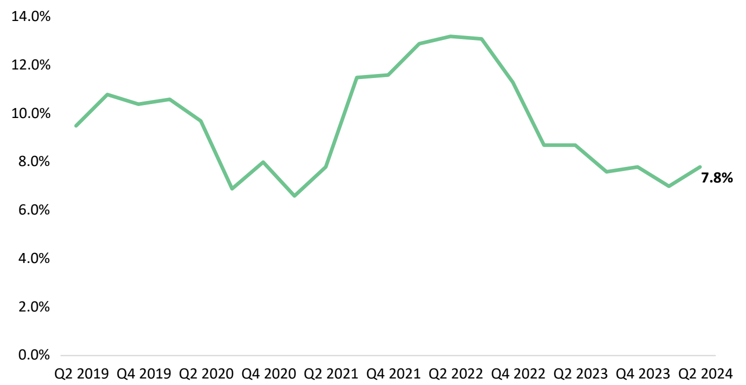
Housing prices increased by 7.8%, and the number of transactions increased by 10.4% - Q2 2024

In Q2 2024, year-on-year:

- The housing price index (HPI) increased by 7.8%, 0.8 pp more than in the previous quarter;
- The price increase was higher for existing dwellings (8.3%) than for new dwellings (6.6%);
- The number of dwellings transacted (37,125) increased by 10.4%; and
- The total value of transacted dwellings (€7.9 billion) increased by 14.1%; and

  Transactions of existing dwellings increased more (14.8%) than those of new dwellings (12.2%).

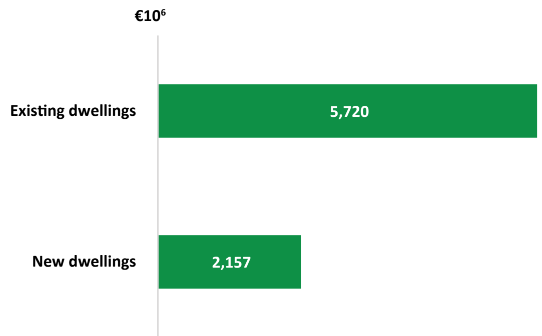
House Price Index
(year-on-year rate of change)



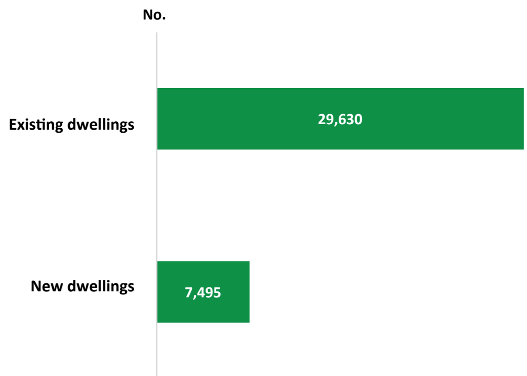
Also in Q2 2024, quarter-on-quarter:

- The HPI increased by 3.9% (0.6% in Q1 2024); and
- The prices of both existing and new dwellings registered similar increases, 3.9% for existing dwellings and 3.8% for new dwellings.

Housing sales (value)
(Q2 2024)



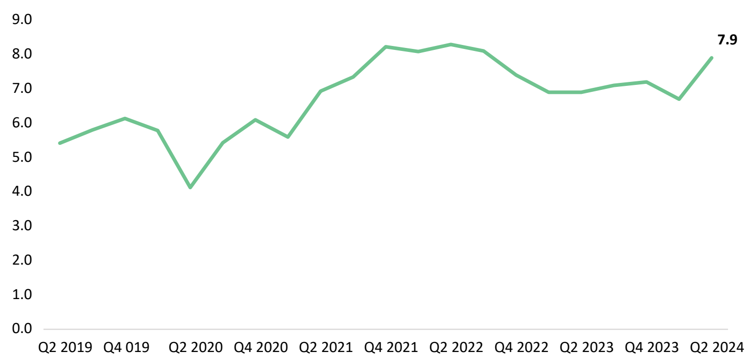
Housing sales (No.)
(Q2 2024)



In the reference quarter, it was also observed that:

- Housing purchased by households accounted for 31,948 units (86.1% of total purchases) and €6.7 billion (85.4% of the total transaction value); and
- Housing purchased by non-residents (2,464 units) represented 6.6% of all transactions, corresponding to a year-on-year decrease of 2.8%.

Value of housing transactions
Total (€ thousand million)



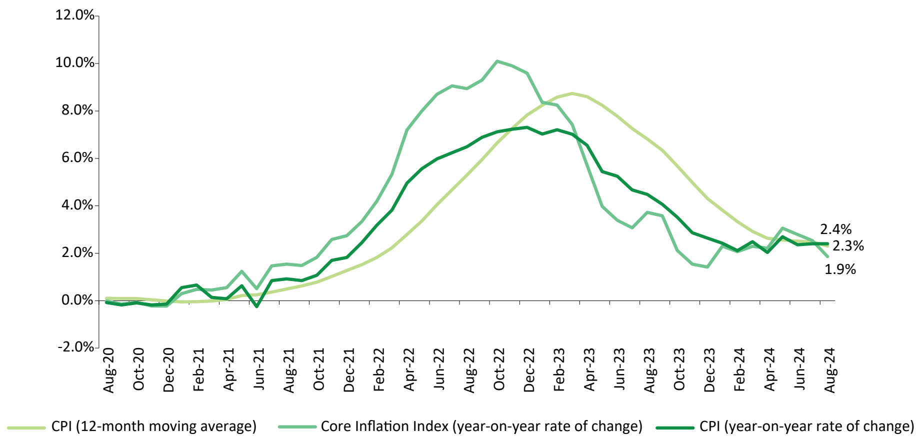
More information in:
House Price Index – Q2 2024

Year-on-year rate of change of the CPI decreased to 1.9% in August

In August 2024, in year-on-year terms:

- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 1.9%, which is 0.6 pp lower than the previous month;
- The core inflation indicator (which excludes unprocessed food and energy products) recorded a variation of 2.4% (the same as in July);
- The index for energy products decreased to -1.5% (4.2% in the previous month); and
- The index for unprocessed food products decreased to 0.8% (2.8% in July).

Consumer price and core inflation indices
(year-on-year rate of change and 12-month moving average)

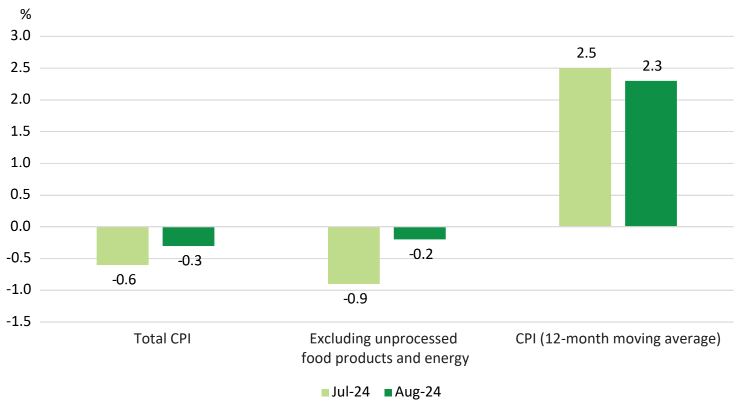


Also in August 2024, but compared with the previous month:

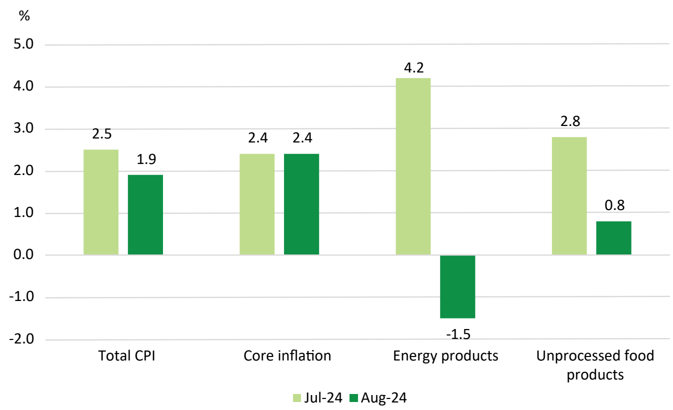
- The total CPI (all items) variation was -0.3% (-0.6% in the previous month and 0.3% in August 2023); and
- Excluding unprocessed food and energy products (core inflation), the CPI variation was -0.2% (-0.9% in the previous month and -0.2% in August 2023).

The average CPI variation over the last 12 months was 2.3% (2.5% in July).

CPI - Month-on-month rates of change
and 12-month moving average



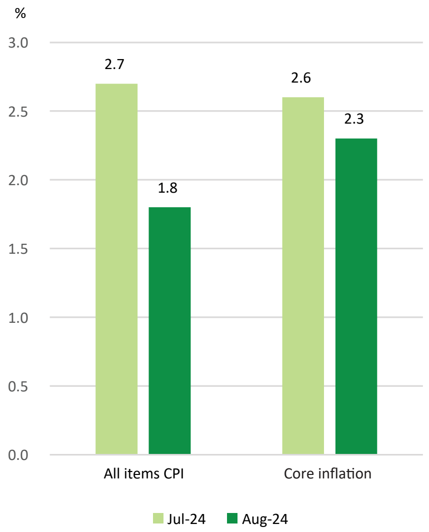
CPI - Year-on-year rates of change



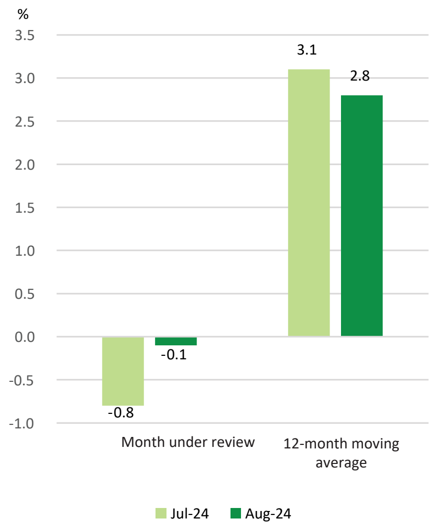
As regards the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), the following rates of change were observed in August 2024:

- Year-on-year: 1.8%, a rate 0.9 pp lower than the previous month and 0.4 pp lower than Eurostat's estimate for the Euro Area (in July 2024, Portugal's rate was 0.1 pp higher than that of the Euro Area);
- Year-on-year, excluding unprocessed food and energy products: 2.3% (2.6% in July), a value 0.5 pp lower than the corresponding rate estimated for the Euro Area;
- Month-on-month: -0.1% (-0.8% in the previous month and 0.5% in August 2023); and
- Average of the last 12 months: 2.8% (3.1% in the previous month).

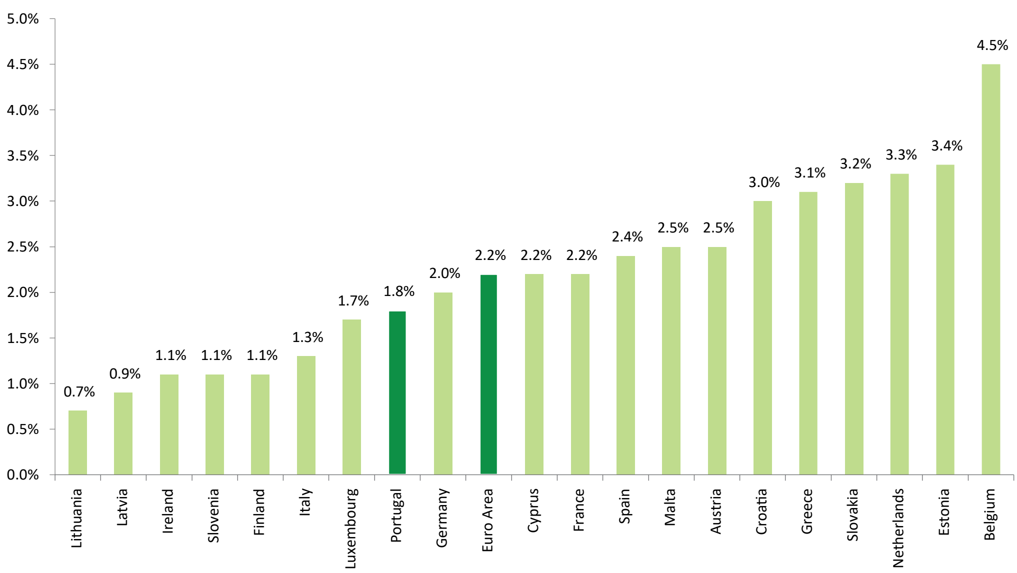
HIPC - year-on-year rate of change



HIPC - month-on-month and 12-month moving average rate of change



Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices
(year-on-year rate of change in the Euro Area Countries, August 2024)



More information in:
Consumer Price Index – August 2024

CPI year-on-year rate of change estimated at 2.1%

Statistics Portugal estimates, based on the information already gathered, that in September 2024 and year-on-year terms:

- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 2.1%, accelerating 0.2 pp from the previous month;
- The core inflation indicator, which excludes unprocessed food and energy, grew by 2.8% (2.4% in the previous month);
- The index for energy products decreased by 3.5%, deepening the decline of 1.4% recorded in the previous month, mainly due to the combination of the monthly reduction in fuel and lubricant prices (-1.0%) and the base effect associated with the increase recorded in September 2023 (3.2%); and
- The index for unprocessed food products increased by 0.9%, after growing by 0.8% in August.

