



Indicators for Portugal 2015/2025

DATASHEET

Title

Sustainable Development Goals - 2030 Agenda
Indicators for Portugal - 2015/2025

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Design and layout

Instituto Nacional de Estatística, I.P.

Annual publication

Multithemes

Digital Edition

ISSN 2975-9196
ISBN 978-989-25-0746-0

 Users | support service

218 440 695

National landline call

Statistics Portugal on the Internet

www.ine.pt

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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
‰	Permillage
€	Euro
ADN	Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)
ADSL	Assymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
AGSE, I.P.	Agency for the Management of the Education System
ANEPC	National Authority for Emergency and Civil Protection
APA, I.P.	Portuguese Environment Agency
ApC, I.P.	Climate Agency
APD	Official Development Aid (ODA)
ARM	Water and Waste of Madeira, Ltd
ATM	Automatic Cashier Terminal
BDNU	SDG Indicators Global Database
BPGA	Portuguese Animal Germplasm Bank
CAE	Portuguese Classification of Economic Activities
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CE-SIG	Map on Facilities and Services of General Interest
CFM	Material Flow Accounts (MFA)
CIG	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
DGAEP	Directorate-General for Administration and Public Employment
DGAV	Directorate-General for Food and Veterinary
DGCP	Directorate-General for Coordination and Planning

DGEG	Directorate-General for Energy and Geology
DGEEC	Directorate-General of Education and Science Statistics
DGPE	Directorate-General for Foreign Policy
DGPJ	Directorate-General for Justice Policy
DGPM	Directorate-General for Maritime Policy
DGRM	Directorate-General for Natural Resources, Safety and Maritime Services
DGS	Directorate-General of Health
DGT	Directorate-General of Territory
DMC	Domestic Material Consumption
DRAM	Regional Directorate of Environment and Sea, Madeira
DREM	Regional Directorate of Statistics of Madeira
EPANB	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)
ECP 2030	Portuguese Cooperation Strategy 2030
Eq	Equivalent
ERSAR	Water and Waste Services Regulatory Authority
ERSARA	Water and Waste Services Regulatory Authority in the Azores
ETC/ETI	Full-time Equivalent (FTE)
Eurostat	Statistical office of the European Union
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FMSY	Biological reference point for fishery management
GEE	Greenhouse gases (GHG)
GPP	Office of Planning, Policy and General Administration
IAEG-SDGs	Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG indicators

Conventional signs, Acronyms and Unit Measures

ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICNF , I.P.	Institute for the Conservation of Nature and Forests
ICOT	Survey on the Living Conditions, Origins and Trajectories of the Resident Population
IDE	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
IFCN, IP	Institute of Forests and Nature Conservation – Autonomous Region of Madeira
IND	National Data Infrastructure
IPC	Consumer Price Index (CPI)
ISFLSF	Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH)
hab	Inhabitant
HLPF	High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
INE, I.P.	Statistics Portugal
IPMA, I.P	Portuguese Institute for Sea and Atmosphere
ISEPP	Survey on Safety in Public and Private Spaces
I&D	Research and Development (R&D)
IT-PGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
kg	Kilogramme
km²	Square kilometre
kt	Kilotonne
l	Litre
LULUCF	Land use, land-use change, and forestry
m³	Cubic metre
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
MAI	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MTSSS	Ministry of Labour, Solidarity, and Social Security
No.	Number
NU	United Nations (UN)
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
OCDE	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
ODIN	Open Data Inventory
ODS	Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
OFP	Other Official Flows (OOF)
PERNU 2030	Strategic Plan for Non-Urban Waste 2030
PERSU 2020	Strategic Plan for Urban Waste 2020
PIAAC	Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies
PIB	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
pkm	Passenger-kilometre
PlanAPP	Center for Planning and Evaluation of Public Policies

PM_{2.5}	Inhalable particles with dimensions less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter
PM₁₀	Inhalable particles with dimensions less than 10 micrometers in diameter
PMA	Least Developed Countries (LDC)
PNAER	National Action Plan for Renewable Energy
PNEC 2030	National Energy and Climate Plan 2030
PNRRC	National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
p.p.	Percentage points (pp)
PT	Portugal
PPRR	Proportion of urban waste Prepared for Reuse and Recycling
RME	Raw Material Equivalent
RNB	Gross National Income (GNI)
RNC 2050	Roadmap for Carbon Neutrality 2050
RNDS	National Roadmap for Sustainable Development
RRC	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
RU	Urban Waste
RVN	Voluntary National Review (VNR)
SAU	Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA)
SCEA	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)
SIBS	Interbank Services Provider
SMTA	Standard Material Transfer Agreement
SRAAC, RAA	Regional Secretariat for the Environment and Climate Action, Autonomous Region of the Azores
SREA	Azores Regional Statistics Service
t	Tonne
tep	Tonne of oil equivalent (toe)
tkm	Tonne-kilometre
UE	European Union
µg	Microgram
UN-GGIM:Europe	United Nations-Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
USD	United States dollar
VAB	Gross Value Added (GVA)
VIH	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
VL	Limit value
W	Watt
ZEE	Exclusive Economic Zone

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Introductory note

Statistics Portugal (INE) releases the seventh annual statistical publication monitoring on the 2030 Agenda.

This publication provides a comprehensive assessment of national progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with a strong focus on visual, infographic and quantitative communication. The analysis of each SDG is complemented by an assessment of trends and indicator performance in relation to existing targets or to the desired direction of change covering the period from 2015 (the starting year of the 2030 Agenda) to the latest year with available data. This assessment follows the methodology developed and applied at European level by EUROSTAT (Chapter 3). To support longer-term chronological analysis, data from 2010 onwards are also made available in the data file attached to this publication. Whenever available and relevant, data are further disaggregated by NUTS II regions, age group, sex and degree of urbanisation.

The statistical information supporting the analysis and charts presented in this publication is available in XLSX and CSV formats and includes the most recent data available as of May 8, 2026.

The methodological notes provide information on data availability, criteria for indicator selection and levels of disaggregation adopted. They also highlight national information that complements the global SDG monitoring framework.

The indicators analysed contain hyperlinks to the [SDG thematic file](#). This national reporting platform contains links to Statistics Portugal's Dissemination Database [BDD], to the United Nations database and, where applicable, to validated external sources. As the information available in the Statistics Portugal and United Nations database is continuously updated, values accessed later may differ from those reported for the reference period of this publication. The inclusion of these hyperlinks aims to provide users with quick access to the most up-to-date and disaggregated information available.

The publication is complemented by other communication initiatives, namely the SDG thematic file, available on Statistics Portugal's website since April 2017, as well as the dissemination of [infographics](#), aimed at promoting statistical literacy and raising awareness of this topic.

Executive Summary

This publication describes the progress made so far of 189 SDG indicators towards the 17 SDGs 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 level of progress and performance in Portugal. Compared to the total of 251 UN indicators, Portugal has 75.3 % 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 average scores of the indicators are used to rank the global indicators and by extension the 17 SDGs according to their level of progress over the period 2015-2025. 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 measured as negative if inserted in an environmental SDG. For this reason, to enable an objective assessment, indicators are consistently interpreted in relation to their respective goals or targets, which ideally should explain the desirable trajectory of their evolution.

