



# Indicators for Portugal

## 2015/2024

# DATASHEET

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Sustainable Development Goals - 2030 Agenda  
Indicators for Portugal 2015-2024

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Statistics Portugal on the Internet

**[www.ine.pt](http://www.ine.pt)**



## Conventional signs

...	confidential data
Pe	preliminary value
Po	provisional value
*	rectified value
“	estimated value
x	not available
⊥	break in series
§	quality standard deviation/extremely unreliable value

## Acronyms and Unit Measures

%	Percentage	DGEEC	Directorate-General of Education and Science Statistics
‰	Permillage	DGPJ	Directorate-General for Justice Policy
€	Euro	DGPM	Directorate-General for Maritime Policy
3G	3rd Generation of mobile communications	DGRM	Directorate General for Natural Resources, Safety and Maritime Services
ADSL	Assymmetric Digital Subscriber Line	DGS	Directorate-General of Health
ANACOM	National Communications Authority	DGT	Directorate-General of Territory
ANEPC	National Authority for Emergency and Civil Protection	DMC	Domestic Material Consumption
APA, I.P.	Portuguese Environment Agency	DRAM	Regional Directorate of Environment and Sea, Madeira
APD	Official Development Aid (ODA)	DRPM	Regional Directorate for Maritime Affaires, Azores
ATM	Automated Teller Machines	DTN	Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)
BDD	Dissemination database	EIONET	European Environment Information and Observation Network
BDNU	SDG Indicators Global Database	EO	Budgetary Entity
BdP	Bank of Portugal	EPANB	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)
CAD/OCDE	Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (DAC/OECD)	ECP 2030	Portuguese Cooperation Strategy 2030
CAE	Portuguese Classification of Economic Activities	Eq	Equivalent
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	ERSAR	Water and Waste Services Regulatory Authority
CE-SIG	Map on Facilities and Services of General Interest	ERSARA	Water and Waste Services Regulatory Authority in the Azores
CFM	Material Flow Accounts (MFA)	ETC/ETI	Full-time Equivalent (FTE)
CIEM	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)	FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
CIG	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality	FBCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries	FMSY	Biological reference point for fishery management
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide	FTTH/B	Fiber To The Home or Business
DG Clima	Directorate-General for Climate Action	GEE	Greenhouse gases (GHG)
DGAEP	Directorate General for Administration and Public Employment	GEP	Strategy and Planning Office
DGEG	Directorate-General for Energy and Geology		

Conventional signs, Acronyms and Unit Measures

<b>GNR</b>	National Republican Guard	<b>PIB</b>	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
<b>IAEG-SDGs</b>	Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG indicators	<b>PISA</b>	Programme for International Student Assessment
<b>ICNF</b>	Institute for the Conservation of Nature and Forests	<b>pkm</b>	Passenger-kilometre
<b>ICOT</b>	Survey on the Living Conditions, Origins and Trajectories of the Resident Population	<b>PlanAPP</b>	Centre for Planning and Assessment of Public Policies
<b>IDE</b>	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	<b>PM</b>	Maritime Police
<b>IND</b>	National Data Infrastructure	<b>PM<sub>2.5</sub></b>	Inhalable particles with dimensions less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter
<b>IPC</b>	Consumer Price Index (CPI)	<b>PM<sub>10</sub></b>	Inhalable particles with dimensions less than 10 micrometers in diameter
<b>ISFLSF</b>	Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH)	<b>PMA</b>	Least Developed Countries (LDC)
<b>hab</b>	Inhabitant	<b>PNAER</b>	National Action Plan for Renewable Energy
<b>HLPF</b>	High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development	<b>PNEC 2030</b>	National Energy and Climate Plan 2030
<b>IAN-AF</b>	National Food and Physical Activity Survey	<b>PNRRC</b>	National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>INE, I.P.</b>	Statistics Portugal	<b>p.p.</b>	Percentage points (pp)
<b>IPMA, I.P.</b>	Portuguese Institute for Sea and Atmosphere	<b>PPRR</b>	Proportion of urban waste Prepared for Reuse and Recycling
<b>ISEPP</b>	Survey on Safety in Public and Private Spaces	<b>PSP</b>	Public Security Police
<b>I&amp;D</b>	Research and Development (R&D)	<b>RME</b>	Raw Material Equivalent
<b>IT-PGRFA</b>	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	<b>RNB</b>	Gross National Income (GNI)
<b>km<sup>2</sup></b>	Square kilometre	<b>RNC 2050</b>	Roadmap for Carbon Neutrality 2050
<b>kg</b>	Kilogramme	<b>RNV</b>	Voluntary National Review (VNR)
<b>kt</b>	Kilotonne	<b>RRC</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
<b>l</b>	Litre	<b>SAU</b>	Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA)
<b>LTE</b>	Long Term Evolution	<b>SCEA</b>	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)
<b>LULUCF</b>	Land use, land-use change, and forestry	<b>SEN</b>	National Statistical System (NSS)
<b>m<sup>3</sup></b>	Cubic metre	<b>SIBS</b>	Interbank Services Provider
<b>MSY</b>	Maximum Sustainable Yield	<b>SICAD</b>	General-Directorate for Intervention on Addictive Behaviours and Dependencies
<b>MAI</b>	Ministry of Internal Affairs	<b>SMTA</b>	Standard Material Transfer Agreement
<b>MTSSS</b>	Ministry of Labour, Solidarity, and Social Security	<b>t</b>	Tonne
<b>n.e.</b>	Not elsewhere specified	<b>tep</b>	Tonne of oil equivalent (toe)
<b>No.</b>	Number	<b>TIC</b>	Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)
<b>NU</b>	United Nations (UN)	<b>tkm</b>	Tonne-kilometre
<b>NUTS</b>	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics	<b>UE</b>	European Union
<b>OCDE</b>	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	<b>µg</b>	Microgram
<b>ODIN</b>	Open Data Inventory	<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>ODS</b>	Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)	<b>UNGGIM: Europe</b>	United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management Europe
<b>OFP</b>	Other Official Flows (OOF)	<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>OIT</b>	International Labour Organization (ILO)	<b>USD</b>	United States dollar
<b>OMS</b>	World Health Organisation (WHO)	<b>UNSC</b>	United Nations Statistical Commission
<b>PERNU 2030</b>	Strategic Plan for Non-Urban Waste 2030	<b>VAB</b>	Gross Value Added (GVA)
<b>PERSU 2020</b>	Strategic Plan for Urban Waste 2020	<b>VIH</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
<b>PGRH</b>	River Basin Management Plans (RBMP)	<b>VL</b>	Limit Value
<b>PIAAC</b>	Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies	<b>ZEE</b>	Exclusive Economic Zone

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## Introductory note

Statistics Portugal (INE) releases the seventh annual publication of statistical follow-up of the 2030 Agenda.

This publication provides a comprehensive statistical analysis of national progress on SDGs, focusing on visual, infographic and quantitative communication. The analysis by SDG is complemented with trend and performance analyses of the indicators in relation to existing targets or in relation to the desirable progress, from 2015 (the start of the 2030 Agenda) to the last year with available information. This performance evaluation is based on the methodology tested and applied by Eurostat at European level (Chapter 3). 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 urbanization.

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 May 26, 2025.

In the framework notes, information on data availability, indicator selection criteria and level of disaggregation is provided. Complementary national information to the global SDG monitoring framework is also highlighted.

The indicators analysed contain links to the [SDG thematic file](#). This national reporting platform includes links to the INE dissemination database [BDD], to the United Nations database and, where applicable, to validated external sources. Both in the INE and United Nations 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.

## Executive Summary

This publication analyses the progress of 183 SDG indicators from the United Nations (UN) global list for Portugal, from 2015 until the last year with available information. All the SDGs are analysed synthetically in terms of their evolution and performance in Portugal. Compared to the total of 248 UN indicators, Portugal has 73.8% coverage of global indicators with available data that can be assessed.

This section presents a simplified illustrative exercise which evaluates the behaviour of each indicator in relation to the goal and target in which it is included, in the period considered (Figure 1), as well as a summary of the performance of each SDG in Portugal and its position in terms of progress in the set of 17 SDGs (Figure 2). For all the indicators that make up each SDG, the respective assessment is made and the arithmetic mean of the respective scores is used to classify the global indicators and by extension the 17 SDGs according to their level of progress (2015-2023). The methodology adopted is used by Eurostat to assess the European aggregate and can be consulted in detail in the Methodology chapter.

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

Chapter 2 presents detailed tables for each SDG with the respective indicators for which information is available. These tables show the evolution of each indicator, using the average annual growth rate for the available period, as well as an assessment of the trend in relation to the desirable progress for each indicator and in relation to the SDG in which it is included. Indicators that have already reached the established target are also marked, when targets are available (PT, EU, UN targets).

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

- 96 of the 183 global indicators analysed registered a positive evolution;
- 22 of the 96 indicators with a positive evolution reached the target;
- 42 evolved unfavourably;
- 6 remained unchanged;;
- 39 are not subject to evaluation (irregular or short series, inconclusive).

Analysing the SDGs, it should be noted that most of the global indicators evolved favourably or reached the target. However, SDGs 4, 5, 12, 14, 15 and 16 showed less than 50% of indicators evolving positively (see Figure 1). It should be noted, however, that most of these SDGs (4, 5, 12, 15 and 16) are also the ones with the highest number of global indicators without evaluation due to lack of information (Figure 1).

Figure 1 | Evolution of SDG global indicators in Portugal in the period 2015-2024<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> From the first year available from 2015 to the last year available. Each circle represents a global indicator. The evolution over the period is attributed through the average annual growth rate between the most recent year available and the first year available since 2015 (with at least three interpolated observations) and in line with the favourable direction of the indicator.

Figure 2 | Overview of SDGs progress in Portugal in the period 2015-2024\*



\* Figure updated on 2025-06-16.



SDG 1 'Eradicate poverty' showed moderate progress between 2015 and 2023 in relation to the goal of eradicating poverty, with 56% of its global indicators showing a favourable trend. However, the decrease of the at-risk-of-poverty rate between 2015 and 2023 is insufficient to reach the targets set at national and EU level. Considering social protection, there has also been a decrease in beneficiaries from old-age social pensions per 1,000 inhabitants aged 65 and over (average annual growth rate of -1.9% between 2015 and 2022) and beneficiaries of disability pensions per 1,000 inhabitants aged 15 to 64 (average annual growth rate of -5.0%

between 2015 and 2022). In terms of the population's access to basic services, Portugal met the targets for water supply, providing the population with access to safe water and water supply services (data for mainland Portugal). In terms of wastewater drainage services, there has been significant progress in the number of dwellings served (87% in 2022, compared to 83% in 2015), as well as in reducing the total resident population living without a bath, shower or toilet inside the dwelling.

Also noteworthy, on the negative side, is the increase in the number of deaths and missing persons due to disasters and, above all, the rise in the number of injured or sick people attributed to disasters, a result that was also influenced by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.



SDG 2 'Eradicate hunger' showed significant progress towards the goal, with 50% of the global indicators showing a positive evolution towards the targets, however for 37.5% of the global indicators it was not possible to analyse them due to data gaps. The decrease in prevalence rate of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population stood out positively (average annual growth rate of -2.69% in 2019-2024) and, on the negative side, the deterioration of food prices, especially in 2022 and 2023.

Also noteworthy is the increase in the agricultural area used in organic production, which more than tripled in 2023 compared to 2016, ensuring significant progress towards the EU target (25%), as well as Official Development Assistance (ODA) and other official flows to the agricultural sector, which followed the same trend, registering an average annual growth rate of 14.94%.



Regarding SDG 3 'Quality health', which aims to guarantee access to quality health care and promote well-being for all, at all ages, the national trajectory in the period under review showed moderate progress, with 60% of its overall indicators showing a favourable evolution. Four targets were achieved in the period under review in indicators related to maternal, neonatal and child mortality up to the age of 4 and births attended by qualified health personnel. As for the incidence of diseases and infections, there were different trajectories. The incidence of HIV infection, the incidence of malaria and the number of interventions against neglected tropical diseases have seen a significant evolution in a favourable direction. In contrast, the incidence of hepatitis B and tuberculosis increased, and in the latter case there was even significant progress in the opposite direction to the target set at national level (an average annual growth rate of 0.49% cent was observed, while the rate required to reach the target was -3.45%).

The mortality rate of people aged between 30 and 70 attributable to diseases of the circulatory system, malignant tumours, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases and the mortality rate from road accidents showed a favourable trajectory in relation to the target. In the same way, but more significantly, there was a decrease in the mortality rate from intentional self-harm (suicide), reflected in an average annual growth rate of -1.32% in 2015-2023. Also noteworthy was the maintenance of high vaccination coverage rates, considering the National Vaccination Plan, as well as the significant progress towards the SDG target for the number of health professionals in relation to the resident population.

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Portugal's progress on SDG 4 'Quality education' was not favourable in most of the global indicators, with a predominance of indicators with progress contrary to the goal (44.4% compared to 33.3% with favourable progress), plus a significant proportion of indicators that were not evaluated due to the lack of a time series to allow its assessment (22.2%).

According to PISA data, proficiency in reading and maths deteriorated at national level between 2015 and 2022 (average annual growth rate of -1.07% in reading and -1.16% in mathematics).

The transition/completion rates in basic and secondary education are showing moderate progress towards the SDG, with results in 2023 of around 90% for secondary education and 96% for basic education, relatively close to the EU target (100%). Participation in pre-school education has been universal since 2020.

The proportion of people aged between 16 and 74 with digital skills at basic level or above made significant progress towards the SDG between 2015 and 2023, rising from 47.7% to 56.0% of people in this age group. The provision of schools with access to the internet and computers for teaching purposes, considering data for the mainland, showed an irregular trajectory in the period under review, having evolved moderately in the opposite direction to the SDG. A similar situation occurred with the net amount of Official Development Assistance for aid types E01 and E02, which went from 15 million euros in 2015 to 13.8 million euros in 2024.



The assessment of SDG 5 'Gender equality' continues to be unfavourable, showing that more efforts are needed to achieve gender parity. This assessment is supported by the predominance of indicators with unfavourable evolution (37.5%), with only 12.5% of the overall indicators showing favourable evolution.

Portugal has met the UN target for publishing legislative framework that promotes, enforces and monitors gender equality, especially those relating to comprehensive legal frameworks and public life and to employment and economic benefits.

As far as parity indicators are concerned, their progress has been insufficient to reach the UN target of parity by 2030:

- The proportion of women elected to the national parliament which, despite the irregular trajectory, stood at 33% in both 2015 and 2024;
- In relative terms, the proportion of women holding management positions has changed insufficiently (2.2% to 2.8%);
- In case of women holding management positions in the public administration sector, the indicator moved away from the parity target, as women's representation exceeded 50% (55.5% in 2023).



National progress on SDG 6 'Drinking water and sanitation' is positive overall, with 85.7% of the global indicators showing favourable progress towards the SDG between 2015 and 2023. The national targets were met in terms of access to safe water and in terms of the proportion of dwellings served by a water supply (data for mainland Portugal). The proportion of the total resident population living without a bath, shower or toilet inside the dwelling has seen a significantly favourable progress (0.3% in 2023, compared to 0.9% in 2015). The proportion of dwellings served by wastewater drainage also made significant improvement towards the target in mainland Portugal.

Regarding the quality of water bodies, and considering data for mainland Portugal, there has been a moderate development in the opposite direction to the ODS in the proportion of the surface area of water bodies with good overall status and with good status/ecological potential. The proportion of surface water bodies with chemical status classified as 'Good' evolved significantly favourably. In fulfilment of the UN target, all national transboundary river and lake basins are covered by an operational water resources cooperation agreement.



For SDG 7 'Renewable and affordable energy', 60% of the global indicators showed a positive evolution, contributing to the moderate progress of the SDG. The targets achieved in the field of energy stand out, namely the total coverage of the population with access to electricity and with primary access to clean fuels and technologies. Although there has been a favourable evolution in the proportion of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption, which reached 35.2% in 2023, the trend assessment was insufficient progress towards the national target set at 51% for 2030. The contribution of renewable resources to electricity production

has also increased consistently in recent years, but performance (63% in 2023) falls below the national target (93% in 2030). From the point of view of energy efficiency, Portugal has become more efficient, as evidenced by the significant reduction in the economy's energy intensity, measured by the ratio of total primary energy consumption to GDP, with a figure of less than 90 toe/million euros in 2023 for the first time in the period under consideration.



The progress of the SDG 8 'Decent work and economic growth' indicators at national level was mostly favourable in the period under review, with 63.8% of the overall indicators evolving towards the goal, whose performance was classified as having evolved moderately. There was positive progress in GDP *per capita* at current prices, but there was a decrease in the annual rate of change in real GDP *per capita* (average annual growth rate of -8.49% in 2015-2024). Similarly, GVA generated by tourism increased significantly (9.1% in 2023, compared to 6.9% in 2016), but its rate of change decreased 1.29% per year for the period 2017-2023. In the labour

market, the significantly favourable progress of the unemployment rate, the rate of young people who were not employed and were outside the education and training system and the incidence rates of fatal and non-fatal accidents at work stand out. The population made greater use of Homebanking to make payments, but at the same time there was less availability of other monetary intermediation establishments and ATMs. Also noteworthy was the fulfilment of the UN target regarding the existence of a national strategy for the employability of young people.



The national performance for SDG 9 'Industry, innovation and infrastructure' was of moderate progress. The global indicators for this SDG with favourable progress towards the SDG totalled 72.7% of the total indicators with information. Favourable developments include the value added of manufacturing per capita, the proportion of the gross value added of high and medium-high technology industries in the gross value added of manufacturing industries, CO2 emissions per unit of value added, as well as the proportion of R&D expenditure in GDP and the proportion of full-time equivalent (FTE) researchers. In the opposite direction are, among

others, the transport of goods by companies operating the heavy railway system and the tonne-kilometre value of heavy goods road vehicles, as well as the proportion of the population employed in manufacturing and the proportion of the gross added value of small-scale industries in total industry.



SDG 10 'Reduce inequalities' showed significant progress between 2015 and 2023, with 60% of the global indicators with available information evolving favourably. The mean equivalent net monetary income of the total population showed a significant progress in the desirable direction, and, above all, for the 40% of the population with the lowest resources, which has made it possible to achieve the EU target for 2030. The proportion of people living in households with an equivalent income of less than 50% of the median equivalent income also saw a significant evolution towards the target. The difference between the Gini Coefficients of

gross monetary income and net monetary income, per equivalent adult, narrowed, showing a significant evolution in the opposite direction to the SDG and revealing a smaller contribution from fiscal policy fighting against inequality. Even so, the decrease in the gross and net coefficients over the period in question indicates a positive trend towards reducing inequality. All financial soundness indicators also evolved favourably.



Portugal's progress on SDG 11 'Sustainable cities and communities' was moderate, with 50% of the global indicators rated favourably and 33.3% not rated due to lack of data.

The UN target was achieved in the universality of cities with a structure for direct civil society participation in urban planning and management that operates regularly and democratically. Private spending on library, archive and museum services and other cultural services has recovered but is still far from the figures reached in 2019. Nevertheless, the evolution between

2015 and 2022 was significant and in the desirable direction. Also noteworthy is the significantly favourable evolution of Portugal's score in terms of adopting and implementing national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework and the proportion of municipalities that have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies.

With regard to the communities quality of life, the indicator of severe housing deprivation has evolved in the opposite direction to the target (average annual growth rate of 0.46% over the period 2015-2024), while in the area of environmental impacts, the reduction in exposure to inhalable particles stands out as positive and the decrease in the national urban waste recycling rate (29.0% in 2023 compared to 31.3% in 2015), stands out as negative, positioning Portugal below the 60% target to be reached by 2030. Also showing a movement in the opposite direction to what was desirable is the number of deaths, missing persons and people directly affected by disasters, data that still reflects the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.



SDG 12 'Sustainable production and consumption' performed poorly in the period under review, with performance close to the opposite of the goal. The assessment of the global indicators shows that 42.9% had a positive evolution towards the SDG, with the remainder divided between negative evolution (28.6%) and no assessment due to lack of information (28.6%).

Among the indicators with favourable evolution, the material footprint per unit of GDP and domestic consumption of materials per unit of GDP stands out. Regarding hazardous waste, there was a significant decrease in the generation of this type of waste in the total recorded, although the proportion of this waste that was recovered also decreased over the same period. On the other hand, the total amount of hazardous sectoral waste generated per capita has evolved significantly towards the ODS, and the amount of this waste sent for recovery per capita has evolved in the same direction.

With an unfavourable evolution, the proportion of municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling stands out, which, in addition to being far from the European target of 60% to be achieved by 2030 (32.5% in 2023), showed a decrease in the period under analysis.



SDG 13 'Climate action' was characterised by favourable progress in four of its five global indicators in the period under review (80%), with no global indicators left unassessed. There was a significantly favourable growth trajectory for the country in terms of adopting and implementing national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework, as well as in the proportion of local governments adopting and implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies. The indicator of total greenhouse gas emissions recorded a significantly favourable trend. The national contribution to the

commitment of 100 billion dollars in climate-related expenditure grew moderately between 2015 and 2023, from 6.2 million euros to 6.6 million euros.

The only indicator of this SDG with a significant movement away towards the goal is the number of people killed, missing or directly affected by disasters, which increased considerably (average annual growth rate of 56.65% between 2015 and 2023), to which the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic contributed.



The goal-level assessment of SDG 14 'Protect marine life' revealed that the evolution of this SDG in the period under review was not very favourable in the direction intended by this goal, with 60% of the global indicators showing negative progress between 2015 and 2023. The proportion of fisheries management stocks (stocks) with an Analytical Assessment (ICES Category 1) exploited in national waters at the level of Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) reached the ideal value of 100% in 2024 on the mainland, but the proportion of fisheries management stocks (stocks) managed using a precautionary approach (ICES Category 3) and

exploited in national waters at a level approaching Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) showed a significant evolution in the opposite direction to the desirable one. On the other hand, the proportion of marine protected areas in relation to the maritime area under national jurisdiction, which remained constant at 7% over the period in question, made insufficient progress towards the UN target of 30% by 2030. The proportion of investment in scientific R&D services in marine technology in the total investment in intellectual property products decreased between 2016 and 2022, showing a significant evolution divergent to what is desirable..



Although SDG 15 'Protect terrestrial life' has no global indicators with unfavourable evolution in the period under analysis, it has 30.8% of the total indicators without changes, and an equal percentage without evaluation due to lack of information. In this context, and for the indicators that can be assessed, its classification is of significant progress in the period under review, which is also supported by the fact that three of the global indicators have already reached the target. One of the targets achieved refers to the adoption of legislative, administrative and political frameworks to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits. The other two targets

refer to the adoption of relevant national legislation and the allocation of adequate resources for the prevention or control of invasive alien species, and the establishment of national targets in line with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the implementation of the System of Environmental Economic Accounts. Stands out the significant evolution in favourable direction of public development aid for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and also of note, due to the evolution in the opposite direction to the SDG, of the cut in public aid to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) 312 series (forestry).



The national trajectory in SDG 16 'Peace, justice and effective institutions' is one of moderate favourable progress between 2015 and 2023, but with a classification that brings it closer to progress in the opposite direction to the SDG, which is partly justified by the predominance of global indicators with no assessment (44.4%), while also registering a total of indicators with positive progress equal to the total of indicators with unfavourable progress (27.8%). It should be noted, however, that targets were achieved in four indicators: the proportion of children under 5 with birth registration with a civil registry authority, Portugal's adoption and

implementation of constitutional, statutory and/or political guarantees for public access to information, as well as recognising that Portugal has independent national human rights institutions, in accordance with Paris Principles. The perception of corruption index, the number of crimes of intentional homicide consummated and the number of weapons seized, found or surrendered, whose origin or illicit context has been detected or established by a competent authority, in line with international instruments, evolved significantly favourably. The perception of safety on solitary walks after dark deteriorated and the number of human trafficking offences recorded by the police showed a significant evolution in the opposite direction to the desirable one.



The national trend towards SDG 17 'Partnerships for the implementation of the goals' was one of moderate progress in the period under review, with 61.1% of the overall indicators showing favourable progress, and targets having been achieved in five indicators. In terms of tax revenue, the significant progress towards the SDG in total social contributions as a percentage of GDP is particularly noteworthy. Official development assistance (ODA) as a proportion of gross national income made favourable progress between 2015 and 2024 but was insufficient to reach the target. On the other hand, the same indicator, but considering

only official development assistance to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), showed an opposite pattern towards the target. The accumulated net value of emigrant/immigrant remittances decreased, showing a significant trend in the opposite direction to what was desirable. There was significant progress towards the SDG in the proportion of broadband Internet access at a fixed location and in the proportion of individuals aged between 16 and 74 who used the Internet in the 3 months prior to the interview.

As far as the panel of macroeconomic indicators is concerned, the evolutionary trends are diverse, but mostly favourable (12 out of 17 variables evolved favourably towards the SDG), with GDP growth and household consumption standing out positively; on the other hand, there were developments contrary to the objective with regard to the inflation rate and international trade, where the slowdown in exports was greater than that in imports.



# 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 mobilised.

To monitor the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in March 2017, a [list of global indicators was adopted](#) by the 48th Session of the [United Nations Statistical Commission \(UNSC\)](#). The statistical community thus plays a key role in “[leaving no one behind](#)”, monitoring the progress achieved in each of the goals, 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 Resolution [A/RES/71/313](#), which assigned NSOs a leading position in the national coordination of the statistical monitoring of the 2030 Agenda.

The progress assessment framework currently comprises [251 global indicators \(234 unique\)](#). Indicators are categorised into levels (Tiers), according to their availability of data and level of methodological development. The [tier classification](#) is 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, according to which Tier III indicators (no methodology and no data available) ceased to exist, and the [2025 Comprehensive Review](#)<sup>1</sup>, according to which there are now 234 unique indicators, resulting from two replacements, six revisions and three additions compared to the previous list.

The dissemination of available data on a global scale is ensured by the [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. However, the global database also relies on estimates, which are desirably validated in a process of close coordination between custody agencies and national focal points. In addition to disseminating data on progress on the SDGs, the database also contributes to the preparation of the [Annual Report](#) on progress on the SDGs at the global level. The [2024 edition](#) highlights the areas in which progress has been made (reduction in child mortality, prevention of HIV infections, access to energy and the broadband internet), while also addressing the numerous challenges for the full implementation of the SDGs, which will have to be overcome to enable the pursuit of the SDGs (e.g. climate change, armed conflict, inequalities).

The [High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development \(HLPF\)](#) has a central role in the monitoring and review of the SDGs at the global level. Countries are encouraged to submit to this Forum voluntary national reports (VNRs) on the implementation of the SDGs, at least twice by 2030. Within this framework, Portugal presented, in 2017 and 2023, its [VNRs](#), to which Statistics Portugal contributed in the statistical follow-up dimension.

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.

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<sup>1</sup> This publication reports the available information based on the global list of indicators resulting from the 2020 comprehensive review. Further methodological developments will enable an assessment on whether future dissemination products could reflect the latest updates to the list of SDG indicators.

## 1.2 National monitoring

In Portugal, the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the SDGs falls under the responsibility of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, internally, and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, externally and in cooperation policy. The coordinating Ministries are also assisted by the other government areas, in the sectoral implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The coordination model was revised in 2023 ([Resolution No. 5/2023<sup>2</sup>](#), 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 structure for coordinating implementation, in line with the [United Nations Decade of Action](#) for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and with a view to the presentation, at the 2023 HLPF, of the [Portuguese RVN](#), to which Statistics Portugal contributed with the respective [Statistical Annex](#).

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

- **Producing relevant data** within the framework of official statistics;
- **Articulating with other national sources** for mapping and reporting data;
- **Disseminating available information** through a national reporting platform (SDG thematic dossier) and other communication initiatives (e.g. [Annual publications](#) since 2018, [Infographics](#) and [Brushes](#) directed to schools);
- Assuming the role of **national focal point** for SDG indicators, before international organisations;
- **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, Statistics Portugal, as the “main body that produces and disseminates official statistics” (Decree-Law No. 136/2012), was part of the relevant national structures (e.g. the Interministerial Commission on Foreign Policy), as focal point for the statistical monitoring of the SDGs. In this context, Statistics Portugal has also contributed to Voluntary National Reports from Portugal, initially with a [chapter on monitoring the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda](#) (pp. 86-88), in the 2017 VNR. The second VNR was presented in the 2023 [High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development](#). This forum was devoted to the topic of accelerating the post-pandemic recovery and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The internal coordination of the 2023 Portuguese RVN was assigned to PlanAPP (Competence Centre for Planning, Policy and Foresight of Public Administration), with the support of the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the General Directorate of Foreign Policy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Statistics Portugal was once again integrated into the preparation of the Report, therefore, in 2023, the [sixth annual SDG statistical monitoring publication](#) was, simultaneously, the statistical annex of the VNR, enabling a statistical reading of the national progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

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<sup>2</sup> Only available in Portuguese.

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/MTSSS); and Banco de Portugal as statistical authority in the area of monetary, financial, foreign exchange and balance of payments statistics.
- Other national public entities, which proved to be indispensable, have also provided information in their respective fields of intervention, such as: ANACOM, APA, ANEPC, Camões, I.P, CIG, DGAEP, DGPM, DGS, DGT, EO, ERSAR, ICNF and MAI.

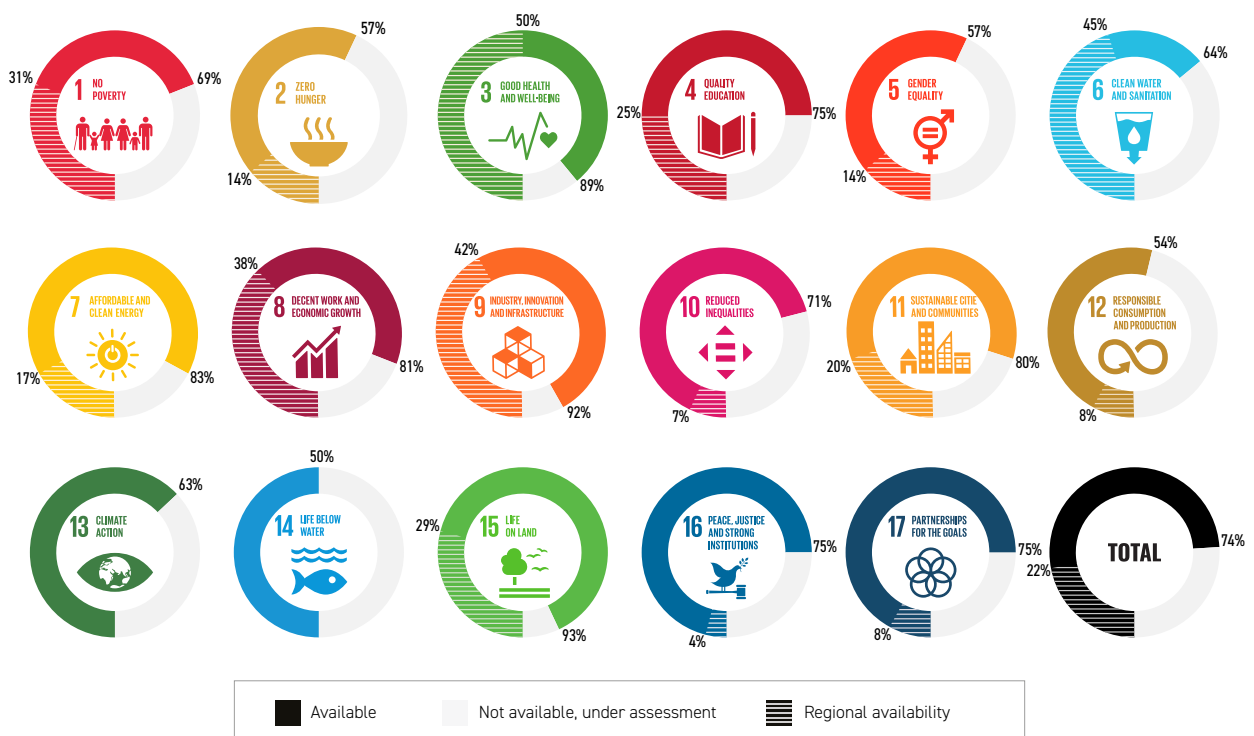
In this regard, the need to close data gaps that persist in some areas should be noted, such as the environmental area (SDG 12), eradicate hunger (SDG 2), gender equality (SDG 5) and the area of marine life protection (SDG 14), which lack data for a more comprehensive monitoring, as illustrated by the 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 74% of indicators available in 2024 (considering the 248 global indicators), which contrasts with the 66% found in the 2023.