Month-on-month, Statistics Portugal estimates the CPI to have increased by 1.3%, after decreasing by 0.3% in August and growing by 1.1% in September 2023.

Statistics Portugal also estimates that in September 2024, the average CPI growth over the last twelve months was 2.2%, 0.1 pp lower than in the previous month.

The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) – the most appropriate inflation indicator for comparisons between the different countries of the European Union, and particularly in the Euro Area – is estimated to have recorded a year-on-year change of 2.6% in Portugal in September 2024 (1.8% in the previous month).

	Monthly change (%)[1]		Year-on-year change (%)[1]	
	Aug-24	Sep-24*	Aug-24	Sep-24*
CPI				
Total	-0.34	1.31	1.86	2.08
Total except housing	-0.37	1.35	1.65	1.88
Total excl. unprocessed food and energy	-0.17	1.58	2.37	2.81
Energy products	-1.23	-0.40	-1.45	-3.52
Unprocessed food products	-1.04	0.32	0.78	0.86
Processed food products	0.13	-0.05	4.58	4.26
HICP				
Total	-0.1	1.6	1.8	2.6

[1] Values rounded to two and one decimal places.
* Estimated values.

More information in:
Consumer Price Index, Flash Estimate – September 2024

Industrial production prices increased by 2.0%

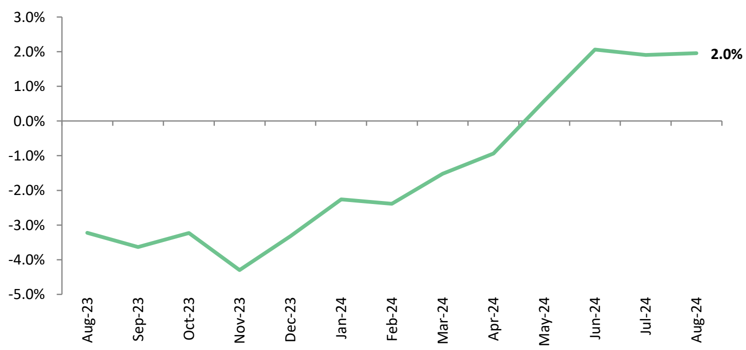
In August 2024 on a year-on-year basis:

- The Industrial Production Price Index (IPPI) increased by 2.0%, picking up 0.1 pp from the previous month;
- The *Energy* grouping slowed by 1.5 pp to a 1.5% change;
- *Intermediate Goods* and *Consumer Goods* registered increases of 1.7% and 3.2%, respectively, higher by 0.5 and 0.2 pp compared with July; and
- Excluding the *Energy* grouping, the index rose by 2.0%, accelerating by 0.3 pp from the previous month.

Regarding the month-on-month change:

- The IPPI remained unchanged in August, similar to the same month in 2023; and
- The *Electricity, Gas, Steam and Water* section increased by 4.0%, while *Manufacturing* prices fell by 0.4%.

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



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

More information in:
Industrial Production Price Index – August 2024

Exports and imports up 23.5% and 15.5% in nominal terms in July 2024

In July 2024, compared with the same month of the previous year and in nominal terms:

- Exports of goods increased by 23.5%, following a decrease of 4.1% in June 2024; and
- Imports of goods rose by 15.5%, after falling by 6.2% in June 2024.

Nominal rate of change of exports and imports

These changes largely reflect some transactions for or following work for hire. In July, these transactions accounted for

- 13.9% of exports and
- 3.8% of imports.

Excluding transactions for or following work for hire:

- Exports grew by 8.6%; and
- Imports increased by 12.1%.

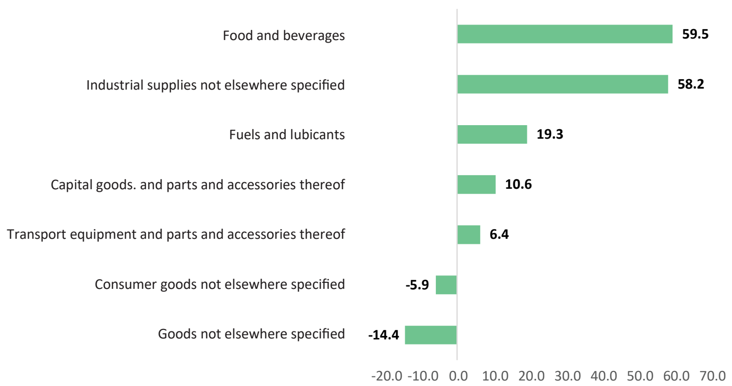
Looking at the broad economic categories of goods, the following stand out compared with the same month last year:

- *Industrial supplies*, with growth of 59.5% in exports and 19.7% in imports; and
- *Fuels and lubricants*, with growth of 58.2% for exports and 43.1% for imports.

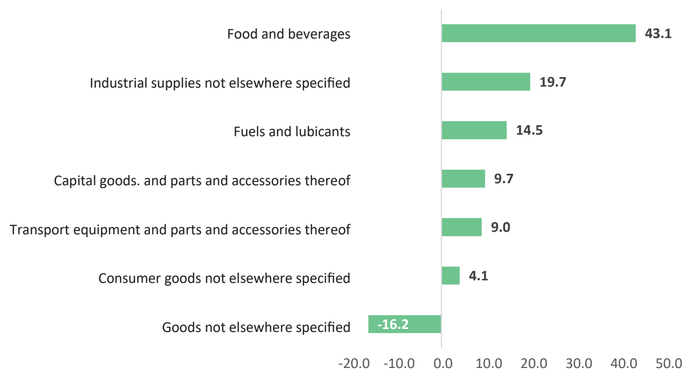
Excluding *fuels and lubricants*, in July 2024:

- Exports rose by 21.6%, after falling by 4.9% in June; and
- Imports rose by 12.5% after falling by 4.2% in the previous month.

Exports by Broad Economic Categories of Goods, July 2024(year-on-year change, %)



Imports by Broad Economic Categories of Goods, July 2024 (year-on-year change, %)



The unit value indices (prices) showed the following year-on-year changes:

- Export prices rose for the first time since May 2023: 0.5%, following falls of 0.3% in June 2024 and 4.6% in July 2023; and
- Import prices fell by 2.1%, after falling by 2.8% in June 2024 and 9.4% in July 2023.

Still in terms of unit value indices (prices), but excluding oil products:

- Exports were unchanged, following a fall of 1.1% in June and 0.4% in the same month a year earlier, and
- Imports fell by 3.6%, the same as in June 2024 and very close to the contraction of 3.5% in July 2023.

The deficit in the balance of trade in goods in July 2024:

- Was €2,085 million, an improvement of €168 million compared with the same month in 2023; and
- Excluding fuels and lubricants, the deficit decreased by €334 million to €1,414 million.

In the quarter ending in July 2024:

- Exports increased by 5.8%, following growth of 2.7% in the quarter ending June 2024; and
- Imports rose by 1.8%, after an increase of 1.1% in Q2 2024.

More information in:
International Trade Statistics – July 2024

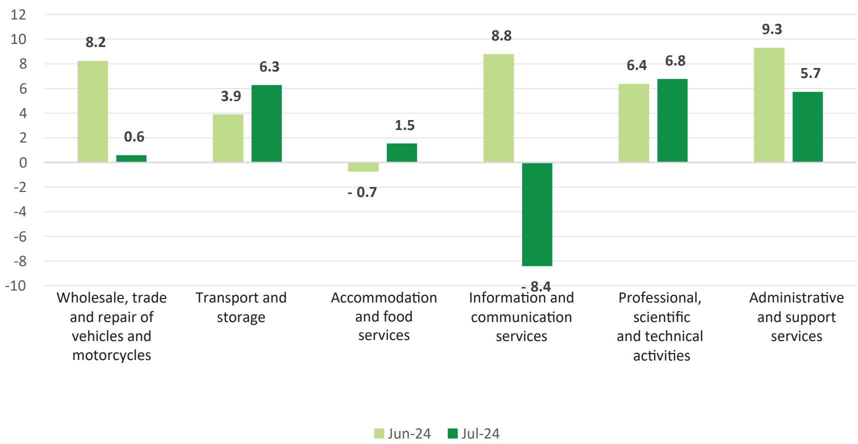
Turnover in Services up by 3.2% in July

In July 2024, the Services Turnover Index (IVNES) grew by 3.2% year-on-year, decelerating by 2.5 pp compared with the previous month.

The year-on-year variations by section were as follows:

- *Accommodation and food services* grew by 6.3%, accelerating by 2.4 pp compared with the previous month and contributing 1.3 pp to the total change in the index:
  - » *Accommodation* rose by 5.1%
  - » *Food and beverage service activities* grew by 7.0%;
- *Professional, scientific and technical activities* rose by 6.8%, contributing 1.0 pp to the total index;
- *Administrative and support services* grew by 5.7%, after a rise of 9.3% in the previous month, contributing 1.0 pp;
- *Transport and storage* slowed to a growth of 0.6%, compared with the 8.2% recorded in June, with a contribution of 0.2 pp;
- *Information and communication services* grew by 1.5%, accelerating by 2.2 pp compared with the previous month and contributing 0.3 pp; and
- *Real estate activities* fell by 8.4%, reversing direction on the previous month's 8.8% growth and giving the sole negative contribution: 0.4 pp.

Services Turnover Index sections, June and July 2024
(year-on-year rate of change,%)

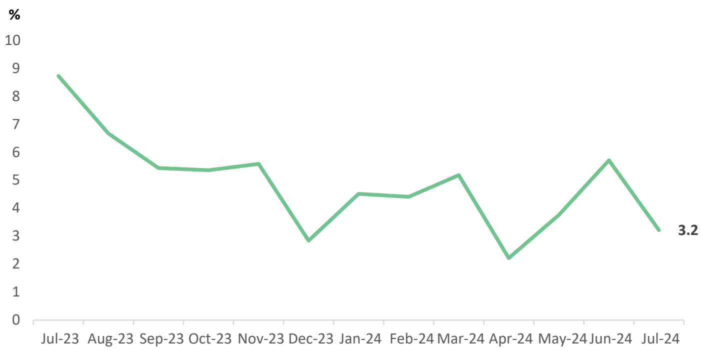


Month-on-month the total index declined by 1.5%, intensifying the 0.9% drop recorded in June 2024.

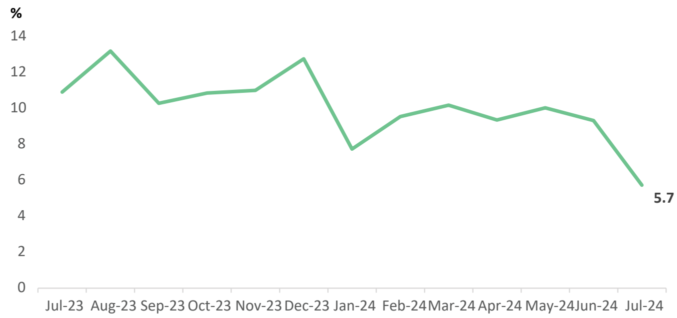
The year-on-year changes in the other indices relating to services in July were:

- A 1.4% increase in the employment index, slowing down from the 4.4% seen in June;
- A growth of 8.0% in the wages and salaries index, compared with a growth of 9.8% in the previous month; and
- A 0.6% change in the hours worked index, adjusted for calendar effects, compared to the 0.5% drop in June.