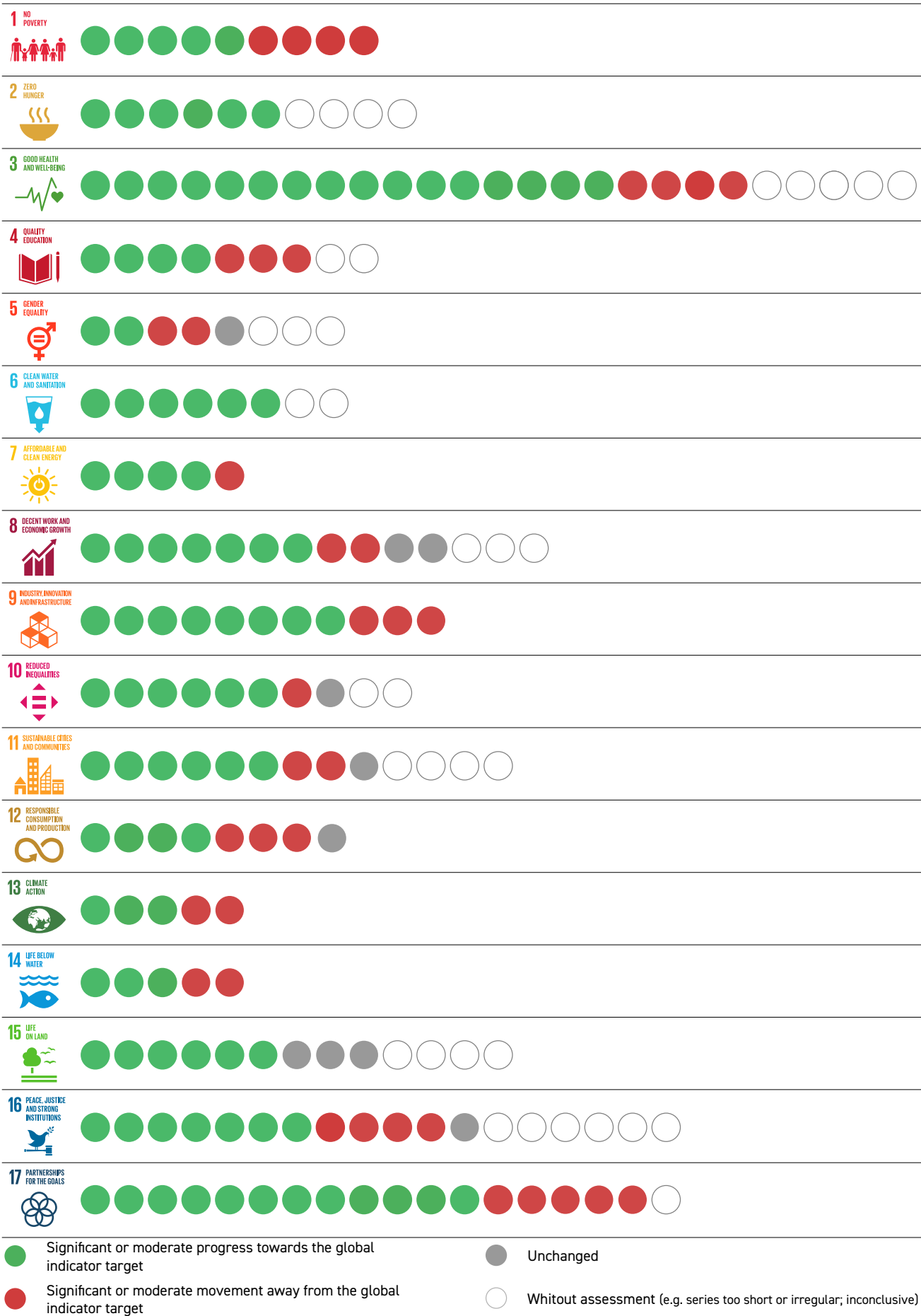
Chapter 2 presents detailed tables for each SDG with the respective indicators for which information is available. These tables show the evolution of each indicator, using the average annual growth rate for the available period, as well as an assessment of the trend in relation to the desirable progress 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:

- 105 out of the 189 global indicators analysed registered a positive evolution;
- 23 global indicators reached the target;
- 38 evolved unfavourably;
- 10 remained unchanged;
- 36 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, 11, 15 and 16 showed less than 50% of indicators evolving positively (see Figure 1). Nevertheless, these SDGs (4, 5, 11, 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 indicators in Portugal in the period 2015-2025



¹ 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 2015-2025





Portugal shows an overall positive performance in SDG 1 “No Poverty”, with 55.6% of indicators recording favourable progress, reflecting relevant advances in combating poverty and improving living conditions. Nevertheless, important challenges remain, namely accelerating the pace of poverty reduction, strengthening social protection, and mitigating the impacts associated with disasters.

Significant improvements are highlighted, particularly in poverty reduction: the at-risk-of-poverty rate fell from 19.0% in 2015 to 15.4% in 2024. However, the pace of progress remains insufficient to meet the 2030 target, requiring a more marked acceleration. There have also been very positive advances in housing conditions, reflected in a sharp reduction in the population without access to basic facilities, both overall and among the most vulnerable groups.

In the area of social protection, although the number of pensioners has increased slightly, some indicators — such as old-age and disability pensions or unemployment benefit coverage — show signs of weakness or stagnation.

On the other hand, trends related to disasters represent one of the main negative aspects, with significant increases in the number of victims, injured persons and missing individuals. Even so, progress has been observed in preparedness and institutional response, notably through strengthening disaster risk reduction strategies and aligning municipalities with national and international guidelines.



The performance of SDG 2 “Zero Hunger” shows an overall positive trajectory, with 60.0% of indicators displaying favourable progress. However, there are significant monitoring limitations, reflected in the high proportion of indicators without available data (33.3%) and indicators that, despite having data, do not allow for a robust assessment due to short or inconsistent statistical series (40.0%). Nevertheless, Portugal shows relevant progress in food security, agricultural sustainability and sector financing.

Among the main advances is the improvement in food security: the prevalence of moderate and/or severe food insecurity fell from 4.7% in 2019 to 3.5% in 2025, signalling progress in access to adequate food. At the same time, there has been very significant growth in organic farming, whose area more than tripled between 2016 and 2023, bringing Portugal closer to the European 2030 target and demonstrating positive evolution in the agricultural model. Preservation of agricultural biodiversity also shows encouraging signs, with a consistent increase in conserved animal genetic resources, contributing to the protection of native breeds.



Portugal’s performance in SDG 3 “Good Health and Well-being” shows overall positive development, with 64.0% of indicators demonstrating favourable progress, reflecting consistent advances in promoting health and well-being.

Key results include significant improvements in maternal and child health, reflected in marked reductions in maternal, neonatal and child mortality, as well as high coverage of births attended by skilled professionals. These outcomes reinforce the quality and coverage of healthcare in this area.

In tackling diseases, the picture is broadly positive, with significant reductions in HIV incidence, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases. Hepatitis B is an exception, showing an unfavourable trend requiring greater attention. Regarding non-communicable diseases, moderate improvements were seen in reducing premature mortality, while the suicide rate declined more sharply, signalling important progress in mental health. Road traffic mortality also continues to decrease. On the downside, increases in deaths linked to inadequate environmental conditions and accidental poisoning stand out as the main negative aspects.

At health system level, there has been a strengthening of capacity, reflected in an increase in healthcare professionals and improved coverage of primary care, although challenges remain in ensuring universal access.



Portugal shows an overall unfavourable performance in SDG 4 “Quality Education”, with only 44.4% of indicators recording positive progress, while 33.3% show negative trends and 22.2% remain unevaluated, revealing a heterogeneous picture marked by information gaps.

Progress is mainly concentrated in access and completion: improvements in transition rates in primary and secondary education and the consolidation of universal pre-school education highlight advances in access. In the 2023/2024 school year, completion rates reached 96.1% in primary education and 90.4% in secondary education, approaching European targets, while pre-school education has been universal since 2020. Digital skills have also improved, with the proportion of individuals aged 16–74 with at least basic digital skills rising from 47.7% in 2015 to 59.2% in 2025.

However, these gains contrast with setbacks in learning quality. According to PISA results, the proportion of students with minimum proficiency in reading fell from 82.8% in 2015 to 76.8% in 2022, while in mathematics it declined from 76.2% to 70.2%, revealing a deterioration in performance. Weaknesses also persist in technological infrastructure in schools, particularly regarding internet access and computers for educational purposes.



SDG 5 “Gender Equality” shows an overall unfavourable performance in Portugal, reflecting persistent structural inequalities and insufficient progress towards parity by 2030. Only 57.1% of global indicators have data allowing assessment, and of these, only 25% show favourable progress. There is also a high proportion of indicators without evaluation due to short or irregular time series (37.5%).

Despite fully developed legal frameworks, challenges remain in effective implementation. Gender-based violence remains one of the most serious issues, with 22.5% of women aged 18–74 reporting experiences of intimate partner violence in 2022.

In political participation, progress is limited: in 2025, women represented 33.5% of Members of Parliament, an increase of just 0.5 percentage points since 2015. At local government level, female representation rose from 10.4% (2017) to 15.6% (2025), still far from parity.

In the labour market, some advances are evident, particularly in public administration, where women accounted for 56% of managerial positions in 2025, exceeding the parity threshold.



SDG 6 “Clean Water and Sanitation” shows an overall mixed performance, although 75% of the global indicators recorded a favourable evolution towards the objectives. The picture combines clear progress in access and water quality with persistent challenges related to the ecological quality of water resources.

Progress is particularly evident in universal access to essential services. Drinking water quality remained at excellent levels, with 98.9% safe water in 2024, while the proportion of the population without basic sanitation conditions decreased from 0.9% in 2015 to 0.2% in 2025. Conversely, the quality of water bodies shows contradictory signals. Despite improvements in the chemical component — with the proportion of water classified as “good” increasing from 32.3% to 69.6% — the percentage classified as “poor” also increased (from 2.8% to 20.2%), as well as setbacks in overall ecological status.