The selection of indicators prioritised the inclusion of data disaggregated at NUTS II level (NUTS 2013 version) whenever available and relevant, with a coverage of 22%. Some of the indicators were also disaggregated by NUTS 2024 version, that entered into effect on January 1st, 2024.

It should also be noted that the selection of indicators not only favoured the inclusion of geographically disaggregated data by NUTS II, but also extended, whenever available and appropriate, to disaggregation by age group, gender and degree of urbanisation.

Availability of SDG indicators for Portugal



This publication analyses 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, although 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 (183), a data file is provided, attached to the publication, containing information since 2010.

### 1.3 Leaving no one behind

The UN global list of 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 purpose 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 overall list of indicators are highlighted. Internally, the thematic dossiers that Statistics Portugal makes available for various domains (e.g. [COVID-19](#), [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, the project to revise the [Gender Database](#), under development by INE ([National Statistical System on Gender Equality](#)), is also noteworthy.

Initiatives are also underway that aim to fill information gaps and, whenever possible, portray the country in a more granular and inclusive way, particularly in the environmental, geographical and socio-demographic dimensions.

In the **environmental area**, the following developments on a national and European scale stand out:

- In the European context, Regulation 691/2011 was amended to introduce new modules for the Environmental Economic Accounts, including the Ecosystem Account. Eurostat is finalising the Manual that establishes the methodology for the Ecosystem Accounts so that the Member States can carry out the first reporting of information at the end of 2026<sup>3</sup>.
- In this context, it is expected that developments in the System of Environmental Economic Accounts - Ecosystem Accounts (SEEA-EA) and its interconnection with the SDG monitoring framework will result in increased availability or improved quality of indicators, particularly in terms of SDGs 6, 11, 13, 14 and 15.

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

- Internally, the developments and results of the spatial component of Statistics Portugal's National Data Infrastructure (IND) are highlighted. IND 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 highlighting, 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 the local level) or in the process of being implemented, such as the Map on Facilities and Social Services of General Interest (CESSIG). This commitment to increased territorial granularity culminated in the dissemination, in 2025, of the [Territorial Information Infrastructure](#), through which users have access to a universe of geographic data, with which they can interact, visualising and exploring thematic maps and using tools for spatial pattern analysis.
- Externally, the work within the UN-GGIM: Europe Working Group on Data Integration is highlighted, within which Statistics Portugal coordinates the line of work on SDG indicators. The publication "[Territorial Dimension in SDG indicators: Geospacial Analysis and its integration with Statistical Data](#)", coordinated by Statistics Portugal, is one of the main results of the work carried out in this context.

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

- The [Survey on Living Conditions, Origins and Trajectories of the Resident Population \(ICOT\)](#), carried out in 2023, which aimed to improve knowledge about the diversity of the resident population in Portugal, with regard to their origins, generational trajectories and objective living conditions, such as education, employment and housing conditions. This survey also provided statistical information to support national plans aligned with the 2030 Agenda, such as the National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030.

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<sup>3</sup> 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.

- The 2022 Survey on Safety in Public and Private Spaces (ISEPP), whose main objective was to obtain data on the prevalence and characterisation of situations of insecurity that may have happened to the population residing in Portugal, throughout their lives. This is a harmonised survey, which has been implemented at European Union level. The results made it possible to compare the various Member States in terms of the extent and nature of phenomena such as: situations of insecurity in the domestic space; 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 (e.g. assaults, robberies, thefts).
- The work of revising the Gender Dossier, previously mentioned, in which new statistical operations enable the dissemination 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 Labour Force Survey and the Survey on Living Conditions.

In the field of **education**, it is also worth noting the release, in 2024, of the results of the “Survey of Adult Skills”, carried out in the first half of 2023, which allowed the integration of data for SDG indicator 4.6.1. (Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex). This survey, in which Portugal participated for the first time, was carried out under the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), which consists of a multicycle programme promoted by the OECD.

# 1 NO POVERTY



## End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Poverty prevents the access to decent housing, adequate food, timely health care, quality education, appropriate means of transport, and access to a work that promotes personal growth.

The risk of poverty affected in 2023 more than 1.7 million of people in Portugal, despite a comprehensive social protection system that aims at ensuring the maintenance of the basic rights of persons and households, by reducing risks or needs in case of old-age, survival, disability, unemployment, maternity and parenthood, family care, sickness, accidents at work, occupational diseases and social exclusion.



Portugal situation has improved for some of the indicators monitored in this report under SDG 1 'No poverty'.

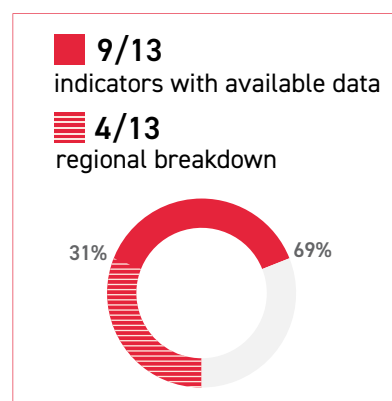
The at-risk-of-poverty rate decreased between 2015 and 2023, falling from 19.0% to 16.6%; however, its trend is far away of what is necessary to meet the national and European target of reducing this rate to 10% by 2030: the average annual growth rate observed was -1.67%, while that required to reach the target is -4.19%, significant further efforts will be necessary to meet the target.

Regarding social protection, beneficiaries of old-age pensions and of disability pensions had significant movement away from the objective, having registered, respectively, a decrease of 1.85% and 4.95% per year between 2015 and 2022. Although to a lesser extent, the same trend occurred with the proportion of persons unemployed looking for a new job and receiving unemployment benefits (32.6% in 2015 and 32.0% in 2024).

Between 2015 and 2023, the proportion of the total resident population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet decreased from 0.9% to 0.3%, which represented significant progress towards the objective. The same trend was observed when considered only the most disadvantaged population – the population at risk of poverty –, whose proportion fell from 2.4% to 0.9% in the same period.

Stand out in a negative way the increase of the number of deaths and missing persons due to disasters<sup>1</sup>, which in 2023 reached 20.6 per 100,000 inhabitants, reflecting the pandemic situation caused by COVID-19. Also noteworthy, and with a considerably more significant expression, is the increase in the number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters per 100,000 inhabitants, which rose from 12.2 in 2015 to 829.4 in 2023.

Between 2015 and 2023, there was progress towards the SDG in the indicators measured by the score for adoption and implementation of national Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies in line with the Sendai Framework, by the proportion of municipalities that adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (which rose from 2.3% to 20.5% in the period considered), by the proportion of GNI that constitutes official development assistance grants destined to poverty reduction, as well as by the proportion of total government spending on education, health and social protection services.



Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
<b>1.2.1</b> ● At-risk-of-poverty rate (After social transfers) (%)	2015-2023	19.0	16.6	Obs.: -1.67	↓	10.0	10.0	
<b>1.2.2</b>				Req (PT): -4.19				
⊘ Beneficiaries of old-age pensions from social protection schemes per 1,000 inhabitants aged 65 or over (%)	2015-2022	990.4	869.3	Obs.: -1.85	↓			
⊘ Beneficiaries of disability pensions from social protection schemes per 1,000 inhabitants aged 15 to 64 (%)	2015-2022	50.4	35.3	Obs.: -4.95	↓			
<b>1.3.1</b> ⊘ Beneficiaries of survivors pensions from social protection schemes per 1,000 inhabitants (%)	2015-2022	82.8	81.9	Obs.: -0.15	→			
⊘ Proportion of persons unemployed looking for a new job and receiving unemployment benefits (%)	2015-2024	32.6	32.0	Obs.: -0.21	↓			

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
Safe water (%)	2015-2023	98.6	98.9					
Proportion of dwellings served by water supply in mainland Portugal (%)	2015-2022	95.0	97.0					
<b>1.4.1</b> Proportion of the resident population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet	Total (%)	2015-2023	0.9	0.3	Obs.: -12.83			
	At-risk-of-poverty (%)	2015-2023	2.4	0.9	Obs.: -11.54			
Proportion of dwellings served by wastewater drainage in mainland Portugal (%)	2015-2022	83.0	87.0	Obs.: 0.67		90.0		
				Req. (PT): 0.54				
<b>1.5.1</b> Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population	2015-2023	0.6	20.6	Obs.: 56.65				
	Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	2015-2023	12.2	829.4	Obs.: 69.42			
<b>1.5.3</b> Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (Index)	2015-2023	0.4	0.9	Obs.: 12.99				
<b>1.5.4</b> Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (%)	2015-2023	2.3	20.5	Obs.: 31.61				
<b>1.a.1</b> Official development assistance grants for poverty reduction, by donor countries (percentage of GNI) (%)	2015-2022	0.0046	0.0129	Obs.: 15.87				
<b>1.a.2</b> Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) (%)	2015-2023	61.8	65.3	Obs.: 0.69				

	Identical indicator
	Proxy indicator
	Partial indicator
	Complementary indicator
Obs.	Observed
Req.	Required

	With a quantitative target	Without a quantitative target
	Significant progress towards the target	Significant progress towards SDG
	Moderate progress towards the target	Moderate progress towards SDG
	Category not applicable	No progress nor movement away from SDG
	Insufficient progress towards the target	Moderate movement away from SDG
	Movement away from the target	Significant movement away from SDG

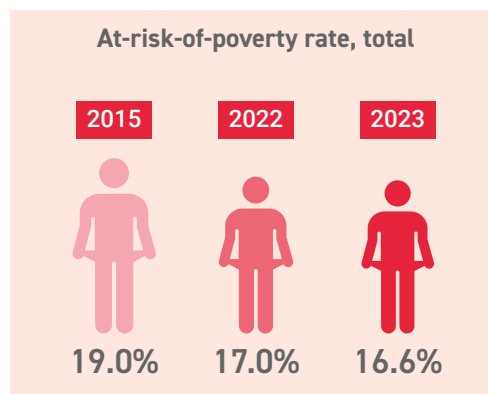
	Target achieved
	Without data/without target



## Poverty

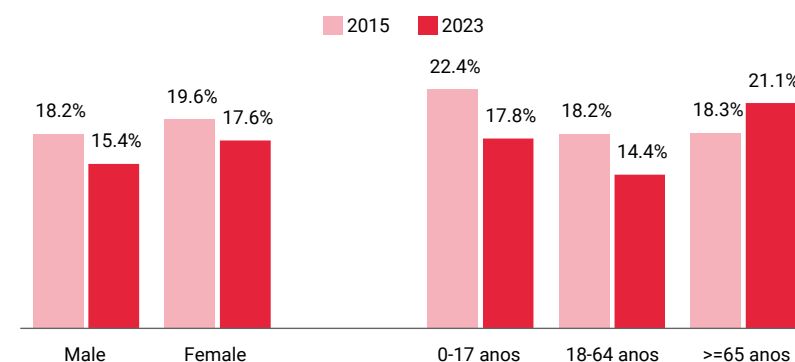
In Portugal, 16.6% of people were **at-risk-of-poverty** in 2023, a reduction compared to 2022 (17.0%) and 2015 (19.0%).

The population groups most frequently affected by the risk of poverty are children and the elderly: 17.8% of the population under 18 and 21.1% of the elderly lived at-risk-of-poverty in 2023, compared to 14.4% of the working-age population (population between 18 and 64 years old). Between 2015 and 2023, the risk of poverty decreased mainly in the case of children (less 4.6 pp), who were the most affected population group in 2015 (22.4%).



The risk of poverty affects men and women differently, reaching 17.6% of women and 15.4% of men in 2023, which reflects a reduction in both cases compared to 2022, but more marked in the case of men. In fact, in 2023 there was the largest gender gap since 2015 (2.2 pp).

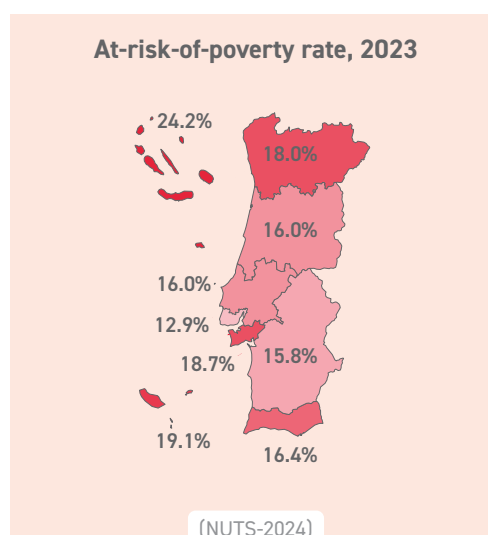
1.2.1 - At-risk-of-poverty rate, by sex and age group



Source: Statistics Portugal.

The risk of poverty continues to affect a considerable percentage of people in employment (9.2% in 2023), but clearly less than that observed for people not employed (25.4%).

In 2023, the incidence of poverty was highest in the Região Autónoma dos Açores (24.2%), although it was also above the national average in the case of the Região Autónoma da Madeira (19.1%), Península de Setúbal (18.7%) and Norte region (18.0%).



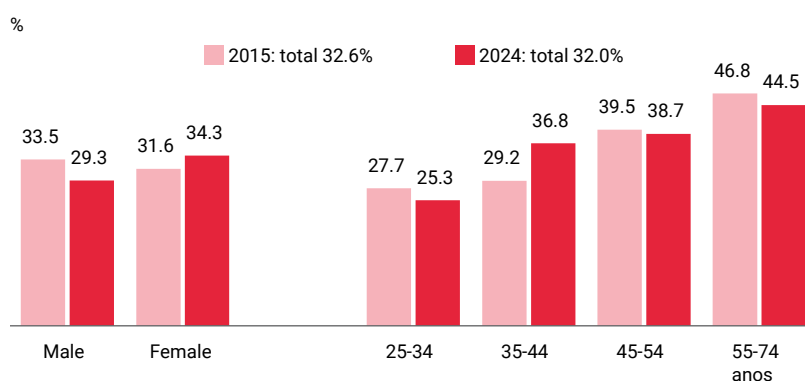


## Social protection indicators

The number of **beneficiaries of old-age pensions** per 1,000 inhabitants aged 65 and over decreased 12% between 2015 and 2022, to 869.27 in 2022. In the same period, the number of **recipients of disability pensions** from social protection schemes per 1,000 inhabitants aged 15 to 64 fell by 30% to 35.32 in 2022. The number of **beneficiaries of survivors' pensions** from social protection schemes per 1,000 inhabitants was 81.91 in 2022, a slight reduction compared to 2015, when there were 82.77 beneficiaries per 1,000 inhabitants.

In 2024, 32.0% of all **unemployed people looking for a new job received unemployment benefits**, less than in 2015 (32.6%) and 2022 (32.2%). However, unlike in 2015, when 33.5% of unemployed men looking for a new job received unemployment benefits, compared to 29.3% of unemployed women in the same situation, in 2024 these proportions were reversed (29.3% of men and 34.3% of women). As in 2015, the age group with the highest proportion of the unemployed population looking for a new job and receiving unemployment benefits were those over 55 years old (44.5% in 2024 and 46.8% in 2015).

1.3.1 - Proportion of unemployed population looking for a new job and receiving unemployment benefits, by sex and age group



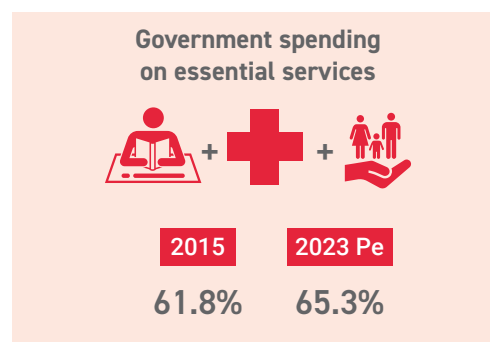
Source: Statistics Portugal.

## Resilience

The indicators relating to this area<sup>2</sup> are analysed in [SDG 13](#), which also covers this topic.

## Resource mobilization

The **expenditure on education, health and social protection** registered a relative weight of 65.3% in 2023, after a historic peak in 2022 (66.1%). Since 2015, the weight of this expenditure has increased, with an average annual rate of variation of 0.65% until 2023. However, in the five-year period of 2019-2023 there was a slight decrease (from 65.7% to 65.3%), even though public spending on essential services increased significantly (+23.7%). As result of the pandemic, the growth in total public spending was substantial (+24.4%), which explains the lower relative weight of the essential services.



Between 2015 and 2021, this indicator was always lower in Portugal than in the EU27 (of the three components, only the relative weight of education is slightly higher in Portugal than in the EU27). For the first time in more than a decade, in 2022 and 2023, the proportion of these expenses in Portugal was higher than in the EU27, not only in aggregate, but also in most of the components. Social protection continues to be the essential service with the highest relative weight, both in Portugal (39.2%) and in the EU27 (39.3%).

<sup>1</sup> Since May 18, 2022, the DGS began to consider suspected reinfections when counting new daily cases (previously, the first infection associated with each person was considered). Therefore, new cases include all episodes of infection, whether they constitute a first infection or a suspected reinfection. This change in the method of counting new daily cases has a retroactive effect to the beginning of the pandemic.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

## 2 ZERO HUNGER



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

The second objective establishes targets for hunger and sustainable agricultural practices, mostly associated to the improvement of living conditions in underdeveloped or developing countries.

In contrast, for the developed countries, the issue today is mainly the inadequate food intakes of an increasingly sedentary population, leading to an increasing proportion of people with problems of overweight and obesity.

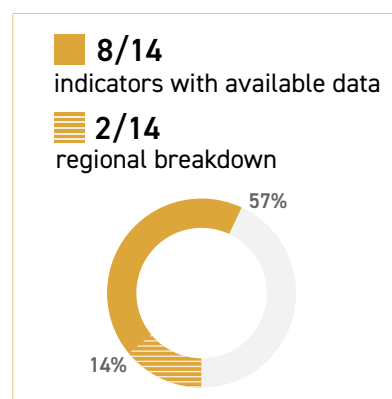


Monitoring of SDG 2 “Zero Hunger” in the context of Portugal focuses mainly on malnutrition, with emphasis on obesity but also on organic farming. The evolution trend of SDG 2 at national level was favourable, considering the indicators that have a time series that allows this assessment.

The prevalence rate of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population showed significant progress towards the SDG between 2019 and 2024, decreasing from 4.7% to 4.1%.

The proportion of agriculture area with organic farming more than tripled in 2023 compared to 2016, rising from 5.1% to 18.0%, i.e., it recorded an average growth rate of 19.74% per year, which allowed it to record significant progress towards the EU target (25%). Official Development Assistance (ODA) and other official flows to the agriculture sector have increased since 2015, with the second highest value recorded in 2024. The average annual growth rate was 14.94%, thus showing a significantly favourable progress.

With a movement in the opposite direction to the ODS, the food price anomalies indicator has been deteriorating over the last two years (2022 and 2023), from 0.3 in 2015 to 2.2 in 2023.



Indicator	Period	Period		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	UE	UN
<b>2.1.1</b> Proportion of resident population with 18 and more years old with obesity (%)	2019	16.9	16.9		Without assessment			
<b>2.1.2</b> Prevalence rate of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (%)	2019-2024	4.7	4.1	Obs.: -2.69	↑			
<b>2.2.1</b> Proportion of resident population with 18 and more years old with obesity (%)	2022	15.9	15.9		Without assessment			
<b>2.2.2</b> Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age (%)	2016	3.2	3.2		Without assessment			
<b>2.2.2</b> Proportion of children under 5 years of age moderately or severely overweight (%)	2016	7.1	7.1		Without assessment		0.0	
<b>2.4.1</b> Proportion of agriculture area with organic farming (%)	2016-2023	5.1	18.0	Obs.: 19.74 Req. (UE): 12.02	↑		25.0	
<b>2.a.2</b> Total public flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) for the agriculture sector (series 311). in gross disbursements (€ million)	2015-2024	0.4	1.2	Obs.: 14.94	↑			
<b>2.b.1</b> Agriculture export subsidies (€)	2015-2023	99,887.8	0.0	Obs.: -100.00	↑			
<b>2.c.1</b> Indicator of food price anomalies (calculated with Consumer Food Price Index) (Index)	2015-2023	0.3	2.2	Obs.: 26.76	↓			

	Identical indicator
	Proxy indicator
	Partial indicator
	Complementary indicator
Obs.	Observed
Req.	Required

	With a quantitative target	Without a quantitative target
↑	Significant progress towards the target	Significant progress towards SDG
↗	Moderate progress towards the target	Moderate progress towards SDG
→	Category not applicable	No progress nor movement away from SDG
↘	Insufficient progress towards the target	Moderate movement away from SDG
↓	Movement away from the target	Significant movement away from SDG

	Target achieved
	Without data/without target

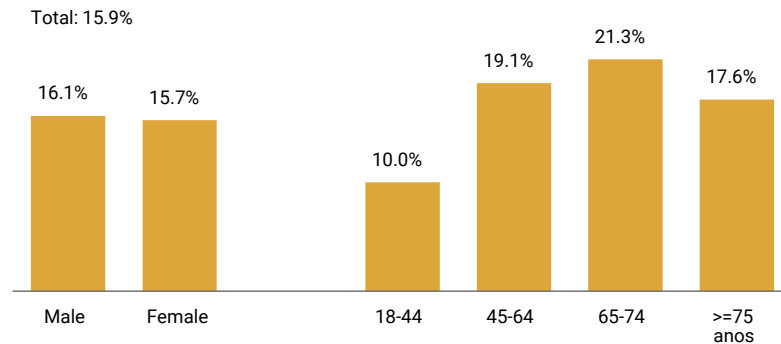


## Nutrition

In 2024, the proportion of the population residing in Portugal that was in a situation of **moderate or severe food insecurity**, i.e., with a low-quality diet or with a reduction in the amount of food a few times during the year, reached 4.1%, 0.7 pp less than in 2023.

Obesity is one of the serious health problems related to nutrition. In 2022, the proportion of the resident population aged 18 and over **with obesity** was 15.9%, higher for men (16.1%) than for women (15.7%). The age group from 65 to 74 years old had highest rate (21.3%). On the other hand, the proportion of the resident population with obesity was lowest for people aged 18 to 44 years (10.0%).

2.1.2 - Population with obesity by sex and age group, 2022

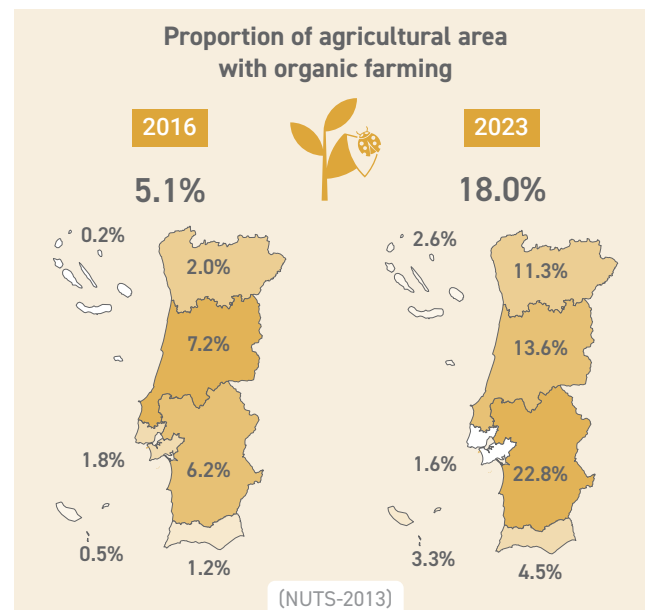


Source: Statistics Portugal.

## Agriculture

Organic farming is one example of a sustainable agricultural management system. In 2023, **Utilised Agricultural Area under organic farming**<sup>1</sup> represented 18.0% of the total, corresponding to an increase of 12.9 pp, compared to 2016.

Alentejo is the NUTS II region with the highest proportion of Utilised Agricultural Area under organic farming (22.8%), followed by the Centro region (13.6%) and the Norte region (11.3%). The autonomous regions are those with the smallest proportion, with the Azores representing 2.6% and Madeira 3.3%.





<sup>1</sup>Organic production is an overall system of farm management and food production that combines best environmental and climate action practices, a high level of biodiversity, the preservation of natural resources and the application of high animal welfare standards and high production standards in line with the demand of a growing number of consumers for products produced using natural substances and processes.

### 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



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

This objective aims to ensure a better health for all, improving child, maternal and reproductive health, and reducing a set of major notifiable diseases, as well as deaths due to non-communicable diseases and behaviours related to abusive consumption of substances.

The basic condition for achieving these goals is the universal coverage of the health system, an aspect that has been established in Portugal since the creation of the National Health System in 1979. More recently, the development and monitoring of this system has followed good practices recommended by the World Health Organization, through the establishment of periodic national health plans.



In terms of SDG 3, which aims to ensure access to quality healthcare and promote well-being for all, at all ages, the national trajectory has been relatively favourable. Four targets were achieved in the period under analysis, in indicators related to current and pressing issues: maternal, neonatal and child up to 4 years of age mortality, and births attended by skilled health personnel.

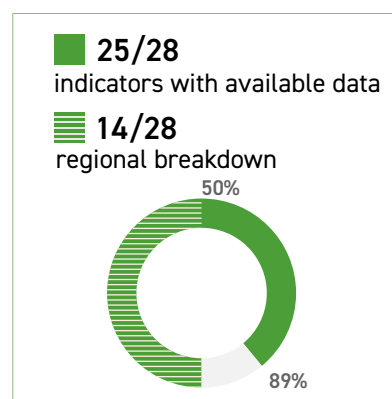
As for the incidence of diseases and infections, there were both favourable and unfavourable trajectories. The incidence of notified cases of HIV, the incidence of malaria and the number of interventions against neglected tropical diseases showed significant progress in a favourable direction. In return the incidence of hepatitis B and tuberculosis, both of which showed significant unfavourable progress, and in the latter case, significant progress was made in the opposite direction to the target established at national level (the average annual growth rate observed was 0.49%, whereas the required rate to achieve the target would be -3.45%).

Mortality rates among people aged 30 to 70 years due to diseases of the circulatory system, malignant neoplasms, diabetes *mellitus* and chronic respiratory diseases showed a moderate trend towards the SDG, decreasing by an average of 0.54% between 2015 and 2023. The proportion of patients in treatment due to opioids/cocaine as the main drug in the public outpatient system and the mortality rate due to road accidents also showed a moderate trend towards the SDG.

The standardized mortality rate due to intentional self-harm (suicide) showed a significant trend towards achieving the SDG, with an average rate of decrease of 1.32% per year between 2015 and 2023.

Regarding health protection, it is worth mentioning the improvement seen between 2015 and 2021 in primary health care coverage, although there is still a long way to go towards universal access. It is also worth mentioning the significant increase in the number of health professionals.

With a significant evolution in the opposite direction to what is desirable, the mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene and the mortality rate due to accidental poisoning stand out, with an average annual growth rate, between 2015 and 2023, of 10.53% and 13.90%, respectively.



Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
<a href="#">3.1.1</a> ● Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live-births (No.)	2015-2023	7.0	10.5					🎯
<a href="#">3.1.2</a> ● Proportion of births (live-births) attended by skilled health personnel (%)	2015-2023	99.9	99.9			🎯		
<a href="#">3.2.1</a> ● Deaths of children aged 0-4 per 1,000 live-births (%)	2015-2023	3.6	3.2					🎯
<a href="#">3.2.2</a> ● Neonatal mortality rate (%)	2015-2023	2.0	1.6					🎯
<a href="#">3.3.1</a> ● Incidence rate of notified cases of HIV per 1,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2018	0.13	0.10	Obs.: -8.37	↑	0.057		
				Req (PT): -5.35				
<a href="#">3.3.2</a> ● Incidence rate of notified cases of tuberculosis per 100,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2018	20.5	20.8	Obs.: 0.49	↓	12.1		
				Req (PT): -3.45				
<a href="#">3.3.3</a> ● Incidence rate of notified cases of malaria per 1,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2018	0.02	0.01	Obs.: -20.63	↑			
<a href="#">3.3.4</a> ● Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population (No.)	2015-2018	1.3	1.7	Obs.: 9.35	↓			

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
<b>3.3.5</b> ● Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases (No.)	2015-2022	29	3	Obs.: -27.68	↑			
<b>3.4.1</b> 🌀 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 (No.)	2015-2023	283.3	271.3	Obs.: -0.54	↗			
<b>3.4.2</b> ● Standardized mortality rate due to intentional self-harm (suicide) per 100,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2023	10.9	9.8	Obs.: -1.32	↑			
<b>3.5.1</b> 🌀 Proportion of patients in treatment due to opioids/ cocaine as main drug, in the public outpatient system	Opioids (%)	2015-2022	51.0	58.0	Obs.: 1.85	↑		
	Cocaine (%)	2015-2022	3.0	5.0	Obs.: 7.57	↑		
<b>3.5.2</b> 🌀 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	29.7	29.7		Without assessment			
<b>3.6.1</b> ● Mortality rate due to road accidents per 100,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2023	6.9	6.7	Obs.: -0.37	↗			
<b>3.7.1</b> ● Proportion of the resident female population aged 15 to 49 years who used a modern contraceptive method as the main contraception method in the 30 days preceding the interview (%)	2019	55.4	55.4		Without assessment			
<b>3.7.2</b> ● Adolescent fertility rate (%)	2015-2023	8.4	6.4	Obs.: -3.34	↑			
<b>3.8.1</b> ● Coverage of essential health services	2015-2021	82.0	88.0	Obs.: 1.18	↗			100.0
				Req (UN): 1.33				
<b>3.8.2</b> ● Proportion of households with expenditure on health greater than 10% of income (%)	2015-2022	27.1	12.1		Without assessment			
	2015-2022	6.8	1.9		Without assessment			
<b>3.9.1</b> ● Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (No.)	2019	10.0	10.0		Without assessment			
<b>3.9.2</b> ● Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (No. by 100,000 inhab)	2015-2023	2.2	4.9	Obs.: 10.53	↓			
<b>3.9.3</b> 🌀 Mortality rate due to accidental poisoning per 100,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2023	0.6	1.7	Obs.: 13.90	↓			
<b>3.a.1</b> 🌀 Proportion of the resident population aged 15 and more years old who smokes (%)	2019	17.0	17.0		Without assessment			
<b>3.b.1</b> ● Vaccination coverage against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (3rd dose) in children who completed 1 year old (%)	2015-2023	97.9	98.7	Obs.: 0.10	→			
	2015-2023	94.9	95.4	Obs.: 0.07	→			
	2016-2023	97.1	99.0	Obs.: 0.28	↗			
<b>3.b.2</b> ● Total net official development assistance for medical research (sector 12182) and basic health sectors (series 122) (€ million)	2015-2024	4.6	2.9	Obs.: -5.21	↓			

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
● Medical doctors per 1,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2023	4.7	5.8	Obs.: 2.66	↑			
● Nurses per 1,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2023	6.5	7.9	Obs.: 2.47	↑			
● Pharmacy professionals per 1,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2021	1.5	2.0	Obs.: 4.62	↑			
● Dentist medical doctors per 1,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2023	0.9	1.1	Obs.: 3.62	↑			

3.c.1

●	Identical indicator
▨	Proxy indicator
⊙	Partial indicator
⊕	Complementary indicator
Obs.	Observed
Req.	Required

	With a quantitative target	Without a quantitative target
↑	Significant progress towards the target	Significant progress towards SDG
↗	Moderate progress towards the target	Moderate progress towards SDG
→	Category not applicable	No progress nor movement away from SDG
↘	Insufficient progress towards the target	Moderate movement away from SDG
↓	Movement away from the target	Significant movement away from SDG

🎯	Target achieved
□	Without data/without target



## Maternal and infant mortality

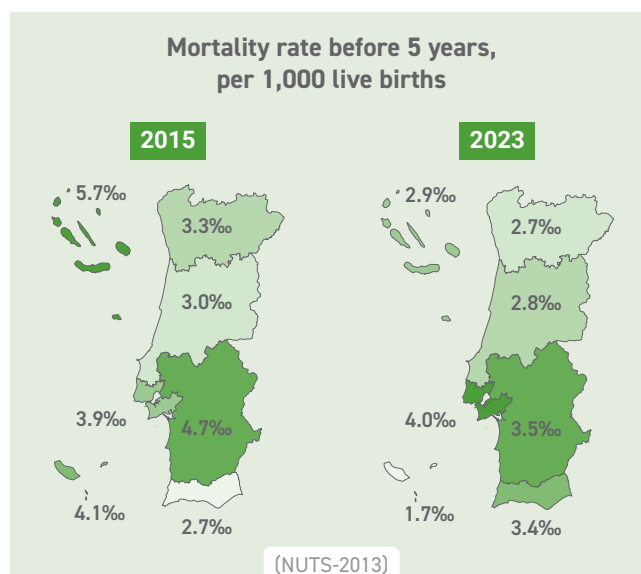
In 2023, the **maternal mortality rate** stood at 10.5 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, reflecting a decrease compared to the previous year (-13.1) and an increase with respect to 2015 (+7.0), although it was below the limit stipulated in target 3.1 of the SDGs ('by 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births').