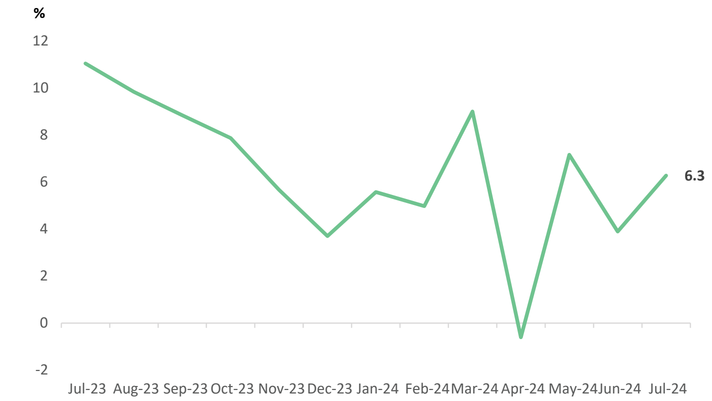
Services Turnover Index
(year-on-year rate of change)
Total



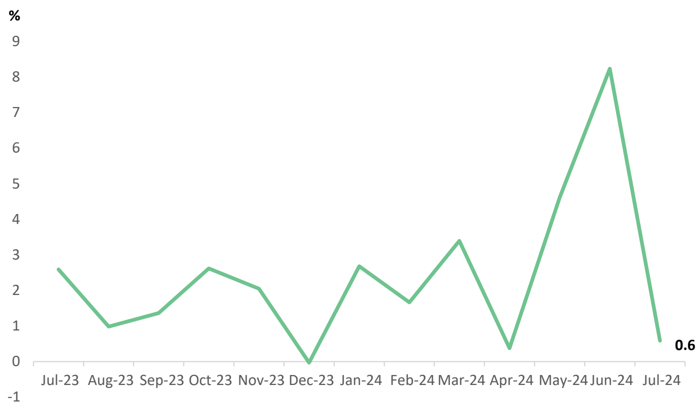
Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Administrative and support services



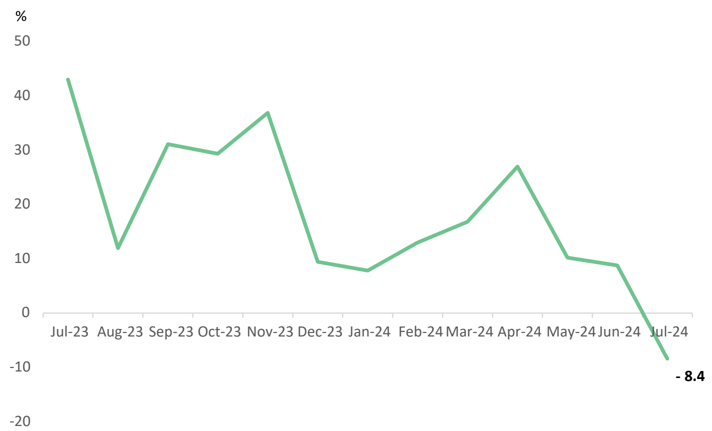
Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Accommodation and food services



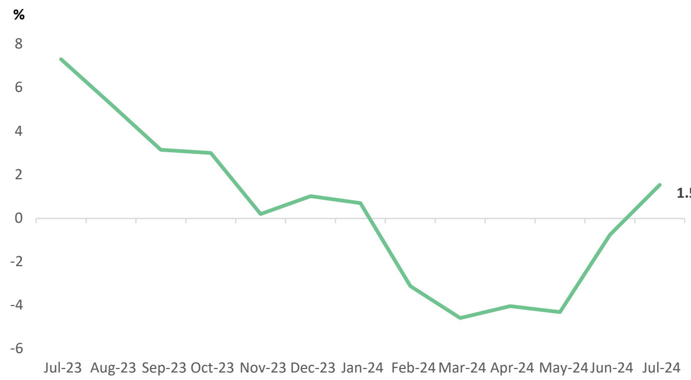
Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Transport and storage



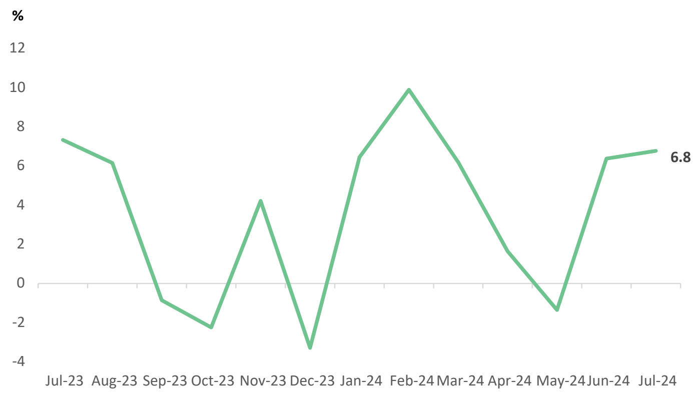
Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Real estate activities



Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Information and communication services



Turnover Index (year-on-year rate of change)
Real estate activities



More information in:
Turnover, Employment, Wages, and Hours Worked in Services Indices – July 2024

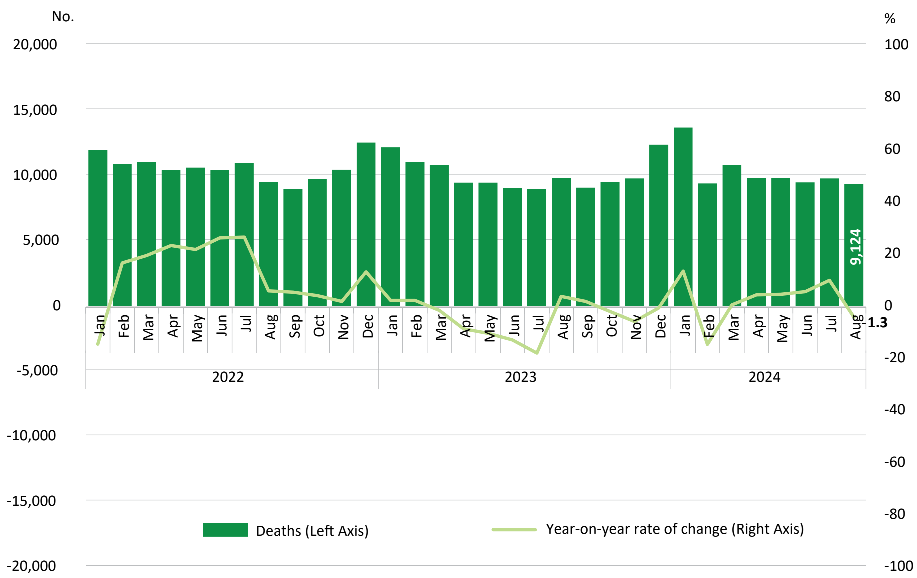
Live births down 3.9% on the same month in 2023

Mortality

In August 2024:

- There were 9,124 deaths, 435 fewer than in the previous month, representing a reduction of 4.6%;
- Compared with August 2023, there was a decrease of 468 deaths, which represents a reduction of 4.9%; and
- The number of deaths due to COVID-19 was 133, accounting for 1.5% of total mortality.

Deaths and year-on-year change, Portugal, January 2022 to August 2024

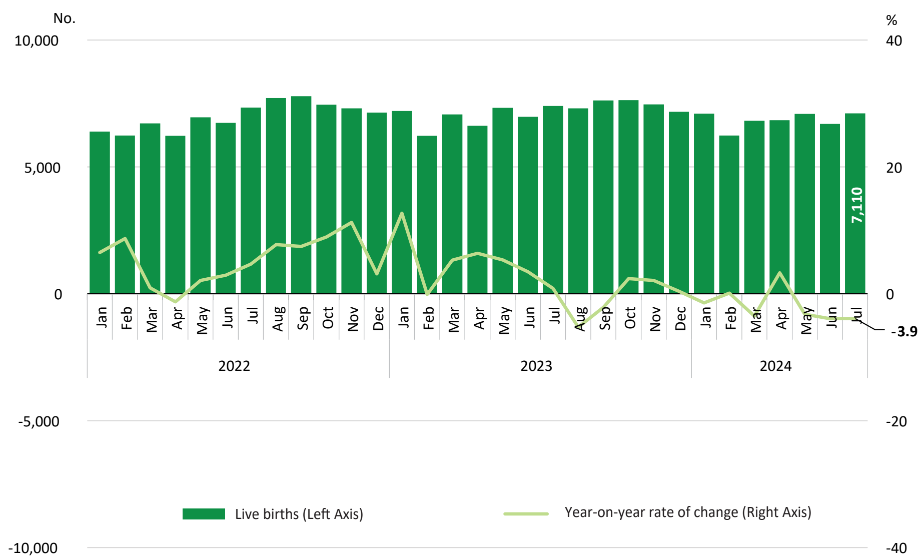


Live births

In July 2024:

- There were 7,110 live births, 415 more than in June, an increase of 6.2%; and
- Compared with July 2023, there was a decrease of 3.9%, representing 290 fewer live births.

Live births and year-on-year change, Portugal, January 2022 to July 2024

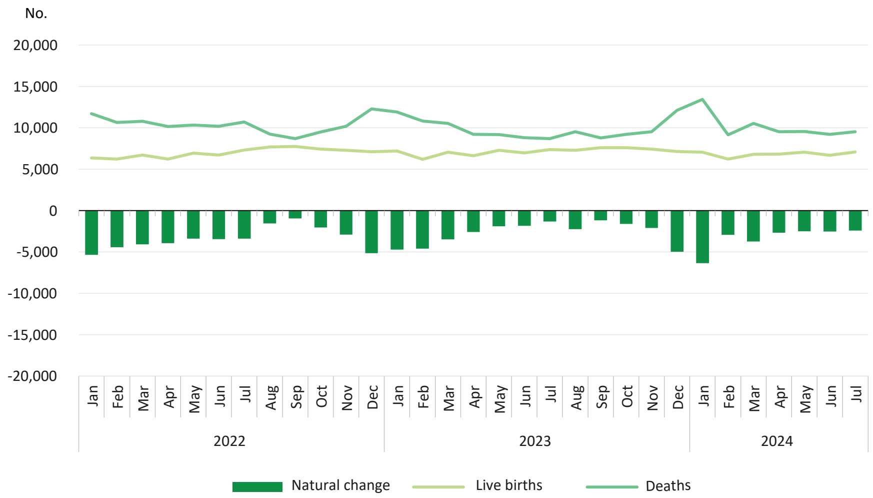


Natural change

In July 2024, the natural change deficit was 2,430, slightly improving compared with June, when the value was 2,531. However, the deficit worsened compared with July 2023, when it stood at 1,324.

In the first seven months of 2024, the accumulated natural change deficit was 23,193, increasing compared with the same period in 2023, which registered a deficit of 20,462.

Live births, deaths and natural change, Portugal, January 2022 to July 2024



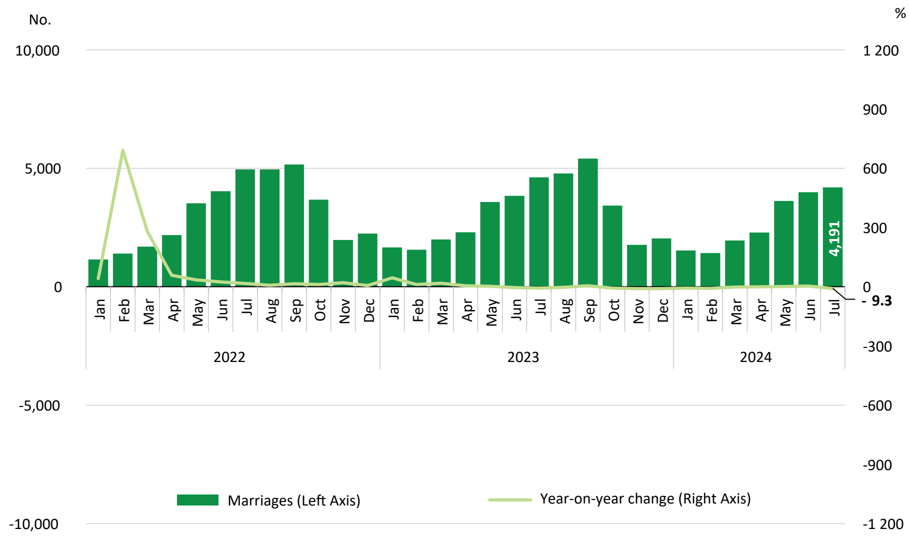
Marriages

In July 2024:

- There were 4,191 marriages, 198 more than in June, an increase of 5.0%; and
- Compared with July 2023, there were 428 fewer marriages, representing a decrease of 9.3%;

From January to July 2024, 19,009 marriages were celebrated, 534 fewer than in the same period of 2023, a reduction of 2.7%.