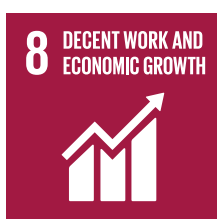
At the international level, Portugal maintains a robust performance, with 100% of transboundary river basins covered by cooperation agreements. There was also a strengthening of external commitment in the sector, reflected in increased funding allocated to water and sanitation, from €0.4 million to €4.0 million in 2025.



Portugal shows an overall positive performance in SDG 7 “Affordable and Clean Energy”, this being the SDG with the highest proportion of global indicators showing favourable progress during the period under analysis (80.0%). Clear progress is observed in universal access to energy, in the integration of renewable energy sources, and in energy efficiency, although still insufficient to meet the 2030 targets.

The country has already achieved universal access to electricity. The share of renewable energy in final consumption increased to 36.5% in 2024, but remains below the 51% target set for 2030, as the observed average annual growth (2.0%) remains below the required rate (3.5%).

In electricity generation, renewable sources accounted for 65.8% in 2024, showing a positive trajectory. However, this value is still far from the 93% target for 2030, with the annual growth rate (2.5%) also below the required level (3.9%). In terms of energy efficiency, there has been consistent improvement, reflected in a reduction of energy intensity to below 90 toe per million euros of GDP in 2024, indicating more efficient energy use.



The evolution of SDG 8 “Decent Work and Economic Growth” indicators in Portugal was favourable in 50.0% of the global indicators during the period under analysis, reflecting employment recovery, improved job quality, and economic resilience, albeit with recent signs of slowdown in some areas.

In the labour market, progress is clear: the unemployment rate fell to 6.0% in 2025 (6.4% in 2024), maintaining a significant downward trend since 2015 (around -7.5% *per annum*). There was also a reduction in young people not in employment, education or training (-4.5% per year) and in occupational accidents, both non-fatal (-2.7%) and fatal (-3.4%). Despite these advances, significant inequalities persist, particularly youth unemployment, which remains high (19.5%).

At the economic level, there is an improvement in material efficiency, with reductions in resource use indicators per unit of GDP, although per capita values remained relatively stable. The tourism sector strengthened its weight in the economy between 2016 and 2023, although a slowdown in the growth of value added associated with this activity was observed. In financial services, increasing digitalisation stands out, as evidenced by the rise in home banking, contrasting with the reduction of the physical banking network, namely the decrease in the number of branches and ATMs.

Finally, Portugal meets the target associated with the national strategy for youth employment and recorded growth in international “Aid for Trade”.



Portugal's performance in SDG 9 “Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure” is overall positive, with 72.7% of global indicators with available information showing favourable progress towards the goal, highlighting relevant advances in innovation, research and environmental efficiency, although structural weaknesses persist in the industrial base and in the transport sector.

The main advances are focused on research and innovation, with a consistent increase in the number of researchers per inhabitant and higher expenditure on R&D. However, this progress remains insufficient to reach the target of 3% of GDP (annual growth of 3.8% compared to the 6.1% required). Improvements in environmental efficiency are also observed, with emissions intensity decreasing from 0.3 to 0.2 kg CO₂/€ between 2015 and 2023.

In the industrial sector, developments are heterogeneous. Value added per capita increased, but its share in GDP decreased, while industrial employment fell by around -1.0% per year. Micro and small industrial enterprises lost relevance, with reductions in value added (-1.1% annually) and indebtedness (-2.9% annually), revealing weaknesses in the business fabric. By contrast, moderate progress was recorded in medium-high technology industry (from 22.9% to 23.3%).

In transport, negative signals are observed, with declines in rail freight transport (-2.1% per year) and heavy vehicle activity (-3.3% per year).



SDG 10 “Reduced Inequalities” shows overall positive progress between 2015 and 2023, with 60.0% of global indicators with available information improving. Income levels increased substantially, with average income rising from €10,562 in 2015 to €14,951 in 2024.

Notably, the bottom 40% of the population experienced higher annual growth (4.7%) than the overall population (3.9%), contributing to achieving the European target for 2030. Monetary poverty also declined, with the proportion of people below 50% of median equivalent income falling from 13.0% to 9.7%.

There was also a moderate improvement in labour’s share of GDP (+0.9% per year) and positive developments in financial soundness indicators. However, challenges remain: the redistributive impact of fiscal and social policies weakened slightly, reflected in a 1.5 percentage point reduction in the Gini coefficient gap, suggesting less effectiveness in correcting inequalities.



The trajectory of Portugal in SDG 11 “Sustainable Cities and Communities” shows moderate progress, with 46.2% of global indicators assessed as favourable and 30.8% not assessed due to lack of data, highlighting relevant advances in urban governance and environmental sustainability, but also significant challenges in structural areas such as housing, waste management and mobility.

Among the positive aspects, improvements in civic participation stand out, now fully ensured, as well as progress in air quality, land use efficiency and the strengthening of disaster risk reduction strategies. There has also been a recovery in cultural activity following previous declines, with increased private expenditure on cultural services, including libraries, archives and museums, between 2015 and 2023.

However, important weaknesses persist. Severe housing deprivation has worsened, highlighting difficulties in access to adequate housing. In the environmental domain, municipal waste continues to increase (+1.3% per year), while the recycling rate has declined (-0.4% per year), distancing the country from the 60% target by 2030. Urban mobility also remains a challenge, with 67.8% of the population reporting that they never or almost never use public transport, reflecting strong dependence on private transport.

Regarding the adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework, there has been an increase in the proportion of municipalities adopting and implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies (2.3% in 2015 and 19.2% in 2023).



SDG 12 “Responsible Consumption and Production” shows uneven performance, with relevant progress in resource efficiency but persistent difficulties in waste management and reducing material consumption. The assessment of global indicators indicates that 50% showed positive progress towards the SDG, while 37.5% showed negative evolution and 12.5% showed no alteration.

Among the most significant advances is the improvement in material efficiency, with material consumption per unit of GDP already meeting the national target. The material footprint decreased from 0.8 to 0.7 kg/€ between 2015 and 2023, reflecting more efficient resource use. There has also been a significant reduction in the share of hazardous waste, which fell from 10.3% to 5.5% of the total.

Important challenges remain: material consumption per capita remains high, and hazardous waste has increased in absolute terms (from 88.6 to 91.4 kg per person). Recycling and reuse are also progressing too slowly (+0.3% per year compared with the 3.5% required to reach the 60% target by 2030).



SDG 13 “Climate Action” is characterised by an overall favourable evolution, with 60% of its five global indicators showing positive progress in the period under analysis, and no indicators lacking assessment. Overall performance is supported by the consistent reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the strengthening of disaster risk reduction strategies and progressive alignment with international carbon neutrality targets, although significant challenges remain.

Between 2015 and 2023, the index of adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies, in line with the Sendai Framework, increased from 0.4 to 0.9. At the same time, the proportion of local governments with strategies aligned with national ones rose from 2.3% to 19.2%, reflecting a significant strengthening of institutional coordination.

In terms of emissions, there was a favourable trend between 2015 and 2024, with average annual reductions of around 3%, reflecting a consistent decarbonisation path. In contrast, national contributions to international climate finance declined slightly, from €6.2 million in 2015 to €5.9 million in 2024.

The main setback concerns the impact of disasters on the population, with the number of deaths and missing persons increasing at an average annual rate of 39.5% between 2015 and 2024. Even more markedly, the number of people directly affected grew at an average annual rate of 43.0%, highlighting the need to strengthen response capacity, prevention and resilience to climate risks.



The assessment of SDG 14 “Life Below Water” shows an overall unfavourable trend in the period under review, with 60% of global indicators recording negative progress between 2015 and 2025. Although there are positive signs in specific areas, the overall pace of progress remains insufficient to ensure the full conservation of marine ecosystems and fishery resources in Portugal.

Progress has been achieved in the sustainable management of assessed fishery resources, notably with the proportion of stocks (ICES Category 1) exploited at Maximum Sustainable Yield reaching 100% in 2025 in mainland Portugal. The target relating to the legal protection of small-scale fisheries was also achieved and maintained in 2022 and 2024.

However, significant challenges remain. The proportion of stocks managed under a precautionary approach (ICES Category 3) and exploited at a proxy Maximum Sustainable Yield declined from 66.6% in 2015 to 50.0% in 2025, indicating an unfavourable trend, albeit with recent signs of recovery. The extent of marine protected areas shows insufficient progress, remaining stagnant at 7% between 2017 and 2024, far below the 30% target for 2030. In addition, investment in research and development in marine technology declined from 2.1% in 2016 to 1.7% in 2022, running counter to efforts to strengthen the scientific and technological base supporting sustainable ocean management.



SDG 15 “Life on Land” shows an overall mixed performance, with no global indicators showing unfavourable evolution during the period under analysis. Nevertheless, 23.1% of indicators remain unchanged, largely due to their structural nature, and 30.8% cannot be assessed due to insufficient time series for consistent analysis.