Throughout the period under review, the **proportion of births attended by qualified health personnel** (doctors, nurses and nurse midwives) was almost always 99.9% in the country, except for 2020 (98.6%), 2021 (99.1%) and 2022 (98.7%). In 2023, the indicator reached 99.9% of births again. The provision of specialized care during pregnancy and childbirth is one of the most important factors in preventing maternal mortality, as well as care and support in the weeks after delivery.

The **neonatal mortality rate**, calculated as the number of deaths of children under 28 days old per 1,000 live births, was 1.6‰ in Portugal in 2023, a decrease on 2015 (2.0‰). Except for 2021, since 2015 this rate has been higher for male babies (1.6‰ compared to 1.5‰ for female babies in 2023). In 2023, the highest neonatal mortality rate was observed in the Região Autónoma dos Açores (2.9‰) and the lowest in the Região Autónoma da Madeira (0.6‰).

The **number of deaths of children under 5** in Portugal was 3.2 per 1,000 live births in 2023 and 3.6‰ in 2015. This is an important indicator on children's health and well-being and globally reflects their access to basic health interventions, such as vaccination, medical treatment of infectious diseases and adequate nutrition. Regions of Peninsula de Setúbal (with 4.3 deaths under the age of 5 per 1,000 live births) and of Grande Lisboa (with 3.8‰) recorded the highest figures in 2023, above the national average. The Região Autónoma da Madeira, on the other hand, recorded the lowest value (1.7‰).

As with neonatal mortality, Portugal also fell below the threshold stipulated by SDG target 3.2 ('by 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5, with all countries committed to reducing neonatal mortality to at least 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least 25 per 1,000 live births').

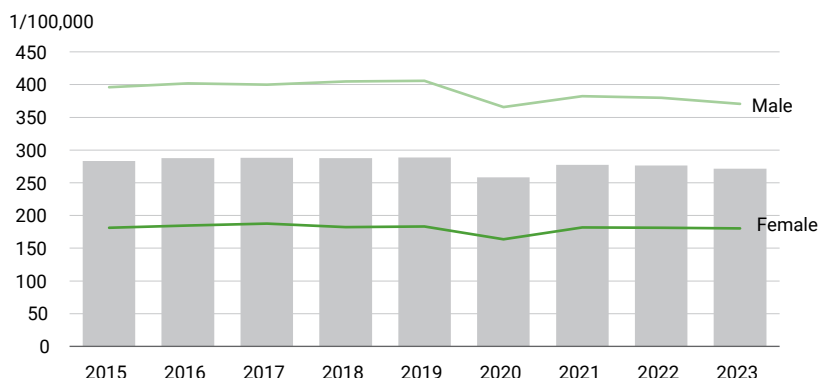




### Causes of death

In 2023, 271.3 people per 100,000 inhabitants aged 30 to 70 died in Portugal due to **diseases of the circulatory system, malignant neoplasms, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases** (276.2 in the previous year). Since 2015, the mortality rate attributable to the four diseases analysed has been around twice as high for men: in 2023, it was 370.7 for men and 180.1 for women.

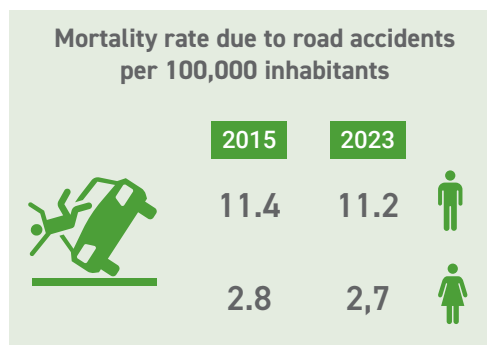
3.4.1 - Mortality rate (30 to 70 years) due to diseases of the circulatory system, malignant neoplasms, diabetes *mellitus* and chronic respiratory diseases per 100,000 inhabitants, by sex



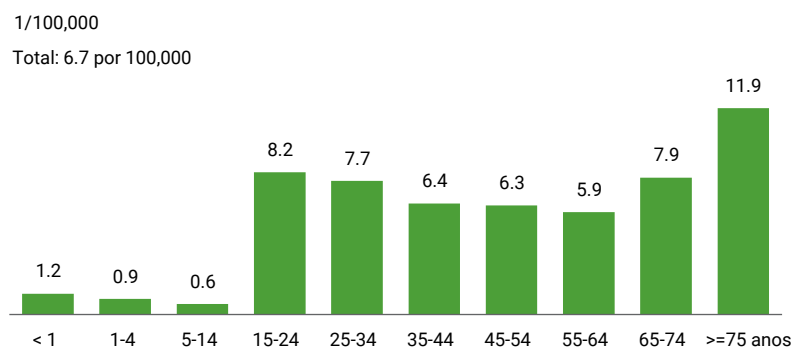
Source: Statistics Portugal.

The **suicide mortality** rate in 2023 was 9.8 per 100,000 inhabitants, a slight increase on the previous year (9.7). In 2023, the suicide mortality rate was higher for males (16.4 compared to 3.7 for females). Since 2015, the highest rates have been recorded either in the Alentejo or the Algarve. In 2023, the highest suicide mortality rate was recorded in the Alentejo (17.7).

The number of deaths of residents in Portugal due to road accidents in 2023 was 6.7 per 100 thousand inhabitants (6.4 in the previous year and 6.9 in 2015), higher for men than for women (11.2 and 2.7, respectively). In children living up to 14 years old, mortality rates from this cause are low, but increase significantly for the 15 to 24 age group, with a rate of 8.2 deaths per 100 thousand people in 2023. It is, however, from the age of 75 that this rate assumes more relevant proportions in the resident population in 2023 (11.9). In 2023, the highest road accident mortality rate was recorded in Alentejo (10.3) and in Algarve (10.2).



3.6.1 - Mortality rate due to road accidents per 100,000 inhabitants, by age group, 2023



Source: Statistics Portugal.

The mortality rate due to unsafe water sources or poor or non-existent sanitation and hygiene conditions was 4.9 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2023, compared to 2.2 in 2015.



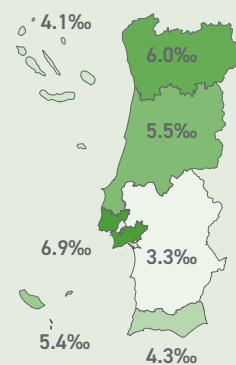
## Family spending on health

In 2022/2023, **health expenditure represented more than 10% of income** for 12.1% of Portuguese households. In 2015/2016, 27.1% of households were in this situation. Taking a **health expenditure weight of more than 25% of income** as a reference, there was also a reduction in the proportion of households in these conditions: from 6.8% in 2015/2016 to 1.9% in 2022/2023. In both indicators, the Região Autónoma da Madeira had the highest figure in 2022/2023: 17.0% and 3.4% for the 10% and 25% benchmarks, respectively.

## Health professionals

In 2023, 5.8 **doctors** per 1,000 inhabitants were registered with the Portuguese Medical Association, a similar figure to 2022 and the highest since 2015 (4.7‰). The ratio of doctors per 1,000 inhabitants in 2023 was higher on the mainland (5.9‰) than in the Região Autónoma dos Açores (4.1‰) and Região Autónoma da Madeira (5.4‰).

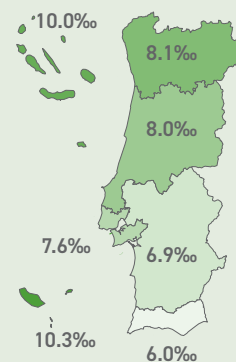
Medical doctors per 1,000 inhabitants, 2023 Po



(NUTS-2013)

In 2023, according to the Portuguese Nurses Association, there were 7.9 active **nurses** per 1,000 inhabitants, which corresponds to the highest ratio in the 2015-2023 period (6.5‰ in 2015). The Autonomous Regions of Açores and Madeira had ratios of nurses per 1,000 inhabitants in 2023 of 10.0‰ and 10.3‰, respectively, while the mainland Portugal had 7.7 nurses per 1,000 inhabitants.

Nurses per 1,000 inhabitants, 2023 Po



(NUTS-2013)



## 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



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

This objective aims at guarantying the right to equitable quality education from early childhood to secondary, post-secondary and tertiary education, taking into account that education is one of the main, if not the main, factors in the development of persons and society. It also includes improving reading and mathematics proficiency, the right to vocational training and new technologies as essential requirements for this development.

In Portugal, there has long been a public education system, which is currently compulsory until the end of upper secondary education, as well as national education plans including initiatives leading to training.

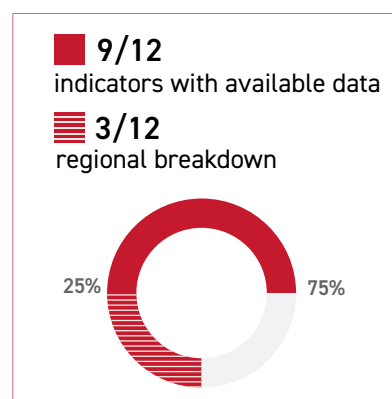


Portugal's progress has been unfavourable in most of this SDG indicators, with indicators showing distinct evolution trends. It is noteworthy that are many indicators that do not have a time series that allows the assessment of the trend.

According to PISA data, reading and mathematics performance deteriorated, at national level, between 2015 and 2022, with an average annual growth rate of -1.07% in the first case and -1.16% in the case of mathematics. Registering a moderate progress towards the SDG, transition/completion rates in primary and secondary education were consolidated between 2015 and 2023, with figures, in the last year, in the order of 90% in secondary education and 96% in primary education, which is closer to the EU target (100%). Enrolment rate at the age of 5 has been universal since 2020.

The proportion of persons aged between 16 and 74 years old with digital skills at basic or above basic level showed significant progress towards the SDG between 2015 and 2023, rising from 47.7% to 56.0% of the total of individuals in this age group.

The provision of schools with access to the internet and computers for educational purposes, considering data only available for Portugal mainland, showed an irregular trajectory in the period under analysis, having evolved moderately in the opposite direction to the SDG. A similar situation was observed in the total net official development assistance for aid type E01 e E02, which rose from €15 million in 2015 to €13.8 million in 2024.



Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
<b>4.1.1</b> ● Reading performance (PISA) (%)	2015-2022	82.8	76.8	Obs.: - 1.07	↓			
● Mathematics performance (PISA) (%)	2015-2022	76.2	70.2	Obs.: -1.16	↓			
<b>4.1.2</b> ● Transition/completion rate in upper secondary education (%)	2015-2023	83.4	90.2	Obs.: 0.98 Req. (EU): 1.22	↗		100.0	
● Transition/completion rate in primary education (%)	2015-2023	92.1	96.2	Obs.: 0.55 Req. (EU): 0.55	↑		100.0	
<b>4.2.2</b> ● Enrolment rate at the age of 5 (%)	2015-2023	95.9	102.9					🎯
<b>4.3.1</b> ● Proportion of persons aged between 18 and 64 years old who participated in lifelong learning activities (%)	2016-2022	50.2	49.4		Without assessment			
<b>4.4.1</b> ● Proportion of persons aged between 16 and 74 years old with digital skills at basic or above basic level (%)	2015-2023	47.7	56.0	Obs.: 2.03	↑			

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target			
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN	
● Parity index of sex of young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics	(i) Reading (No.)	2015-2022	1.1	1.1	Obs.: 0.26	↓			
	(ii) Mathematics (No.)	2015-2022	1.0	1.0	Obs.: -0.14	→			
● Parity index of sex, degree of urbanization and quintiles of income in persons aged between 18 and 64 years old who participated in lifelong learning activities	Sex (No.)	2016-2022	1.0	1.0		Without assessment			
	Degree of urbanization (No.)	2016-2022	0.4	0.4		Without assessment			
	Quintiles of income (No.)	2016-2022	0.3	1.3		Without assessment			
● Parity index of sex in persons aged between 16 and 74 years old with digital skills at basic or above basic level (%)		2015-2023	0.9	1.1	Obs.: 1.53	↓			
● Parity index of degree of urbanisation in persons aged between 16 and 74 years old with digital skills at basic or above basic level (%)		2015-2023	0.4	0.3	Obs.: -0.73	↓			
● Parity index of quintiles of income in persons aged between 16 and 74 years old with digital skills at basic or above basic level (%)		2015-2023	0.4	0.4	Obs.: 0.68	↗			
● Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy (Survey of Adult Skills) (%)		2023	57.6	57.6		Without assessment			
● Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in numeric skills (Survey of Adult Skills) (%)		2023	60.2	60.2		Without assessment			
4.a.1 ● Proportion of schools with access to internet for pedagogical purposes (%)		2015-2022	93.3	91.1	Obs.: -0.34	↓			
	● Proportion of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes (%)	2015-2023	97.9	96.3	Obs.: -0.21	↓			
4.b.1 ● Total net official development assistance for aid type E01 e E02 (€ million)		2015-2024	15.0	13.8	Obs.: -0.86	↓			

●	Identical indicator
▨	Proxy indicator
⦿	Partial indicator
⦿	Complementary indicator
Obs.	Observed
Req.	Required

	With a quantitative target	Without a quantitative target
↑	Significant progress towards the target	Significant progress towards SDG
↗	Moderate progress towards the target	Moderate progress towards SDG
→	Category not applicable	No progress nor movement away from SDG
↓	Insufficient progress towards the target	Moderate movement away from SDG
↓	Movement away from the target	Significant movement away from SDG

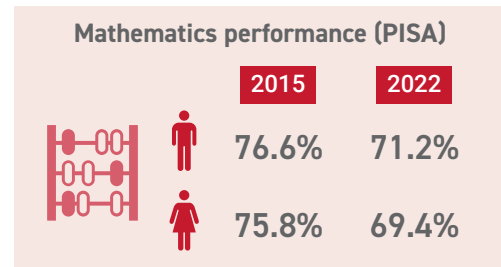
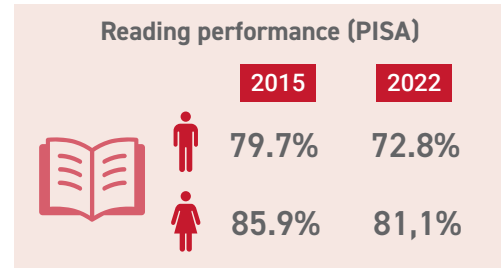
🎯	Target achieved
□	Without data/without target



## Skills

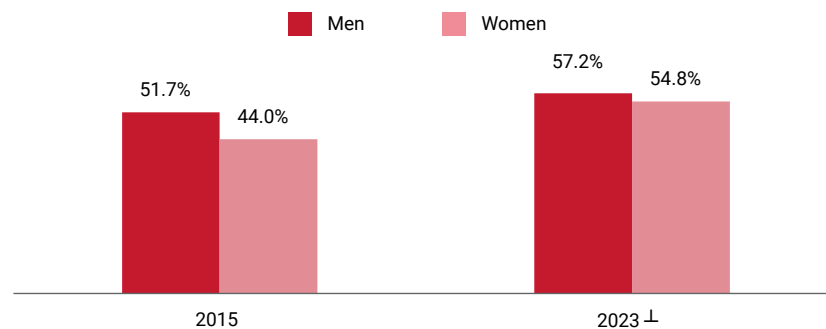
Tests carried out by the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) indicate that, in Portugal, 76.8% of 15-year-olds had in 2022, a minimum level of proficiency in **reading**, less than in 2015 (82.8%) and 2018 (79.8%). These decreases extended to both sexes. In 2022, the proportion of 15-year-old Portuguese girls with minimum reading literacy skills (81.1%) was higher than that of boys of the same age (72.8%).

The PISA tests also indicate that, in 2022, 70.2% of Portuguese 15-year-olds had a minimum level of proficiency in **mathematics**, which is down from 2015 (76.2%) and 2018 (76.7%). The proportion of 15-year-old boys with minimum proficiency in mathematics was slightly higher than that of girls (71.2% and 69.4% respectively).



In 2023, 56.0% of residents aged 16 to 74 had **digital skills** at basic level or above. In 2015, the proportion was 47.7%. The data show that the proportion of individuals with these digital skills decreases as age increases: for example, in 2023, it was 82.6% for the 16-24 age group and 18.5% for people aged 65-74. This year, the proportion of women with digital skills at basic level or above was 54.8%, lower than for men (57.2%).

4.4.1 - Proportion of persons aged between 16 and 74 years old with digital skills at basic or above basic level

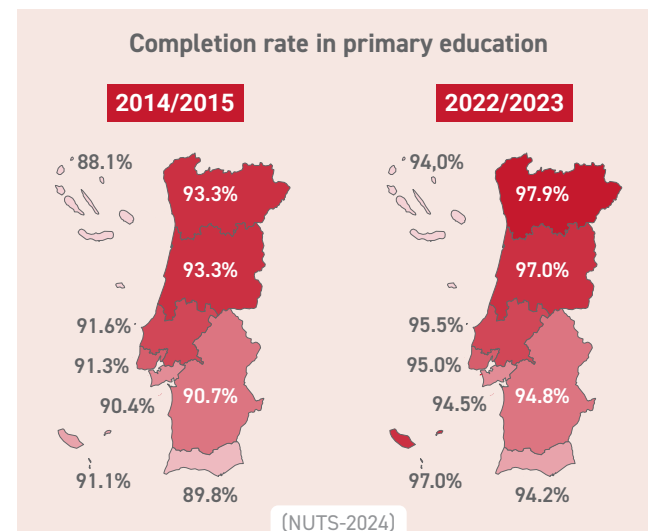


Source: Statistics Portugal.

## Education

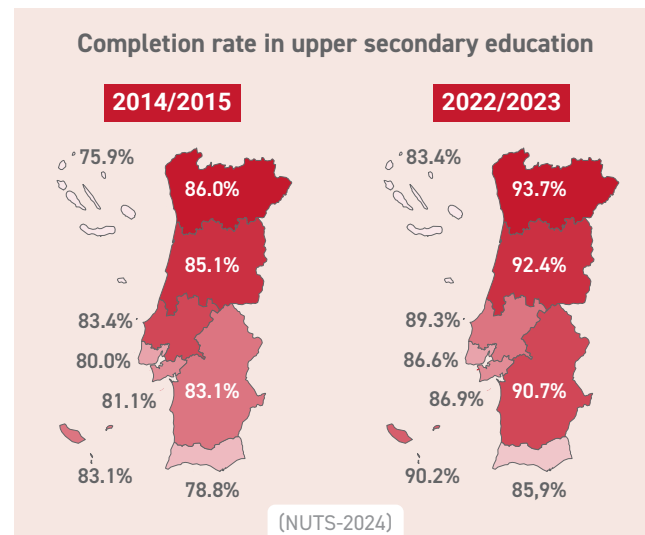
The indicator for the school **enrolment rate at the age of 5** shows that, in Portugal, participation in pre-school education has been universal for some years in all the country's NUTS 2 regions.

The proportion of **basic education** pupils who achieved success at the end of the school year has been on an upward trend, standing at 96.2% in the 2022/2023 school year. This year, as students progressed through the cycle of studies, the completion rate fell: 98.1%, 96.4% and 93.8%, respectively, for the 1st cycle, the 2nd cycle and the 3rd cycle. The completion rate for basic education was highest in the regions Norte (97.9%) and Centro (97.0%) and in the Região Autónoma da Madeira (97.0%) and lowest in the Região Autónoma dos Açores (94.0%), Algarve (94.2%) and Península de Setúbal (94.5%).





The proportion of successful students in **secondary education** was 90.2% in the 2022/2023 school year. After a period of sustained growth between 2014/2015 and 2020/2021 (when it reached 91.7%), the rate fell in 2021/2022 and decreased again in 2022/2023. Since 2019/2020, the completion rate for students on general/scientific-humanistic courses has been higher than that recorded for students on technological/vocational courses: in 2022/2023, it was 90.7% and 89.4%, respectively. The regions of Norte (93.7%), Centro (92.4%) and Alentejo (90.7%) recorded secondary education completion rates above the national average in the 2022/2023 school year, while the Região Autónoma dos Açores recorded the lowest figure (83.4%).





## 5 GENDER EQUALITY



### Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

This objective aims to ensure the improvement of equality between men and women by eliminating 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 to political and labour leadership.

In Portugal, there have been several national plans for Gender Equality, Citizenship and Non-Discrimination, in line with the international commitments made by Portugal, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.



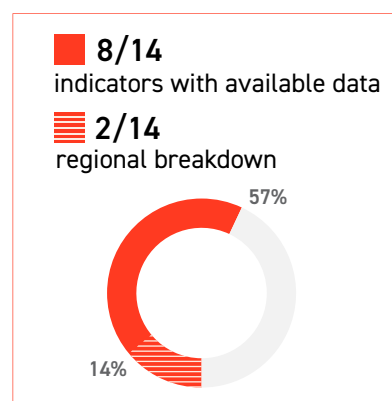
The goal-level assessment of SDG 5 'Gender equality' remains unfavourable.

Regarding the existence of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality, it should be highlighted the ones that refer to overarching legal frameworks and public life and to employment and economic benefits, both reached 100% (value recorded in 2020 and 2024).

Although a time-series is not available, the proportion recorded in 2022 of women aged 18 to 74 who have experienced violence in an intimate context in the last 12 months its unfavourable – 22.5%.

Also unfavourable is the proportion of women elected to the national parliament, which, despite its irregular trajectory, stood at 33% in both 2015 and 2024. Progress in this indicator has been insufficient to achieve the 2030 parity target set by the UN. Although we do not have sufficient data to assess the trend, it is worth noting that the percentage of women who was president of a municipality decreased from 10.4% in 2017 to 9.4% in 2021. The proportion of women holding management positions registered a favourable progress towards the SDG. For women holding management positions in the sector of public administration, there was an increase in their importance, standing at 55.5% in 2023, although the indicator has moved away from the 50% parity target.

The proportion of women aged between 16 and 74 who have their own mobile phone registered a moderate movement towards the SDG, having increased from 96.9% in 2022 to 97.2% in 2024.



Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target			
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN	
<b>5.1.1</b> ● Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality	Area 1: overarching legal frameworks and public life (%)	2020-2024	100.0	100.0	Obs.: 0.00	→			
	Area 2: violence against women (%)	2020-2024	88.9	88.9	Obs.: 0.00	→			
	Area 3: employment and economic benefits (%)	2020-2024	100.0	100.0	Obs.: 0.00	→			
	Area 4: marriage and family (%)	2020-2024	90.9	90.9	Obs.: 0.00	→			
<b>5.2.1</b> ● Proportion of women aged 18 to 74 who have experienced violence in an intimate context in the last 12 months (%)	2022		22.5	22.5		Without assessment			
<b>5.2.2</b> ● Proportion of women aged 18 to 74 who have experienced sexual violence by a non-partner (%)	2022		3.9	3.9		Without assessment			
<b>5.5.1</b> ● Members of parliament	Total (No.)	2015-2024	230	230		Without assessment			
	Woman (%)	2015-2024	33.0	33.0	Obs.: 0.00 Req. (EU): 2.80	↓		50.0	
● Presidents of municipalities	Total (No.)	2017-2021	308	308		Without assessment			
	Woman (%)	2017-2021	10.4	9.4		Without assessment		50.0	

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
<b>5.5.2</b> ● Proportion of employed people with management positions	Total (%)	2015-2023	3.7	3.6	Obs.: -0.34	Without assessment		
	Woman (%)	2015-2023	2.2	2.8	Obs.: 3.06 Req. (EU): 12.85	↓		50.0
<b>5.5.2</b> ● Managers in sector of public administration	Total (No.)	2015-2023	10,996.0	15,330.0	Obs.: 4.24	Without assessment		
	Woman (%)	2015-2023	50.7	55.5	Obs.: 1.14 Req. (EU): -0.09	↓		50.0
<b>5.a.1 (a)</b> ☞ Proportion of managers with owner farming type of tenure (UAA) on the agricultural population	Total (%)	2016-2023	38.7	39.8	Obs.: 0.40	Without assessment		
	Woman (%)	2016-2023	11.9	12.5	Obs.: 0.71 Req. (EU): 10.80	↓		50.0
<b>5.a.2</b> ● Degree to which the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (1=No evidence to 6=Highest levels of guarantees) (Index)		2019	5	5		Without assessment		
<b>5.b.1</b> ☞ Proportion of persons aged between 16 and 74 years old who have their own mobile phone	Total (%)	2022-2024	97.1	97.4	Obs.: 0.15	Without assessment		
	Woman (%)	2022-2024	96.9	97.2	Obs.: 0.15	↑		

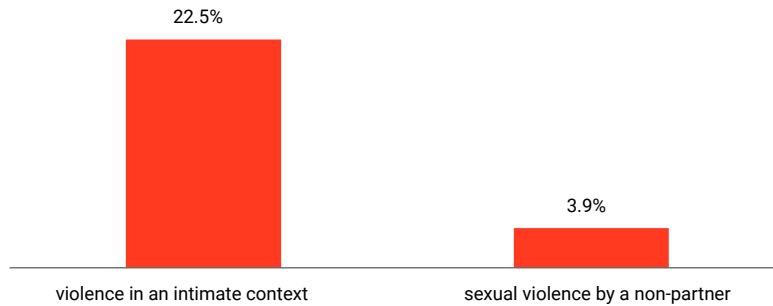


## Gender-based violence

In 2022, the proportion of people aged 18 to 74:

- with a partner, who had ever **suffered violence** in an intimate context was 20%, affecting more women (22.5%) than men (17.1%);
- who had ever suffered violence from people other than partners was 16.1%. Physical violence, excluding sexual violence, outside the family context affected more men (17.4%) than women (9.3%); however, the situation is reversed in the case of sexual violence: 3.9% in women and 1.9% in men.

5.2.1 and 5.2.2 - Proportion of women aged 18 to 74 who have experienced violence, 2022



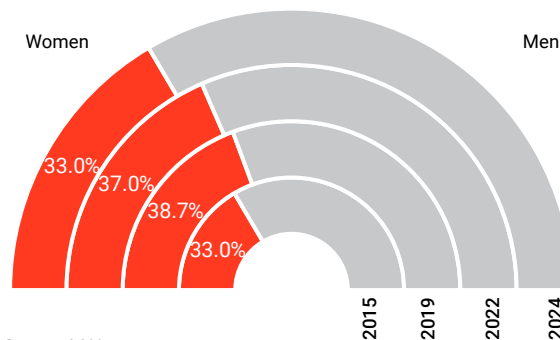
Source: Statistics Portugal.

## Full participation and equal opportunities

Most deputies elected in the 2024 elections for the Assembly of the Republic continue to be men (two-thirds of the 230 parliamentary seats). The previously observed upward trend in the representation of women in the total number of elected deputies changed in 2022 (to 37%), decreasing again in 2024 (to 33%).

In the last local elections (2021), 29 women were elected as mayors, representing 9.4% of all municipalities (308). There was a decrease compared to 2017, when 32 women were elected.

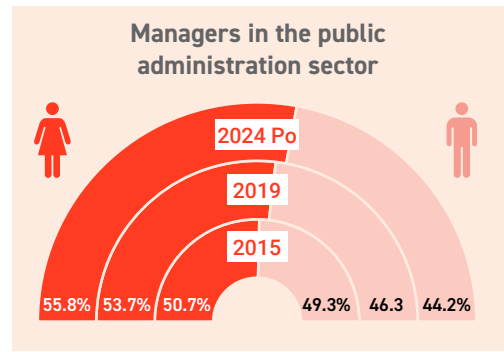
5.5.1 - Members of parliament



Source: MAI.

The proportion of women in leadership positions increased between 2023 and 2024, from 2.8% to 3.1%. In 2015, only 2.2% of women held leadership positions. In that year, the prevalence of managerial positions in the male population was more than double that observed for women; in 2024, that ratio fell to 1.5 times.

The proportion of women in public administration managers has been over 50% since 2015, having increased steadily until 2024, when it reached 55.8%. The female ratio in public administration managers (number of women per 100 men) increased from 103 to 126 between 2015 and 2024.

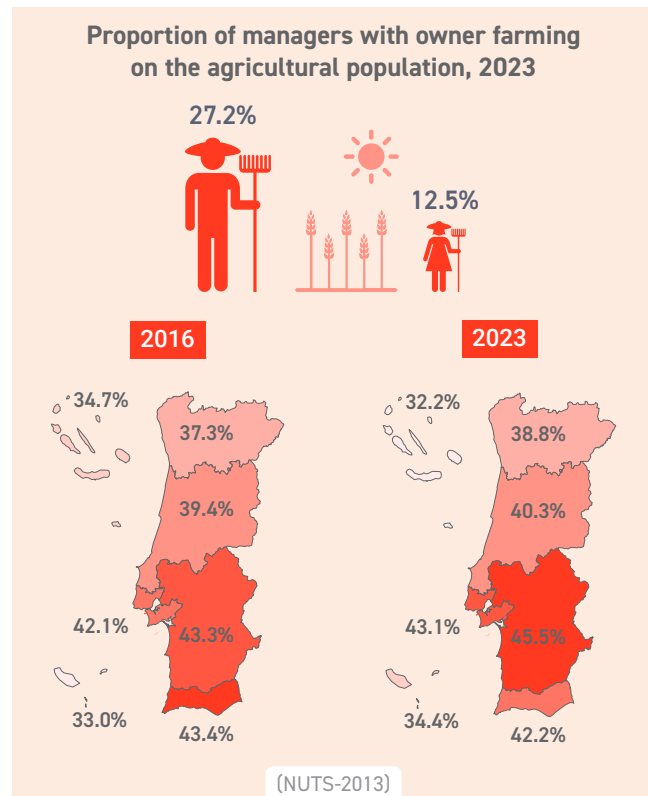


### Land ownership and control

In 2023, 39.8% of the agricultural population were farming on own land (38.7% in 2016), representing 27.2% of men and 12.5% of women. Compared to 2016, the difference between men and women decreased 0.2 pp.

Alentejo is the NUTS II region with the highest concentration of managers with owner farming (45.5%), followed by the Area Metropolitana de Lisboa (43.1%) and the Algarve (42.2%), in contrast to the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and the Azores with, respectively, 34.4% and 32.2%.

The proportion of female managers in the total number of managers with owner farming type of tenure (of UAA) decreased from 30.7% in 2016 to 31.4% in 2023.





## 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Its goal, until 2030, is to ensure a safe and affordable consumption of water, sanitation and hygiene. Compliance is expected to contribute to improved water quality and water use efficiency and encourage sustainable abstraction and consumption. The protection and restoration of ecosystems in which water is relevant such as forests, mountains, wetlands and rivers is essential to mitigate water scarcity, as well as the implementation of integrated water resources management.



Available data for SDG 6 ‘Clean water and sanitation’ reveal a mixed picture for Portugal. On the positive side, the share of people without appropriate sanitation facilities in their households has been steadily decreasing, and the representativeness of households covered by sewerage networks has been improving. However, trends regarding on the quality of water bodies are less favourable.

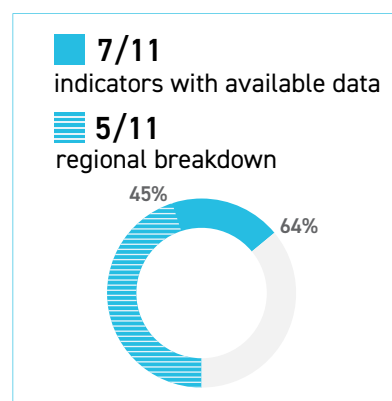
The proportion of safe water remains at an excellent level, reaching 98.9% in 2023.