Marriages and year-on-year variation, Portugal, January 2022 to July 2024



Norte and Centro regions with the highest life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth in Portugal, for the period 2021-2023, was estimated at 81.17 years: 78.37 years for men and 83.67 years for women. Compared with 2020-2022, these figures represent an increase of 0.32 years for men and 0.15 years for women.

By NUTS 2 region, in the period 2021-2023:

- The highest life expectancy at birth was recorded in the Norte region:
  - » For the total population: 81.82 years;
  - » For men: 79.16 years; and
  - » For women: 84.16 years.

By NUTS 3 region:

- The highest life expectancy at birth was recorded in Cávado, the only region exceeding 82 years (82.62 years).

Life expectancy at age 65 in Portugal, for the period 2021-2023, was estimated at 19.75 years for the total population. At age 65, men could expect to live 18.00 more years, and women 21.11 more years, which corresponds to an increase of 0.24 years for men and 0.13 years for women compared with 2020-2022.

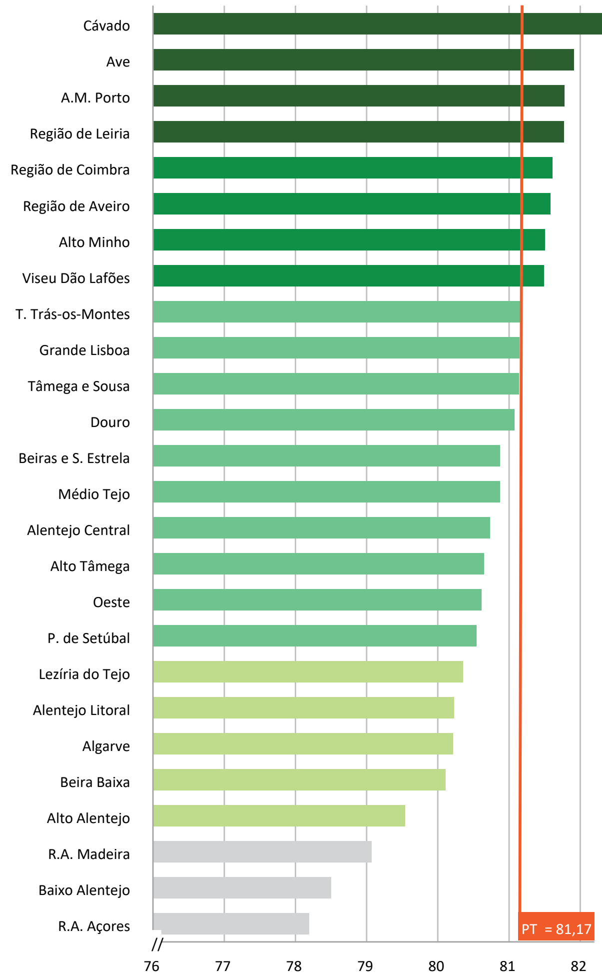
By NUTS 2 region, in the period 2021-2023:

- The highest life expectancy at age 65 was recorded in the Centro region:
  - » For the total population: 20.15 years;
  - » For women: 21.48 years; and
  - » For men: 18.46 years (the same as recorded in the Norte region).

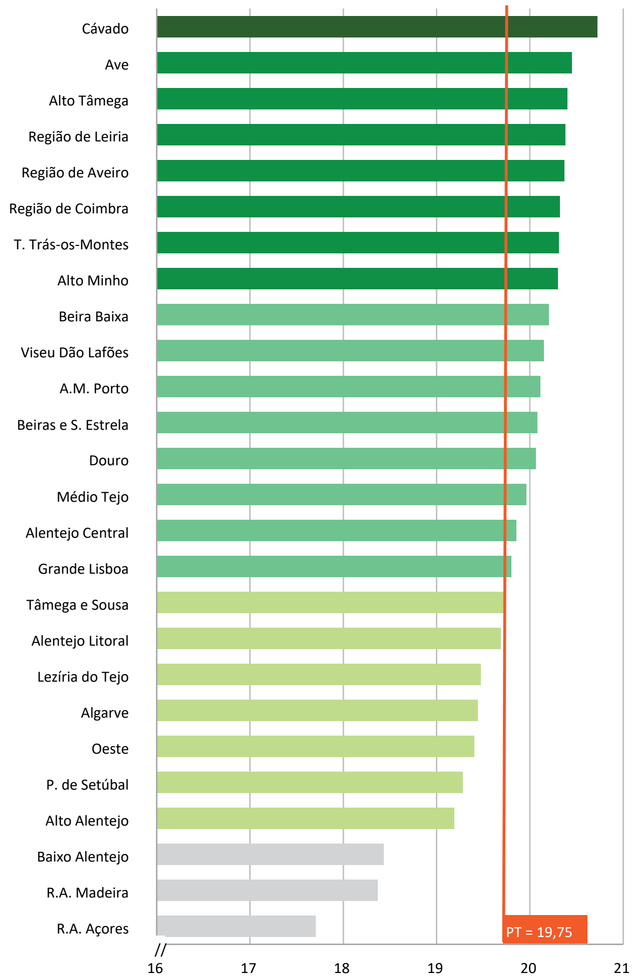
By NUTS 3 region:

- The regions Cávado and Ave recorded the highest life expectancy at age 65: 20.72 and 20.45 years, respectively.

Life expectancy at birth, NUTS 3, 2021-2023



Life expectancy at birth, NUTS 3, 2021-2023



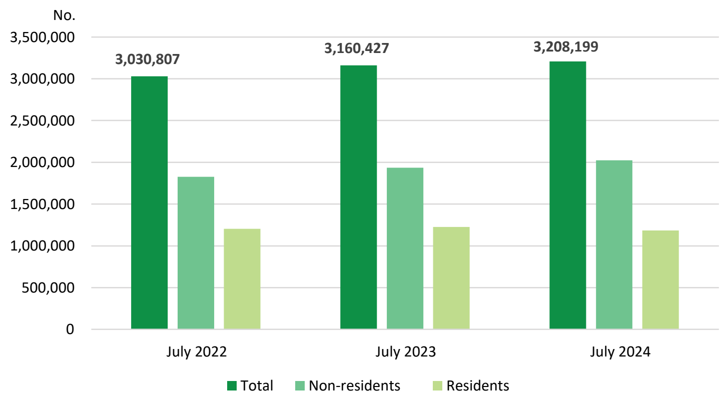
More information in:
Portuguese Life Tables – NUTS

Growth in tourism receipts continued to slow in July

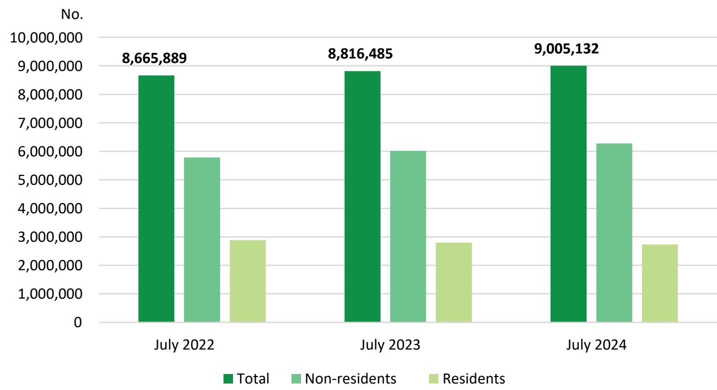
In July 2024,[1] the tourist accommodation sector[2] recorded:[3]

- 3.2 million guests, an increase of 1.5%;
- 9.0 million overnight stays, an increase of 2.1%;
- €803.0 million in total revenue, corresponding to an increase of 7.2%;
- €640.4 million in revenue from accommodation, up 7.7%;
- An average revenue per available room, or RevPAR, of €96.4, up 5.4%; and
- An average revenue per occupied room, or ADR, of €144.9, up 6.1%.

Guests in tourist accommodation establishments

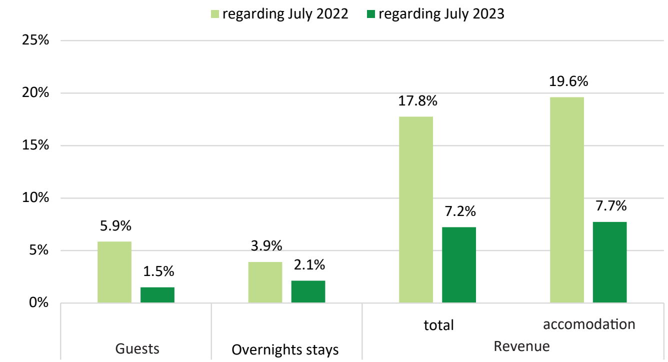


Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments

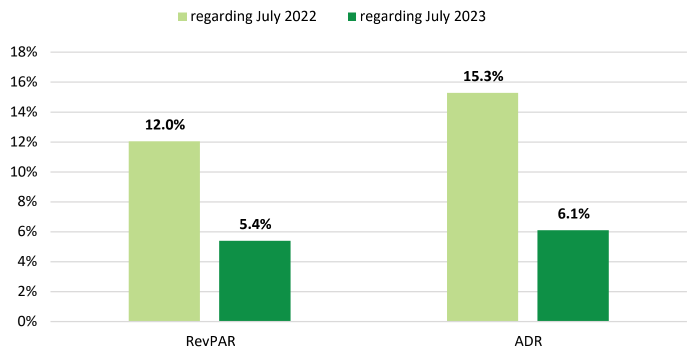


[1] The results published here are final until the end of 2022, provisional from January 2023 to June 2024, and preliminary for July 2024.
[2] Monthly series that include three housing segments: hotels (hotels, apartment hotels, tourist apartments, tourist villages, Madeira inns and *quintas*), local accommodation with 10 or more bed places (according to the statistical threshold defined by EU Regulation 692/2011) and rural/residential tourism.
[3] Unless otherwise indicated, the rates of change presented in this summary correspond to year-on-year rates of change compared with the same period of the previous year.

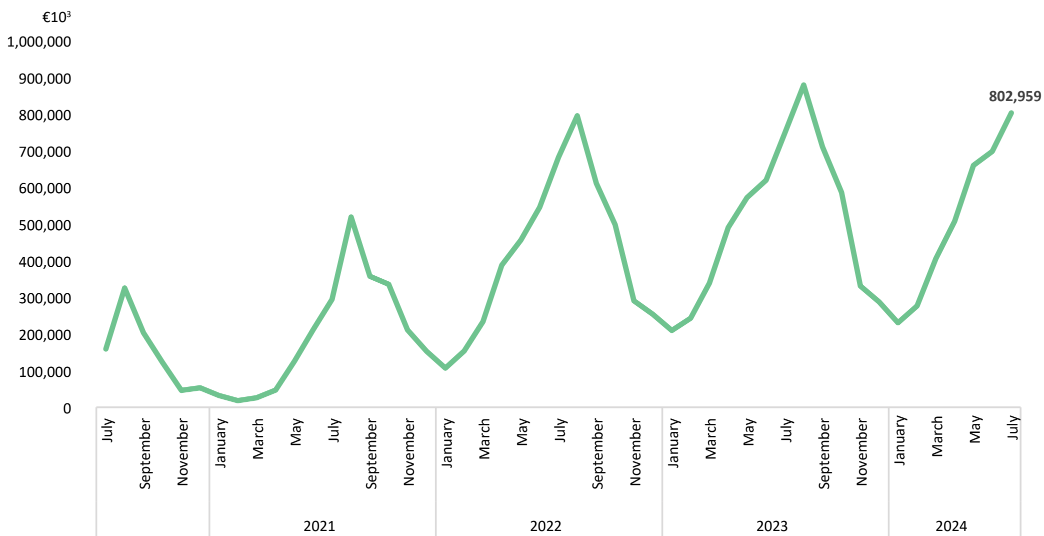
Year-on-year growths of guests, overnight stays, and revenue in the tourist accommodation sector



Year-on-year growth of RevPar and ADR in the tourist accommodation sector



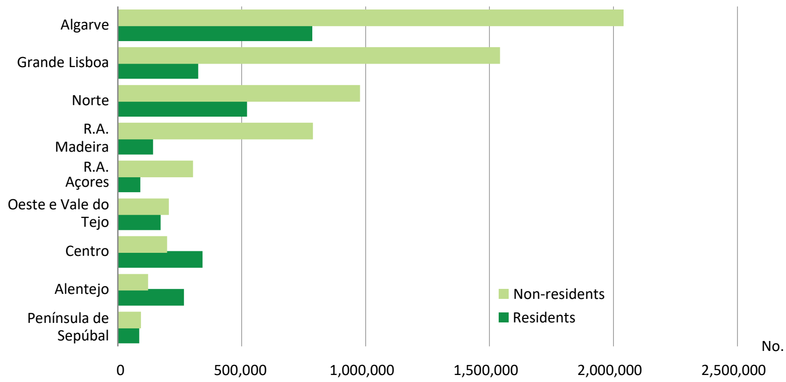
Total revenue in tourist accommodation establishments



Regarding overnight stays:

- The municipality of Lisboa concentrated 16.2 % of total overnight stays and grew by 3.0 % in total, with:
  - » A 7.4% share of overnight stays from residents and a 1.0% increase in the total for the same category;
  - » A 20.0% share of overnight stays from non-residents and an increase of 3.3% in the total for this category; and
- The municipality of Portimão stood out with a growth of 10.9%, broken down by:
  - » 3.0% in overnight stays from residents;
  - » 15.5% in non-resident overnight stays.