Despite these limitations, relevant progress is recorded in 40.6% of indicators, particularly in the adoption of legal and institutional frameworks for biodiversity protection, strengthened management of invasive species, and enhanced international cooperation on genetic resources. Among the targets already achieved are the implementation of international instruments such as the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Nagoya Protocol, as well as the existence of legislation and resources dedicated to controlling invasive alien species and the integration of biodiversity targets into national strategies and systems, including the System of Environmental Economic Accounts.

International funding for biodiversity increased significantly, with official development assistance rising from €0.4 million in 2015 to €4.3 million in 2025. Conversely, since 2022 there has been a halt in ODA financing for forestry (DAC code 312). Significant challenges remain in ecosystem protection, sustainable forest management, soil degradation,



SDG 16 “Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions” shows a mixed overall trend in Portugal, with 38.9% of global indicators showing favourable progress compared to 22.2% showing deterioration. Progress has been recorded in areas such as the reduction of violent crime, institutional strengthening and access to information, contrasting with less favourable trends in human trafficking, the proportion of pre-trial detainees and certain forms of violence and discrimination. Challenges also persist in perceptions of safety and trust in institutions.

There has been a sustained reduction in intentional homicide rates, with an average annual decrease of -3.6% since 2015. However, perceptions of safety have slightly worsened, with the proportion of the population feeling safe decreasing from 85.7% in 2016 to 82.9% in 2023. Levels of interpersonal violence remain high, with 17.6% of individuals aged 18 to 74 reporting having experienced various forms of violence during their lifetime in 2022. Human trafficking has worsened, with the number of recorded offences increasing from 53 in 2015 to 77 in 2025.

Conversely, the number of seized or identified firearms in illicit contexts increased at an average annual rate of 2.7% between 2015 and 2025. In the prison system, the proportion of pre-trial detainees rose from 16.2% in 2015 to 22.0% in 2024, highlighting pressure on the judicial system.

At the institutional level, Portugal recorded considerable progress, achieving in 2023 the target related to public access to information and maintaining, since 2015, nationally recognised human rights institutions. However, perceptions of corruption worsened, with the index declining from 64 in 2015 to 56 in 2025, reflecting challenges in institutional trust.



SDG 17 “Partnerships for the Goals” shows moderate overall progress in Portugal during the period under analysis, with 66.7% of global indicators showing favourable trends. Progress is evident in areas such as taxation, digitalisation and some economic indicators, although significant challenges remain, particularly in international cooperation.

Social contributions as a percentage of GDP grew at an average annual rate of 1.8% between 2015 and 2025, while the share of the State Budget financed by domestic taxes increased from 61.3% in 2015 to 68.5% in 2026, reflecting stronger domestic fiscal capacity.

Official development assistance (ODA) as a percentage of GNI grew at an average annual rate of 1.2% between 2015 and 2025 but remains far below the growth rate of 10.3% required to meet the target. ODA directed to Least Developed Countries declined from 0.05% in 2015 to 0.04% in 2023 and flows of ODA and other resources for technical assistance decreased by an average of -1.5% per year over the same period.

The value of net remittances also showed an unfavourable trend, declining from 1.6% of GDP in 2015 to 1.1% in 2025.

By contrast, significant progress was achieved in digitalisation, with broadband internet access growing at an average annual rate of 4.3% between 2015 and 2024 and internet use increasing from 68.6% of the population in 2015 to 89.5% in 2025.

At the macroeconomic level, 12 of the 17 variables evolved favourably, reflecting growth in GDP, consumption and investment, despite less positive trends in areas such as inflation, exports, capital formation and banking soundness.

Overall, the results indicate relevant progress, although still insufficient for the full achievement of international targets, particularly in the field of development cooperation.

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, encompassing social, economic and environmental concerns, and mobilising all countries towards their achievement.

To monitor the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda, a [list of global indicators](#) was adopted in March 2017 at the 48th Session of the [United Nations Statistical Commission \(UNSC\)](#). The statistical community thus plays a central role in delivering on the principle of “[leaving no one behind](#)”, by monitoring progress towards the targets based on accessible, reliable and disaggregated data and statistics. This role was formally recognised in July of the same year by the United Nations General Assembly, through Resolution [A/RES/71/313](#), which assigned National Statistical Institutes a leading role in coordinating the statistical monitoring of the 2030 Agenda at national level.

The global monitoring framework currently includes 251 global indicators (234 unique), organised into levels (Tiers), according to data availability and the level of methodological development. The [Tier Classification](#) is periodically updated through technical coordination between the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and the custodian agencies (responsible for methodological development and ensuring the international comparability of indicators within their area of intervention). In addition to these regular updates, more comprehensive revisions have taken place, notably in [March 2020](#), when Tier III indicators (no methodology or available data) ceased to exist, and in 2025, when the current set of 234 unique indicators¹ was consolidated. This publication builds on the list of indicators resulting from this latest revision, including, whenever available, information on new indicators incorporated into the global list.

The dissemination of globally available data is ensured by the United Nations [Global Database of SDG Indicators \(BDNU\)](#). This repository is supported, whenever possible, by reporting processes led by custodian agencies, prioritising official data, although subject to adjustments to ensure international comparability. Additionally, the global database also includes estimates, ideally validated through coordination between custodian agencies and national focal points. Beyond data dissemination, the database supports the preparation of the United Nations’ [Annual Report](#) on global SDG progress. The [2025 edition](#) concluded that, despite significant progress, particularly in the areas of education, maternal and child health, access to electricity and renewable energy, the overall pace of progress remains insufficient to ensure the achievement of the Goals by 2030, with persistent challenges in areas such as poverty, hunger, and conflict, disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable populations.

The [High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development \(HLPF\)](#) plays a central role in the monitoring and review of the SDGs at global level. Countries are encouraged to submit to this Forum Voluntary National Reports (VNRs) on SDG implementation at least twice by 2030. In this context, Portugal presented its [VNRs](#) in 2017 and 2023, on both occasions with contributions of Statistics Portugal in the statistical follow-up dimension.

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

¹ Resulting from two replacements, six revisions and three additions compared to the previous list.

1.2 Statistics Portugal's role in monitoring the SDGs

Statistics Portugal plays a central role in the statistical monitoring of the 2030 Agenda at national level, in line with the United Nations Resolution [A/RES/71/313](#). In this context, it is responsible for coordinating the national monitoring of SDG indicators, as well as ensuring alignment with relevant international initiatives, namely through:

- **Producing relevant data** within the framework of official statistics;
- **Liaising with other national entities** for data mapping, validation and reporting;
- **Disseminating information** through a national reporting platform (SDG thematic dossier) and other communication initiatives, including [annual publications](#) (since 2018), [infographics](#) and [brochures](#) aimed at schools;
- Acting as the **national focal point** for SDG indicators, with active participation **relevant international for a**, particularly within the United Nations and Eurostat;
- Contributing to the **monitoring dimension of the National Roadmap for Sustainable Development**;
- **Promoting statistical capacity-building initiatives** in the area of SDGs within the framework of the Statistical Training Programme of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (CPLP).

In Portugal, coordination of SDG implementation lies with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, internally, and with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, externally and in development cooperation policy. Sectoral implementation of the 2030 Agenda involves the various areas of government. The coordination model was revised in 2023 ([Resolution No. 5/2023](#)², of 23 January), following the conclusion of the first phase of national implementation, marked by the presentation of the first [Voluntary National Review of Portugal](#) in 2017. The revision of this model aimed to strengthen the internal coordination structure for implementation, in line with the [United Nations Decade of Action](#) for delivering 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](#).

In the first phase of national implementation, Statistics Portugal, as the “main body that produces and disseminates official statistics” (Decree-Law No. 136/2012), took part in relevant national structures (e.g. the Interministerial Commission for Foreign Policy), concerning the statistical monitoring of the SDGs. In this context, it also contributed to Portugal's Voluntary National Reports, initially with a chapter on [monitoring the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda](#) (pp. 86-88), in the 2017 VNR. The second Portuguese VNR was presented at the July 2023 [High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development](#). Its internal coordination was assigned to PlanAPP (Centre for Planning and Evaluation of Public Policies), with the support of the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers³ and the Directorate-General for Foreign Policy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Statistics Portugal was once again integrated into this process, with its [2023 annual publication on SDG statistical monitoring](#) simultaneously serving as the statistical annex to the VNR, enabling an integrated reading of national progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda.

² Only available in Portuguese.

³ Since January 2025, the competences of this and other General Secretariats have been centralised by the General Secretariat of the Government, which offers crosscutting support to the government in technical, logistical and administrative affairs.