The proportion of the total resident population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet decreased from 0.9% in 2015 to 0.3% in 2023, which constitutes favourable progress toward the goal. In mainland Portugal, the proportion of dwellings served by wastewater drainage evolved moderately in the desirable direction, reaching 87.0% in 2022.

Regarding the quality of water bodies, and considering data for mainland Portugal, between 2015 and 2024, there was a moderate movement away from the SDG in the proportion of surface water bodies with good global status and with good status/ecological potential. Despite the favourable significant evolution of the proportion of surface water bodies with a chemical status classified as “Good” (32.3% in 2015 and 69.6% in 2024), in the same period, the proportion of surface water bodies with a chemical status classified as “Insufficient” observed a significant growth away from the SDG (2.8% in 2015 and 20.2% in 2024).

All national transboundary river and lake basins are covered by an operational cooperation agreement on water resources, complying thus with the UN target.

The total official amount for development assistance for CAD 31140 and series 140 increased significantly between 2015 and 2024, rising from €0.4 million to €3.9 million.



Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
6.1.1 Safe water (%)	2015-2023	98.6	98.9					
6.1.1 Proportion of dwellings served by water supply in mainland Portugal(%)	2015-2022	95.0	97.0					
6.2.1 Fresh water supplied <i>per capita</i> (l/day)	2015-2022	174.2	177.0	Obs.: 0.22	↗			
6.2.1 Proportion of the resident population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet (%)	2015-2023	0.9	0.3	Obs.: -12.83	↑			
6.3.1 Proportion of dwellings served by wastewater drainage in mainland Portugal (%)	2015-2022	83.0	87.0	Obs.: 0.67	↑	90.0		
				Req (PT): 0.54				
6.3.1 Proportion of dwellings served by wastewater drainage in mainland Portugal (%)	2015-2022	83.0	87.0	Obs.: 0.67	↑	90.0		
				Req (PT): 0.54				
6.3.2 Proportion of water bodies area with good global status (% of total area)	2015-2024	41.4	37.9	Obs.: -0.98	↘			
6.3.2 Proportion of water bodies area with good status/ecological potential (% of total area)	2015-2024	42.0	39.1	Obs.: -0.79	↘			
6.3.2 Proportion of surface water bodies area (% of total area) in mainland Portugal, by classification of chemical status	Good	2015-2024	32.3	69.6	Obs.: 8.90	↑		
	Failing to achieve good	2015-2024	2.8	20.2	Obs.: 24.55	↓		
	Unknown	2015-2024	64.9	10.2	Obs.: -18.58	↑		

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
<b>6.5.2</b> ● Proportion of transboundary river and lake basins with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)	2017-2023	100.0	100.0					
● Total surface of open water (km <sup>2</sup> )	2015-2018	1,334.6	1,353.1		Without assessment			
● Surface of natural open water (km <sup>2</sup> )	2015-2018	521.0	519.6		Without assessment			
<b>6.6.1</b> ● Surface of artificial open water (km <sup>2</sup> )	2015-2018	813.6	833.4		Without assessment			
● Change rate of open water (%)	2018	4.0	4.0		Without assessment			
<b>6.a.1</b> ● Total official development assistance for DAC 31140 and series 140 (gross disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2024	0.4	3.9	Obs.: 29.63	↑			

●	Identical indicator
●	Proxy indicator
●	Partial indicator
●	Complementary indicator
Obs.	Observed
Req.	Required

	With a quantitative target	Without a quantitative target
↑	Significant progress towards the target	Significant progress towards SDG
↗	Moderate progress towards the target	Moderate progress towards SDG
→	Category not applicable	No progress nor movement away from SDG
↘	Insufficient progress towards the target	Moderate movement away from SDG
↓	Movement away from the target	Significant movement away from SDG

	Target achieved
<input type="checkbox"/>	Without data/without target



## Access to drinking water and sanitation

The **safe water** indicator, which measures the quality of water for human consumption distributed by municipal public systems in Portugal, continues to display a level of excellence, reaching the threshold of 98.9% in 2023 at national level. Only the Norte and Região Autónoma dos Açores recorded downward trend compared to 2022, with minus 0.47 and 0.15 pp, respectively. All other regions recorded slight increases of similar magnitude or similar levels recorded in previous years.

In 2022, the **proportion of dwellings served by water supply** in mainland Portugal stood at 97.0% (95.0% in 2015).

The regions (NUT II) of Algarve and Região Autónoma da Madeira, with 323.8 and 229.3 litres per day, respectively, continue to reach the highest levels of **water consumption per inhabitant** in 2022, explained by tourist pressure. In the opposite position, it is worth noting, the Norte region with the lowest level, which recorded 126.6 litres/day per inhabitant, close to the minimum threshold of 120 litres/day per person recommended by the UN as an essential volume to guarantee basic daily individually food and hygiene needs.

In 2023, 0.3% of the population lived **without a bath, shower and/or toilet inside their dwelling**, continuing the downward trend observed in recent decades: in particular, between 2015 and 2023, the proportion went from 0.9% to 0.3%. Among the population at-risk-of-poverty, this condition of deprivation rose to 0.9%, showing a more erratic behaviour than that observed for the general population, but with a reduction of 1.5 pp compared to 2015.

Between 2015 and 2022, it is estimated that the **proportion of households on the mainland Portugal covered by wastewater drainage services**<sup>1</sup> increased by 4 pp, reaching 87.0% in 2022 (still 3 pp below the target of 90% established at a national level for 2020).

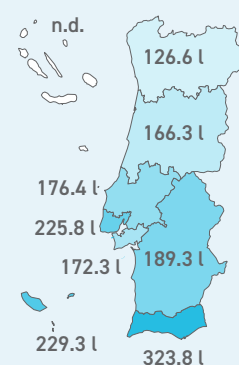
In the mainland Portugal, the Grande Lisboa stands out with the highest level of service with 98% of dwellings served by wastewater drainage in 2022. The Peninsula de Setúbal was second with the highest result (96%).

Around 18 p.p. below th Grande Lisboa was the Oeste and Vale do Tejo region with 80% of dwellings covered by sewerage networks.

### Population with access to safe water

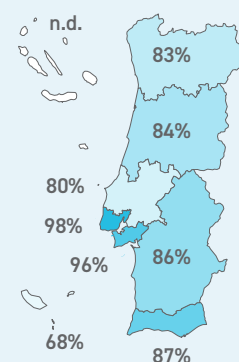


### Water consumption per inhabitant, 2022



(NUTS-2024)

### Dwellings served by wastewater sewerage, 2022



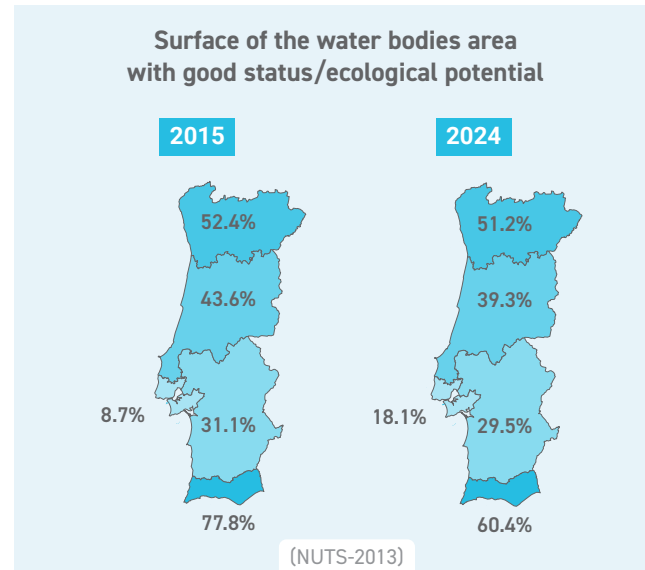
(NUTS-2024)



## Quality of water bodies

In 2024, 37.9% of the **surface water bodies** in mainland Portugal had a classification of “Good and superior”. At the NUTS II level, the Algarve, with 58.3%, and the Norte region, with 49.8%, stood out positively; on the negative side, the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa stood out, with 18.1% of the surface water bodies with this classification.

The results of the analysis of the **ecological status/potential** reveal that 39.1% of the surface of the water bodies area in mainland Portugal, in 2024, had a “Good” classification. The Algarve region stands out, on the positive side, at NUTS II level, with 60.4% and, on the negative side, the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa region with only 18.1% of the surface of the water bodies area with this classification.



<sup>1</sup>The distributed water is used for various purposes, particularly for household use. Those uses, to a greater or lesser extent, modify the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the water and transform it into wastewater unsuitable for direct reuse, turning essential to remove it from the population source (sewerage) and treat it (purification), in order to avoid risks to public health, inconvenience to the population and damage to the ecology of the receiving environment (final destination), whether it is a body of water or soil.

## 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



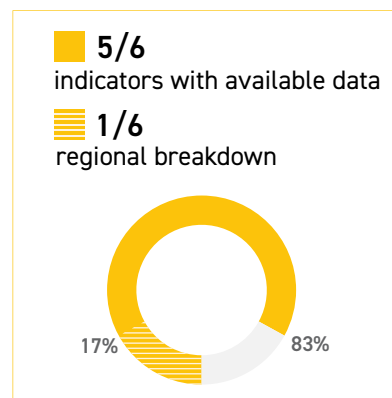
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Portugal is energetically dependent from abroad, since it does not have natural resources of fossil origin, importing a significant amount of primary energy for consumption. Thus, national measures and policies that foster both the growth of renewable energy production and the focus on increased energy efficiency are particularly important, while consuming less energy to achieve the same economic performance in terms of output. In addition to reducing national energy dependency, this strategy aims to reduce the pressure on the environment, in particular by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.



In overall terms, the evaluation of SDG 7 indicators is positive.

The targets achieved in the field of energy stand out, namely the total coverage of the population with access to electricity and with primary access to clean fuels and technologies. Although there has been a favourable evolution in the proportion of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption, which reached 35.2% in 2023, the progress is insufficient towards the national target set at 51% for 2030, registering an average annual rate over the period of 1.8%, when the rate required to reach the target is 3.5%. The contribution of renewable resources to electricity production has also increased consistently in recent years, however the assessment of the trend was also of insufficient progress towards the national target (93% in 2030), and to achieve it needs to grow at an average annual rate of 3.9%, when the rate observed in the period is only 2.3%.



From the point of view of energy efficiency, Portugal has become more efficient, as evidenced by the significant reduction in the economy's energy intensity, measured by the ratio of total primary energy consumption to GDP, with a figure of less than 90 toe/million euros in 2023 for the first time in the period under consideration.

Indicator	Period	Period		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	UE	UN
<b>7.1.1</b> ● Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	2015-2022	100	100				●	
<b>7.1.2</b> ● Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	2015-2022	100	100				●	
<b>7.2.1</b> ● Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	2015-2023	30.5	35.2	Obs.: 1.81	↓	51.0	42.5	
				Req. (PT): 3.49				
⚙️ Contribution of renewable resources to the electricity production (%)	2015-2023	52.6	63.0	Obs.: 2.28	↓	93.0		
				Req. (PT): 3.87				
<b>7.3.1</b> ● Energy intensity of the economy in primary energy (toe/€ Million)	2015-2023	113.1	86.8	Obs.: -3.25	↑			
<b>7.a.1</b> ● Total official development assistance + other official flows for DAC 23182 and series 232 (gross disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2024	2.93	0.29	Obs.: -22.64	↓			

●	Identical indicator
▨	Proxy indicator
⚙️	Partial indicator
⚙️	Complementary indicator
Obs.	Observed
Req.	Required

	With a quantitative target	Without a quantitative target
↑	Significant progress towards the target	Significant progress towards SDG
↗	Moderate progress towards the target	Moderate progress towards SDG
→	Category not applicable	No progress nor movement away from SDG
↓	Insufficient progress towards the target	Moderate movement away from SDG
↘	Movement away from the target	Significant movement away from SDG

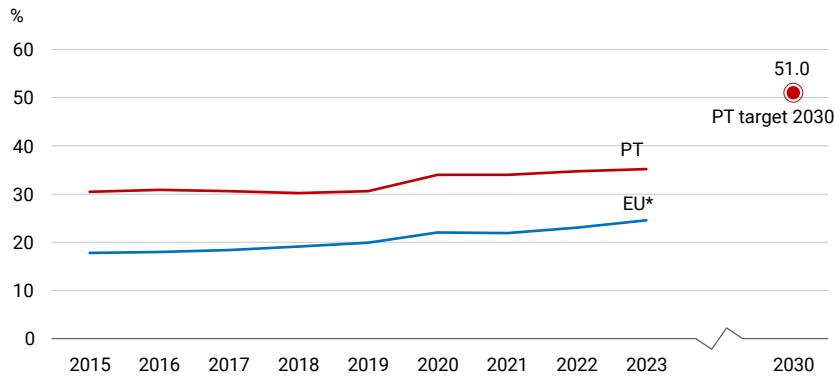
●	Target achieved
□	Without data/without target



## Renewable energy

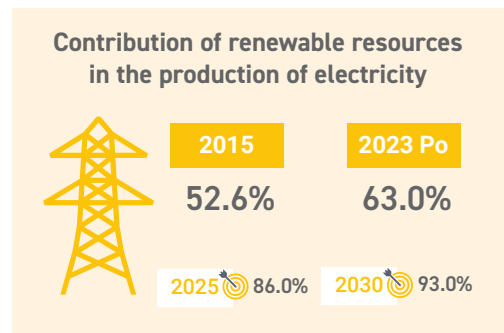
According to the National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) and in conformity with Directive 28/2009/EC, Portugal set a target of 31.0% to be achieved in 2020, for the contribution of renewable energy sources to gross final energy consumption. This target was exceeded in 2020, reaching 34.0%. The current version of the National Energy and Climate Plan (PNEC 2030), revised in October 2024, redefined the targets for the contribution of renewable energy sources to gross final energy consumption, maintaining the target of 34.0% for 2022 (exceeded by 0.7 p.p.) and increasing it to 51% in 2030. By 2023, Portugal had reached 35.2%.

7.2.1 - Proportion of renewable energy sources in gross final consumption of energy



Source: DGEG; Eurostat.  
\*: EU27 (since 2020).

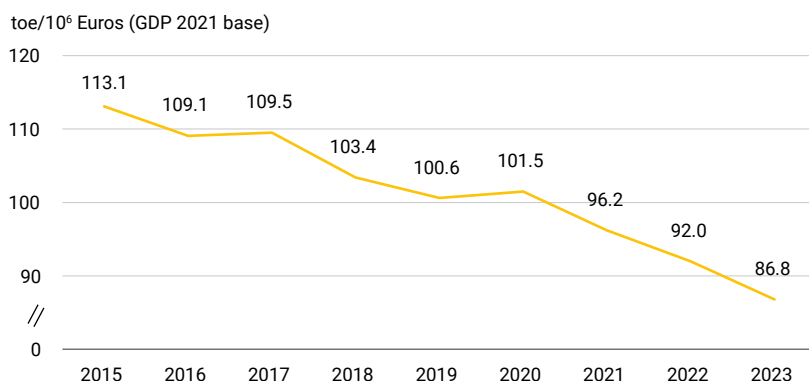
In 2023, the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production represented 63.0% of the total electricity produced in Portugal, an increase of 2 p.p. compared to the previous year (61.0% in 2022). It should be noted that in 2020 this indicator was below the target set by the PNEC of 60.0% for that year (58.1%). Despite the increase in 2023, the value achieved is still lower than the target set in the current revision of the PNEC for 2025, which foresees an 86.0% share of renewable sources in total electricity production. For 2030, the new revision of the PNEC has set a more ambitious target of 93.0% for this indicator.



## Energy efficiency

The economy's energy intensity in primary energy continues to show improvements in energy efficiency, maintaining the decreasing trend over the years and showing that Portugal has consumed less primary energy to produce the same wealth since 2015. In 2023, it reached the lowest value for the period in review (86.8 toe/million euros).

Energy intensity of the economy in primary energy



Source: DGEG.



## 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 that stimulate the economy and do not harm the environment. Thus, decent work opportunities and conditions must be promoted to the entire working age population.

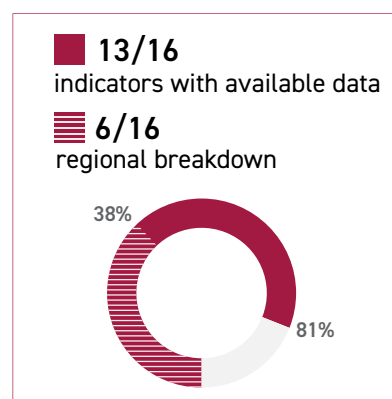
The lack of decent work opportunities and an economy where investment is insufficient and under-consumption persist can lead to a deterioration of the social contract underlying democratic societies that everyone must have access to progress and the sharing of the wealth generated.

In many instances, having a job is not a guarantee to eliminate poverty. Slow and unequal progress may require societies to rethink and reform economic and social policies aimed to eradicate poverty. The creation of decent and quality jobs is a major challenge for all economies.



SDG 8 'Decent work and economic growth' shows continued improvements in many indicators monitored, even though the pace of the progress partly slowed in 2024 compared with earlier years.

Approaching the economic development, there was a decrease in the annual rate of change in real GDP *per capita* (-8.49 per year in the period 2015 – 2024) and, at the same time, favourable progress in gross domestic product per inhabitant at current prices. The material footprint *per capita* (t *per capita*) and the domestic material consumption *per capita* (t *per capita*) have remained relatively stable, while the material footprint per unit of GDP (kg/€) and the domestic material consumption per unit of GDP (kg/€), despite the irregular trajectory, show an evolution trend favourable to the SDG. The growth rate of GVA generated by tourism decreased between 2017 and 2023, but its representativeness as a proportion of total GVA registered significant growth in the same period (2016 – 2023).



In terms of the labour market, there was a significant improvement in the unemployment rate (with a reduction of around 7.5% per year between 2015 and 2024), in the rate of young people aged between 16 and 34 who were not employed and were outside the education and training system (-4.48% per year between 2015 and 2024), as well as in the incidence rate of non-fatal and, above all, fatal accidents at work (decreases of 2.74% and 3.42% per year, respectively, between 2015 and 2022).

The annual growth rate of 11.3% between 2015 and 2023 shows that the Portuguese are increasingly using Homebanking for payments. However, during the same period, there was an unfavourable progress in the number of other monetary intermediation establishments and in the number of available ATMs.

Finally, it is worth noting the achievement of the UN target regarding the existence of a national strategy for youth employability and the significantly favourable progress in total official development assistance plus other official flows for the category "Aid for Trade" (gross disbursements).

Indicator	Period	Period		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target			
		First year	Last year			PT	UE	UN	
<b>8.1.1</b>	● Annual growth rate of real GDP <i>per capita</i> (%)	2015-2024	2.0	0.9	Obs.: -8.49	↓			
	▨ Gross domestic product per inhabitant at current prices (€ thousand)	2015-2023	20.8	25.3	Obs.: 2.47	↑			
<b>8.2.1</b>	● Real GDP per Full-time equivalents (annual growth rate) (%)	2015-2024	-0.3	1.8	Obs.: 0.23	↑			
	▨ Apparent labour productivity, by geographic location (€ thousand)	2022	41.1	41.1		Without assessment			
<b>8.4.1</b>	● Material footprint (1,000 t)	2015-2022	162,904.0	163,750.0	Obs.: 0.07	→			
	● Material footprint per capita (t <i>per capita</i> )	2015-2022	15.7	15.6	Obs.: -0.09	→			
	● Material footprintper per GDP (kg/€)	2015-2022	0.8	0.7	Obs.: -1.86	↑			
<b>8.4.2</b>	● Domestic material consumption (t)	2015-2023	157,817 828.3	160,131,740.2	Obs.: 0.18	↓			
	● Domestic material consumption per capita (t <i>per capita</i> )	2015-2023	15.2	15.1	Obs.: -0.05	→			
	● Domestic material consumption per GDP (kg/€)	2015-2023	0.8	0.7	Obs.: -1.93	↑			

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Period		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	UE	UN
<b>8.5.1</b> ● Average hourly earnings (NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to S except O) (€)	2018	7.7	7.7		Without assessment			
<b>8.5.2</b> ● Unemployment rate (%)	2015-2024	12.9	6.4	Obs.: -7.49	↑			
● Unemployment rate of those with disabilities (%)	2024	8.8	8.8		Without assessment			
<b>8.6.1</b> ● Rate of young people aged between 15 and 34 years old neither in employment nor in education and training (%)	2015-2024	14.2	9.4	Obs.: -4.48	↑			
<b>8.8.1</b> ● Incidence rate of non-fatal accidents at work per 100,000 persons in employment	2015-2022	3,089.5	2,542.7	Obs.: -2.74	↑			
● Incidence rate of fatal accidents at work per 100,000 persons in employment	2015-2022	3.7	2.9	Obs.: -3.42	↑			
<b>8.9.1</b> ● GVA generated by tourism as a proportion of total GVA (%)	2016-2023	6.9	9.1	Obs.: 4.03	↑			
● Growth rate of GVA generated by tourism (%)	2017-2023	17.3	16.0	Obs.: -1.29	↓			
● Other monetary intermediation establishments per 10,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2023	5.3	3.3	Obs.: -5.75	↓			
<b>8.10.1 (a)</b> ● Automated teller machines per 10,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2023	12.0	11.7	Obs.: -0.32	↘			
● Number of payments on Homebanking (No.)	2015-2023	64,029,836.0	150,623,851.0	Obs.: 11.29	↑			
<b>8.10.2</b> ● Proportion of households owning sight or saving accounts (%)	2017-2020	96.4	98.1		Without assessment			
<b>8.a.1</b> ● Total official development assistance plus other official flows for the category "Aid for Trade" (gross disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2024	8.1	107.9	Obs.: 33.29	↑			
<b>8.b.1</b> ● Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy (0-3+)	2019-2024	3.0	3.0					🎯

●	Identical indicator
▨	Proxy indicator
⊙	Partial indicator
⊕	Complementary indicator
Obs.	Observed
Req.	Required

	With a quantitative target	Without a quantitative target
↑	Significant progress towards the target	Significant progress towards SDG
↗	Moderate progress towards the target	Moderate progress towards SDG
→	Category not applicable	No progress nor movement away from SDG
↘	Insufficient progress towards the target	Moderate movement away from SDG
↓	Movement away from the target	Significant movement away from SDG

🎯	Target achieved
□	Without data/without target

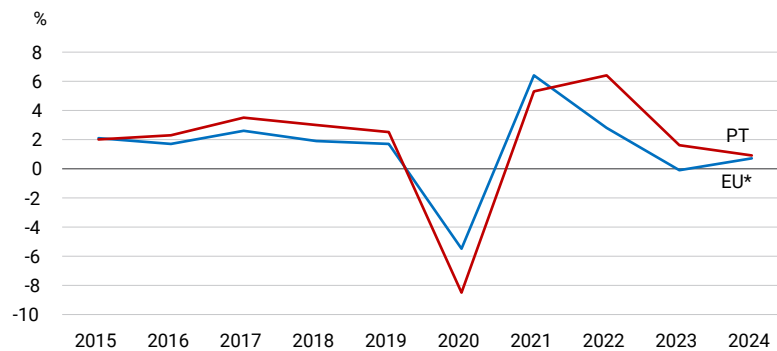


## Economic growth and productivity

In 2024, real **GDP per capita** grew by 0.9% comparing to the previous year. In the last two years (2023 and 2024) there has been a slowdown in the growth of this indicator, after increases of 5.3% and 6.4% in 2021 and 2022, respectively. These changes came in reaction to the historic 8.5% decrease recorded in 2020, which reflected the particularly adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on economic activity. In recent years, domestic demand represented a significant positive contribution to this growth, after having been significantly negative in 2020. In 2024 there was an increase in private consumption growth and a slowdown in investment growth compared to the previous year.

In 2024, the EU27 observed a growth in real **GDP per capita** of 0.7% compared to 2023, where it had again registered a decrease (-0.1%) after the notable decline of 5.5% in 2020. It should be noted that, between 2015 and 2019, Portugal grew above the European average, which was repeated between 2022 and 2024.

8.1.1 - Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita



Source: Statistics Portugal.

\*: EU27 (since 2020).

In 2024, real **GDP per employed person** increased by 1.8% compared to the previous year. Between 2015 and 2024, this indicator recorded negative variations only in 2015 and 2020. The highest growth was recorded in 2021 (3.0%), offsetting the largest decrease observed a year earlier. In subsequent years, this growth slowed until it increased again in 2024.

## Sustainable and efficient management of natural resources

Indicators 8.4.1 Material footprint and 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption are analysed in [SDG 12](#), which also addresses this topic<sup>1</sup>.

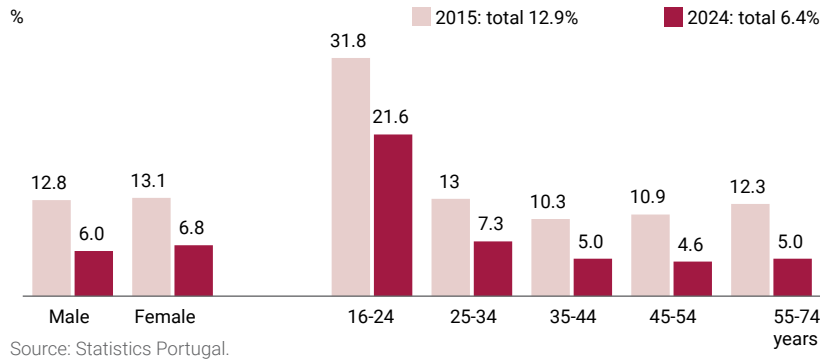
## Decent employment and fair pay

In 2024, the **average net monthly income of employees with a disability** was €887, which was lower for women (€820) and young people aged 16 to 24 (€708).

The **unemployment rate** in 2024 was 6.4% (in 2023 it was 6.5%), affecting women (6.8%) more than men and especially young people aged 16 to 24, whose unemployment rate rose from 20.5% in 2023 to 21.6% in 2024. The Península de Setúbal had the highest unemployment rate (8.0%) while the Autonomous Regions had the lowest unemployment rates (5.6% in both).



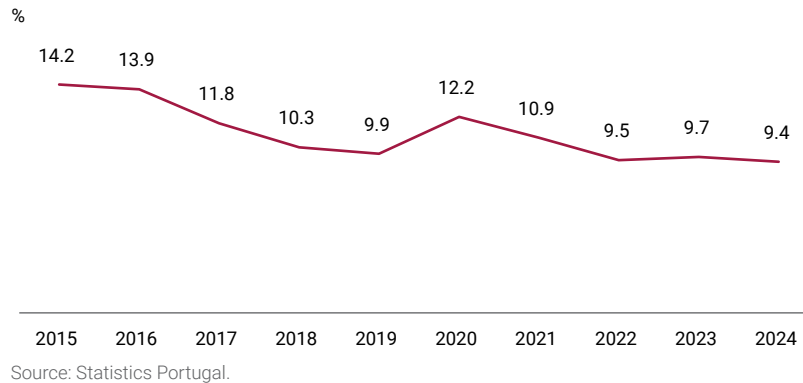
8.5.2 - Unemployment rate, by sex and age group



The unemployment rate for the disabled population was 8.8% in 2024, affecting men and women equally (equal to the national rate for both), but affecting young disabled people more (33.4%).

The proportion of young people aged between 16 and 34 neither in employment nor in education or training was 9.4% in 2024, maintaining the downward trend that began in 2021 (when it reached 10.9%). In regional terms, the indicator was most significant in the Região Autónoma dos Açores (13.9%) and the Algarve (11.6%).

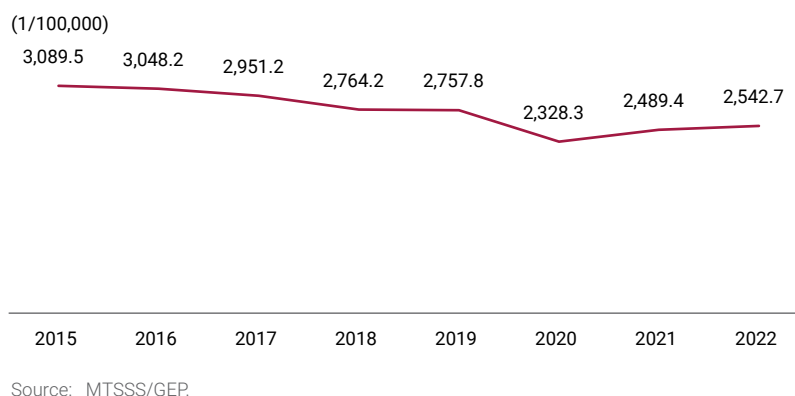
8.6.1 - Rate of young people aged between 15 and 34 years old neither in employment nor in education and training



Accidents at work

In 2022, the incidence rate of non-fatal accidents at work in Portugal was 2,543 accidents per 100,000 people employed, a decrease of 17.7% compared to 2015. Even so, as had already happened in 2021, there was an increase in the incidence rate compared to the previous year, contrary to the downward trend observed between 2016 and 2020. The incidence rate of non-fatal accidents at work continued to be higher among men (2.2 times higher than among women).

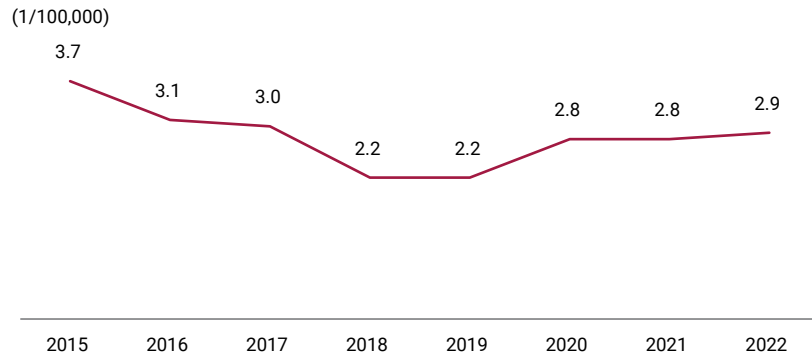
8.8.1 (a) - Incidence rate of non-fatal accidents at work per 100,000 persons in employment





The incidence rate of fatal accidents at work fell between 2015 and 2022 to 2.9 per 100,000 people employed, despite the upward trend observed since 2020.

8.8.1 (b) - Incidence rate of fatal accidents at work per 100,000 persons in employment



Source: MTSSS/GEP.

### Banking services

In Portugal, there were 3.3 establishments of other monetary intermediation (e.g., commercial bank branches) per 10,000 inhabitants in 2023, registering the lowest value since 2015 (5.3).

The number of Automated Teller Machines (ATM) terminals available per 10,000 inhabitants decreased from 12.0 in 2015 to 11.7 in 2023.

#### Other monetary intermediation establishments per 10,000 inhabitants



2015

5.3

2023

3.3

#### Automated teller machines per 10,000 inhabitants



2015

12.0

2023

11.7



<sup>1</sup> Indicators: 8.4.1 = 12.2.1; 8.4.2 = 12.2.2



## 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



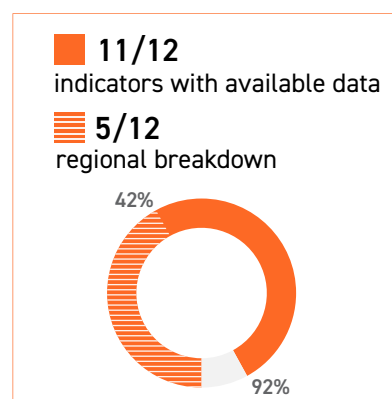
### Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Infrastructure is the foundation of modern-day civilization. Infrastructure has two dimensions – the physical asset, as well as the solution it provides us with, to gain access to key services. Investments in infrastructure – transport, irrigation, energy and information and communication technology – are crucial to achieve sustainable development and empowering communities in many countries. By committing to sustainable industrialization and promoting innovation across company operations, businesses can contribute to development efforts in the regions in which they operate through upgrading local infrastructure, investing in resilient energy and communications technologies, and making these technologies available to all people, including marginalized groups, who might not have access otherwise.