Overnight stays at tourist accommodation establishments, by NUTS 2 region - July 2024

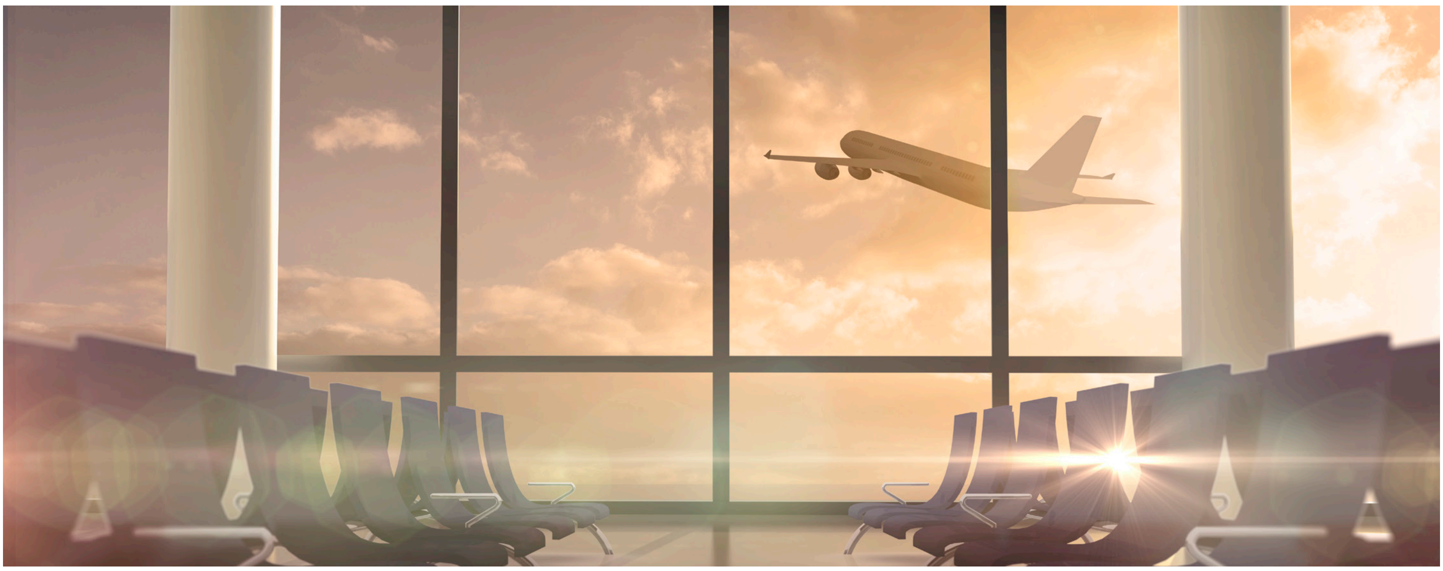


In the accumulated figures from January to July 2024:

- Overnight stays grew by 4.1%, totalling 44.5 million;
- Total revenue increased by 11.1% and revenue from accommodation rose by 11.0%; and
- This increase was mainly due to overnight stays from non-residents, which grew by 5.5%, while those from residents increased by only 0.6%.

Considering all means of accommodation (tourist accommodation establishments, camping sites, holiday camps and youth hostels), there were:

- 3.6 million guests, or 0.9% more; and
- 10.3 million overnight stays, or 1.6% more, because of:
  - » A 2.9% decrease in residents; and
  - » A 4.2% increase in non-residents.



More information in:
Tourism Activity – July 2024

Monthly overnight stays reached a historical maximum in August

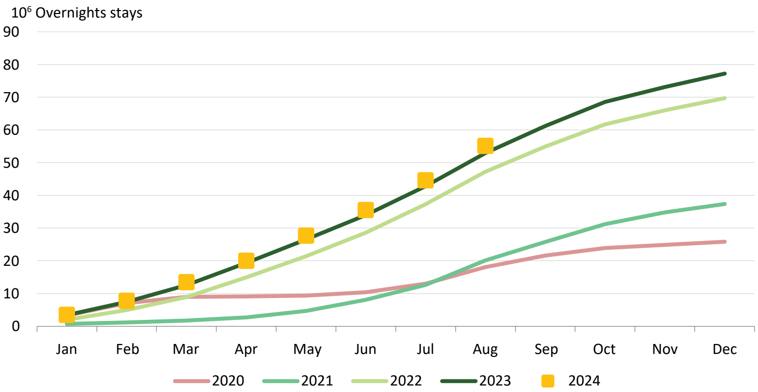
In August 2024, there were 3.8 million guests and 10.5 million overnight stays in the tourist accommodation sector[1], reaching a new historical maximum. These results represent increases[2] of:

- 5.9% in guests (+1.7% in July); and
- 3.8% in overnight stays (+2.6% in July).

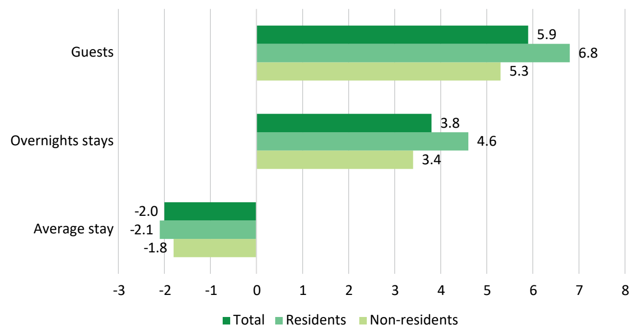
Overnight stays generated:

- By residents increased by 4.6%, totalling 3.6 million, after a decrease recorded in July (-2.2%); and
- By non-residents grew by 3.4%, reaching 6.9 million, but with a slowdown for the third consecutive month.

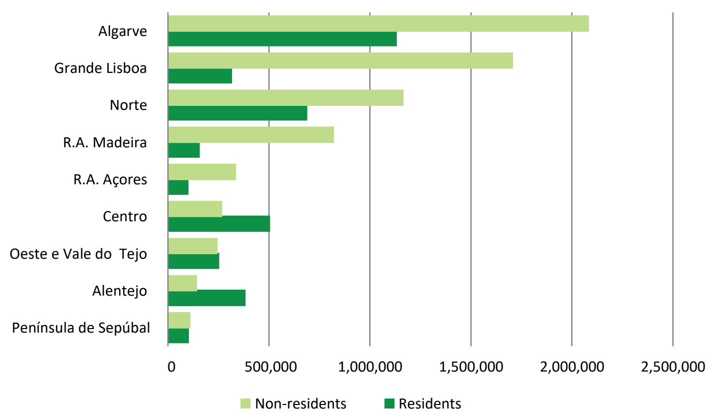
Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments per month (cumulative sum)



Guests, overnight stays, and average stays at tourist accommodation establishments, August 2024
Year-on-year rate of change (%)



Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments, by NUTS 2 region – August 2024



All NUTS 2 regions recorded an increase in overnight stays, except for the Região Autónoma da Madeira (-0.3%). The highest increases were seen:

- In the Península de Setúbal: +8.1%;
- In the Região Autónoma dos Açores: +7.5%; and
- In the Norte: +7.1%.

[1] It includes three housing segments: hotels (hotels, hotels-apartments, tourist apartments, tourist villages, inns and farms of Madeira), local accommodation with 10 or more beds (according to the statistical threshold set in EU Regulation 692/2011) and tourism in rural/housing areas.
[2] Unless otherwise stated, the rates of change shown in this press release are year-on-year rates of change.

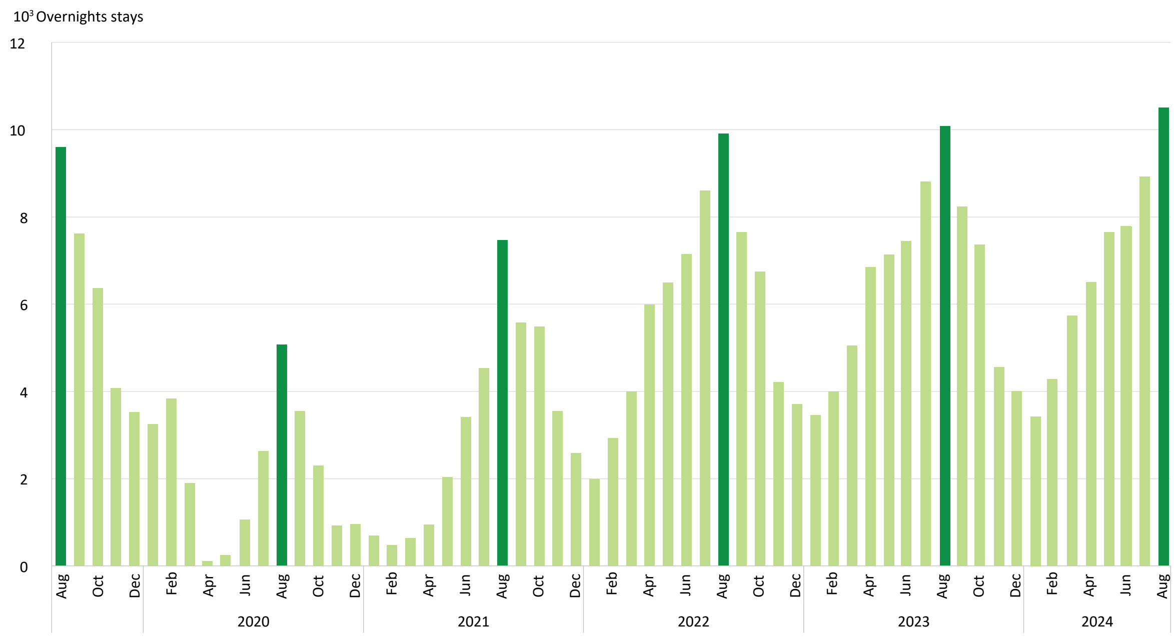
In August, occupancy in tourist accommodation establishments increased:

- 0.6 pp in terms of net bed occupancy rate, reaching 67.9%; and
- 0.6 pp in terms of net room occupancy rate, standing at 74.3%.

Regarding the10 main inbound markets, the following stood out:

- The UK, still the main outbound market, with a share of 17.1%, growing by 1.3% in August;
- Spain, with a share of 16.3, growing by 4.6%;
- France, which ranks 3rd, with a share of 11.3%, but registering a decrease of 2.9%.

Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments, per month



More information in:
Tourism Activity, Flash Estimate – August 2024

Passenger transport saw a slight slowdown in Q2 2024, except for the metro

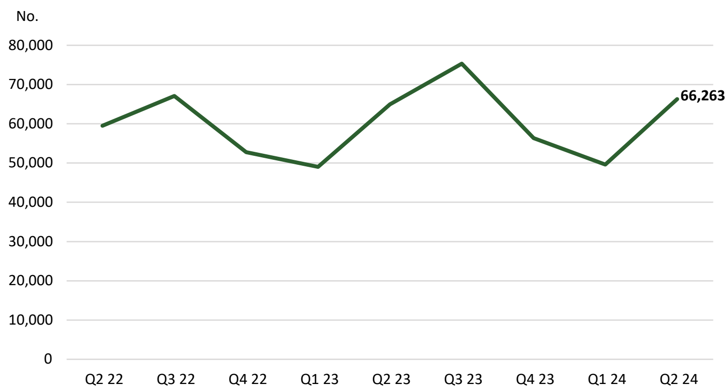
In Q2 2024, passenger numbers were as follows:

- 19.3 million at national airports, up 4.8% compared with the same quarter of the previous year, with the previous quarter showing a 5.9% rise;
- 55.0 million by train, a 12.3% increase year-on-year, following a 17.0% rise in Q1 2024;
- 72.9 million by metro, up 12.4% compared with the same quarter of the previous year, versus a 5.0% rise in the previous quarter; and
- 6.1 million by ferry, rising by 5.1% compared with the same period last year, contrasting with an 8.0% increase in Q1 2024.