At national level, the participation of Statistics Portugal in the monitoring strand of the National Roadmap for Sustainable Development (RNDS 2030) Working Group is also noteworthy. This strategic instrument aims to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Portugal through six transformations that reflect the Government's commitment to Sustainable Development, and the Plan for Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development. Statistics Portugal's contribution to the Roadmap is realised in Pillar 2, "Improving the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda", focusing on four main areas:

1. Assessment of the **measurability** of the set of "Sustainability Targets", yet to be defined;
2. **Mapping** of the statistical information available for the selected targets;
3. Contribution to the definition of the set of "**Sustainability Indicators**";
4. **Dissemination of data and monitoring of progress** for the defined indicators.

At international level, Statistics Portugal actively participates in groups dedicated to monitoring the 2030 Agenda. At the European level, Eurostat's progress monitoring methodology was adopted for the national reading of SDG performance, due to its relevance⁴. Within the UNECE context, since April 2026, Statistics Portugal co-chairs, together with Statistics Spain, the [CES Steering Group on Statistics for SDGs](#) and, since 2022, together with Statistics Poland, the [Task Team on Communication of Statistics for SDGs](#). In this context, Statistics Portugal contribution to the [Road Map on Statistics for Sustainable Development Goals](#), currently in its 2nd edition, is noteworthy, as are the advances made in communicating SDG data, benefiting from the sharing of innovative practices promoted within the scope of these working groups.

Monitoring SDG indicators

The compilation and dissemination of information available for the statistical monitoring of the 2030 Agenda rely on contributions from various entities:

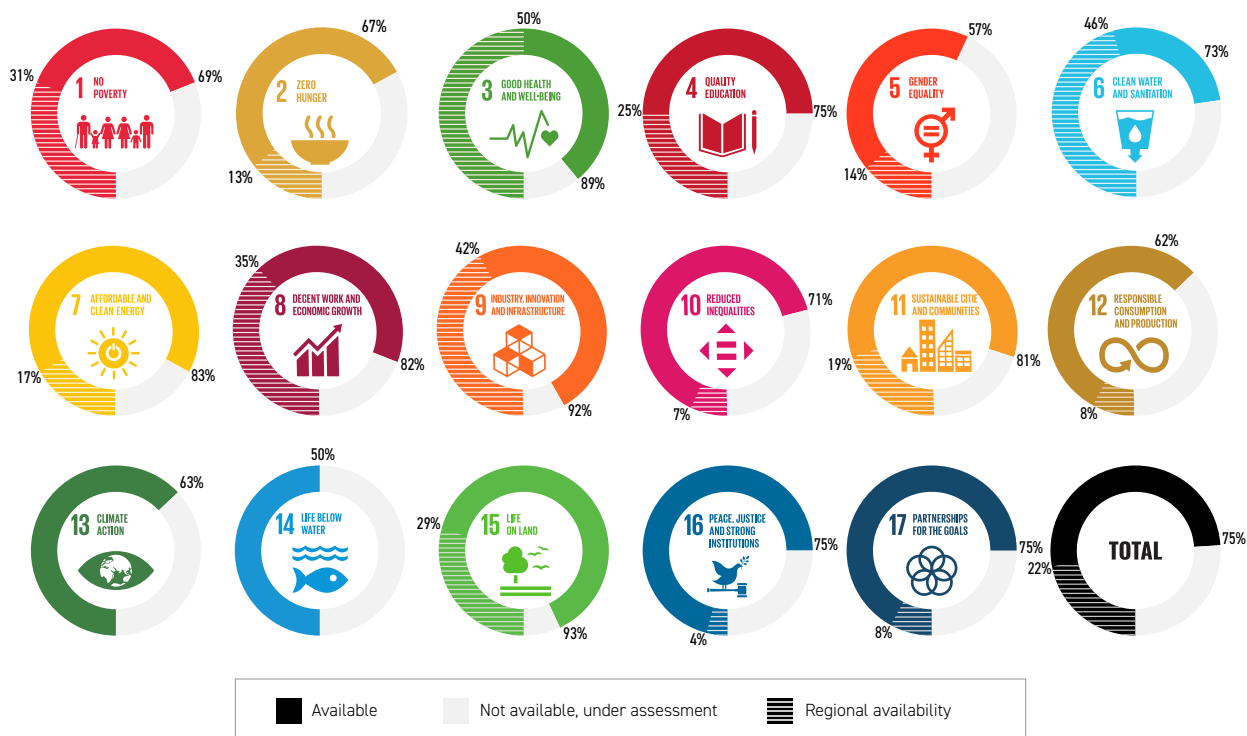
- At international level, custodian agencies were predominantly used as sources, through the previously mentioned [United Nations global database](#).
- At national level, the National Statistical System stands out, including, in addition to Statistics Portugal, SREA and DREM, the entities with delegated statistical functions in the area of Education (DGEEC), Energy (DGEG), Justice (DGPJ), Fisheries (DGRM) and Work and Vocational Training (DGCP), as well as the Bank of Portugal.
- Other national public entities also provide relevant information within their respective areas of activity, namely AGSE, ANEPC, APA, ApC, Camões I.P, CIG, DGPE, DGPM, DGS, DGT, ERSAR, ICNF, GPP e MTSS.

⁴ While this approach to measuring progress serves as a methodological framework for this publication, the set of indicators analysed is based on the global list of UN indicators, and not on the [EU SDG indicator set](#), monitored by Eurostat.

However, data gaps persist in specific areas, particularly in SDGs related to gender equality (SDG 5) and the protection of marine life (SDG 14), where indicator availability remains below 60%, as shown in the availability infographic presented below.

Nevertheless, progress in improving data availability should be highlighted. In 2026, 75.3% of indicators are available (out of a total of 251 global indicators), compared to 52% reported in the 2020 publication (based on 247 indicators), already after the first comprehensive revision of the global list.

Availability of SDG indicators for Portugal



This publication analyses national performance for each SDG based on the respective indicators derived from the global list. The information provided allows for a statistical reading of national progress towards the SDGs, from 2015 (the start of the 2030 Agenda) to the most recent year with available data. A quantitative, visual and infographic-based approach is prioritised, focusing on the indicators considered most relevant for characterising each SDG, albeit constrained by data availability. Indicator selection was based on the following criteria:

- Relevance of the indicator to the target or SDG;
- Relevance in the national context;
- Timeliness of the information;
- Analytical relevance;
- Emphasis on new indicators and new information compared to the previous publication;
- A balanced number of indicators across the 17 Goals.

³ 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.

To enable a broader chronological analysis of the full set of indicators available for Portugal (189), a data file covering the period since 2010 is provided as an annex to this publication.

Efforts towards data disaggregation, as well as the current national state of play, are addressed in the following chapter, which also presents nationally available information complementing the global monitoring framework.

1.3 Leaving no one behind

The United Nations global indicator list is not binding. Each country is therefore responsible for either fully adopting it or defining a more limited or expanded set of complementary indicators to better reflect the specificities of national performance in sustainable development.

In this context, several complementary initiatives and products to the global indicator list can be highlighted. Internally, the thematic dossiers made available by Statistics Portugal across various domains (such as [COVID-19](#), [Gender](#), [Territory](#), etc.) are noteworthy. Within civil society, initiatives aimed at localising SDG information are also relevant, such as the [ODSlocal](#) platform, dedicated to monitoring SDG progress at municipal level. In the area of gender equality, the [Gender Database](#) also stands out, having been revised to enhance its content and coverage, improve comparability, and provide data to support the design, monitoring and evaluation of public policies.

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

In the environmental dimension, developments in the System of Environmental-Economic Accounts – Ecosystem Accounts (SEEA-EA) and its integration with the SDG monitoring framework are expected to increase data availability and/or improve indicator quality, namely for SDGs 6, 11, 13, 14 and 15.

Regarding the **territorial dimension of data**, two lines of action should be highlighted:

- Internally, the developments and results from the spatial component of Statistics Portugal's National Data Infrastructure (IND) are noteworthy. IND is a strategic project aimed at more intensive and integrated use of data through the appropriation and use of administrative data and other sources. In this context, greater territorial granularity of official statistics and the geointegration of administrative databases have enabled new operations (e.g. [housing price and rent statistics](#) at the local level) and initiatives included in [StatsLab – Statistics in Development](#), already implemented (e.g. income statistics at the local level) or under development, such as the [Map on Facilities and Services of General Interest \(CE-SIG\)](#). This effort culminated in the launch, in 2025, of the [Territorial Information Infrastructure](#), through which users can access a wide range of geographical data, interact with it, and explore thematic maps using spatial analysis tools.
- Externally, the collaboration within the [UN-GGIM Data Integration Working Group: Europe](#) should be highlighted. One of the key outputs of this work is the publication "[Territorial Dimension in SDG indicators: Geospatial Analysis and its integration with Statistical Data](#)", coordinated by Statistics Portugal in 2019.