SDG 9 'Industry, innovation and infrastructure' is characterised by favourable trends in many indicators, however the area of sustainable transport and the sustainability of the PT industrial sector transformation have registered unfavourable trends.

Four of the six metrics used to monitor indicator 9.1.2 showed significant progress towards the goal between 2015 and 2023. In an unfavourable progress situation are the goods transported of heavy railway carrier enterprises and the value of tonne-kilometre of heavy goods road vehicles, which recorded, respectively, an average annual growth rate of -2.13% and -2.22%. The progress of the manufacturing value added reveal a mixed picture: while the *per capita* value evolved moderately between 2015 and 2022 towards the goal, the value as a percentage of GDP observed also a moderate evolution, but in a movement away from the goal. The proportion of employed people in manufacturing has been decreasing at an average rate of -0.92% per year between 2015 and 2024. Also, with an unfavourable, although significant, progress, the proportion of the gross value added of small-scale industries in total industry value added decreased by 1.39% per year between 2015 and 2023. The same trend, in the same period, was registered in the proportion of micro and small borrowers' corporations, that decreased at a rate of -2.95% per year.



CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of added value decreased from 0.3 to 0.2 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/euros between 2015 and 2023, which represented a significant progress towards the SDG.

Both, the proportion of gross expenditure on R&D in GDP and the proportion of researchers at full-time equivalent (FTE) per 1,000 inhabitants had a significantly favourably progress between 2015 and 2023, having registered a consistent growth trajectory.

The amount of official development assistance plus other official flows for series 200 presented an average growth of 21.44% per year between 2015 and 2024, with a favourable movement towards the SDG.

The proportion of gross value added of high and medium-high technology manufacturing industries in gross added value of manufacturing industries showed moderate growth, but also in the desired direction, rising from 22.9% in 2015 to 23.3% in 2023.

Indicator	Period	Period		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	UE	UN
Passenger transport by national air transport enterprises in mainland Portugal (10 <sup>6</sup> pkm)	2015-2023	31,611.1	47,615.0	Obs.: 5.25	↑			
Cargo transport by national air transport enterprises (10 <sup>6</sup> tkm)	2015-2023	308.3	569.0	Obs.: 7.96	↑			
Passenger transport by heavy railway carrier enterprises (10 <sup>6</sup> pkm)	2015-2023	3,956.9	4,812.0	Obs.: 2.48	↑			
9.1.2 Goods transported of heavy railway carrier enterprises (10 <sup>6</sup> tkm)	2015-2023	2,687.6	2,263.0	Obs.: -2.13	↓			
Passenger transport by enterprises of road transport passengers in mainland Portugal (10 <sup>6</sup> pkm)	2015-2023	6,574.8	9,884.2	Obs.: 5.23	↑			
Tonne-kilometre of heavy goods road vehicles in mainland Portugal	2015-2023	32,525.4	27,170.1	Obs.: -2.22	↓			

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Period		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	UE	UN
<b>9.2.1</b> ● Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP (%)	2015-2024	12.2	11.3	Obs.: -0.85	↓			
● Manufacturing value added <i>per capita</i> (€/FTE)	2015-2022	34,738.5	36,986.9	Obs.: 0.90	↗			
<b>9.2.2</b> ▨ Proportion of employed people in manufacturing (%)	2015-2024	17.6	16.2	Obs.: -0.92	↓			
<b>9.3.1</b> ▨ Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added (%)	2015-2023	8.1	7.3	Obs.: -1.39	↓			
<b>9.3.2</b> ▨ Micro and small borrowers corporations, in the total number of corporations (%)	2015-2023	49.9	39.3	Obs.: -2.95	↓			
<b>9.4.1</b> ● CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of value added (kg CO <sub>2</sub> /€)	2015-2022	0.3	0.2	Obs.: -4.92	↑			
<b>9.5.1</b> ● Proportion of gross expenditure on research and development in GDP (%)	2015-2023	1.2	1.7	Obs.: 4.02	↑			
<b>9.5.2</b> ▨ Researchers at full-time equivalent per 1,000 inhabitants	2015-2023	3.7	5.9	Obs.: 6.01	↑			
<b>9.a.1</b> ● Total official development assistance plus other official flows for series 200 (gross disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2024	18.5	106.5	Obs.: 21.44	↑			
<b>9.b.1</b> ▨ Proportion of gross value added of high and medium-high technology manufacturing industries in gross value added of manufacturing industries (%)	2015-2023	22.9	23.3	Obs.: 0.23	↗			
<b>9.c.1</b> ● Proportion of population covered by a mobile network (%)	2015-2023	99.8	100.0					🎯

●	Identical indicator
▨	Proxy indicator
⊙	Partial indicator
⊙	Complementary indicator
Obs.	Observed
Req.	Required

	With a quantitative target	Without a quantitative target
↑	Significant progress towards the target	Significant progress towards SDG
↗	Moderate progress towards the target	Moderate progress towards SDG
→	Category not applicable	No progress nor movement away from SDG
↓	Insufficient progress towards the target	Moderate movement away from SDG
↘	Movement away from the target	Significant movement away from SDG

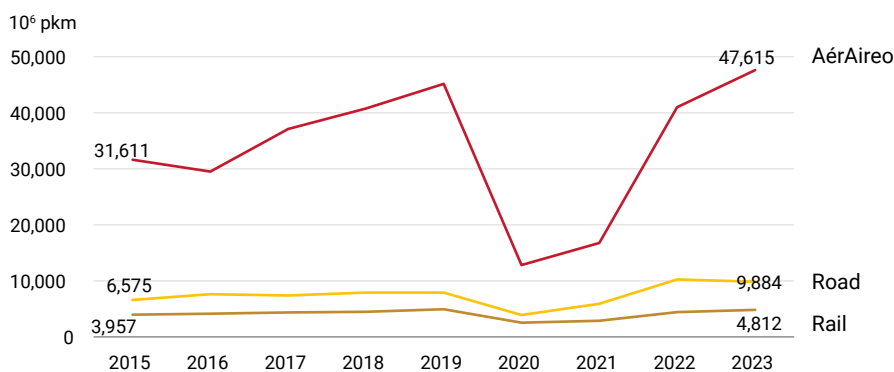
🎯	Target achieved
□	Without data/without target



## Infrastructures

**Passenger transport by air**<sup>1</sup> (measured in passengers-kilometre - pkm) recorded, in 2023, 47.6 billion pkm, which represented an increase of 16.2% over 2022 (+50.6% compared with 2015). **Road passenger transport**<sup>2</sup> in mainland Portugal decreased to 9.9 billion pkm (-3.5% over 2022 but an increase of 50.3% over 2015). **Rail passenger transport** reached 4.8 billion pkm in 2023, which reflects increases of 8.9%, compared to 2022, and 21.6% compared to 2015.

9.1.2.(a) - Passengers transport

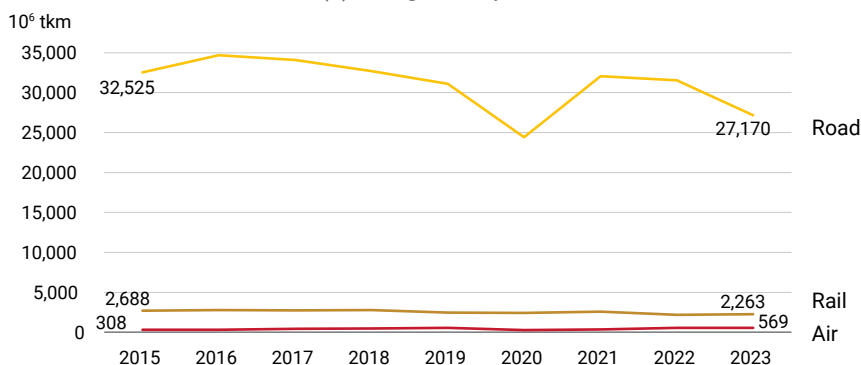


Source: Statistics Portugal.

Note: Road transport data corresponds only to mainland Portugal.

In 2023, the volume of **road freight transport** (measured in tonne-kilometre - tkm) in mainland Portugal decreased to 27.2 billion (-13.9% in comparison to 2022 and -16.5% compared to 2015). The **freight transport by air** recorded a slight increase of 0.4% compared with the previous year (+84.5% compared with 2015). The **freight transport by rail** increased by 3.2% compared to 2022.

9.1.2.(b) - Cargo transport



Source: Statistics Portugal.

Note: Road transport data corresponds only to mainland Portugal.

## Industry

Between 2015 and 2022, the **weight of manufacturing value added in the national GDP** fluctuated between 12.1% (2022) and 12.6% (2018). In 2023, the importance of this activity in GDP decreased to 11.6% and in 2024 it declined again to 11.3%. Between 2015 and 2024, the average annual rate of change was -0.8%.

In Portugal, the proportion of small-scale industries in total industry GVA was 7.3% in 2023. 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 being lower than the one recorded by the manufacturing GVA.

### Proportion of GVA of industrial micro-enterprises in total Industry



2015

8.1%

2023

7.3%



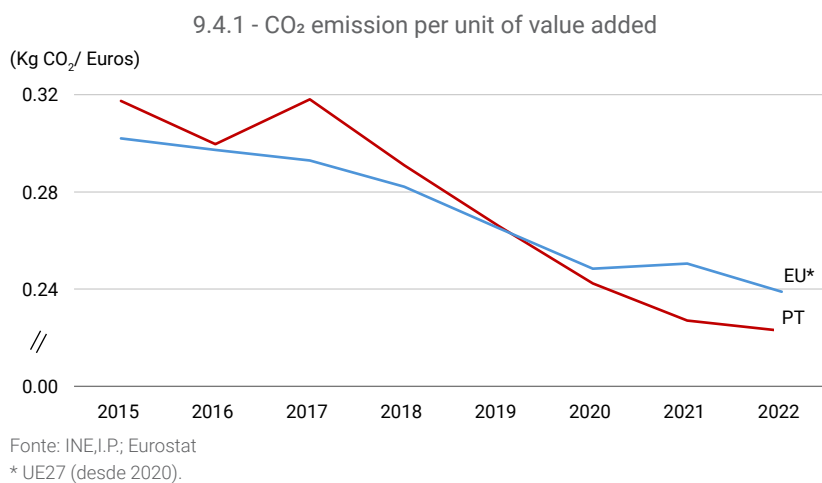
## Environmental efficiency

The national economy is producing with less environmental impact, that is, emitting less GHG per unit of production. This greater efficiency in the use of energy resources has been increasing steadily since 2017. Compared to 2021, **CO<sub>2</sub> emission per unit of GVA<sup>4</sup>** decreased by 1.8% in 2022, remaining more efficient than the European average (which has been the case since 2020) although the reduction in the European aggregate compared to 2021 was of greater intensity (-5.1%).

Between 2015 and 2022, there was a decrease of 29.8% in this indicator in Portugal, falling from approximately 0.32 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/euros in 2015 to around 0.22 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/euros in 2022. However, an interruption of this trend was observed in 2017 with a growth of 6.1%, when the value again reached about 0.32 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/euros. Associated with the fact that it was an extremely dry year, there was a reduction in hydroelectric power production, particularly compared to 2016, which was a normal year in terms of precipitation. This situation increased the need for electricity production from fossil fuels (namely coal, whose consumption rose again, and natural gas) and, naturally, generated more CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

From 2017 onwards, a consistent decrease is observed, with the most significant drop occurring between 2018 and 2020, a period that partially coincides with the implementation of measures established to reduce carbon emissions and increase energy efficiency within the framework of the Roadmap for Carbon Neutrality 2050 (RNC 2050) and with the economic restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, which temporarily reduced industrial activity and transport.

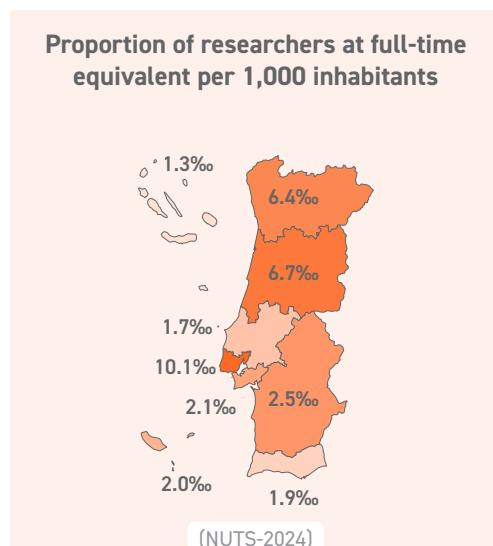
During the same period, the EU27 average showed a decreasing trend of 20.9%, recording values lower than those observed for Portugal between 2015 and 2019. The reversal of this trend occurred from 2020, with Portugal showing better results than the European average.



## R&D

In 2023, **national R&D expenditure<sup>5</sup>** represented 1.70% of GDP (it had been 1.67% in 2021 and 1.69% in 2022). Companies remain the execution sector that contributes the most to that ratio (1.06% of GDP), followed by higher education (0.51%). Grande Lisboa, Norte and Centro were the NUTS 2 regions that recorded values above the national average (2.08%, 2.00% and 1.99% of their regional GDP).

The number of full-time equivalent (FTE) researchers in the total resident population was 5.9 per 1,000 inhabitants in 2023, 0.3 per 1,000 inhabitants more than in 2022. Grande Lisboa recorded the highest result (10.1), and together with the regions Norte (6.4) and Centro (6.7) were the only NUTS 2 regions to exceed the national average.

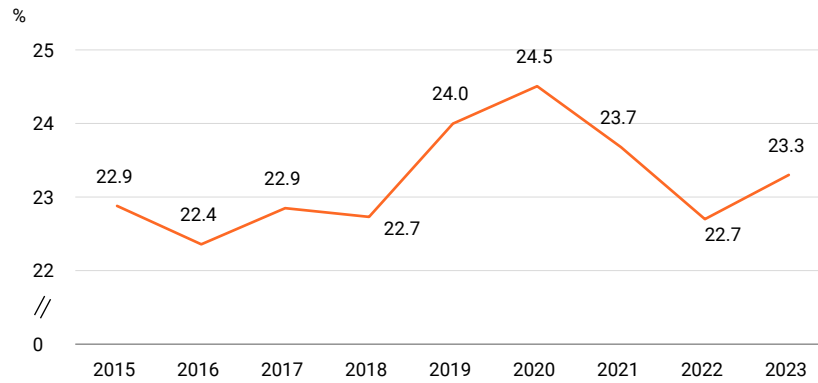




## Technology

The proportion of GVA of high and medium-high technology manufacturing industries in GVA of manufacturing industries represented 23.3% in 2023, an increase of 0.4 pp compared to 2015 and a maximum in 2020 (24.5%).

9.b.1 - Proportion of GVA of high and medium-high technology manufacturing industries in GVA of manufacturing industries



Source: Statistics Portugal.

<sup>1</sup> Provided by companies licensed in Portugal.

<sup>2</sup> Includes total international transport.

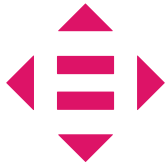
<sup>3</sup> Subsequent comparisons are not possible since there was a break in the data-series in 2022.

<sup>4</sup> The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of value added indicator compares the emission of global warming gases with GVA, measuring the carbon intensity of the economy. This indicator reflects energy intensity, the energy efficiency of production technologies, and particularly the use of fossil fuels.

<sup>5</sup> Research and development (R&D) encompasses all creative work carried out in a systematic way with a view to extending 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.



## 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



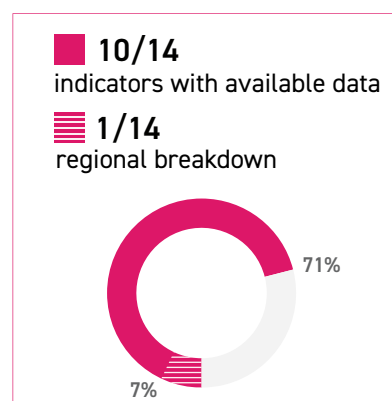
### Reduce inequality within and among countries

Social inequalities arise from multiple conditions, namely territorial, of gender or age, social class, resources, educational, political or religious inequalities.

This objective focuses on the need to improve economic inequality, as measured by the gap between the more affluent and the poorest, nationally and between countries.



National progress in SDG 10 has been favourable in all indicators for which it is possible to assess the evolution trend. The mean equivalent net monetary income of the total population showed a significant progress in the desirable direction, having increased from €10,562 in 2015 to €14,951 in 2023. The average annual growth of this value, when considering only the 40% of the population with the lowest income, was higher than the average annual growth of the value for the total population (5.28% and 4.44%, respectively), which made it possible to achieve the EU target for 2030. The proportion of persons living in households whose equivalent income is less than 50% of the median equivalent income also showed a significant progress towards the SDG, as it decreased from 13.0% in 2015 to 10.9% in 2023.



The labour share of GDP has progressed moderately in the desirable direction, with an average growth rate, between 2015 and 2022, of 0.94% per year.

The difference between the Gini coefficients of gross monetary income and net monetary income, per adult equivalent, decreased in 0.9 percentage points between 2015 and 2023, demonstrating a significant progress away from the desired direction for this SDG.

All financial soundness indicators progressed favourably between 2015 and 2023.

Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target			
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN	
10.1.1 ● Mean equivalent net monetary income	Total population (€)	2015-2023	10,562.0	14,951.0	Obs.: 4.44	↑			
	40% of the population with the lowest income (€)	2015-2023	5,132.0	7,745.0				🎯	
10.1.1 ● Five-year average growth rate of the mean equivalent net monetary income in real terms	Total population (%)	2015-2023	0.0	0.8	Obs.: 0.10	→			
	40% of the population with the lowest income (%)	2015-2023	-0.2	0.5				🎯	
10.2.1 ● Proportion of persons living in households whose equivalent income is less than 50% of the median equivalent income (%)	2015-2023	13.0	10.9	Obs.: -2.18	↑				
10.3.1 ● Proportion of population aged 18 to 74 who have experienced discrimination in the last 12 months by sex (%)	2023	5.0	5.0		Without assessment				
10.4.1 ● Labour share of GDP (%)	2015-2022	46.9	50.1	Obs.: 0.94	↗				
10.4.1 ● Compensation of employees in gross value added (%)	2022	53.8	53.8		Without assessment				
10.4.2 ● Gini coefficient of gross monetary of adult equivalent income (%)	2015-2023	40.5	37.6	Obs.: -0.92	↗				
10.4.2 ● Gini coefficient of net monetary of adult equivalent income (%)	2015-2023	33.9	31.9	Obs.: -0.76	↗				
10.4.2 ● Difference between the Gini coefficients of gross and net monetary of adult equivalent income (%)	2015-2023	6.6	5.7	Obs.: -1.82	↓				

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
● Liquid assets to short term liabilities (%)	2015-2023	12.2	36.6	Obs.: 14 .71	↑			
● Non-performing loans net of provisions to capital (%)	2015-2023	95.0	11.2	Obs.: -23 .45	↑			
● Non-performing loans to total gross loans (%)	2015-2023	17.4	3.1	Obs.: -19 .27	↑			
<b>10.5.1</b> ● Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets (%)	2015-2023	12.6	17.9	Obs.: 4 .54	↑			
● Regulatory capital to assets (%)	2015-2023	7.2	7.3	Obs.: 0 .25	↗			
● Return on assets (%)	2015-2023	0.2	1.8	Obs.: 35 .02	↑			
<b>10.7.2</b> ● Countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people (1 = requires further progress; 2 = partially meets; 3 = meets; 4 = fully meets)	2019-2021	3	3		Without assessment			
▨ Official development assistance (net disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2024	277.7	605.8	Obs.: 9 .05	↑			
<b>10.b.1</b> ▨ Other official flows (net disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2024	99.6	88.9	Obs.: -1 .25	↓			
▨ Private Grants (net disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2023	12.1	38.5	Obs.: 15 .61	↑			
▨ Foreign direct investment (net disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2024	368.9	607.4	Obs.: 5 .70	↑			
<b>10.c.1</b> ● SmaRT corridor remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Brazil (%)	2016-2023	5.4	2.9	Obs.: -8 .41	↑		
	Cabo Verde (%)	2016-2023	7.8	1.9	Obs.: -18 .44	↑		
	Mozambique (%)	2016-2023	7.7	1.4		Without assessment		

●	Identical indicator
▨	Proxy indicator
⦿	Partial indicator
⦿	Complementary indicator
Obs.	Observed
Req.	Required

	With a quantitative target	Without a quantitative target
↑	Significant progress towards the target	Significant progress towards SDG
↗	Moderate progress towards the target	Moderate progress towards SDG
→	Category not applicable	No progress nor movement away from SDG
↘	Insufficient progress towards the target	Moderate movement away from SDG
↓	Movement away from the target	Significant movement away from SDG

🎯	Target achieved
□	Without data/without target

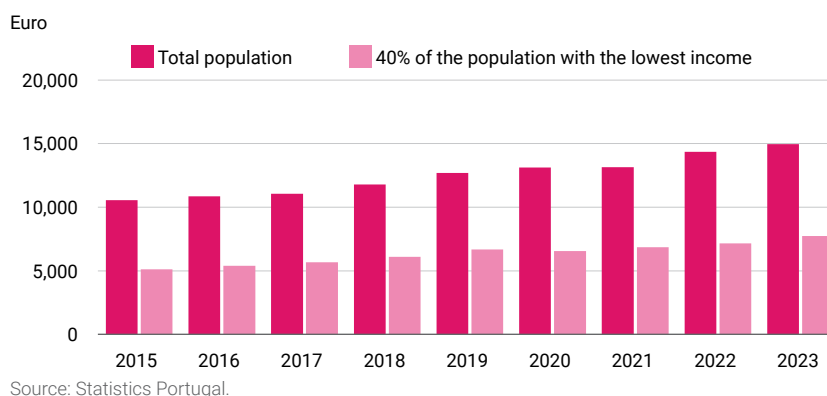


## Income of the poorest population

In 2023, the average net monetary income per equivalent adult was €14,951 for the total population, and €7,745 for the 40% of the population with the lowest incomes, which corresponds to increases of 41.6% and 50.9% respectively.

In real terms, for the general population, there was an average five-year growth rate in general equivalent monetary income of 0.8% between 2019 and 2023, lower than that recorded between 2018 and 2022 (2.7%). The average growth rate was less significant in the case of the bottom 40% of the population (0.5%), also reflecting a decrease compared to the period from 2018 to 2022 (-1.7%).

10.1.1 - Mean equivalent net monetary income

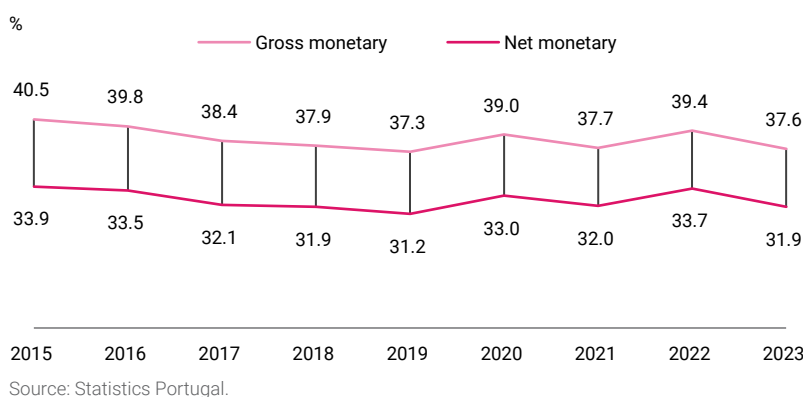


## Policies for greater equality

In Portugal, between 2015 and 2022, the labour share of GDP showed an upward trend, which was more pronounced between 2019 and 2020 (3 pp.). In 2021, this ratio was the same as the previous year (51.4%). In 2022 there was a decrease (50.1%), but it remained higher than in 2020. The average annual rate of variation was 0.9% between 2015 and 2022 and 1.2% between 2018 and 2022.

In 2023, the Gini coefficient of net monetary income per equivalent adult was 31.9%, 1.8 pp less than in the previous year (33.7%) and 2.0 pp less than in 2015 (33.9%).

10.4.2 - Gini coefficients of gross monetary and net monetary of adult equivalent income



The difference between the Gini coefficients of net monetary income (31.9% in 2023) and gross monetary income (37.6% in 2023) is a measure of the contribution of income and wealth taxes and social contributions to the mitigation of economic inequality. In 2023, the impact of fiscal policy and social contributions paid by workers on reducing inequality was 5.7 pp, the lowest since 2015. In summary, economic inequality decreased between 2015 and 2023, despite the decrease in the contribution of taxes on income and wealth and social contributions to the reduction of inequality in the period under review. In summary, economic inequality decreased between 2015 and 2023, despite the decrease in the contribution of taxes on income and wealth and social contributions to the reduction of inequality in the period under review.

<sup>1</sup> The results of the Survey on Living and Income Conditions also include some indicators of economic inequality, of which the Gini coefficient is the most comprehensive, reflecting the differences in income between all population groups.



## 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



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

In recent decades, the world has experienced unprecedented urban growth. Metropolitan areas and cities across the world are being faced with high population growth rates. Both rural to urban movement and reclassification of previously non-urban regions are contributing to the rising population in cities.

Rapid urbanization has brought enormous challenges. Growing number and dimension of slums, increased air pollution, inadequate basic utilities, and infrastructure, along with unplanned urban sprawl, make cities more vulnerable to disasters.

Despite numerous planning challenges, urbanisation has proven to be determinant in transforming the economic and social dynamics of countries. Cities offer more efficient economies of scale on many levels, including the provision of transportation, supply of goods and services.

With sound, risk-informed planning and management, cities can become incubators for innovation and growth and drivers of sustainable development.



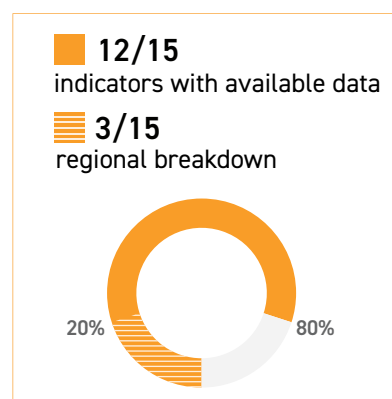
The indicators used to monitor SDG 11 ‘Sustainable cities and communities’ showed moderate progress towards the SDG in the period between 2015 and 2023. With regard to the quality of life of communities, the severe housing deprivation indicator evolved in the opposite direction to the target, while in the area of environmental impacts, the national urban waste recycling rate showed unfavourable progress towards the SDG and exposure to inhalable particles showed favourable progress.

The UN target for cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically was achieved. There was a recovery in the final consumption expenditure by households on library, archive, museum and other cultural services, but still far from the levels reached in 2019. Nevertheless, the progress between 2015 and 2022 was significant and in the desirable direction.

As for the total amount of municipal waste collected, the progress has been significant, but in the opposite direction to what is desirable, increasing by an average of 1.43% per year between 2015 and 2023, with the municipal waste recycling rate decreasing by 0.95% per year over the same period and with insufficient progress towards the national and European target of 60.0% to be achieved by 2030.

Also noteworthy is the significantly favourable evolution of Portugal's score in terms of the adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework and the proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies (2.3% in 2015 and 20.5% in 2023).

Although it is not possible to analyse the evolution trend, it is worth highlighting, finally, that, in 2023, 67.8% of the resident population aged 16 and over mentioned, within the scope of a mobility survey, never or almost never using public transport.



Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
Proportion of resident population in non conventional dwellings of usual residence (%)	2021	0.1	0.1		Without assessment			
<b>11.1.1</b> Housing cost overburden rate (%)	2015-2024	9.1	6.9	Obs.: -3.03	↑			
Severe housing deprivation rate (%)	2015-2024	4.7	4.9	Obs.: 0.46	↓			
<b>11.2.1</b> Distribution of the resident population aged 16 and over by frequency of use of public transport	Daily or almost daily (5 to 7 days a week) (%)	2023	10.8	10.8	Without assessment			
	Every week, between 1 and 4 days a week (%)	2023	6.8	6.8	Without assessment			
	Once a month or less (%)	2023	14.6	14.6	Without assessment			
	Never or almost never (%)	2023	67.8	67.8	Without assessment			
<b>11.3.1</b> Evolution of the efficiency of artificial territories in mainland Portugal by inhabitant (Index)	2015-2018	-9.5	-5.0		Without assessment			
<b>11.3.2</b> Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically (%)	2015-2024	100.0	100.0					

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
<b>11.4.1</b> Final consumption expenditure by general government on library, archive, museum and other cultural services (€ million)	2015-2022	167.2	230.0	Obs.: 4.66	↑			
Final consumption expenditure by households and NPISH on library, archive, museum and other cultural services (€ million)	2015-2022	70.8	90.6	Obs.: 3.59	↑			
<b>11.5.1</b> Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population	2015-2023	0.6	20.6	Obs.: 56.65	↓			
Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	2015-2023	12.2	829.4	Obs.: 69.42	↓			
<b>11.6.1</b> Urban waste collected (t)	2015-2023	4,765,598.0	5,338,131.0	Obs.: 1.43	↓			
Urban waste collected <i>per capita</i> (t)	2015-2023	460.0	505.0	Obs.: 1.17	↓			
Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	2015-2023	31.3	29.0	Obs.: -0.95 Req (PT): 4.43	↓	60,0	60,0	
<b>11.6.2</b> Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>2.5</sub> particles (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2015-2023	10.0	7.0	Obs.: -5.03	↑			
Annual mean concentration of PM <sub>10</sub> particles (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2015-2023	20.0	16.0	Obs.: -2.75	↑			
<b>11.7.2</b> Proportion of the population aged 18 and 74 who have experienced psychological violence and/or threats in an intimate context, stalking or sexual harassment at work, in the previous 12 months (%)	2022	6.7	6.7		Without assessment			
<b>11.a.1</b> Countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that respond to population dynamics; ensure balanced territorial development; and increase local fiscal space (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2020	1	1		Without assessment			
<b>11.b.1</b> Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (Index)	2015-2023	0.4	0.9	Obs.: 12.92	↑			
<b>11.b.2</b> Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (%)	2015-2023	2.3	20.5	Obs.: 31.61	↑			

	Identical indicator
	Proxy indicator
	Partial indicator
	Complementary indicator
Obs.	Observed
Req.	Required

	With a quantitative target	Without a quantitative target
↑	Significant progress towards the target	Significant progress towards SDG
↗	Moderate progress towards the target	Moderate progress towards SDG
→	Category not applicable	No progress nor movement away from SDG
↘	Insufficient progress towards the target	Moderate movement away from SDG
↓	Movement away from the target	Significant movement away from SDG

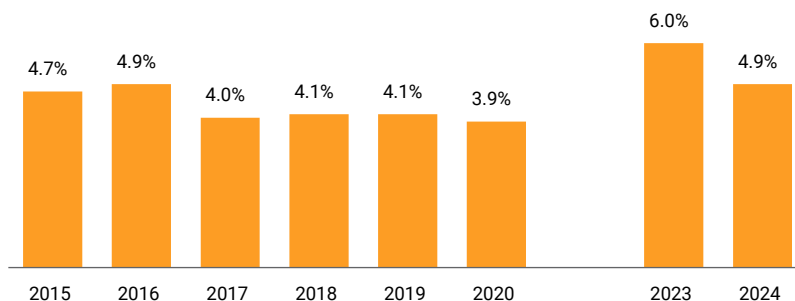
	Target achieved
	Without data/without target



## Access to housing

In 2024, the rate of **severe housing deprivation** was 4.9%, which corresponds to 1.1 pp less than in 2023 (6.0%). In 2015, it had been 4.7%. The proportion of residents living in severe housing deprivation was, in 2024, higher in the Autonomous Regions: 9.5% in Açores and 10.3% in Madeira.

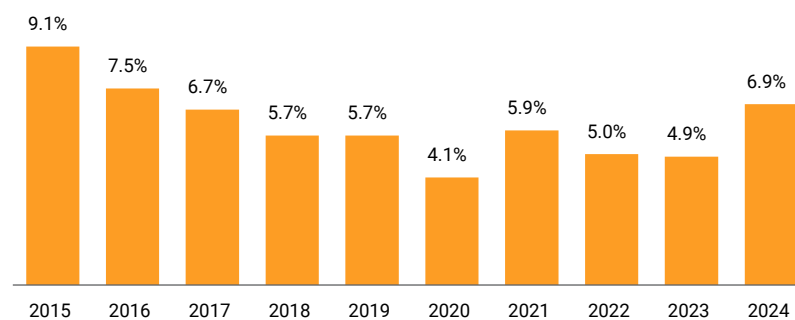
11.1.1 (a) - Severe housing deprivation rate



Source: Statistics Portugal.