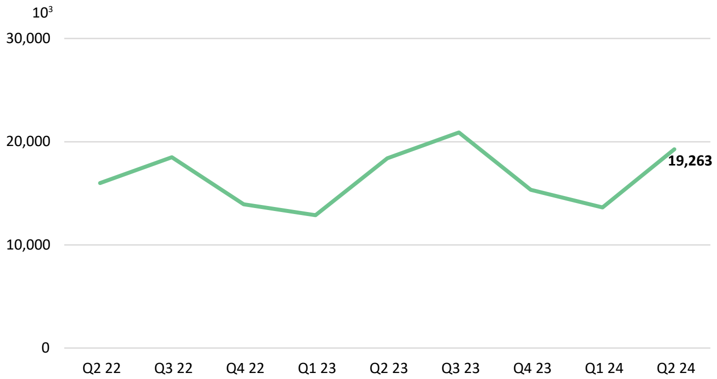
As for freight transport, the following year-on-year changes were recorded:

- Rail: decreased by 3.4%, a 3.1 pp slowdown from the previous quarter;
- Road: declined by 9.2%, a 3.2 pp slowdown from Q1 2024;
- Air: increased by 12.8%, 0.8 pp lower than the previous quarter; and
- Sea: grew by 4.7%, a 2.2 pp reduction from Q1 2024.

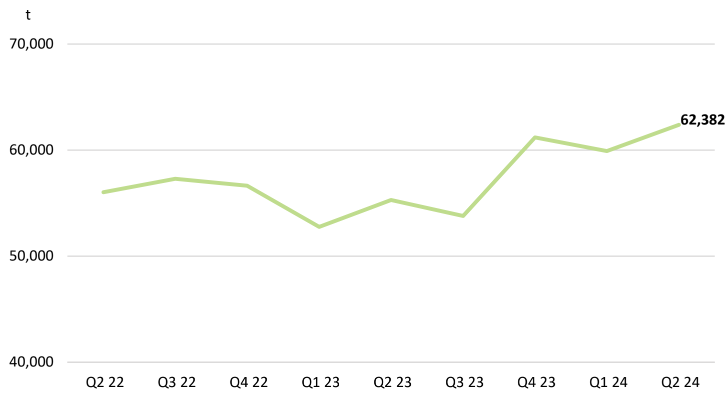
Aircraft at national airports



Passengers at national airports



Cargo/mail at national airports



More information in:
Transport Activities – Q2 2024

Passenger traffic at national airports remains at historic highs

In July 2024, Portuguese airports witnessed:

- The landing of about 25.0 thousand commercial flights, a 0.6% year-on-year increase;
- The boardings, disembarkations, and direct transits of 7.2 million passengers, up 2.6% on the same month of the previous year;

  An average daily disembarking of 120 thousand passengers, 2.3% more than in July 2023; and
- The movement of 22.1 thousand tonnes of cargo and mail, up 18.5% on July 2023.

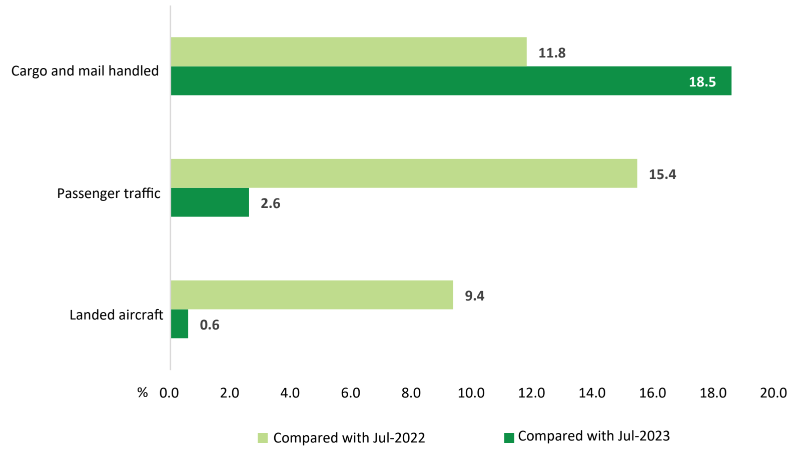
In the first seven months of 2024:

- There were historic highs in monthly passenger numbers at national airports;
- The number of passengers handled increased by 4.7% compared with the same period in 2023; and
- Cargo and mail movement grew by 14.0%.

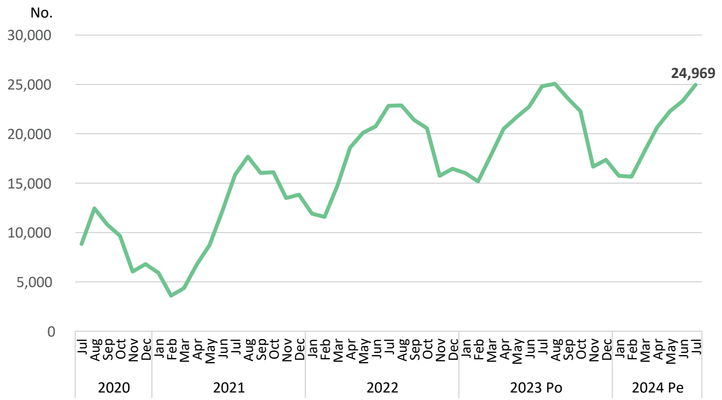
In the same period (January-July 2024), and regarding passenger movements:

- Lisboa airport accounted for 50.0% (20.0 million) of all passengers handled, an increase of 4.7% compared with the same period in 2023;
- Porto airport accounted for 22.6% of the total (9.1 million) and increased by 5.6%; and
- Faro airport was the 3rd busiest airport (5.5 million), and its traffic grew by 2.3%.

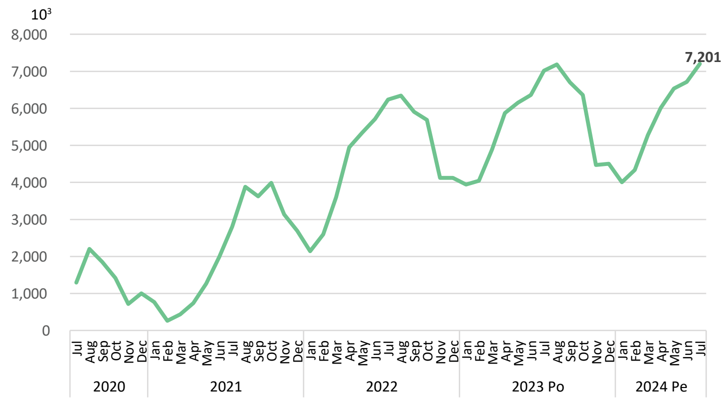
Traffic at national airports, July 2024
(year-on-year rates of change, %)



Aircraft landed at national airports

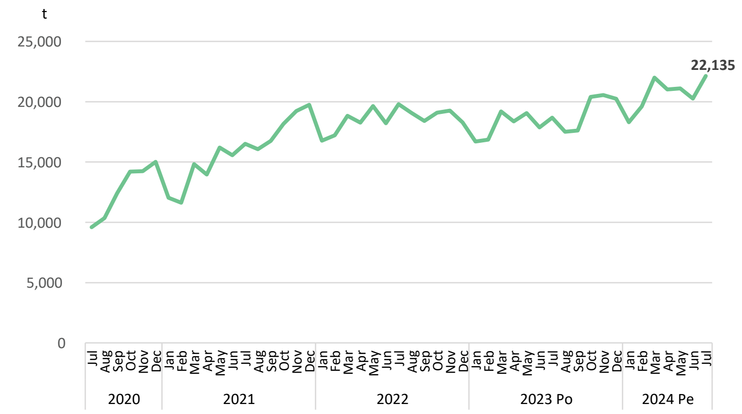


Passenger traffic moving through national airports



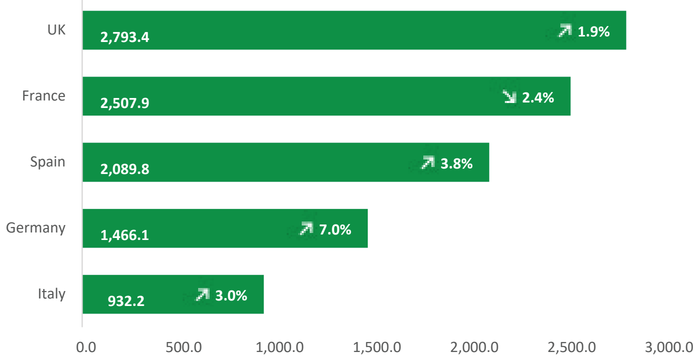
Note: Po = Provisional values; Pe = Preliminary values.

Freight/mail handled at national airports

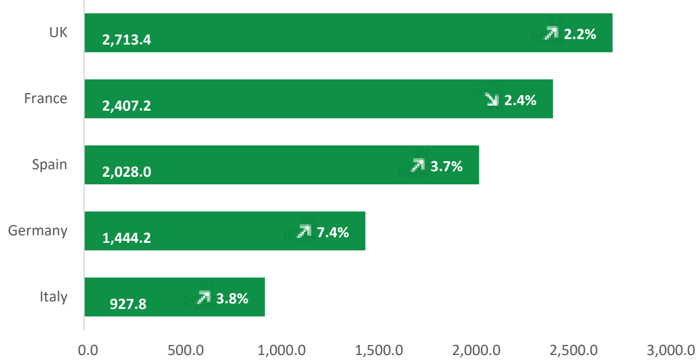


Note: Po = Provisional values; Pe = Preliminary values.

Passengers disembarked, by main countries of origin, January-July 2023 (thousands and year-on-year growth)



Passengers embarked, by main countries of destination, January-July 2023 (thousands and year-on-year growth)



More information in:
Air Transport Flash Statistics – July 2024

Economic activity indicator decelerated in July
Consumer prices decelerated in August

In Q2 2024, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by volume:

- In the Euro Area:
  - » Increased by 0.6% year-on-year (0.5% in Q1); and
  - » Increased by 0.2% quarter-on-quarter (0.3% in the previous quarter);
- In Portugal:
  - » Grew by 1.5% year-on-year (same growth as in Q1); and
  - » Grew by 0.1% quarter-on-quarter (0.8% in the previous quarter).

The short-term indicators related to economic activity from the production perspective, available for July, point to year-on-year:

- Decreases in Industry;
- An acceleration in real terms in Construction; and
- An acceleration in nominal terms in Services.

From the expenditure perspective, economic activity indicators, private consumption and investment slowed down in July.

The economic climate indicator, which summarises the balance of extreme answers to questions relating to business surveys, stabilised in August after declining in June and July.

The industrial production price index in August, year-on-year:

- Grew by 2.0%, accelerating by 0.1 pp compared with the previous month;
- When considering only the Energy grouping, it slowed to 1.5%, after being 3.0% in the previous month;
- Excluding Energy:
  - » The aggregate index reached a year-on-year change of 2.0%, accelerating by 0.3 pp compared with the previous month; and
  - » The index for consumer goods recorded a year-on-year growth of 3.2%, accelerating by 0.1 pp compared with July.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) in August decreased to 1.9% year-on-year, slowing by 0.6 pp compared with the previous month. Looking closer:

- The index for energy products stood at -1.5% (4.2% in the previous month); and
- The index for unprocessed food products slowed from 2.8% in July to 0.8% in August.

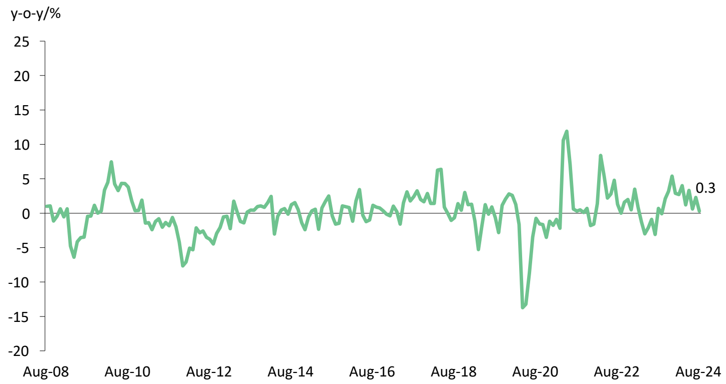
In July 2024, from an external perspective and year-on-year, the implicit prices of goods:

- Increased by 0.5% in exports (-0.3% in June 2024); and
- Decreased by 2.1% in imports (-2.8% in June 2024).