In the sociodemographic dimension, several important statistical operations have been conducted over the past three years in areas such as living conditions, discrimination, safety, gender equality and education. These include the [Survey on Living Conditions, Origins and Trajectories of the Resident Population \(ICOT\)](#), the [Survey on Safety in Public and Private Space \(ISEPP\)](#) and the [Survey of Adult Skills](#) within the OECD. Work to revise and update the [Gender Dossier](#) is also noteworthy, including operations such as the Fertility Survey, ISEPP, and regular modules of the Labour Force Survey and the Survey on Income and Living Conditions. These developments have contributed to increase data availability and/or improved indicator quality, particularly for SDGs 4, 5 and 16.

In summary, although it is not yet possible to capture all dimensions of the national sustainable development profile at the desired level of disaggregation, the progress made in providing more granular data is significant, paving the way towards the ultimate goal of “leaving no one behind”.

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 2024 more than 1.6 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.



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Portugal situation has improved significantly for several indicators reported under SDG 1 “No poverty”.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate decreased from 19.0% in 2015 to 15.4% in 2024. Despite this favourable development, the pace of reduction remains insufficient to achieve the national and European target of 10% by 2030. Between 2015 and 2024, the observed average annual rate of change was -2.3%, below the -4.2% required.

In the area of social protection, the number of social security pensioners showed a moderately positive trend between 2017 and 2024, with an average annual increase of 0.2%. In contrast, beneficiaries of old-age disability social protection pensions schemes showed an unfavourable trend in relation to the intended objective, recording average annual decreases of 1.6% and 5.0%, respectively, between 2015 and 2023. The proportion of unemployed people seeking new employment who received unemployment benefits also declined slightly, from 32.6% in 2015 to 32.0% in 2024.

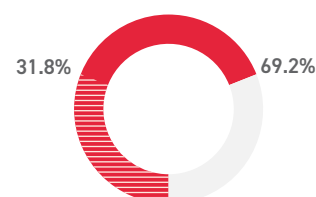
Between 2015 and 2025, the proportion of the resident population living in dwellings without a bath, shower, or indoor flushing toilet fell from 0.9% to 0.2% of the total population, reflecting a significant progress towards the objective. A similar improvement was observed among the population at risk of poverty, for whom the proportion declined from 2.4% to 0.9% over the same period.

On the negative side, the number of deaths and missing persons due to disasters¹ increased, reaching 11.3 *per* 100,000 inhabitants in 2024. There was also a marked increase in the number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters *per* 100,000 inhabitants, rising from 12.2 in 2015 to 305.1 in 2024.

Between 2015 and 2023, favourable developments were recorded in several indicators related to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and the financing of social policies. These include improvements in the score measuring the adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework, and an increase in the proportion of municipalities that adopted and implemented local DRR strategies aligned with national strategies, from 2.3% to 19.2%. Positive developments were also observed in the share of Gross National Income (GNI) corresponding to official development assistance directed towards poverty reduction, as well as in the share of public expenditure allocated to education, health and social protection services.

9/13
indicators with available data

4/13
regional breakdown



Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
1.2.1				Obs.: -2.31				
1.2.2				Req. (PT): -4.19				
At-risk-of-poverty rate (After social transfers) (%)	2015-2024	19.0	15.4		↓	10.0	10.0	
Social security pensioners (Series 2017 - No.)	2017-2024	2,865,617	2,910,306	Obs.: 0.22	↑			
Beneficiaries of old-age pensions from social protection schemes <i>per</i> 1,000 inhabitants aged 65 or over (‰)	2015-2023	990.4	872.8	Obs.: -1.57	↓			
Beneficiaries of disability pensions from social protection schemes <i>per</i> 1,000 inhabitants aged 15 to 64 (‰)	2015-2023	50.4	33.5	Obs.: -4.98	↓			
Beneficiaries of survivors pensions from social protection schemes <i>per</i> 1,000 inhabitants (‰)	2015-2023	82.8	81.1	Obs.: -0.25	↓			
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 →

¹ 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.



→ continuation

Indicator			Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
				First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
1.4.1	 Safe water (%)		2015-2024	98.6	98.9					
	 Proportion of the resident population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet	Total (%)	2015-2025	0.9	0.2	Obs.: -13.96	↑			
		At-risk-of-poverty (%)	2015-2025	2.4	0.9	Obs.: -9.34	↑			
1.5.1	 Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disaster <i>per</i> 100,000 inhabitants		2015-2024	0.6	11.3	Obs.: 39.45	↓			
	 Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters <i>per</i> 100,000 inhabitants		2015-2024	12.2	305.1	Obs.: 42.98	↓			
1.5.3	 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	↑			
1.5.4	 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	19.2	Obs.: 30.57	↑			
1.a.1	 Official development assistance grants for poverty reduction, by donor countries (percentage of GNI) (%)		2015-2023	0.0	0.0	Obs.: 5.01	↑			
1.a.2	 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) (%)		2015-2024	61.8	66.8	Obs.: 0.87	↗			

	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

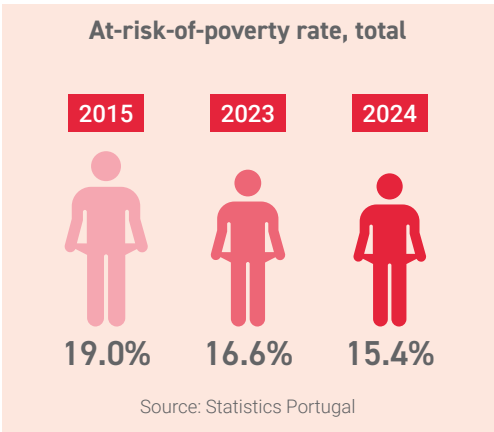


Poverty

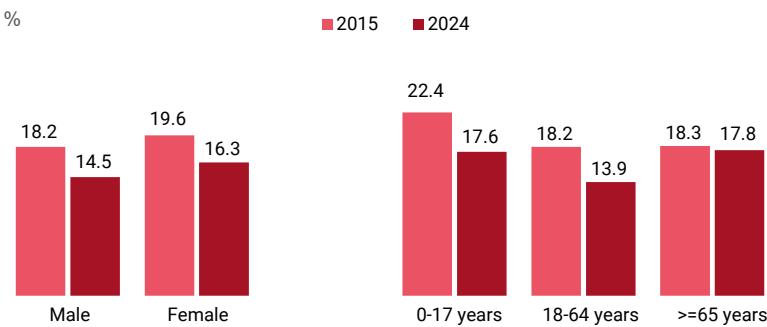
In Portugal, 15.4% of people were at **risk of poverty** in 2024, representing a decrease compared with both 2023 (16.6%) and 2015 (19.0%).

Children and older persons continued to be the age groups most exposed to the risk of poverty. In 2024, the at-risk-of-poverty rate affected 17.6% of the population under 18 years of age and 17.8% of the elderly population, compared with 13.9% among the working-age population. Between 2015 and 2024, the reduction in poverty risk was more pronounced among children, the group that had recorded the highest incidence in 2015 (22.4%), with a decrease of 4.8 pp.

The risk of poverty also continued to affect men and women differently. In 2024, 16.3% of women were at risk of poverty compared with 14.5% of men. Reductions were observed for both cases compared with 2015 and 2023, but the incidence remained higher among women. After reaching the widest gender gap since 2015 in 2023 (2.2 pp), the difference narrowed to 1.8 pp in 2024.



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



The at-risk-of-poverty also continued to affect a significant proportion of the employed population, covering 8.6% of employed persons in 2024. Nevertheless, the incidence remained substantially higher among those without employment, reaching 23.3%.

From a regional perspective, Alentejo (17.9%) and the Região Autónoma dos Açores (17.6%) recorded the highest at-risk-of-poverty rates in the country in 2024. By contrast, Grande Lisboa (12.2%) and Algarve (15.1%) registered values below the national average (15.4%).