The **housing cost overburden rate** was 6.9% in 2024, which corresponds to an increase compared to the previous year (4.9%). In 2015, it had been 9.1%. The housing cost overburden rate was higher for residents in predominantly urban areas (8.2%) and in medium urban areas (7.0%), falling to 3.9% for residents in predominantly rural areas.

11.1.1 (b) - Housing cost overburden rate



Source: Statistics Portugal.

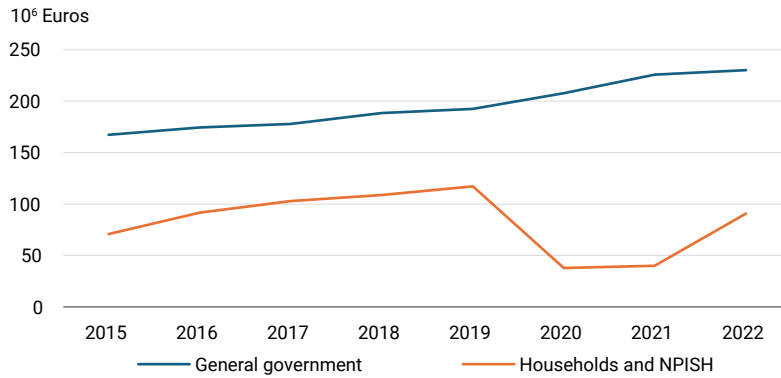
## Cultural heritage

**Final consumption expenditure by general government on library, archive and museum services and other cultural services** showed an upward trend between 2015 and 2022, with an average annual rate of change of 4.6%.

On the other hand, private spending registered a pronounced growth (65.0%) between 2015 and 2019 but declined sharply in 2020 (-68.0%, compared to 2019), to values substantially lower than those of 2015, being strongly impacted by the pandemic. In fact, the consumption of cultural products by households was significantly affected by the closure, during prolonged periods, of various cultural facilities. In the following years, 2021 and 2022, this indicator returned to its previous trend, having grown by 140.0% in 2022 compared to 2020. However, in nominal terms, private spending is still lower than in the years before the pandemic.



11.4.1 - Final consumption expenditure by general government, households and NPISH on library, archive, museum and other cultural services

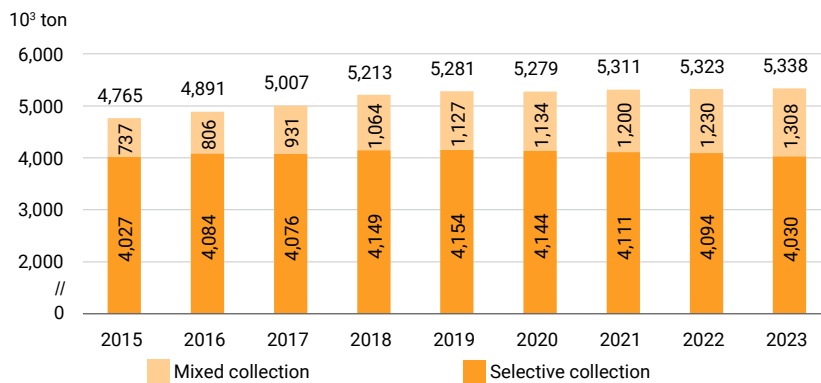


Source: Statistics Portugal.

### Environmental impact

In 2023, nearly 5.34 million tonnes of **municipal waste (MW)** were collected in Portugal (+12.0% compared to 2015, which recorded nearly 4.77 million tonnes), which corresponded to an average growth rate of 1.43% per year in the period 2015-2023.

11.6.1.1 - Municipal waste collected by kind of collection, 2023

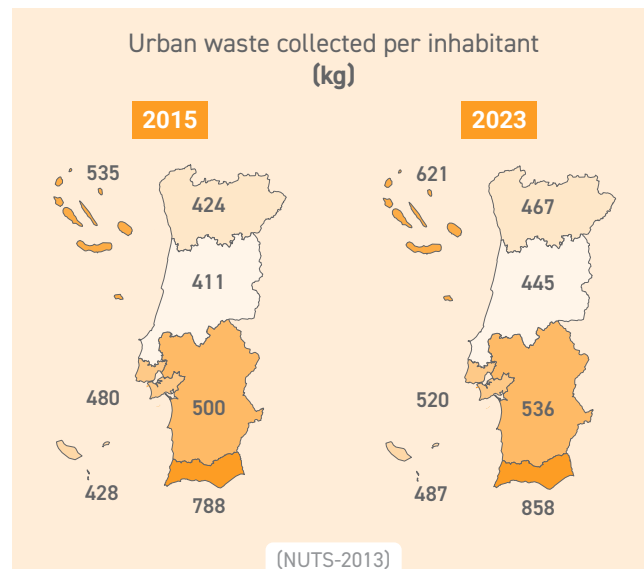


Source: Statistics Portugal; APA.

The *per capita* analysis reveals that in 2023 each inhabitant must have generated an average of 504 kg of municipal waste, +9.6% compared to 2015, the year in which around 460 kg per inhabitant were recorded, 44 kg less per person compared to the last year with available data.

The Algarve was the region that stood out with the highest weight of waste per inhabitant (858 kg *per capita*), observing values significantly above the country's average, and 237 kg *per capita* more than the amount for Região Autónoma dos Açores, the second region with the higher value, which reached the threshold of 621 kg of MW per inhabitant. The Centro region was the region with the lowest value (445 kg *per capita*).

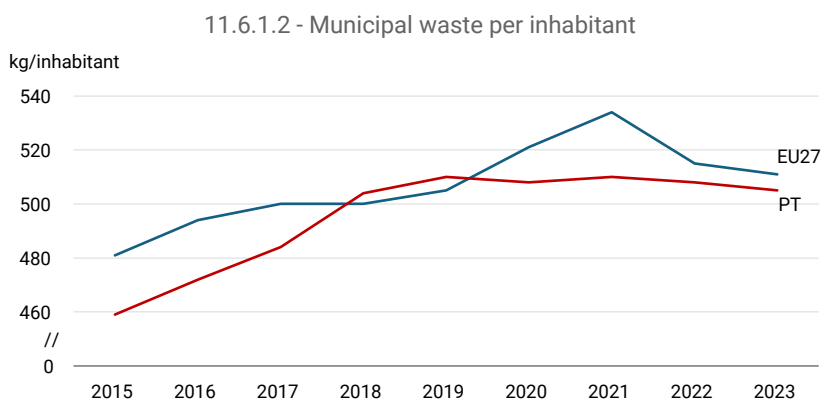
In 2023, the waste recycling rate was 29.0%, more 0.4 pp. than in the previous year and below the value of 31.3% reached in 2015. It should be highlighted that the 2023 waste recycling rate is 31.0 p.p. below the 60% target set for 2030 at national and European level.





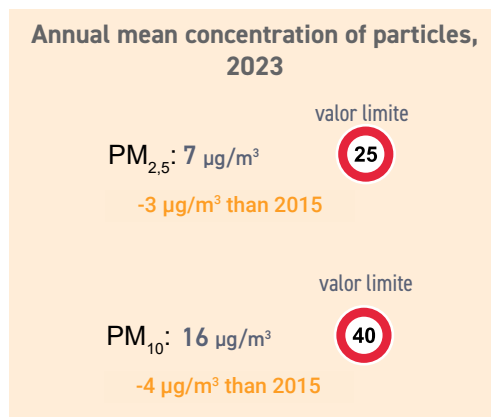
In comparison with the EU, Portugal presents a similar evolutionary trend in the series under analysis, with a level of waste generation per inhabitant, usually below the average of the 27 member states.

The years 2018 and 2019 are an exception, in which Portugal had a level of waste generation per inhabitant close to 5 kilograms above the EU 27 average.



Source: Statistics Portugal; APA; Eurostat.

Between 2015 and 2023, the value of **PM<sub>2.5</sub> particles**<sup>1</sup> and **PM<sub>10</sub> particles** was always well below the limit value, standing in 2023 at 7 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and 16 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, respectively (10 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and 20 µg/m<sup>3</sup> in 2015).



## Resilience

The indicators relating to this area<sup>2</sup> are analysed in [SDG 13](#), which also covers this topic.



<sup>1</sup> Particulate matter is one of the most serious air pollutants in terms of public health. People's daily exposure to this pollutant, especially in cities, has led to the establishment of the annual limit value for suspended particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10  $\mu\text{m}$  ( $\text{PM}_{10}$ ) at 40  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . For the finest particles ( $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  particulate matter with a diameter of less than 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ), an annual average concentration value of less than the limit value of 25  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  was set. This indicator is the result of aggregating the data related to the worst situation recorded in each zone/agglomeration, considering the use of all existing stations in the zone with measurement efficiency.

<sup>2</sup> 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.



**12** RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION  
AND PRODUCTION



## Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

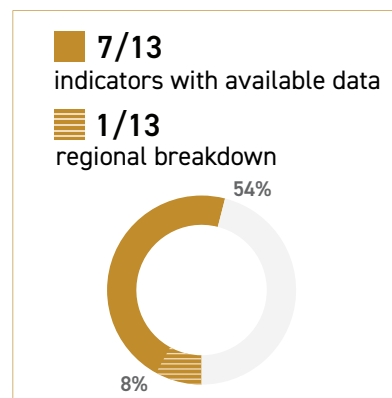
Its goal, until 2030, is to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. Sustainable consumption and production aims “doing more and better with less”, promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. It requires a systemic approach and cooperation among actors operating in the supply chain, from producer to final consumer. The efficient management of our shared natural resources, and the way we dispose of waste (in particular hazardous waste) are important targets to achieve this goal. Encouraging industries, businesses and consumers to reduce, reuse and recycle waste is equally important, as well is supporting developing countries to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption by 2030.



Trends concerning SDG 12 'Responsible consumption and production' have been oscillated over the past few years. This pattern is observed, namely for the demand for the global extraction of materials *per capita*. Overall, Portugal did not show a clear trend in this SDG: there are indicators that progressed favourably and others with a trend that is a movement away from what is desirable.

Among the indicators that have progressed favourably, the material footprint per GDP stands out, decreasing from 0.8 kg/euros to 0.7 kg/euros between 2015 and 2022, and thus showing significant progress towards the SDG. Also noteworthy is the domestic material consumption per GDP, which, between 2015 and 2023, decreased in average 1.93% per year. Regarding hazardous sectorial waste, it is worth noting the significant decrease in the generation of this type of waste in the total, falling from 10.3% of the total in 2015 to 4.9% of the total in 2023. However, the proportion of recovered hazardous waste also decreased in the same period (4.5% in 2015 and 2.4% in 2023). A different situation was observed in hazardous sectorial waste produced *per capita*: the total generated had a significant progress towards the SDG (rising from 88.6 kg *per capita* in 2015 to 78.3 kg *per capita* in 2023) and the amount that suffered recovery operations also increased significantly (31.8 kg *per capita* in 2015 and 40.3 kg *per capita* in 2023), surpassing, in 2023, the amount of hazardous sectorial waste *per capita* subject to disposal operations (38.0 kg *per capita*).

The proportion of municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling stood out by having shown an unfavourable trend, as it moved against the 60% target set at national and EU level by 2030. The average annual growth rate observed between 2015 and 2023 was -1.30%, while the average annual growth rate required to achieve the target was 3.45%. The existence of standardized accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability also showed significant progress in the opposite direction to the SDG: the number of tables decreased from nine to two between 2015 and 2023.



Indicator	Period	Period		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target			
		First year	Last year			PT	UE	UN	
12.2.1	Material footprint (1,000 t)	2015-2022	162,904.0	163,750.0	Obs.: 0.07	→			
	Material footprint <i>per capita</i> (t <i>per capita</i> )	2015-2022	15.7	15.6	Obs.: -0.09	→			
	Material footprint per GDP (kg/€)	2015-2022	0.8	0.7	Obs.: -1.86	↑			
12.2.2	Domestic material consumption (t)	2015-2023	157,817,828.3	160,131,740.2	Obs.: 0.18	↓			
	Domestic material consumption <i>per capita</i> (t <i>per capita</i> )	2015-2023	15.2	15.1	Obs.: -0.05	→			
	Domestic material consumption per GDP (kg/€)	2015-2023	0.8	0.7	Obs.: -1.93	↑			

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Period		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	UE	UN
<b>12.3.1 (b)</b> Food waste index (Index base 100=2000)	2015-2022	103.2	105.4		Without assessment			
<b>12.4.2 (a)</b> Proportion of hazardous sectorial waste (%)	2015-2023	10.3	4.9	Obs.: -8.87	↑			
Hazardous sectorial waste produced <i>per capita</i> (kg <i>per capita</i> )	2015-2023	88.6	78.3	Obs.: -1.53	↑			
<b>12.5.1</b> Proportion of municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling (%)	2015-2023	36.1	32.5	Obs.: -1.30 Req (PT): 3.45	↓	60.0	60.0	
<b>12.7.1</b> Countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans - Medium-high level of implementation (No.)	2020-2022	1	1		Without assessment			
Number of tables (No.)	2015-2023	9	2	Obs.: -17.14	↓			
<b>12.b.1</b> SEEA tables (No.)	2015-2023	2	0	Obs.: -100.00	↓			
Tourism Satellite Account tables (No.)	2015-2023	7	2	Obs.: -14.50	↓			

	Identical indicator
	Proxy indicator
	Partial indicator
	Complementary indicator
Obs.	Observed
Req.	Required

With a quantitative target		Without a quantitative target	
↑	Significant progress towards the target		Significant progress towards SDG
↗	Moderate progress towards the target		Moderate progress towards SDG
→	Category not applicable		No progress nor movement away from SDG
↘	Insufficient progress towards the target		Moderate movement away from SDG
↓	Movement away from the target		Significant movement away from SDG

	Target achieved
	Without data/without target



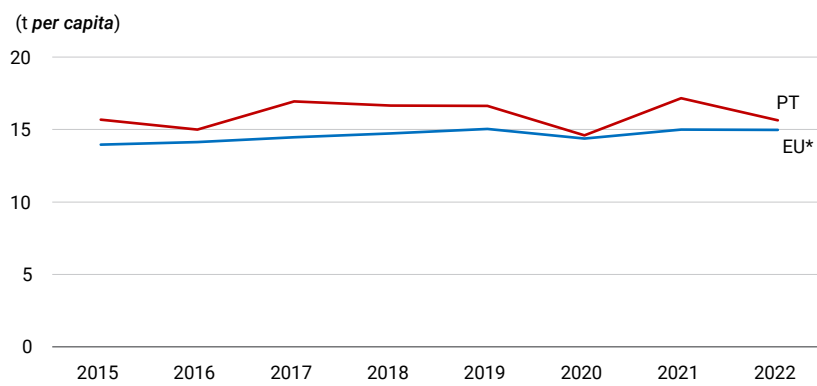
## Sustainable and efficient management of natural resources

Between 2015 and 2022, the **material footprint<sup>1</sup> per capita** in Portugal decreased slightly (-0.3%), from 15.7 to 15.6 tonnes *per capita*, while the EU27 recorded an increase of 7.2%, recording an increase from 14.0 to 15.0 tonnes *per capita*. In 2022, the material footprint *per capita* in Portugal continued the trend, decreasing 8.9% compared to 2021, in a context where the EU27 only showed a slight decrease of 0.2%.

Compared to the EU27, Portugal consistently presented higher results of material footprint *per capita* throughout the entire series analysed, exceeding the European scores by an average of 1.5 tonnes *per capita*, with significant differences in 2021 (difference of 2.2 tonnes) and in 2017 (difference of 2.5 tonnes).

The material footprint *per capita* in Portugal showed a highly volatile evolution, with significant annual variations, notably the increase of 17.7% in 2021 compared to 2020 (from 14.6 to 17.2 tonnes *per capita*) and the decrease of 12.2% in 2020 compared to 2019 (from 16.6 to 14.6 tonnes *per capita*), both influenced by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

12.2.1 - Material footprint per capita



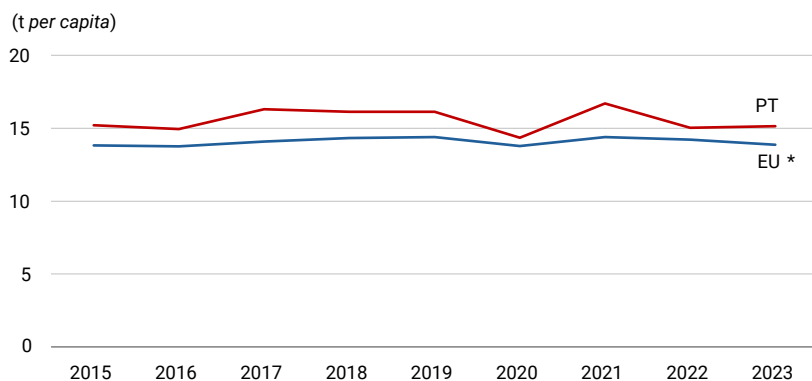
Source: Statistics Portugal; Eurostat.  
\* EU27 (since 2020).

Between 2015 and 2023, **domestic material consumption<sup>2</sup> (DMC)** decreased by 0.4%, while GDP increased by 18.6% in volume. In 2023, DMC grew by 1.7% compared to 2022, in an economic context marked by real GDP growth of 2.5%, determining an increase in productivity associated with the use of materials (GDP/DMC).

Compared to the EU27, Portugal consistently presented higher DMC *per capita* values throughout the analysed series, exceeding European values by an average of 1.5 tonnes *per capita*, with particularly significant differences in 2021 (difference of 2.3 tonnes) and in 2017 (difference of 2.2 tonnes).

In 2023, Portugal recorded an increase in domestic material consumption *per capita* of 0.7% compared to the previous year, contrasting with the European Union (EU27) which showed a reduction of 2.5%, thus temporarily reversing the convergence trend between Portuguese values and the European average.

12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption per capita



Source: Statistics Portugal; Eurostat.  
\* EU27 (since 2020).



## Sustainable waste management

In 2023, the **generation of hazardous<sup>3</sup> sectoral<sup>4</sup> waste** accounted for 828.7 thousand tons, which corresponded to a proportion of 4.9% of the total recorded, around half the proportion recorded in 2015, which registered 10.3%.

Between 2015 and 2023, the amount of hazardous sectoral waste generated by economic activities reached an average *per capita* of 96.6 kg/year.

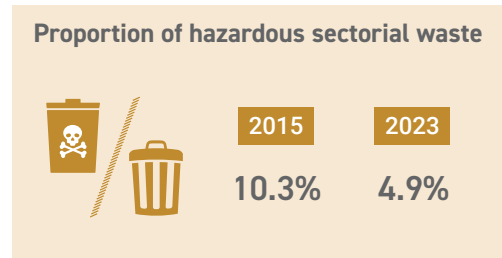
The amount of **hazardous sectoral waste recovered** in 2023 was 40.3 kg *per capita*, which corresponds to approximately 2 kg per inhabitant above the 38 kg per inhabitant of waste sent for disposal.

The year 2023 corresponds to the year in the series under analysis (2015-2023) in which, for the first time, the quantities per inhabitant of hazardous sectoral waste for recovery exceed the quantities sent for disposal.

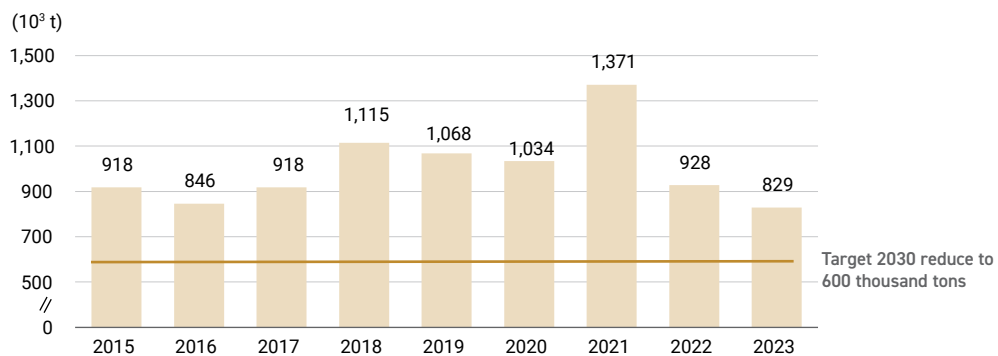
On average in the years prior to 2023, recovered hazardous sectoral waste totalled 38.3 kg per inhabitant, compared with 60.6 kg per inhabitant for disposal (2015-2022).

The PERNU 2030 (Strategic Plan for Non-Urban Waste 2030) sets a target for the absolute reduction of the quantities of **hazardous non-municipal waste** to a level of around 600 thousand tons, which corresponds to a reduction of close to 45% of the reference value recorded in 2019.

Observing data since 2015, there is a certain volatility and inconsistency in the quantities produced, with 2021 recording the most significant result, more than twice the target value. Following a convergent trend over the last 2 years with the 2030 target, the year 2023 correspond to the lowest amount of hazardous non-municipal waste generated in the series, with 829 thousand tons (around 229 thousand tons above the target).



12.4.2 (a) - Hazardous non-municipal waste generated



Source: Statistics Portugal; APA.

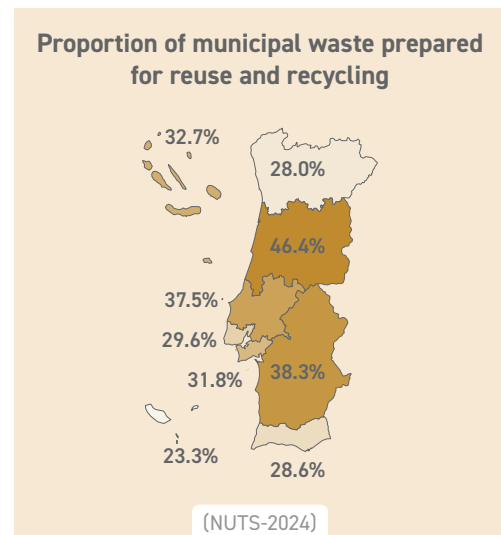
In 2021, after modifications in European and national legislation regarding targets for the recovery and recycling of municipal waste, there was a change in the formulation and calculation basis of the indicator for the **proportion of municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling (PPRR)**, which makes it impossible to compare data with the series produced until then and previously calculated in accordance with PERSU 2020 (Strategic Plan for Urban Waste 2020).

In 2021, a new series of information has begun, which is based on new objectives that set the target of achieving a “minimum increase to 55%, by weight, of the preparation for reuse and recycling of municipal waste” by 2025.



When comparing data from 2023 (32.5%) and 2021 (32.4%), the PPRR indicator registered a slight increase of 0.1 pp, remaining practically unchanged and approximately 23 pp away from the target of 55% forecast for 2025.

In regional terms (NUTS II), the Centro and Alentejo recorded the highest recycling rates, with 46.4% and 38.3%, respectively. At the opposite side is the Região Autónoma da Madeira with 23.3%.



<sup>1</sup> The material footprint measures the weight of materials 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 raw materials enter or leave the economy. The Material Flow Accounts (MFA) indicators do not provide an entirely consistent picture of the material footprint, because they record imports and exports in the actual weight of traded goods, rather than the weight of materials extracted to produce them. As such, MFA indicators, namely Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) (see indicator 12.2.2), underestimate the material footprint. To adjust this difference, the weight of internationally traded processed goods is converted into the corresponding raw material extractions they cause and expressed in the concept “Raw Material Equivalents” (RME). The RMEs are estimated through a model created by Eurostat.

<sup>2</sup> DMC measures the total amount of materials directly used by the economy. The evolution of DMC is influenced by the dynamics of activities that are highly material-intensive, such as civil construction, but also pulp production and oil refining. When compared with GDP, it allows assessment of whether economic growth is achieved through more efficient use of materials extracted from the environment (dematerialization) or through more intensive use of materials.

<sup>3</sup> Hazardous waste: waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in current legislation.

<sup>4</sup> Sectoral waste: waste produced within economic activities with production processes that generate waste different from waste generated by families in their homes. Note: sectoral waste, due to its origin and management and treatment cycle, is also commonly called non-municipal.



## 13 CLIMATE ACTION



### Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Climate change is a current reality, and already affects, in any way, all countries, on all continents, disturbing national economies, affecting lives and being expensive to people, communities and countries, today and probably even more in the future. These climatic changes are reflected, for example, in weather patterns, increasing sea level, extreme weather events, greenhouse gases emissions and the increase of the average temperature in the world, affecting mainly the poorest and most vulnerable people.

To address these threats, there are already some affordable solutions that allow countries to increase adaptation efforts and a 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 internationally. Countries adopted the Paris Agreement in 2015 which will be an essential element to achieve sustainable development goals.



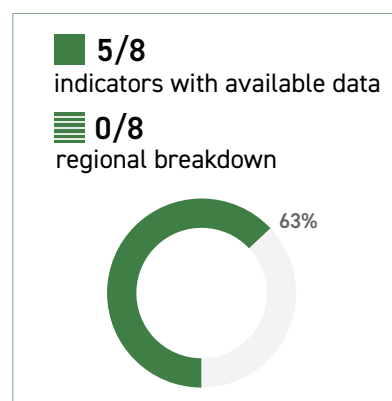
SDG 13 'Climate action' is characterised by favourable trends in most of its indicators, with the main exception: the impact of disasters on the population.

There was a significant favourable growth trajectory in Portugal in terms of adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework: the index value increased from 0.4 in 2015 to 0.9 in 2023. Also showing significant progress in direction of the SDG, the proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the national disaster risk reduction strategies increased, in the same period, from 2.3% to 20.5%.

All indicators related to total greenhouse gas emissions showed a significantly favourable trend between 2015 and 2023, registering average annual growth rates of around -2.9% in most cases.

The national contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending grew moderately between 2015 and 2023, rising from €6.2 million to €6.6 million.

The only indicator of this SDG with significant evolution in the opposite direction to the desired one is related to the population affected by disasters<sup>1</sup>. The number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters recorded an average annual growth of 56.65% between 2015 and 2023. More significant was the increase in the number of people directly affected by disasters, which recorded an average annual growth of 69.42%, still reflecting the pandemic situation caused by COVID-19.



Indicator	Period	Period		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	UE	UN
<b>13.1.1</b> ● Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population ● Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	2015-2023	0.6	20.6	Obs.: 56.65	↓			
	2015-2023	12.2	829.4	Obs.: 69.42	↓			
<b>13.1.2</b> ● Score of adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (Index)	2015-2023	0.4	0.9	Obs.: 12.92	↑			
<b>13.1.3</b> ● Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (%)	2015-2023	2.3	20.5	Obs.: 18.41	↑			
<b>13.2.2</b> ● GHG total emissions, without LULUCF, including indirect emissions of CO <sub>2</sub> (kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq) ● GHG total emissions, with LULUCF, including indirect emissions of CO <sub>2</sub> (kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq) ● GHG total emissions, with LULUCF, excluding indirect emissions of CO <sub>2</sub> (kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq) ● GHG total emissions, with LULUCF, excluding indirect emissions of CO <sub>2</sub> (kt CO <sub>2</sub> eq) ☼ GHG total emissions, without LULUCF, excluding indirect emissions of CO <sub>2</sub> per capita (t CO <sub>2</sub> eq per capita)	2015-2023	67,591.9	53,249.5	Obs.: -2.94	↑			
	2015-2023	64,988.1	51,216.9	Obs.: -2.93	↑			
	2015-2023	67,430.9	53,123.9	Obs.: -2.94	↑			
	2015-2023	64,827.1	51,091.3	Obs.: -2.93	↑			
	2015-2023	6.5	5.0	Obs.: -3.16	↑			
<b>13.a.1</b> ● Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (€ million)	2015-2023	6.2	6.6	Obs.: 0.72	↗			

●	Identical indicator
▨	Proxy indicator
☼	Partial indicator
☼	Complementary indicator
Obs.	Observed
Req.	Required

	With a quantitative target	Without a quantitative target
↑	Significant progress towards the target	Significant progress towards SDG
↗	Moderate progress towards the target	Moderate progress towards SDG
→	Category not applicable	No progress nor movement away from SDG
↓	Insufficient progress towards the target	Moderate movement away from SDG
↘	Movement away from the target	Significant movement away from SDG

🎯	Target achieved
□	Without data/without target



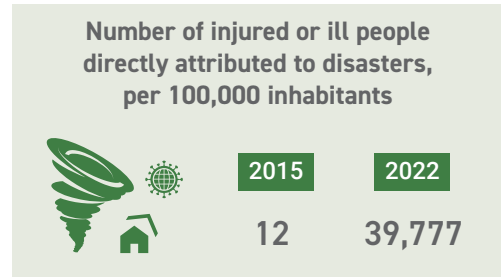
## Resilience

The number of deaths attributed to disasters decreased by 68.7% in 2023 compared to 2022 (20.60 per 100,000 inhabitants and 65.94 per 100,000 inhabitants, respectively), still reflecting the pandemic situation caused by COVID-19.

The number of injured or sick people directly attributed to disasters decreased 97.9% in 2023 compared to 2022, the year in which it reached the peak of the period 2015-2023 (829.39 per 100,000 inhabitants and 39,585.85 per 100,000 inhabitants, respectively).

The degree of adoption and implementation of the national Disaster Risk Reduction<sup>2</sup> (DRR) strategy stabilized, in the period between 2017 and 2023, at around 0.9 (score<sup>3</sup> of 0.35 in 2015 and 0.93 in 2023).

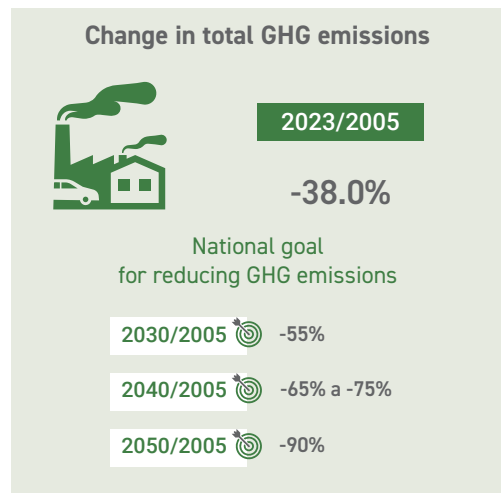
The proportion of municipalities that have adopted and implemented local DRR strategies in line with the national DRR strategy was 2.3% in 2015 and increased to 20.5% in 2023.



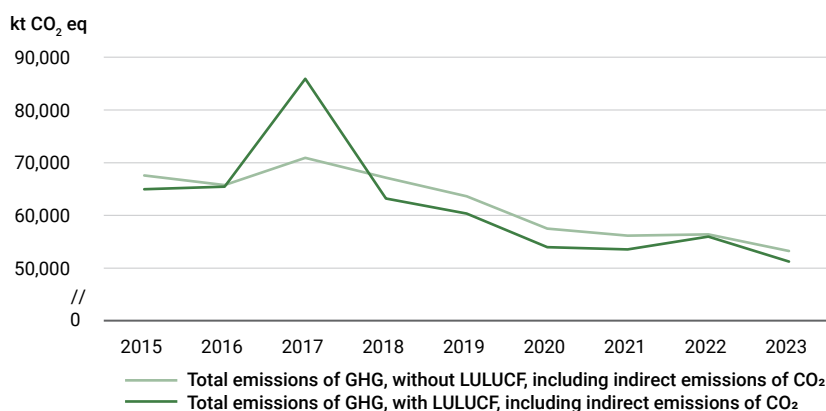
## Mitigation, adaptation and reduction of the impact of climate change

After ratifying the Paris Agreement and following the EU's commitment, Portugal set the national goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050<sup>4</sup>, having established a trajectory for reducing GHG emissions compared to 2005 the targets of -55% by 2030, -65% to -75% by 2040 and -90% by 2050.

Estimating the levels of GHG emissions is therefore an important element in monitoring the efforts made to achieve this goal. In 2023, GHG emissions, including indirect CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and without accounting for emissions from land use change and forestry (LULUCF)<sup>5</sup>, were estimated at 53,250 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq (56,404 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2022), showing a decrease of 5.6% compared to the previous year (+0.4%) and a decrease of 38.0% compared to 2005. However, the reduction compared to 2005 is still far from the national GHG reduction target of 55% by 2030.