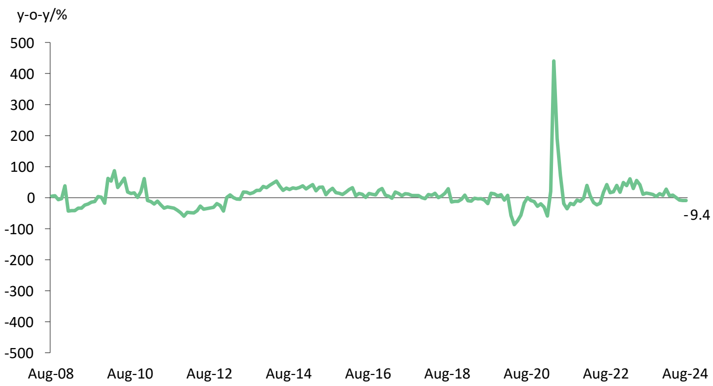
Also in July 2024:

- The unemployment rate (ages 16 to 74), seasonally adjusted, decreased by 0.2 pp compared with the previous month, reaching 6.2%;
- The labour underutilisation rate (ages 16 to 74) stood at 10.9%, 0.1 pp below the value observed in June;
- The employed population (ages 16 to 74), also seasonally adjusted, increased by 0.5% year-on-year and decreased by 0.1% compared with the previous month.

Average electricity consumption on working days



Passenger car sales



More information in:
Monthly Economic Survey – August 2024

Consumer confidence indicator and economic climate indicator increase

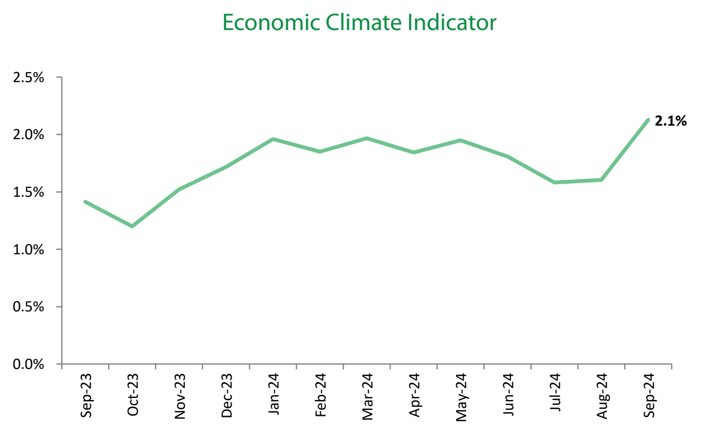
In September 2024, regarding consumers:

- The confidence indicator increased after the decline in the previous month, with levels since July being higher than those observed in February 2022, before the abrupt drop in March 2022;
- The balance of opinions on the past evolution of prices decreased over the last two months, after a slight increase in July; and
- The balance of expectations regarding future price developments decreased significantly in September, following the increase recorded in the previous month.

In the same month, but regarding companies:

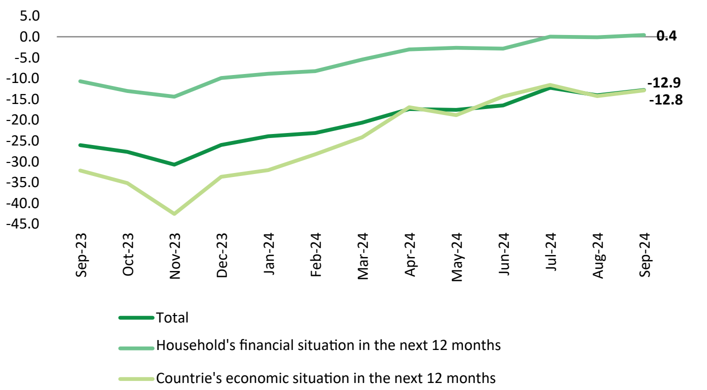
- The economic climate indicator, which summarises the balances of extreme answers to the questions relating to business surveys, increased, reaching its highest level since April 2023;
- Confidence indicators:
  - Increased in *Manufacturing and Trade* and, more significantly, in *Services*; and
  - Decreased in *Construction and Public Works.*
- Entrepreneurs' expectations regarding the future evolution of sales prices decreased across all sectors: *Manufacturing, Construction and Public Works, Trade* and *Services*.

The information on which this summary is based was collected from September 2 to 18 in the case of the consumer survey and from September 1 to 23 in the case of the business surveys.

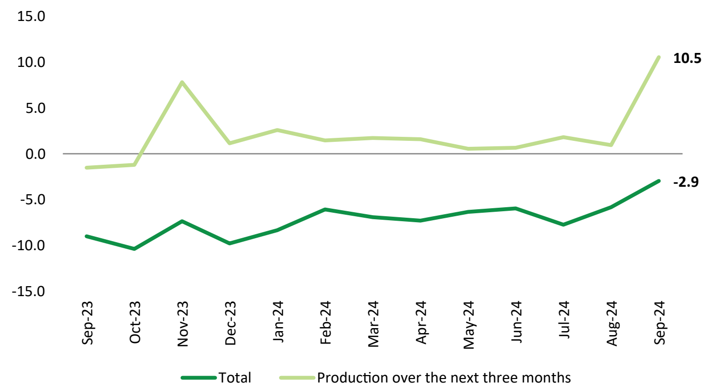


Confidence indicators[1]

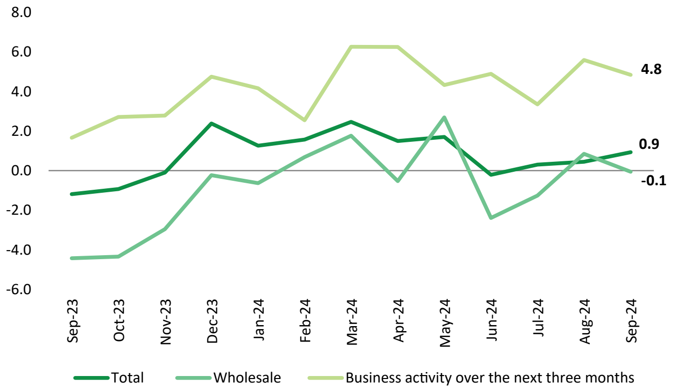
Consumer Confidence Indicator



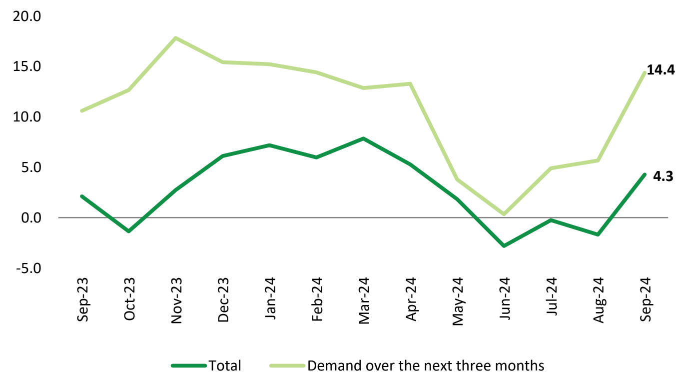
Manufacturing Industry Confidence Indicator



Trade Confidence Indicator



Services Confidence Indicator



[1] Balance of extreme answers. The monthly base series values are seasonally adjusted, except for the Consumer Confidence Indicator.

More information in:
Business and Consumer Surveys – September 2024

Trade turnover grew by 5.2% in August

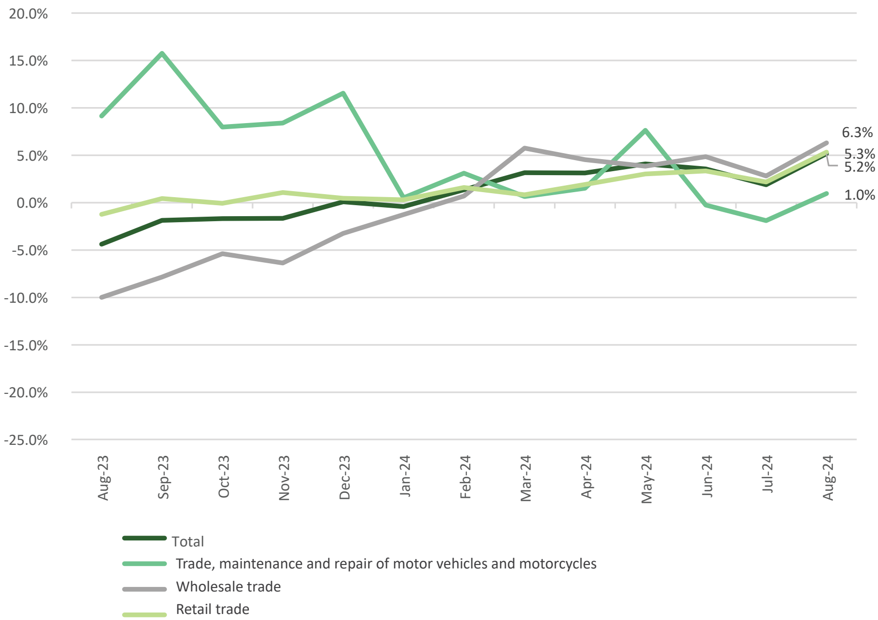
The Trade Turnover Index[1] recorded a year-on-year growth of 5.2% in August 2024, accelerating by 3.3 pp compared with the previous month. Trade sales increased:

- 5.3% in retail trade (G47), 3.1 pp more than in the previous month; and
- 6.3% in wholesale trade (G46), 3.5 pp higher than in July.

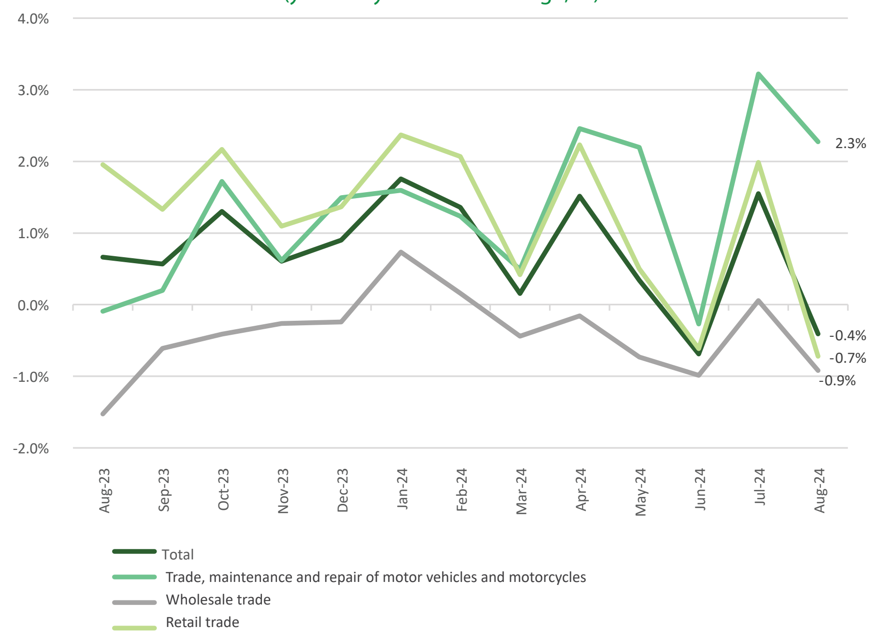
Also in August, the following year-on-year rates of change were recorded in Trade turnover:

- Employment index: 0.9% (1.4% in the previous month);
- Wages and salaries index: 6.4% (7.5% in July); and
- Hours worked index:[2] -0.4% (1.5% in July).

Turnover in Trade
(year-on-year rate of change, %)



Hours worked in Trade
(year-on-year rate of change, %)



[1] Total index, deflated and adjusted for calendar and seasonal effects.
[2] Total index, deflated and adjusted for calendar and seasonal effects.

More information in:
Trade Turnover, Employment, Wages and Salaries, and Hours Worked Indices – August 2024

From 2016 to 2023, real GDP growth averaged 2.2% per year

The National Statistics Institute has released a new series of information on the Annual National Accounts. The reference year is no longer 2016, but 2021. The 2021 base provides consistent and complete information from 1995 to 2023, with preliminary data for the latter.

The year 2021 has final data for both bases, which maximises comparability. Thus, the new base has led to a revision of the 2021 GDP by an extra €440.5 million, 0.2% more than previously calculated.