1.2.1 - At-risk-of-poverty rate by NUTS 2-2024, 2024





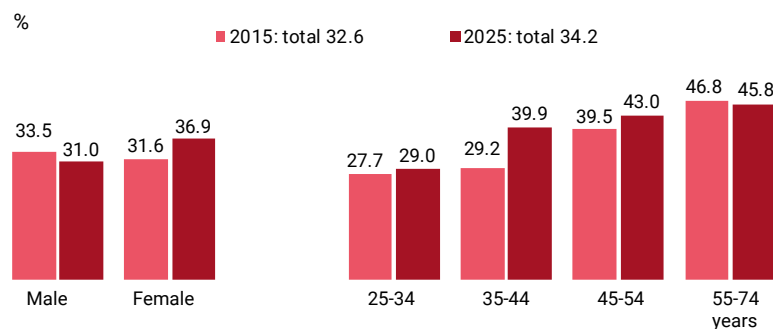
Social protection indicators

The number of **beneficiaries of old-age social protection pensions** schemes per 1,000 inhabitants aged 65 and over decreased by 12% between 2015 and 2023 reaching 872.82 per 1,000 inhabitants in 2023. Over the same period, the number of **beneficiaries of disability pensions schemes under social protection schemes** per 1,000 inhabitants aged 15 to 64 recorded a sharper decline of 34% standing at 33.49 beneficiaries per 1,000 inhabitants in 2023. The number of **beneficiaries of social protection pensions in survivorship schemes** per 1,000 inhabitants also recorded a slight decrease compared with 2015, falling from 82.77 to 81.13 beneficiaries per 1,000 inhabitants in 2023.

In 2025, 34.2% of **unemployed persons seeking new employment received unemployment benefits**, a proportion higher than in 2015 (32.6%) and 2024 (32.0%). The analysis by sex shows a reversal of the pattern observed in 2015. In that year, the proportion of unemployment benefit recipients was higher among unemployed men seeking new employment (33.5%) than among women in the same situation (31.6%). In 2025, this relationship reversed: 36.9% of unemployed women seeking new employment received unemployment benefits, compared with 31.0% of men.

As in 2015, the population aged 55 and over continued to record the highest proportion of unemployed persons seeking new employment who received unemployment benefits: 45.8% in 2025, compared with 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, 2015 and 2025



Source: Statistics Portugal

Resilience

The indicators relating to this area² are analysed in [SDG 13](#), which also covers this topic.

Resource mobilization

The share of public expenditure on education, health, and social protection — considered essential services — within total national public spending constitutes an indicator of the country's effort to ensure adequate means for providing basic goods and services to the population.

In 2024, **public expenditure on health, education, and social protection** accounted for 66.8% of total public spending in Portugal, the highest value of the last decade. This result reflects a significant increase compared to 2015, when these functions represented 61.8%.

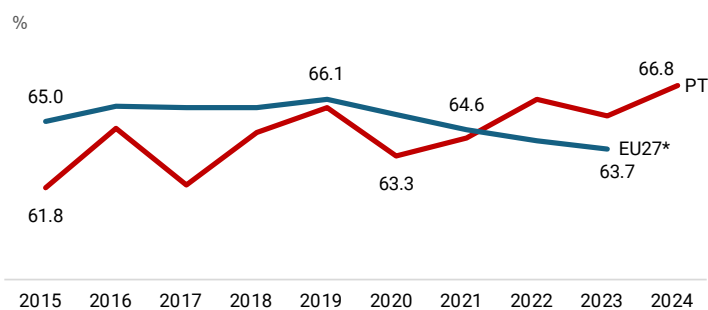
The increase was particularly marked in the health sector, whose share rose from 12.8% of total public expenditure in 2015 to 16.1% in 2024. Social protection also increased its relative importance, from 38.5% to 40.4% over the same period. Education, by contrast, remained relatively stable, at slightly above 10% of total public expenditure.

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



Compared with the European Union average (EU27), Portugal has recorded, since 2022, a higher share of public expenditure on essential services. In 2024, the national figure (66.8%) exceeded the latest available EU value (63.7% in 2023). This relative position was also observed in the main components – health, education, and social protection.

1.a.2 - Proportion of total government spending on essential services



*: EU27 (since 2020).

Source: Statistics Portugal

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 Portugal focuses mainly on nutrition, food security and agricultural sustainability, with particular emphasis on obesity, food insecurity and organic farming.

The prevalence rate of moderate and/or severe food showed a favourable trend between 2019 and 2025, decreasing from 4.7% to 3.5%. This development reflects a reduction in the proportion of the population with limited regular or occasional access to adequate food in terms of both quantity and quality.

Organic farming also recorded substantial growth. The share of agriculture area under organic farming more than tripled between 2016 and 2023, increasing from 5.1% to 18.0%. This corresponded to an average annual growth rate of 19.7%, representing significant progress towards the EU target of 25% of agricultural land under organic production by 2030.

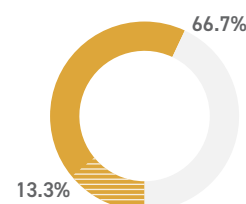
In the area of agricultural biodiversity conservation, the number of animal genetic resources preserved in the Portuguese Animal Germplasm Bank (Banco Português de Germoplasma Animal – BPGA) increased, on average, 5.7% per year between 2015 and 2025, reflecting positive progress in the preservation of native breeds.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) and other official flows directed to the agriculture sector also increased significantly since 2015, reaching the highest value in the time series in 2025. The average annual growth rate was 15.6%, indicating a highly favourable trend in this area.

The food price anomalies indicator also showed a positive development. After the deterioration observed in the previous two years, the indicator changed from 0.3 in 2015 to -0.3 in 2024, signalling favourable progress towards the objective.

■ **10/15**
indicators with available data

■ **2/15**
regional breakdown



Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
2.1.1 Proportion of resident population with 18 and more years old with obesity (%)	2019	16.9	16.9		Without assessment			
2.1.2 Prevalence rate of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (%)	2019-2025	4.7	3.5	Obs.: -4.79	↑			
Proportion of resident population with 18 and more years old with obesity (%)	2022	15.9	15.9		Without assessment			
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age (%)	2016	3.2	3.2	Req. (EU): -100.00	Without assessment		0.0	
2.2.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age moderately or severely overweight (%)	2016	7.1	7.1		Without assessment		0.0	
2.4.1 Proportion of agriculture area with organic farming (%)	2016-2023	5.1	18.0	Obs.: 19.74	↑		25.0	
				Req. (EU): 12.02				

to be continued ➡



→ continuation

Indicator			Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target																																																																						
				First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN																																																																				
2.5.1		Number of plant genetic resources stored in the Portuguese Plant Germplasm Bank	2024-2025	47,052	47,052	Obs.: 0.00	Without assessment																																																																							
		Number of animal genetic resources stored in the Portuguese Animal Germplasm Bank	2015-2025	191,243	332,100	Obs.: 5.67																																																																								
2.5.2		Proportion of local breeds at risk (%)	2025	0.0	0.5		Without assessment																																																																							
2.a.2		Total public flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) for the agriculture sector (series 311), in gross disbursements (€ million)	2015-2025	0.4	1.5	Obs.: 15.57																																																																								
2.b.1		Agriculture export subsidies (€)	2015-2025	99,887.8	0.0	Obs.: -100.00																																																																								
2.c.1		Indicator of food price anomalies (calculated with Consumer Food Price Index) (Index)	2015-2024	0.3	-0.3	Obs.: -198.57																																																																								
<table><tr><td> Identical indicator</td><td>With a quantitative target</td><td>Without a quantitative target</td><td colspan="8"><table><tr><td> Target achieved</td></tr><tr><td> Without data/without target</td></tr></table></td></tr><tr><td> Proxy indicator</td><td> Significant progress towards the target</td><td>Significant progress towards SDG</td><td colspan="8"></td></tr><tr><td> Partial indicator</td><td> Moderate progress towards the target</td><td>Moderate progress towards SDG</td><td colspan="8"></td></tr><tr><td> Complementary indicator</td><td> Category not applicable</td><td>No progress nor movement away from SDG</td><td colspan="8"></td></tr><tr><td>Obs. Observed</td><td> Insufficient progress towards the target</td><td>Moderate movement away from SDG</td><td colspan="8"></td></tr><tr><td>Req. Required</td><td> Movement away from the target</td><td>Significant movement away from SDG</td><td colspan="8"></td></tr></table>											 Identical indicator	With a quantitative target	Without a quantitative target	<table><tr><td> Target achieved</td></tr><tr><td> Without data/without target</td></tr></table>								 Target achieved	 Without data/without target	 Proxy indicator	 Significant progress towards the target	Significant progress towards SDG									 Partial indicator	 Moderate progress towards the target	Moderate progress towards SDG									 Complementary indicator	 Category not applicable	No progress nor movement away from SDG									Obs. Observed	 Insufficient progress towards the target	Moderate movement away from SDG									Req. Required	 Movement away from the target	Significant movement away from SDG								
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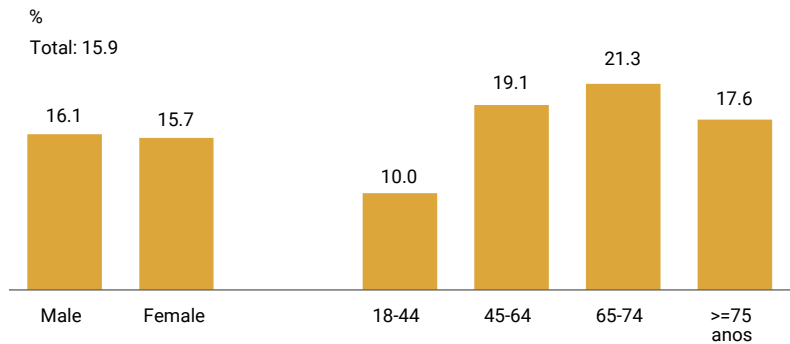


Nutrition

In 2025, 3.5% of the resident population living in Portugal was in a situation of moderate or severe **food insecurity**, meaning that they experienced limited access to adequate food in terms of quality or quantity during some periods of the year. This represented a decrease of 0.6 pp compared with 2023.