13.2.2 - Total emissions of GHG

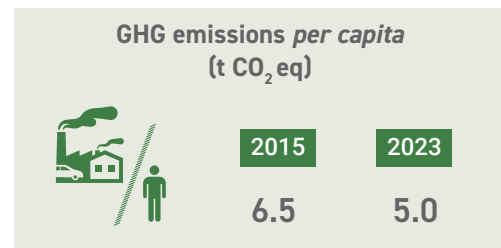


Source: APA



The level of GHG emissions *per capita*, including indirect CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and without accounting for LULUCF, decreased between 2015 and 2023 from 6.5 t CO<sub>2</sub> eq *per capita* to 5.0 t CO<sub>2</sub> eq *per capita*.

Considering the LULUCF sector, estimated emissions reached 51,217 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq (55,978 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2022), which resulted in a decrease of 8.5% compared to 2022 (+4.6% in the previous year). The substantial increase in 2017 compared to 2016 is related to the forest fires that occurred that year, a situation that was overcome in 2018, restoring the forest's role as a CO<sub>2</sub> sink.



<sup>1</sup> Since May 18, 2022, the DGS began to consider suspected reinfections when counting new daily cases (previously, the first infection associated with each person was considered). Therefore, new cases include all episodes of infection, whether they constitute a first infection or a suspected reinfection. This change in the method of counting new daily cases has a retroactive effect to the beginning of the pandemic.

<sup>2</sup> Portugal, in order to comply with the recommendations of the Hyogo Framework for Action, formally established, on 31 May 2010, the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (PNRRC), within the National Civil Protection Commission.

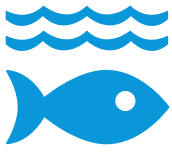
<sup>3</sup> <https://www.undrr.org/publication/technical-guidance-monitoring-and-reporting-progress-achieving-global-targets-sendai>

<sup>4</sup> The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was launched about 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 stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent anthropogenic interference with the climate system”. The Paris Agreement, signed in December 2015, is the latest step taken by the United Nations in the fight against climate change, establishing new guidelines for the global effort from 2020 onwards. The central objective of this agreement is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by ensuring that the increase in the global average temperature stays below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. With this objective in mind, the European Union has committed itself to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels and to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.

<sup>5</sup> According to the conventions and agreements referred to in footnote 3, the definition of targets and the monitoring of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are carried out including indirect CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and without accounting for emissions from land use change and forestry (LULUCF).



**14** LIFE BELOW WATER



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

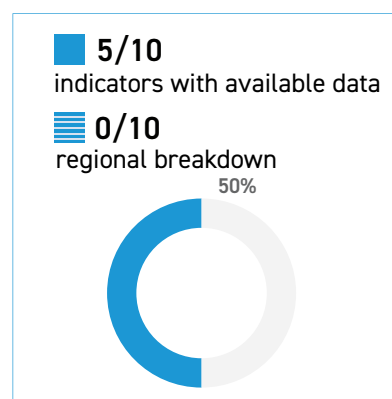
Considering the geostrategic size and location of the Portuguese sea, monitoring of ocean sustainability by Portugal is considered strategic.

The national approach to the challenges of by Agenda 2030 in the field of the ocean follows the perspective of the integrated maritime policy. Thus, it is important to acquire knowledge of ocean processes and monitor its environmental status, in particular pollution levels and marine litter, as well as maritime spatial planning that ensures that human and economic activities are developed in a sustainable manner and in compliance with environmental values. Included in this approach is the creation of marine protected areas of adequate size and ensuring that fishery management units (stocks) are exploited in a sustainable manner.



The goal-level assessment of SDG 14 'Life below water' has deteriorated compared with previous monitoring report editions.

The proportion of fish stocks with analytical assessment of stocks (category 1 of ICES) managed in national waters at the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) reached the ideal value of 100% in 2024 on Portugal mainland. The proportion of fish stocks with precautionary assessment of stocks (category 3 of ICES) and exploited in national waters at the level of a proxy to the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) in mainland Portugal plus the Região Autónoma dos Açores showed a significant movement away from what is desirable, having gone from 66.6% in 2015 to 25.0% in 2024.



The coverage of marine protected areas in relation to the Portuguese maritime area recorded insufficient progress towards the target of 30% by 2030 established by the UN, as the value remained constant at 7% between 2017 and 2024.

The proportion of R&D services investment in marine technology on the total investment in intellectual property products decreased between 2016 and 2022 (from 2.1% to 1.8%), thus showing a significant contrary movement to what is desirable.

In 2022, Portugal reached the target regarding the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries, maintaining this compliance in 2024.

Indicator	Period	Period		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks with analytical assessment of stocks (category 1 of ICES) managed in national waters at the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) (%) Proportion of fish stocks with precautionary assessment of stocks (category 3 of ICES) and exploited in national waters at the level of a proxy to the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) (%) Proportion of fish stocks with national level numerical evaluation and exploited at the level of a proxy to the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) (%)	2015-2024	42.8	100.0	Obs.: 9.89	↑			
	2015-2024	66.6	25.0	Obs.: -10.32	↓			
	2015-2024	50.0	33.3	Obs.: -4.42	↓			
14.5.1 Coverage of marine protected areas in relation to the Portuguese maritime area (%)	2017-2024	7.0	7.0	Obs.: 0.00 Req.(UN): 11.85	↓			30.0
14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (level of implementation: 1 lowest to 5 highest)	2018-2024	5	5					🎯
14.a.1 Proportion of R&D services investment in marine technology on the total investment in intellectual property products (%)	2016-2022	2.1	1.8	Obs.: -2.54	↓			
14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries (level of implementation: 1 lowest to 5 highest)	2018-2024	4	5					🎯

●	Identical indicator
⦿	Proxy indicator
⦿	Partial indicator
⦿	Complementary indicator
Obs.	Observed
Req.	Required

With a quantitative target		Without a quantitative target	
↑	Significant progress towards the target	↑	Significant progress towards SDG
↗	Moderate progress towards the target	↗	Moderate progress towards SDG
→	Category not applicable	→	No progress nor movement away from SDG
↘	Insufficient progress towards the target	↘	Moderate movement away from SDG
↓	Movement away from the target	↓	Significant movement away from SDG

🎯	Target achieved
□	Without data/without target



## Fish stocks<sup>1</sup> within biologically sustainable levels<sup>2</sup>

### Stocks with international analytical assessment<sup>3</sup>

Between 2015 and 2017, seven fish stocks were identified in mainland Portugal, which maintained the state of exploitation. Three out of seven stocks were sustainably explored, which is equivalent to 42.8% of the analyzed stocks.

In 2018 and 2019, one of the seven stocks, the black-bellied anglerfish, was evaluated under a precautionary approach. Four of six stocks (66.6%) subjected to analytical assessment were sustainably exploited.

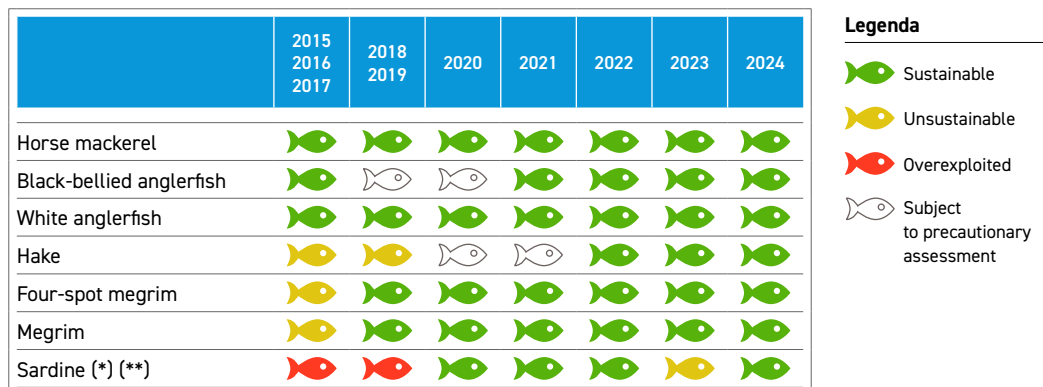
In 2020, the hake was evaluated under a precautionary approach. The five stocks subjected to analytical assessment, after the update of the Iberian sardine biological reference point (FMSY<sup>4</sup>) on 18th June of 2021, were sustainably exploited.

In 2021, black-bellied anglerfish became subject to analytical assessment. As a result, the six stocks were considered to be sustainably exploited, five of them according to MSY approach and the Iberian sardine stock according to the adopted Pluriannual Management Plan (2021-2026), which 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 the 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 2023, six out of seven stocks with analytical assessment were considered sustainable. The exception was the Iberian sardine stock, because of the mortality from fisheries estimated in 2023 in a number over the FMSY, but in 2024, all stocks in ICES category 1 were considered sustainable.

14.4.1.a - Proportion of fisheries managed stocks with analytical assessment (ICES Category 1), for mainland Portugal



Source: IPMA, I.P. e OKEANOS - Marine Sciences Research Institute of the University of the Azores. Geographic localization: Ecoregion of Bay of Biscay and Iberian Peninsula.

(\*) 2020 - ICES advice on the Iberian sardine stock was revised and published on 18 June 2021.

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>).

(\*\*) Classification assigned according to the adopted Pluriannual Management Plan for the Iberian sardine stock (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 the low productivity scenario (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<sup>5</sup>

Eight fish stocks from the mainland Portugal and the Região Autónoma dos Açores were selected. In 2015 and 2016, of the six stocks assessed, four were considered sustainably exploited (66.6%).

In 2017 and 2018, the proportion of stocks exploited sustainably was 60.0% (3 out of 5 stocks), in 2019 the proportion recovered to 66.6% (4 stocks out of 6) and in 2020 it reached 71.4% (5 out of 7 stocks). In 2021 there was a decrease to 50.0% (3 out of 6 stocks), in 2022 to 40.0% (2 out of 5 stocks) and in 2023 to 16.7% (1 out of 6 stocks).

In 2024, only 4 stocks remain in category 3, with the promotion of the rest to category 1. Of the 4 stocks, 25.0% are sustainably managed, while 3 remain at an excessive exploitation level.

14.4.1.b - Proportion of fisheries managed stocks with assessment based on a precautionary approach (ICES Category 3), in mainland Portugal and Região Autónoma dos Açores

	2015 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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. e OKEANOS - Marine Sciences Research Institute of the University of the Azores.  
Geographic localization: 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 assessment of these resources but there was an assessment of the stock of sea snails. In 2020 and 2021 the same stocks were again evaluated. In 2022 a new resource was added, the black scabbard fish, a species of big importance to the fisheries of the Region.

Thus, in 2023 and 2024, an analytical assessment of the state of exploitation of the black scabbardfish (*Aphanopus spp*) was carried out, demonstrating the persistence of exploitation below the level of the MSY proxy used, meaning that the resource is currently being exploited in a sustainable way.

In the case of small pelagic fish, blue jack mackerel (*Trachurus picturatus*) and atlantic chub mackerel (*Scomber colias*), resources that are being exploited in an unsustainable way, it was proposed, attached to the 2023 Annual Fleet Report, an action plan to start the process of deactivation of one of the three vessels dedicated to fishing for small pelagic species, seeking to increase the environmental and economic sustainability of the exploitation of this resource in the Região Autónoma da Madeira. The action plan was implemented, and, in 2024, a project was received to decommission one of the small pelagic siege vessels, which is already immobilized.

The limpets (*Patella aspera* and *Patella ordinaria*) and marine snails (*Phorcus sauciatu*s) were not assessed in 2023 and in 2024. However, in the case of limpets, other indicators analyzed (commercial harvest landings and age structure of the population) also suggest that the stock may be subject to unsustainable exploitation, which is why additional measures were taken to regulate exploitation, such as extending the closed season currently in force for both species. An assessment of these sources is underway in 2025 to estimate the current state of exploitation of this resource and apply other management measures if necessary.



14.4.1.c - Proportion of fisheries managed stocks with national level analytical assessment (ICES Category 3) for Região Autónoma da Madeira

	2015 2016 2017 2018	2019	2020 2021	2022	2023	2024
Blue jack mackerel						
Atlantic chub mackerel						
Azorean limpet ( <i>Patella aspera</i> )						
Limpet ( <i>Patella ordinaria</i> )						
Sea snail						
Black scabbardfish						

**Legenda**

- Sustainable
- Unsustainable
- Year with no assessment

Source: Regional Directorate for the Environment and Sea (DRAM) of Madeira.  
Geographic localization: Madeira.

**I&D**

The relative importance of the investment in scientific marine technology R&D services in the total investment in intellectual property products revealed a descendent evolution, from 2.1% in 2016 and 2017 to 1.9% in 2019 and 2020. In 2021 and 2022, this indicator declined again, registering 1.8% in both years.

**Proportion of R&D services investment in marine technology on the total investment in intellectual property products**



2022 Po

1.8%

<sup>1</sup> The assessment of the state of exploitation of fish stocks involves knowledge of the condition of the fishery resource, as well as the sustainable level of exploitation. To this end, it is necessary to have scientific basis, using periodic monitoring of exploitation by research cruises and commercial vessels. The results are often based on mathematical models that support predictions about the response to changes in fishing effort. In Portugal, the information provided by indicator 14.4.1 involved several entities, namely the Portuguese Institute for Sea and Atmospheres (IPMA), the OKEANOS - Marine Sciences Research Institute of the University of the Azores and the Regional Directorate for the Environment and Sea (DRAM) of Madeira.

<sup>2</sup> The national response to indicator 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels is the result of the combination of three sub-indicators, defined in accordance with stocks' data availability. These, in turn, were selected based on their economic importance and the representativeness of the share attributed to Portugal. The two sub-indicators defined to monitor stocks of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) adjacent to the mainland Portugal and the Região Autónoma dos Açores are based on the assessment carried out by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES). The analysis of the stocks in the waters adjacent of the Região Autónoma da Madeira, as they are outside the ICES area, was based on a strictly national analytical assessment.

<sup>3</sup> In the case of stocks with analytical assessment (ICES category 1), in which catch data and biological data on growth and reproduction are used, the indicator used corresponds to the proportion of stocks exploited at the Maximum Sustainable Yield level (known by the english acronym MSY - Maximum Sustainable Yield).

<sup>4</sup> FMSY is a biological reference point for fisheries management. It is the fishing pressure that gives the maximum sustainable yield in the long term. In the past, overfishing was a common feature in most marine areas. Overfishing means that fishing pressure is higher than FMSY.

<sup>5</sup> When the available information is insufficient to carry out an analytical assessment, ICES adopts 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.

**15** LIFE  
ON LAND



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 the earth as much as the ocean for our sustenance and livelihood. Ecosystem services provided by terrestrial ecosystems offer many benefits to society, including recreation, natural resources, clean air and water, as well as protection from natural disasters and mitigation of climate change. In particular, forests represent a substantial area of the Earth's surface (more than 30% at national level), fulfilling several functions that are vital for humanity, including the provision of goods (wood and non-wood forest products) and services such as habitat for biodiversity, carbon sequestration, coastal protection and soil and water conservation. This Sustainable Development Goal aims to conserve and restore the use of terrestrial ecosystems.

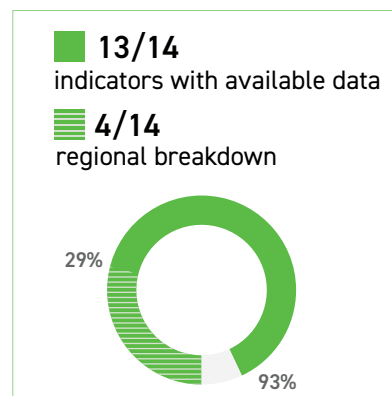


The impact of the structural nature of the indicators of SDG 15 'Life on land' limits the assessment of the performance of this objective, since seven out of ten indicators with available data have not changed or do not have a sufficiently long time series to assess the trend.

One of the targets achieved refers to the adoption of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits. what is at stake is, namely, the Portugal's integration into the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA), the Nagoya Protocol and the availability in the country of legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House. The other two targets achieved refer to the adoption of relevant national legislation and the allocation of adequate resources for the prevention or control of invasive alien species, and the establishment of national targets in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, in the national biodiversity strategy and action plans and with biodiversity values integrated into national systems of accounts and reporting, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental Economic Accounts.

It is also worth highlighting the significant positive progress of the total amount of public development aid for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, which increased from €0.4 million in 2015 to €3.8 million in 2024.

In a movement away from the SDG, there was a cut, from 2022, in public development aid for the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) series 312 (silviculture).



Indicator	Period	Period		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	UE	UN
<b>15.1.1</b> ● Proportion of forest area (%)	2015	36.1	36.1		Without assessment			
<b>15.1.2</b> ● Proportion of classified areas (%)	2015-2023	22.6	22.6	Obs.: 0.00	→			
● Above-ground biomass in forest (t per hectare)	2015-2020	40.9	40.9	Obs.: 0.00	→			
<b>15.2.1</b> ● Annual forest area change rate (%)	2020	0.2	0.2		Without assessment			
● Proportion of forest area with a long-term management plan (%)	2015	26.7	26.7		Without assessment			
● Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas (%)	2015	18.6	18.6		Without assessment			
<b>15.3.1</b> ● Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (%)	2015-2021	32.2	6.1	Obs.: -24.22	↑			
<b>15.4.1</b> ● Proportion of classified areas (%)	2015-2023	22.6	22.6	Obs.: 0.00	→			
<b>15.4.2</b> ● Mountain Green Cover Index (%)	2015	91.9	91.9		Without assessment			

to be continued →




→ continuation





Indicator	Period	Period		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	UE	UN
● Countries that are contracting Parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT-PGRFA) (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2016-2024	1	1					
● Countries that are parties to the Nagoya Protocol (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2021-2024	1	1					
<b>15.6.1</b> ● 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 (IT-PGRFA) (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2016-2024	0	0		→			1
● Countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2017-2024	1	1					
● Total reported number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) transferring plant genetic resources for food and agriculture to the country (No.)	2015-2024	256	847	Obs.: 14.22	↑			
<b>15.7.1</b> Wildlife specimens seizures of illegal origin supported under the CITES programme <sup>1</sup>	Mammals (No.)	2015-2023	391	26		Without assessment		
	Birds (No.)	2015-2023	115	144		Without assessment		
	Reptiles (No.)	2015-2023	34	5		Without assessment		
	Fishes (Kg)	2015-2023	452	597		Without assessment		
	Corals (No.)	2015-2023	28	14		Without assessment		
	Molluscs (No.)	2015-2023	9	2		Without assessment		
	Plants (No.)	2015-2023	20	77		Without assessment		
	Arthropods (No.)	2016-2023	4	0		Without assessment		
● Legislation, Regulation, Act related to the prevention of introduction and management of Invasive Alien Species (1 = yes, 0 = no)	2016-2022	1	1					
<b>15.8.1</b> ● National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) targets alignment to Aichi Biodiversity target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (1 = yes, 0 = no)	2016-2022	1	1					
● Countries with an allocation from the national budget to manage the threat of invasive alien species (1 = yes, 0 = no)	2016-2022	0	1					
<b>15.9.1 (a)</b> ● 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 (1 = yes, 0 = no)	2021-2022	1	1					
● Countries with integrated biodiversity values into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (1 = yes, 0 = no)	2021-2023	1	1					
<b>15.a.1 (a)</b> Total official development assistance biodiversity marker (gross disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2024	0.4	3.8	Obs.: 26.90	↑			
Total official development assistance biodiversity marker (gross disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2024	0.4	3.8	Obs.: 26.90	↑			
<b>15.b.1 (a)</b> Total official development assistance for Development Assistance Committee series 312 (silviculture) (commitments) (€ million)	2015-2024	0.1	0.0	Obs.: -100.00	↓			






to be continued →





→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Period		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	UE	UN
<b>15.c.1</b>  Wildlife specimens seizures of illegal origin supported under the CITES programme <sup>1</sup>	Mammals (No.)	2015-2023	391	26	Without assessment			
	Birds (No.)	2015-2023	115	144	Without assessment			
	Reptiles (No.)	2015-2023	34	5	Without assessment			
	Fishes (Kg)	2015-2023	452	597	Without assessment			
	Corals (No.)	2015-2023	28	14	Without assessment			
	Molluscs (No.)	2015-2023	9	2	Without assessment			
	Plants (No.)	2015-2023	20	77	Without assessment			
	Arthropods (No.)	2016-2023	4	0	Without assessment			

	Identical indicator
	Proxy indicator
	Partial indicator
	Complementary indicator
Obs.	Observed
Req.	Required

	With a quantitative target	Without a quantitative target
	Significant progress towards the target	Significant progress towards SDG
	Moderate progress towards the target	Moderate progress towards SDG
	Category not applicable	No progress nor movement away from SDG
	Insufficient progress towards the target	Moderate movement away from SDG
	Movement away from the target	Significant movement away from SDG

	Target achieved
	Without data/without target

<sup>1</sup> The trend assessment of this indicator is not carried out due to the ambiguity of the indicator's evolution (favourable or unfavourable).

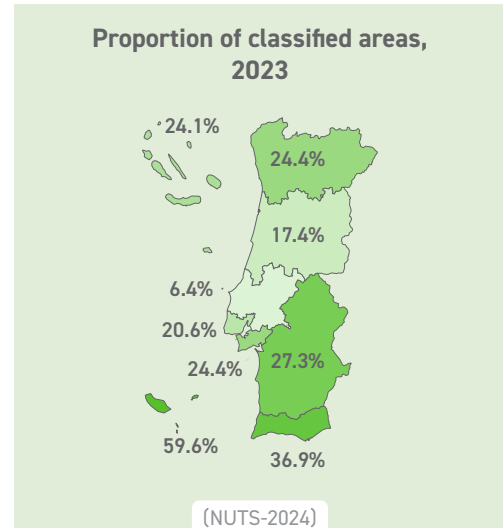


## Forests

The **forest area** in Portugal accounted for 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 the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, with 22.0%.

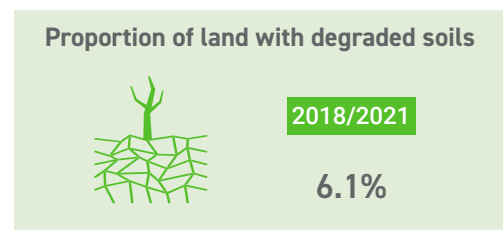
The proportion of **classified area** has been 22.6% since 2015. In 2023, the region with the highest percentage was the Região Autónoma da Madeira (59.6%). The Oeste e Vale do Tejo region (NUTS II – 2024) has the smallest proportion of classified areas (6.4%).

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 rate of change in forest area**, calculated for the period 2010-2020, is 0.18%.



## Soil

The proportion of **land with degraded soils** was 32.2% in the period 2000-2015. In the period 2015-2018, it was 14.5%, decreasing to 6.1% in the period 2018-2021. Since there were changes in the indicator's methodology, it is clarified that the first period for which data are available is not comparable with the most recent data.

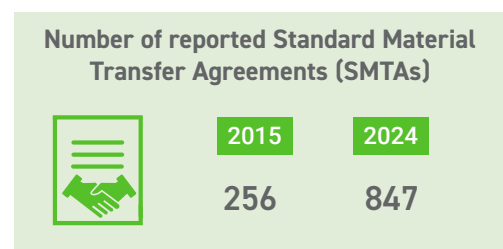


## International agreements

In compliance with target 15.6, and in accordance with the assessment of relevant international agencies<sup>2</sup>, 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 (IT-PGRFA) and the Nagoya Protocol<sup>3</sup>.

It is therefore considered that Portugal has **legislative, administrative and political tools or measures** reported to the Clearing House for access and sharing of benefits resulting from the use of plant genetic resources. These tools are also reported by the IT-PGRFA Reporting System on Compliance, managed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). It is worth noting, in this context, that the total number of reported standard material transfer agreements (SMTAs) that transfer plant genetic resources for food and agriculture to the country increased from 256 in 2015 to 847 in 2024.



<sup>1</sup> A forest is defined as a land area where the presence of forest trees is observed, which have reached or, due to their characteristics or form of exploitation, will reach a height greater than 5 metres and whose degree of cover (defined by the ratio between the area of the horizontal projection of the tree canopies and the total area of the land surface) is greater than or equal to 10%.

<sup>2</sup> Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) e Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

<sup>3</sup> It was through the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (Japan) in 2010 that the operating method for Access and Sharing of Benefits arising from the use of Genetic Resources was established. (Access and Benefit Sharing). (fonte: <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 September 21, guarantees compliance with the Nagoya Protocol, regarding access to genetic resources, ensuring the implementation of Regulation (EU) No. 511/2014. (<https://dre.pt/dre/detalhe/decreto-lei/122-2017-108192977>).

**16** PEACE, JUSTICE  
AND STRONG  
INSTITUTIONS



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 objective calls for peaceful and inclusive societies, based on respect for human rights and protection of the most vulnerable, assuring equality on the access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Progress towards SDG 16 targets is assessed across several dimensions. The following stand out in this context: the evolution of crime and perceptions of security; the frameworks in force and progress regarding the rule of law and public access to information; as well as national performance in terms of full participation and gender equality, human rights and the functioning of public institutions.



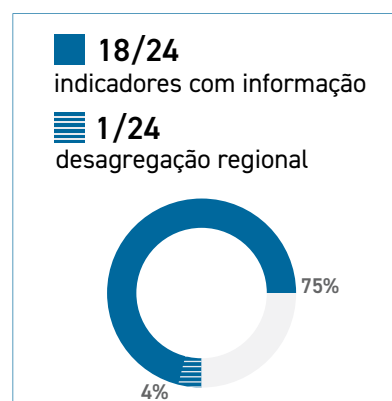
Available data for SDG 16 'Peace, justice and strong institutions' show a mixed scenario for Portugal. On the positive side, the rate of deaths due to homicide or assault kept falling, the rating in the corruption perceptions index has decreased and the number of arms seized, delivered/recovered by police authorities within the scope of prevention and inspection actions has increased. However, trends regarding the number of crimes of trafficking in human beings recorded by the police forces and the proportion of pre-trial detainees are far away to be favourable.

The number of victims of intentional homicide has been decreasing steadily since 2015, at an average annual rate of -3.69%. The perception of safety when walking alone after dark deteriorated: in 2023, 82.8% of people felt safe, while in 2016 this figure was 85.7%. Although there is no data available to assess the trend, it should be noted that in 2022, 17.6% of population between 18 and 74 years reported having suffered psychological or physical violence by their father or mother in childhood. A worrying, although irregular, trend was observed in the number of crimes of trafficking in human beings recorded by the police forces, which rose significantly in the opposite direction towards the goal between 2015 and 2024 (from 53 to 81 records). The same trend was observed in the proportion of pre-trial detainees in general prison establishments, rising from 16.2% in 2015 to 21.8% in 2023.

The number of arms seized, delivered/recovered by police authorities within the scope of prevention and inspection actions, had a favourable progress with an increase of 4,11% per year between 2015 and 2023.

In relation to the corruption perception index, the progress trend was also favourable, decreasing from 64 in 2015 to 57 in 2024.

The targets were achieved, in 2020, in the proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, in 2023, in the adoption and implementation, by Portugal, of constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information, as well as, since 2015 and continuing until 2024, in the recognition that Portugal has independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles.



Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
<b>16.1.1</b> Crimes of voluntary manslaughter (No.)	2015-2023	100	74	Obs.: -3.69				
<b>16.1.3</b> Proportion of population aged 18 and 74 who have experienced physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months (%)	2022	5.0	5.0		Without assessment			
<b>16.1.4</b> Proportion of persons that feel safe walking alone after dark (%)	2016-2023	85.7	82.8	Obs.: -0.49				
<b>16.2.1</b> Proportion of population aged 18 to 74 who have experienced psychological or physical violence by the father or mother during childhood (up to the age of 15) (%)	2022	17.6	17.6		Without assessment			
<b>16.2.2</b> Crimes of trafficking in human beings recorded by the police forces (No.)	2015-2024	53	81	Obs.: 4.83				
<b>16.2.3</b> Proportion of women aged 18 and 74 who have experienced sexual violence by context of violence	In an intimate context (by current or former partner) (%)	2022	2.0	2.0	Without assessment			
	Outside intimate context (non-partner violence) (%)	2022	2.9	2.9	Without assessment			
	In a family context (by a domestic perpetrator) (%)	2022	2.0	2.0	Without assessment			
	Sexual harassment at work (%)	2022	8.8	8.8	Without assessment			

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
<b>16.3.1</b> ● Proportion of population aged 18 and 74 who have experienced physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months and reported to a competent authority/official body (support/health/social service or police or officials at work) (%)	2022	0.8	0.8		Without assessment			
<b>16.3.2</b> ● Proportion of pre-trial detainees present at 31st December in general prison establishments (%)	2015-2023	16.2	21.8	Obs.: 3.78	↓			
<b>16.4.2</b> ☞ Arms seized, delivered/recovered by police authorities within the scope of prevention and inspection actions (No.)	2015-2023	13,245	18,284	Obs.: 4.11	↑			
<b>16.5.1</b> ☞ Corruption Perceptions Index (No.)	2015-2024	64.0	57.0	Obs.: -1.28	↑			
<b>16.6.1</b> ● Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) (%)	2015-2024	98.7	97.1	Obs.: -0.18	↘			
<b>16.7.1</b> ☞ Members of parliament (No.)	2015-2024	230	230	Obs.: 0.00	→			
● Managers in sector of public administration (No.)	2015-2024	10,996	15,921	Obs.: 4.24	↓			
<b>16.9.1</b> ● Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	2020	100.0	100.0					🎯
<b>16.10.2</b> ● Countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information (adoption year)	2023	1	1		Without assessment			
<b>16.a.1</b> ● Countries with National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles (0 = no status; 1 = partially compliant; 2 = fully compliant)	2015-2024	2	2					🎯
<b>16.b.1</b> ● Proportion of population aged 18 to 74 who have experienced discrimination in the last 12 months (%)		5.0	5.0		Without assessment			

●	Identical indicator
☞	Proxy indicator
⊙	Partial indicator
⊙	Complementary indicator
Obs.	Observed
Req.	Required

	With a quantitative target	Without a quantitative target
↑	Significant progress towards the target	Significant progress towards SDG
↗	Moderate progress towards the target	Moderate progress towards SDG
→	Category not applicable	No progress nor movement away from SDG
↘	Insufficient progress towards the target	Moderate movement away from SDG
↓	Movement away from the target	Significant movement away from SDG

🎯	Target achieved
□	Without data/without target



## Reducing violence

Between 2015 and 2023, the number of **crimes of intentional homicide** fell from 100 to 74.

In 2022, the proportion of people aged 18 to 74 who reported having suffered, throughout their lives, from:

- psychological or physical violence, by the father or mother, in childhood (up to 15 years old): 17.6%;
- violence in the context of intimacy: 19.9%;
- violence by people other than partners: 16.1%;
- violence by domestic or family aggressors: 8.1%;
- sexual harassment at work: 8.8%.

Proportion of population aged 18 to 74 who have experienced physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months



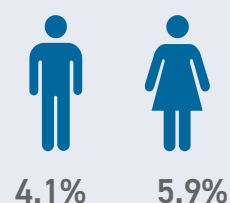
## Rule of law

At the end of 2023, the **proportion of pre-trial detainees** in ordinary prisons was 21.8%. In 2015, the proportion was 16.2%. After the reduction in the indicator in 2021 (from 19.9% to 18.5%), in 2022 and 2023 the trajectory resumed the upward direction seen between 2017 and 2020.

## Discrimination

In 2023, the proportion of the population aged 18 to 74 who reported having **suffered some type of discrimination** in the last 12 months was 5.0%: 4.1% for men and 5.9% for women.

Proportion of population aged 18 to 74 who have experienced discrimination in the last 12 months, 2023



## 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 succeed. These partnerships, which must be based on principles, values and shared vision and goals that focus on people and the planet, are needed at various levels: global, national, regional and local.

To achieve the objectives of sustainable development, it is essential to mobilize, flexibilize and redirect private resources, 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, to create attractive investment conditions and strengthen sustainable development. In addition, national supervisory mechanisms, such as audit institutions and supervisory functions of legislatures, should be strengthened.