The 2023 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) figure was €267,384.

Over the past two years, GDP has grown by:

- 7.0% in volume and 12.7% in nominal terms in 2022; and
- 2.5% in volume and 9.6% in nominal terms in 2023.

The Portuguese economy's financing capacity was slightly higher with the 2021 base, averaging 0.1 pp higher than the previous base.

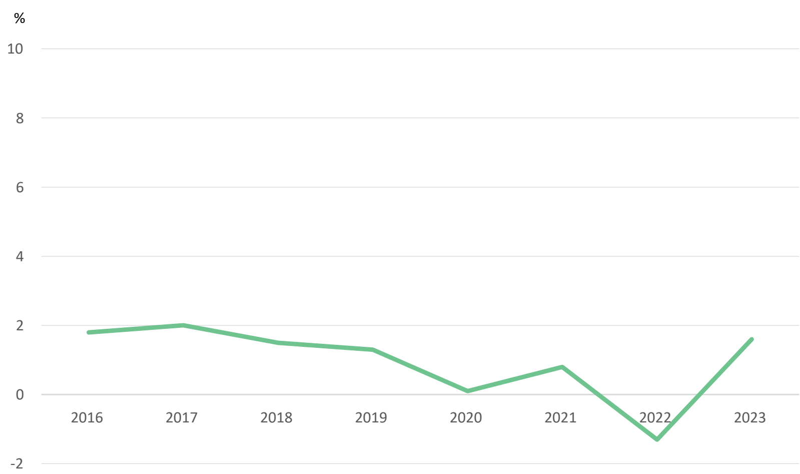
Rate of change of GDP (expenditure side) in volume

In 2021, the reference year, the financing capacity was revised upwards. In the following years, there was:

- A financing requirement of 1.3% of GDP in 2022; and
- A financing capacity of 1.6% of GDP in 2023.

It should also be noted that over the decade from 2011 to 2021, methodological improvements and the inclusion of new sources made it possible to reduce the share of the unobserved economy in GDP by 5.1 pp, which at the end of this period represented only 12% of the total.

Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-) of total economy



More information in:
Annual National Accounts (Base 2021) – 2022 (final) and 2023 (preliminary)

The external balance of the Portuguese economy increased to 2.5% of the GDP

In Q2 2024, the Portuguese economy[1] recorded a net lending of 2.5% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which represents an increase of 0,2 pp compared with the previous quarter.

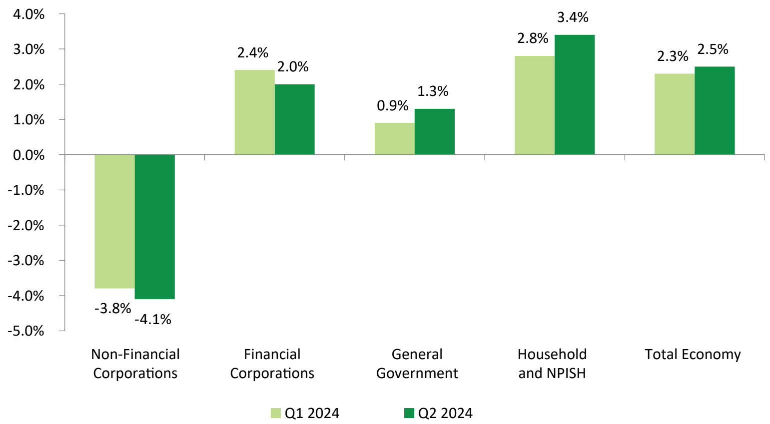
Gross National Income (GNI) and Gross Disposable Income (GDI) increased by 1.4% and 1.5%, respectively (growths of 1.6% and 1.7% in the previous quarter, in the same order).

The increase in the economy's external balance reflected the improvement in the General Government and Households balances by 0.4 pp and 0.6 pp of GDP, respectively, compared with the previous quarter.

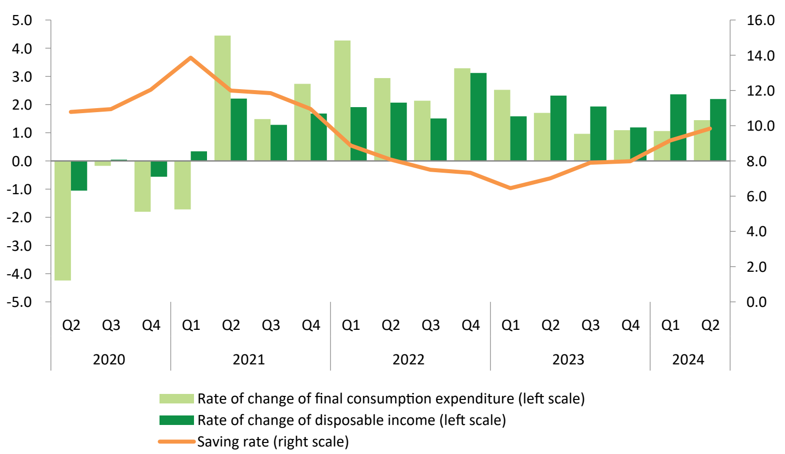
In what concerns Households:

- Its GDI increased by 2.2% compared with the previous quarter, with growths of 2.2% in compensation of employees and 1.3% in Gross Value Added (GVA);
- Final consumption expenditure increased by 1.4% (1.1% in the previous quarter), leading to an increase in the savings rate to 9.8% (9.2% in the last quarter), which led to net lending of 3.4% of GDP (2.8% of GDP in the previous quarter); and
- In real terms, the adjusted GDI per capita grew by 1.0%.

Net Lending (+) /Borrowing (-) by institutional sector (in % of GDP, year ending in the reference quarter)



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



Regarding Non-Financial Corporations:

- The deficit increased by 0.3 pp, to 4.1% of GDP;
- Gross Value Added and compensation of employees increased by 1.3% and 2.4%, while Gross Capital Formation increased by 0.5%; and
- Gross Capital Formation increased by 0.5%.

The balance of Financial Corporations stood at 2.0% of GDP (0.4 pp less than in the previous quarter).

As for the General Govern ment sector:

- Its balance increased by 0.4 pp in the year ending in Q2 2024, moving from a net lending of 0.9% to 1.3% of GDP;
- Considering quarterly figures and not the year ending in the quarter, the General Government balance in Q2 2024 totalled €1,754.0 million, corresponding to 2.5% of GDP (1.0% in the same period of the previous year);

  Compared with the same period of the previous year, there was an increase of 11.4% in revenue and 7.5% in expenditure; and
- In the first half of 2024, the balance of the General Government sector stood at 1.2% of GDP.

[1] Unless otherwise stated, to eliminate seasonal fluctuations, reduce irregularity, and better capture the trend behaviour of the series under consideration, the information presented refers to the year ending in the reference quarter. The comparison between consecutive quarters generally uses quarter-on-quarter rates of change between the year ended in the quarter in question and the year ended in the previous quarter. The rates of change shown are nominal.

More information in:
Quarterly National Sector Accounts – Q2 2024

Main Aggregates of General Government - 2023[1]

The provisional estimate for 2023 reveals that the General Government sector recorded a positive balance (net lending capacity) of €3,246.8 million, corresponding to 1.2% of GDP.

General Government balances

Unit: €10⁶

Transaction code	Transaction label	2022	2023
B.9	**Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) (National Accounts Balance)**	**-757.3**	**3,246.8**
	Current Balance	6,685.0	10,637.7
B.9-D.41	Primary Balance	3,850.7	8,772.9

This positive development resulted from a more significant increase in revenue (9.7%) than in expenditure (5.9%).

Total General Government revenue amounted to €116,609 million, corresponding to 43.6% of GDP, as in 2022, while total expenditure reached €113,362 million (42.4% of GDP, compared with 43.9% in 2022).

Between 2022 and 2023:

- Total General Government revenue increased by 9.7% (an additional €10,332 million), driven by an 8.4% increase in current revenue (an additional €8,803 million); and

General Government revenue

Transaction code	Transaction label	2022	2023	Change rate
		€10⁶		%
OTR	Total revenue	106,276.3	116,608.5	9.7
	Current revenue	104,706.1	113,508.9	8.4
	of which			
D.2	Taxes on production and imports	36,512.3	38,712.2	6.0
D.61	Social contributions	29,685.2	32,819.3	10.6
D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc…	25,693.1	28,454.1	10.7
D.9	Capital Revenue	1,570.2	3,099.6	97.4

- Total General Government expenditure increased by 5.9%, as a result of a 4.9% rise in current expenditure and a 16.4% rise in capital expenditure.

General Government expenditure

Transaction code	Transaction label	2022	2023	Change rate
		€10⁶		%
OTE	Total expenditure	107,033.6	113,361.7	5.9
	Current expenditure	98,012.2	102,871.2	4.9
	of which			
D.1	Compensation of employees	25,976.6	27,919.0	7.5
D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	40,296.4	42,218.3	4.8
D.41	Interest	4,608.0	5,526.1	19.9
D.9+P.5+NP	Capital expenditure	9,012.4	10,490.5	16.4

[1] Statistics Portugal publishes the first results of the main aggregates of General Government in the new series of the Portuguese National Accounts, having 2021 as the benchmark year. This publication presents the results for the entire series, from 1995 to 2023, with half-finalized data for 2023 and final data for the previous years.

More information in:
Main Aggregates of General Government – 2023

Excessive Deficit Procedure – 2nd Notification 2024

In 2023, for General Government (provisional data, consistent with the new 2021 base of the Portuguese National Accounts):

- The balance was positive, amounting to €3,246.8 million, which corresponded to 1.2% of GDP (-0.3% of GDP in 2022);
- Gross debt is estimated to have decreased to 97.9% of GDP (111.2% in the previous year).

The balance in public accounting was positive in 2023 (€7,221.1 million), which also contributed, albeit to a lesser extent, to the improvement in the national accounts balance, with revenue growing faster (9.7%) than expenditure (5.9%).

The increase in revenue was mainly due to the positive performance of tax and social contribution revenue. Current expenditure increased by 4.9% and capital expenditure by 17.2%.

Expenditures reflect the effects of certain public policy measures aimed at mitigating the impact of high prices for various goods and services, particularly energy products, as a result of the so-called geopolitical shock, although to a lesser extent than in the previous year.

Public to National Accounts adjustments

Unidade: 10^6 EUR

	2023
Balance in Public Accounting	**7,221.1**
Accrual adjustment and sector delimitation in National Accounts:	-535.8
Caixa Geral de Aposentações (CGA)	*-2,953.3*
Autonomous Services and Funds	*411.1*
Public Entities classified in General Government	*2,006.4*
Difference between paid and due interest	710.9
Other receivables:	-13.8
Temporal adjustment to taxes and social contributions	*-386.8*
Others	*373.0*
Other payables:	-651.5
Expenditure already incurred but not yet paid	*-158.4*
Others	*-493.1*
Other adjustments:	-3,484.1
Capital injections and debt assumptions	*-3,256.6*
Others	*-227.5*
Balance in National Account	**3,246.8**

More information in:
Excessive deficit procedure – 2nd notification 2024

Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Portugal

Availability of SDG Indicators for Portugal

The United Nations General Assembly adopted the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* in September 2015. This agenda sets out 17 SDGs and 169 targets that can be monitored through 248 indicators.

The agenda's eighth national statistical release shows that there is now information for 179[1] of the 248 indicators in Portugal, nine more than in the previous edition.

Development of SDG indicators in Portugal in the period 2015-2023[2]

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

- There are 11 goals with most indicators evolving favourably, highlighting, with 80% or more indicators evolving favourably:
  - » SDG 6 - Clean water and sanitation;
  - » SDG 7 - Affordable and clean energy; and
  - » SDG 10 - Reduced inequalities.
- Six SDGs have less than half of their indicators evolving positively:
  - » SDG 2 - Zero hunger;
  - » SDG 5 - Gender equality;
  - » SDG 12 - Responsible consumption and production;
  - » SDG 14 – Life below water;
  - » SDG 15 - Protect terrestrial life; and
  - » SDG 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions.

[1] 69 indicators from the UN's global list are not included in this list for Portugal, basically for three reasons: (i) they are not applicable in the national context; (ii) they do not yet have a sufficiently stabilised and clear methodology for their calculation; or (iii) there is no information available.
[2] From the first available year in 2015 to the last available year. Each circle represents an indicator. The direction of change over the period is given by the rate of change between the last year available and the first year available from 2015 (with at least two interpolated observations).

More information in:
Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicators for Portugal – 2023

INE 2024