Trends concerning SDG 17 'Partnerships for the goals' are distinct in terms of the objectives they aim to achieve. As far as tax collection and other sources of revenue are concerned, performance is reasonable. In the scope of the analysis of the macroeconomic indicators panel, the growth of GDP and household consumption stands out positively. On the other hand, there were developments contrary to the objective regarding the inflation rate and international trade, in which the slowdown in exports was greater than that seen in imports. As regards access to technology, the share of households enjoying fixed broadband Internet and the use of internet by population has shown a clearly favourable trend.

Targets were achieved in five indicators: in 2023, Portugal was recognised as a country that has adopted and implemented investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries; since 2016, the data infrastructure performance index (Pillar 5 of the statistical performance indicators) has been at 100%; since 2019, it has been recognised that the country has national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics; also since 2019, it has been recognised that Portugal has a national statistical plan in force fully funded by the government; and, since 2015, birth registrations are at least 90% complete and death registrations at least 75% complete, in addition to Portugal having carried out a Population and Housing Census in the last 10 years.

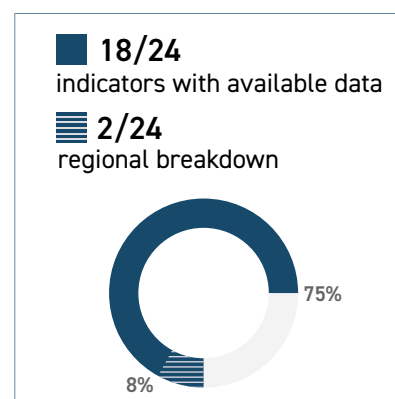
In terms of government revenues, it occurred a significant progress towards the SDG of total social contributions as a percentage of GDP, with an average annual growth rate of 1.94% between 2015 and 2024. The proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes registered a moderate progress in a favourable direction, having gone from 61.3% in 2015 to 67.6% in 2025.

Official development assistance (ODA) as a proportion of gross national income recorded favourable progress between 2015 and 2024, but insufficient to achieve the target – the average annual growth rate observed was 4.61% when the required rate was 10.34%. The same indicator, but focused specifically on the official development aid to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), registered a movement away from the target: the value went from 0.05% in 2015 to 0.03% in 2022. The total value of ODA and other official flows for technical assistance also evolved moderately in the opposite direction to the desired one, decreasing, on average, by 0.77% per year between 2015 and 2024. Nevertheless, the additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources evolved significantly in a favourable direction between 2015 and 2024.

The net figure of migrants' remittances decreased from 1.6% of GDP in 2015 to 1.2% of GDP in 2024, showing a significant evolution trend away from the desired one.

There was significant progress towards the SDG in the proportion of fixed broadband Internet access per 100 inhabitants (between 2015 and 2023, the average annual growth rate was 4.62%) and in the proportion of persons aged between 16 and 74 years old using Internet in the 3 months before the interview (it went from 68.6% in 2015 to 88.5% in 2024).

Regarding the macroeconomic indicators panel, the evolution trends observed are diverse, but mostly favourable (12 of the 17 variables have progresses towards the SDG). It is noteworthy, due to the unfavourable direction of the trend, annual inflation, exports of goods and services (rate of change in volume), gross capital formation (rate of change in volume) and the current account balance as a proportion of GDP.





Indicator	Period	Period		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	UE	UN
<b>17.1.1</b> ● Total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP (tax burden) (%)	2015-2024	34.5	35.7	Obs.: 0.38	↗			
● Total direct taxes as a percentage of GDP (%)	2015-2024	10.8	10.3	Obs.: -0.53	↘			
● Total indirect taxes as a percentage of GDP (%)	2015-2024	14.7	14.7	Obs.: 0.00	→			
● Total social contributions as a percentage of GDP (%)	2015-2024	9.0	10.7	Obs.: 1.94	↑			
<b>17.1.2</b> ● Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (%)	2015-2025	61.3	67.6	Obs.: 0.98	↗			
<b>17.2.1</b> ● Official development assistance as a proportion of gross national income (%)	2015-2024	0.16	0.24	Obs.: 4.61	↘			0,7
				Req (UN): 10.34				
● Official development assistance to Least Developed Countries (LDCs)/gross national income (%)	2015-2024	0.05	0.03	Obs.: -7.04	↘			[0,15-0,20]
				Req (UN): 7.60				
<b>17.3.1</b> ● Official development assistance (net disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2024	277.7	605.8	Obs.: 9.05	↑			
● Foreign Direct Investment (net disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2024	368.9	607.4	Obs.: 5.70	↑			
<b>17.3.2</b> ● Migrants remittances - net figure as percentage of GDP (%)	2015-2024	1.6	1.2	Obs.: -2.78	↘			
<b>17.5.1</b> ● Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2023	1	1					
<b>17.6.1</b> ● Fixed broadband Internet accesses per 100 inhabitants (%)	2015-2023	30.3	43.5	Obs.: 4.62	↑			
<b>17.8.1</b> ● Proportion of persons aged between 16 and 74 years old using Internet in the 3 months before the interview (%)	2015-2024	68.6	88.5	Obs.: 2.87	↑			
<b>17.9.1</b> ● Total official development assistance and other official flows for technical assistance (FTC + Institutional Capacity Building - gross disbursements) (USD million at current prices)	2015-2024	56.9	53.0	Obs.: -0.77	↘			

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Period		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	UE	UN
● Annual GDP growth (volume) (%)	2015-2024	1.6	1.9	Obs.: 1.93	↑			
● Annual inflation, consumer prices (%)	2015-2024	0.5	2.4	Obs.: 19.04	↓			
● Total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP (%)	2015-2023	34.5	35.6	Obs.: 0.39	↗			
● Annual growth of households and NPISHs final consumption expenditure (volume) (%)	2015-2024	1.8	3.2	Obs.: 6.60	↑			
● Annual growth of the general government final consumption expenditure (volume) (%)	2015-2024	0.7	1.1	Obs.: 5.15	↑			
● Annual growth of imports of goods and services (volume) (%)	2015-2024	8.1	4.8	Obs.: -5.65	↑			
● Annual growth of exports of goods and services (volume) (%)	2015-2024	6.2	3.4	Obs.: -6.46	↓			
● Annual growth of the gross capital formation (volume) (%)	2015-2024	6.4	1.7	Obs.: -13.70	↓			
<b>17.13.1</b> ● Gross public sector debt, Central Government, as a proportion of GDP (%)	2015-2023	131.9	103.9	Obs.: -2.94	↑			
● Foreign direct investment, net inflows, as a proportion of GDP (%)	2015-2023	0.6	3.4	Obs.: 24.21	↑			
● Bank capital to assets ratio (%)	2015-2022	7.2	6.7	Obs.: -1.02	↓			
● Cash surplus/deficit as a proportion of GDP (%)	2015-2022	93.5	98.2	Obs.: 0.70	↗			
● Current account balance as a proportion of GDP (%)	2015-2023	0.2	1.4	Obs.: 27.54	↑			
● Merchandise trade as a proportion of GDP (%)	2015-2023	61.3	68.2	Obs.: 1.34	↑			
● Total reserves in months of imports (ratio)	2015-2023	2.5	2.8	Obs.: 1.43	↑			
● Portfolio investment, net (Balance of Payments, current United States dollars)	2015-2023	437,889,541.0	9,153,904,564.0	Obs.: 46.23	↑			
● DEC alternative conversion factor (in local currency unit per United States dollar)	2015-2023	0.9	0.9	Obs.: 0.00	→			
● Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation - data by provider (%)	2016-2018	73.4	49.5		Without assessment			
● Proportion of project objectives of new development interventions drawn from country-led result frameworks - data by provider (%)	2016-2018	100.0	90.9		Without assessment			
● Proportion of results indicators drawn from country-led results frameworks - data by provider (%)	2016-2018	27.9	34.9		Without assessment			
● Proportion of results indicators which will be monitored using government sources and monitoring systems - data by provider (%)	2016-2018	92.3	22.9		Without assessment			
<b>17.17.1</b> ● Expenditure with public-private partnerships for infrastructure (€ million)	2015-2024	1,117.3	1,107.8	Obs.: -0.09	→			
● Open Data Inventory (ODIN) Coverage Index	2020-2022	63.0	63.0		Without assessment			100
<b>17.18.1</b> ● Data Sources performance index (Statistical Performance Indicators Pillar 4)	2016-2022	72.5	76.1	Obs.: 0.82 Req (UN): 2.33	↓			100
● Data Infrastructure performance index (Statistical Performance Indicators Pillar 5)	2016-2022	100.0	100.0					🎯
<b>17.18.2</b> ● Countries with national statistical legislation exists that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2019-2024	1	1					🎯

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Period		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	UE	UN
● Countries with national statistical plans that are fully funded (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2019-2024	1	1					🎯
● Countries with national statistical plans that are under implementation (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2019-2024	1	1					🎯
● Countries with national statistical plans with funding from Government (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2019-2024	1	1					🎯
● Total official development assistance for DAC 16062 (gross disbursements) (USD million)	2015-2024	0.4	0.1	Obs.: -9.85	↓			
● Countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2015-2021	1	1					🎯
● Countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 percent complete (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2015-2021	1	1					🎯
● Countries with death registration data that are at least 75 percent complete (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2015-2021	1	1					🎯

●	Identical indicator
▨	Proxy indicator
⊙	Partial indicator
⊘	Complementary indicator
Obs.	Observed
Req.	Required

	With a quantitative target	Without a quantitative target
↑	Significant progress towards the target	Significant progress towards SDG
↗	Moderate progress towards the target	Moderate progress towards SDG
→	Category not applicable	No progress nor movement away from SDG
↘	Insufficient progress towards the target	Moderate movement away from SDG
↓	Movement away from the target	Significant movement away from SDG

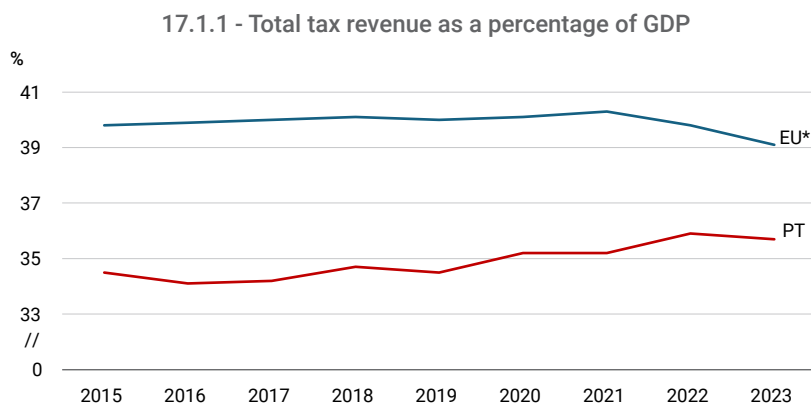
🎯	Target achieved
□	Without data/without target



## Tax collection and other sources of revenue

In Portugal, between 2015 and 2024 there was an upward trend in the weight of government revenue in GDP. In 2024, the **government revenue** as a proportion of GDP was 35.7%, the highest in the period under analysis. Indirect taxes were the most significant component (14.7% in 2024). However, social contributions as a percentage of GDP were the only component that grew over time, registering 9.0% in 2015 and 10.7% in 2024.

The EU27 recorded an upward trend until 2021 and, in the following years, a decrease in the relative importance of government revenue in GDP. In comparison, Portugal had a lower relative weight of government revenue in GDP in the entire series.



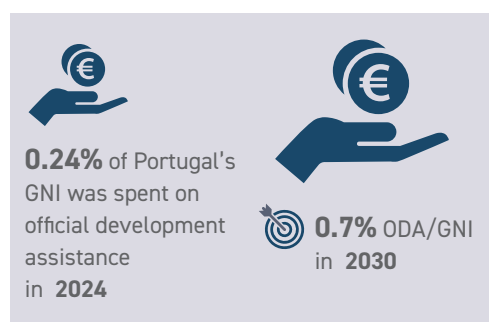
Source: Statistics Portugal; Eurostat.

\*EU27 (since 2020).

## International cooperation

**Official Development Assistance (ODA)** consists of governmental aid (grants, technical assistance or concessional/"soft" loans) allocated towards the economic development and welfare of developing countries. The commitment set at global and European level, uphold at national level, is to allocate 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI) to ODA, and between 0.15% and 0.20% of GNI to ODA directed to the least developed countries (LDCs). From 2018 onwards, the official DAC/OECD calculation methodology follows the "grant equivalent"<sup>1</sup> standard and not financial flows. This does not allow comparability with the information provided until then in 'cash flow'.

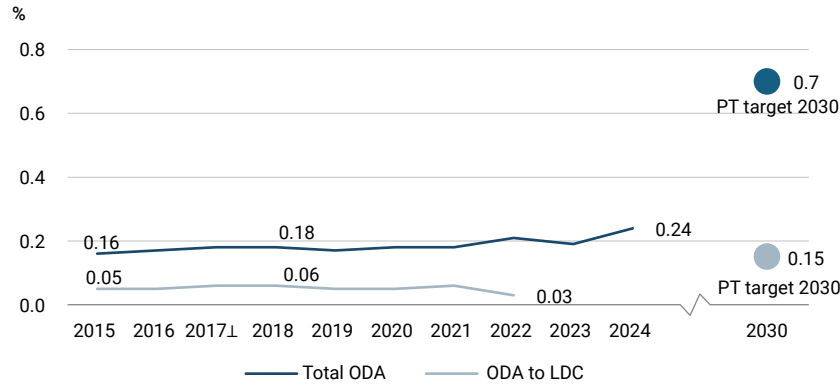
In 2024, the indicator presents the highest value of the series (0.24%<sup>2</sup> of GNI), registering a notable increase compared to the value verified in 2023 (0.19%). Between 2018 and 2021, the value of the indicator fluctuated between 0.17% and 0.18%, registering, in 2022, an increase to 0.21% of GNI. The values of the current series remain far from the target set for 2030, of 0.7% of GNI. However, the increase recorded between 2018 and 2024, as well as from 2023 to 2024, reflects an effort to meet the global target, in line with the commitment made in the 2030 Portuguese Cooperation Strategy<sup>3</sup>, which aspires to a "gradual increase in ODA", aiming to reach "a sustainable annual increase in the values of Portuguese net ODA"<sup>4</sup> (p.38, PT version).



Between 2015 and 2017, according to the previous "cash flow" methodology, the weight of total net ODA in GNI reached its minimum value in 2015 (0.16%). This value reflects the limitations resulting from the economic and financial adjustment programme previously implemented in Portugal, in which the economic contraction conditioned the availability of funds to support development.



17.2.1. Official development assistance as a proportion of gross national income



Source: Camões I.P.

Regarding net ODA directed to the least developed countries, as a proportion of GNI, the performance of the indicator is moving away from the global target (between 0.15% and 0.20% of GNI). In 2022 (the last year with available data), the lowest value of the series (0.03%) was recorded, which represents 1/5 of the minimum threshold of the global target. Between 2018 and 2021, the indicator did not exceed 0.06% of GNI. Between 2015 and 2017, still according to the “cash flow” methodology, the indicator oscillated between 0.05% (2015 and 2016) and 0.06%, recorded in 2017.

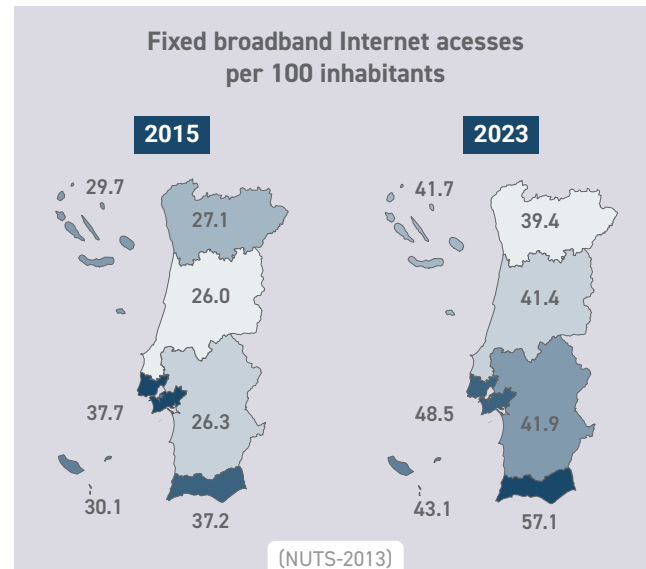
FDI (net disbursements) went from 368.9 million euros in 2015 to 607.39 million euros in 2024. During this period, it recorded negative amounts in 2019 and 2020 (-163.9 and -176.7 million euros, respectively), reaching a maximum of 1 735.85 million euros in 2022.

The accumulated remittances of emigrants/immigrants, as a percentage of GDP, showed a downward trend between 2015 and 2024, from 1.5% to 1.2%, with an average annual rate of variation of 2.7%. This indicator has decreased since 2020, when the weight of emigrant/immigrant remittances in GDP was the same as in 2015. The average annual rate of change was -6.1% between 2020 and 2024.

### Access to science, technology and innovation

Fixed broadband Internet accesses per 100 inhabitants continued to increase in Portugal, rising from 30.3 per 100 inhabitants in 2015 to 43.5 in 2023. Fiber optics became the most widely used technology in 2017, with 13.4 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, reaching 28.8 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in 2023. Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL) continued to lose subscriptions, having fallen from 10.0 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in 2015 to 1.2 per 100 inhabitants in 2023.

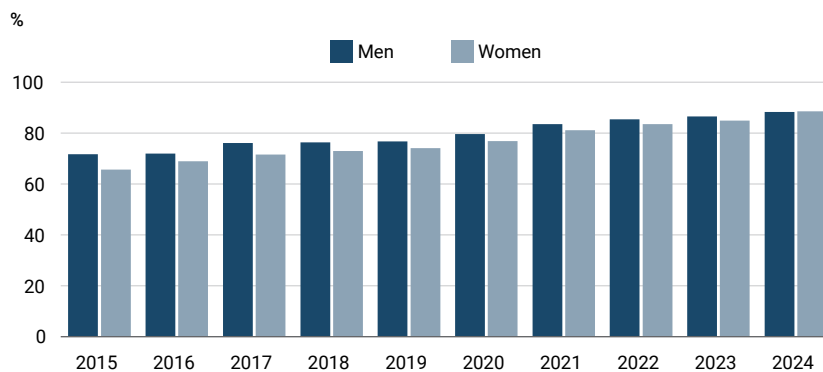
In 2023, the Algarve and the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa were the regions with the highest number of subscribers (57.1 and 48.5 per 100 inhabitants, respectively), above the national average, and the Norte was the region with the lowest number (39.4 per 100 inhabitants). The Alentejo and the Centro recorded the highest growth between 2015 and 2021 (59.3% and 59.2%, respectively) and Área Metropolitana de Lisboa the lowest (28.6%).



In 2024, 88.5% of the resident population aged 16 to 74 used the internet in the 3 months prior to the interview: 2.7 pp more than in the previous year, reflecting a greater increase than in the previous two years (2.2 pp in 2022 and 1.3 pp in 2023). In 2015, that proportion was 68.6%. The proportion of women using the internet in 2024 (88.6%) was, for the first time, very close to that of men (88.4%).



17.8.1 - Proportion of persons aged between 16 and 74 years old using Internet in the 3 months prior to the interview, by sex



Source: Statistics Portugal.

In 2024, the highest proportions of internet users were recorded in the Península de Setúbal (95.3%) and Grande Lisboa (94.1%), the two new NUTS-2024 regions that made up the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa in the previous NUTS-2013 version. The proportion of users in the Algarve (91.5%) was higher than the national average of 88.5%, but in return, the results for the Regiões Autónomas of Açores and Madeira (with, respectively, 88.3% and 87.6%) did not reach the national average. In the remaining four regions – Norte, Centro, Oeste e Vale do Tejo and Alentejo – the proportions of users varied between 85.4% in Alentejo and 86.1% in Centro.

## Macroeconomic stability

In 2024, GDP grew by 1.9% in volume, compared to the previous year. GDP has grown every year since 2015, except for 2020, when it decreased by 8.2%, due to the pandemic crisis. In 2022 it recorded the highest growth of the period under analysis (7.0%), slowing down in 2023 (2.6%) and 2024 (1.9%).

The annual inflation was 2.4% in 2024. This rate was 7.8% in 2022 (maximum value between 2015 and 2024), decreasing in subsequent years. However, this indicator is still much higher than the one recorded between 2015 and 2021, when it peaked at 1.4% (in 2017).

Both imports and exports of goods and services were indicators that increased every year of the period under analysis, except for 2020, where they recorded a variation of -11.6% and -18.4%, respectively, justified by the pandemic crisis. The highest growth rates were recorded in 2021 and 2022, due to the economic recovery. In 2024, imports grew by 4.8%, after having grown by 1.8% in 2023. Exports increased by 3.4% in 2024 and 3.8% in 2023.

In 2024, gross capital formation grew by 1.7% compared to the previous year. This indicator has increased every year since 2015, except for 2020, when it decreased by 4.8%, due to the pandemic crisis. In 2022, it grew by 10.5%, slowing down since then.

### Main macroeconomic indicators, 2024 (rates of change)

- PIB: +1.9%
- Exportações: +3.4%
- Importações: +4.8%
- Formação bruta de capital: +1.7%
- Inflação: +2.4%

## Partnerships

This indicator showed an intense growth in 2016 (+26.5%) but since then it has shown a downward trend. In 2024 it registered a decrease of 3.1% compared to the previous year. The average annual rate of variation between 2015 and 2024 was -0.9% and -2.9% between 2020 and 2024.



<sup>1</sup> The new OECD ODA calculation methodology – grant equivalent – only accounts for the donation component of gross disbursements, so reimbursements are no longer considered in the calculation. Therefore, the ODA/GNI ratio is no longer based on net ODA (gross disbursements deducted of reimbursements).

For additional information on the calculation methodology, see the Methodological Note provided by Camões - Institute for Cooperation and Language, the national entity responsible for compiling ODA statistics: <https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/en/activity-camoes/what-we-do/co-operation/activity/reporting/oda-statistics>

<sup>2</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3</sup> A shorter English version of the 2030 Portuguese Cooperation Strategy is available at: [https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/images/img\\_noticias2022\\_1/ECP2030\\_Triptico\\_EN.pdf](https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/images/img_noticias2022_1/ECP2030_Triptico_EN.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> There has been an increase in the net value of ODA, as illustrated by the data concerning SDG indicator 17.3.1 (in the “ODA [net disbursements]” component). Their weight in GNI also differs according to GNI variation, which may, in some cases, result in a lower ODA/GNI ratio in years of better economic performance, despite the increase in the net value of ODA.



### 3 Methodological notes

#### Scope of analysis

This report aims to monitor the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at a national level, positioning Portugal's progress in each of the 17 SDGs and in each of the indicators of each SDG.

The 2030 Agenda was implemented in 2015, monitoring the development of the indicators since then. Therefore, for the purposes of analysing the evolution trend presented in this report, the time frame for each indicator was the period between 2015, or the closest subsequent year with available data, and the most recent year for which information is available.

The methodology for assessing the trend used is based on the methodology created and applied by EUROSTAT in its SDG monitoring reports at European level, which starts by assessing the performance of each of the indicators in relation to the SDG in which they are included, to assess national progress in each SDG based on this individual assessment.

#### Assessment of the progress trend of indicators







The trend assessment method proposed by EUROSTAT considers two dimensions of analysis: the direction of the indicator's movement, i.e. whether there has been a move closer to or further away from the SDG; and the quantification of this movement (no change, moderate or significant). It also considers, in the direction of the movement, the existence or not of an explicit and measurable quantitative target, which is only available for some indicators.

Following this logic, the assessment of the indicators' evolution trend, presented in this report, uses the same two dimensions of analysis – direction and speed of evolution – taking into account, firstly, a defined target or, in the absence of a defined target, taking into account the favourable direction of progress of the SDG in which the indicator is integrated.

Therefore, the method of assessing the indicators varies depending on whether there is or is not a quantifiable target. The rule for applying the assessment method, in both cases, is the existence of at least three observations from 2015 to the most recent period for which data are available. If this condition is not met, the indicator is presented as “No assessment” of the evolution trend.

The dimensions of analysis are illustrated in the assessment tables, presented for each SDG, by an arrow. The direction and colour of the arrow indicate the direction of evolution of the indicator (favourable when the arrow points upwards and is green, unfavourable or insufficient when the arrow points downwards and is red). This should not be confused with the evolution of the indicator's value, since, depending on the indicators, the favourable direction may be an increase or a decrease in values (for example, a favourable evolution of the unemployment rate is observed when its values decrease over time). The angle of inclination of the arrow indicates the speed of progress.

The following figure illustrates the legend presented in the assessment tables of each SDG, adapted from the symbology used in the EUROSTAT methodology, and which distinguishes the reading of the arrows depending on whether the evolution of the trend was based on a quantifiable target, which indicates whether Portugal is approaching or moving away from the target, or based on the direction of favourable evolution for the SDG, indicating, in this case, whether the evolution has been in a favourable direction or in the opposite direction to that intended.

With quantitative target	Without quantitative target
 Significant progress towards the target	Significant progress towards SDG
 Moderate progress towards the target	Moderate progress towards SDG
 Category not applicable	No progress nor movement away from SDG
 Insufficient progress towards the target	Moderate movement away from SDG
 Movement away from the target	Significant movement away from SDG
 Target achieved	






The calculations that determine the reading of the direction and speed of the trend are explained below.

In the case of indicators without a quantitative target, the aim is to determine whether the indicator is progressing in the desired direction of the SDG or whether it is moving in the opposite direction. To this end, a formula for the average annual growth rate (called the compound annual growth rate or CAGR by EUROSTAT) is used, which compares the most recent data available with those from the first available year. The result of the formula's application is the % of average annual growth observed between these two periods.

$$CAGR = \left( \frac{y_t}{y_{t_0}} \right)^{\frac{1}{t-t_0}} - 1$$

$t_0$  = first year available  
 $t$  = most recent year  
 $y_{t_0}$  = value of the indicator in the first year available  
 $y_t$  = value of the indicator in the most recent year

The reading of the pace and trend of evolution of the indicators is done according to the thresholds of the average annual growth rate presented in the table below.

Growth rate (CAGR) in relation to desired direction	Symbol
$\geq 1\%$	
$< 1\% \text{ e } \geq 0.15\%$	
$< 0.15\% \text{ e } \geq -0.15\%$	
$\leq -0.15\% \text{ e } > -1\%$	
$\leq -1\%$	

Source: Adapted from EUROSTAT, 2024.

Regarding indicators with a quantitative target, the aim is to determine whether the indicator is approaching or moving away from the target and at what rate. Therefore, the method for assessing the trend is fundamentally based on the comparison between the average annual growth rate observed and, therefore, real, with the average annual growth rate that, in theory, would be necessary to achieve the target. This is a comparison between two values – the observed CAGR and the required CAGR.

The calculations to assess the trend of indicators with a quantitative target are carried out in three stages. The first stage consists of calculating the average annual growth rate observed (1), in the same way as it is calculated for indicators without a quantitative target. The second stage consists of calculating the required average annual growth rate (2) and, finally, the ratio between the average annual growth rate observed and the required rate (3) is calculated.

$$(1) \quad CAGR_a = \left( \frac{y_t}{y_{t_0}} \right)^{\frac{1}{t-t_0}} - 1 \quad (2) \quad CAGR_r = \left( \frac{x_{t_1}}{y_{t_0}} \right)^{\frac{1}{t_1-t_0}} - 1 \quad (3) \quad R_{a/r} = \frac{CAGR_a}{CAGR_r}$$

t0 = first year available  
t = most recent year  
t1 = target year  
yt0 = value of the indicator in the first year available  
yt = value of the indicator in the most recent year  
xt1 = target value in the target year

In this case, the reading of the pace and trend of evolution of the indicators is done according to thresholds of the values obtained by calculating the ratio between the two average annual growth rates – the observed and the required – as shown in the table below.

Ratio of actual and required growth rate	Symbol
≥ 95%	↑
< 95% e > 60%	↗
≤ 60% e > 0%	↘
≤ 0%	↓

Source: Adapted from EUROSTAT, 2024.

The tables assessing the trend of the indicators, which appear at the beginning of the analysis of each of the 17 SDGs, identify, where applicable, the targets defined in national policies and strategies, the targets defined at European level and the targets defined at global level by the UN and other related global agencies, which generally target the year 2030 (if this is not the reference year, it is identified in the tables). Since the objective of this publication is to monitor the SDGs defined at global level within the scope of the 2030 Agenda, the assessment of the trend was given priority to the targets defined by the UN. In the absence of these, the trend assessment was calculated, firstly, with reference to national targets and, then, to the European targets.

As previously mentioned, quantitative targets defined explicitly and measurably were considered for the purposes of assessing the evolution trend. However, there are targets that, although not quantitative, are capable of unequivocal quantification. Examples of such situations include targets that advocate universal access to health care or basic services, as well as targets defined within the scope of promoting gender equality, which aim for parity between men and women. In these cases, a quantitative value was assigned to these targets for the purposes of assessing the trend (100% in the case of universal access and 50% in the case of parity).

A final note to highlight that indicators that do not refer to the national context were not included in the trend assessment table

## **Assessment of the progress trend of the SDGs**

As mentioned above, the assessment of the performance of each of the indicators was the basis for assessing the overall national performance in each of the 17 SDGs.

This assessment of the ODS' performance assumes that all global indicators contribute equally to the performance of the SDG in which they are included. Indicators for which the assessment of the evolution trend cannot be calculated (due to the lack of a time series that allows this) are not considered for the purpose of assessing the overall performance of the SDG.

In terms of general steps, the calculations of the overall performance of each SDG are based, firstly, on the results described above for the individual indicators - the average annual growth rate in the case of indicators without a quantitative target and the ratio between the observed and required average annual growth rate in the case of indicators with a quantitative target. These individual results are assigned a score ranging from +5 (best score) to -5 (worst score). The final score assigned to the SDG consists, according to the EUROSTAT methodology, of the arithmetic mean of the scores of the respective indicators. At national level, the overall indicators are not measured uniformly: the number of indicators used and the type of indicators covered (identical, proxy, complementary or partial) vary from SDG to SDG. In order to reduce the bias that may arise from this heterogeneity of situations, an intermediate step was introduced in the methodology applied to national monitoring, presented here: for each global indicator, a score was calculated consisting of the average of the scores of the individual indicators that constitute it; the final SDG score was then obtained by taking the arithmetic mean of the scores of the respective global indicators.

In summary, the SDG trend assessment methodology applied in this report has three essential steps: i) to assign a score between +5 and -5 to each individual indicator; ii) to calculate the arithmetic mean of the scores of the individual indicators to obtain the score of each global indicator; iii) and to calculate the arithmetic mean of the scores of the global indicators to obtain the final SDG score, measuring its relative positioning in relation to the other SDGs.

Returning to the first stage, which lacks better specification, the individual score for each indicator is obtained differently depending on whether we are dealing with indicators without a quantitative target or with a quantitative target and considers the reference thresholds presented in the tables above.

Thus, for indicators without a quantitative target, a linear transformation function is applied in which indicators with an average annual growth rate of exactly 0.0% receive a score of 0; indicators with an average annual growth rate equal to or greater than 2.0% in a favourable direction to the SDG receive a score of +5; and indicators with an average annual growth rate equal to or greater than 2.0% in the opposite direction to the desirable one receive a score of -5. For indicators with average annual growth rates between 2.0% and -2.0% (equivalent to 2% in the opposite direction to the desirable one), the following function is applied to obtain the score.

$$f(x)=2,5x \quad x = \text{Observed average annual growth rate (\%)}$$

The scores for indicators with a quantitative target are assigned in such a way that indicators with a ratio between the observed and required average annual growth rate of exactly 60% receive a score of 0; indicators where this ratio is equal to or greater than 130% receive a score of +5; and indicators where the ratio is equal to or less than -60% receive a score of -5.

The scoring of indicators with average annual growth rates between 130% and -60% is not linear: one function is applied for ratios between -60% and 60% (1) and another for ratios between 60% and 130% (2).

(1)

(2)

$$f(x)=0,041667x-2,5$$

$$f(x)=0,071429x-4,29$$

x = Ratio between the Observed average annual growth rate and the Required average annual growth rate

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