In 2022, the proportion of the resident population aged 18 and over **with obesity** was 15.9%. The prevalence was slightly higher among men (16.1%) than among women (15.7%). Obesity was most prevalent among the population aged 65 to 74 years, affecting 21.3% of this age group. By contrast, the lowest proportion was observed among people aged 18 to 44 years (10.0%)

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



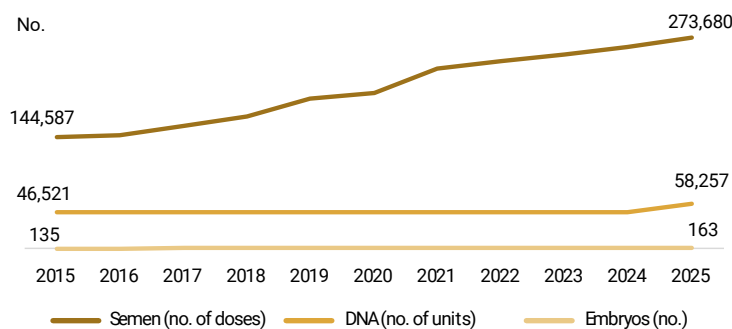
Source: DGAV

Agriculture

Portugal has a high diversity of animal genetic resources, reflected in the significant number of recognize native breeds. However, many of these breeds are at risk of extinction, highlighting the importance of ensuring their long-term conservation.

The Portuguese Animal Germplasm Bank (BPGA) is responsible for collecting and preserving genetic material from domestic animal breeds, including semen, embryos, somatic cells and DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid).

2.5.1 - Stocks of genetic material from local breeds in the BPGA



Source: DGAV

In 2015, a total of 191,243 units of genetic material were stored, of which 75.6% consisted of semen doses, 24.3% of DNA units and 0.1% of embryos. By 2025, the total number of stored units had increased to 332,100 units, of which 82.4% were semen doses, 17.5% of DNA units and 0.05% of embryos.

Between 2015 and 2025, the storage of genetic material from native breeds of cattle, pigs, small ruminants, poultry and equines recorded an average annual growth rate of 5.7%, reflecting strengthened capacity for the conservation of these genetic resources.

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.



Under SDG 3 “Good Health and Well-being”, which aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages, Portugal has generally followed a favourable trajectory over the period under analysis. Important targets were achieved in the indicators related to key public health areas, namely maternal, neonatal and under-five mortality, as well as the proportion of births attended by skilled health professionals.

In the field of communicable diseases, the trends were mixed. The incidence of HIV infection, malaria and tuberculosis as well as the number of interventions targeting neglected tropical diseases showed significant progress in a favourable direction. In return, the incidence of hepatitis B evolved unfavourable increasing from 1.3 cases per 100,000 inhabitants in 2015 to 1.7 in 2018.

The mortality rate among people aged 30 to 70 years attributable to diseases of the circulatory system, malignant neoplasms, diabetes *mellitus* and chronic respiratory diseases recorded a moderately positive trend, decreasing on average by 0.6% per year. The mortality rate from intentional self-harm (suicide) also showed significant progress, declining on average by 2.1% per year over the same period.

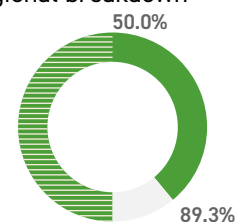
Mortality from road traffic accidents also followed a favourable trend, decreasing, on average, by 1.5% per year between 2015 and 2024.

Regarding health protection and access to healthcare, improvements were observed in primary healthcare coverage between 2015 and 2021, although challenges remain in ensuring universal access. A significant increase in the number of health professionals was also recorded.

In contrast to the desired direction, mortality associated with unsafe water sources and inadequate sanitation and hygiene conditions, as well as mortality from accidental poisoning showed unfavourable developments. Between 2015 and 2024, these indicators recorded average annual growth rates of 6.9% and 4.6%, respectively.

■ **25/28**
indicators with available data

■ **14/28**
regional breakdown



Indicator	Period	Indicator Value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trends assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
3.1.1 ● Maternal mortality rate <i>per</i> 100,000 live-births (No.)	2015-2024	7.0	13.0					🎯
3.1.2 ● Proportion of births (live-births) attended by skilled health personnel (%)	2015-2024	99.9	99.9			🎯		
3.2.1 ● Deaths of children aged 0-4 <i>per</i> 1,000 live-births (%)	2015-2024	3.6	3.4					🎯
3.2.2 ● Neonatal mortality rate (%)	2015-2024	2.0	1.9					🎯
3.3.1 ● Incidence rate of notified cases of HIV <i>per</i> 1,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2024	0.1	0.1	Obs.: -4.79 Req. (PT): -5.81	↗️	0.057		
3.3.2 ● Incidence rate of notified cases of tuberculosis <i>per</i> 100,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2024	20.5	14.3	Obs.: -3.92 Req. (PT): -3.45	⬆️	12.1		
3.3.3 ● Incidence rate of notified cases of malaria <i>per</i> 1,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2018	0.02	0.01	Obs.: -20.63	⬆️			
3.3.4 ● Hepatitis B incidence <i>per</i> 100,000 population (No.)	2015-2018	1.3	1.7	Obs.: 9.35	⬇️			
3.3.5 ● Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases (No.)	2015-2024	29	21	Obs.: -3.52	⬆️			
3.4.1 ● Mortality rate (30 to 70 years) due to diseases of the circulatory system, malignant neoplasms, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases <i>per</i> 100,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2024	283.3	267.9	Obs.: -0.62	↗️			

to be continued ➡



→ continuation

Indicator		Period	Indicator Value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trends assessment	Target		
			First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
3.4.2	● Standardized mortality rate due to intentional self-harm (suicide) <i>per</i> 100,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2024	10.9	9.0	Obs.: -2.11	↑			
3.5.1	● Proportion of patients in treatment due to opioids/cocaine as main drug, in the public outpatient system (%)	Opioids	2015-2024	51.0	55.0	Obs.: 0.84	↗		
		Cocaine	2015-2024	3.0	6.0	Obs.: 8.01	↑		
3.5.2	● Proportion of the resident population aged 15 and over who consumed 6 or more alcoholic drinks on a single occasion in the 12 months prior to the interview (%)	2019	29.7	29.7		Without assessment			
3.6.1	● Mortality rate due to road accidents <i>per</i> 100,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2024	6.9	6.0	Obs.: -1.54	↑			
3.7.1	● 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			
3.7.2	● Adolescent fertility rate (%)	2015-2024	8.4	6.0	Obs.: -3.67	↑			
3.8.1	● Coverage of essential health services (Index)	2015-2021	82.0	88.0	Obs.: 1.18 Req. (UN): 1.33	↗			100.0
3.8.2	● Proportion of households with expenditure on health greater than 10% of income (%)	2015-2022	27.1	12.1	Obs.: -10.88	Without assessment			
	● Proportion of households with expenditure on health greater than 25% of income (%)	2015-2022	6.8	1.9	Obs.: -16.65	Without assessment			
3.9.1	● Crude death rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution <i>per</i> 100,000 inhabitants (No.)	2019	10.0	10.0		Without assessment			
3.9.2	● Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene <i>per</i> 100,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2024	2.2	4.0	Obs.: 6.87	↓			
3.9.3	● Mortality rate due to accidental poisoning <i>per</i> 100,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2024	0.2	0.3	Obs.: 4.61	↓			
3.a.1	● Proportion of the resident population aged 15 and more years old who smokes (%)	2019	17.0	17.0	Req. (PT): -4.71	Without assessment	10.0		
3.b.1	● Vaccination coverage against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (3rd dose) in children who completed 1 year old (%)	2015-2024	97.9	98.6	Obs.: 0.08	→			
	● Vaccination coverage against measles (2nd dose) in children who completed 6 years old (2010 to 2016 refer to children aged 7 years old) (%)	2015-2024	94.9	95.7	Obs.: 0.09	→			
	● Vaccination coverage against <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> infections by 13-valent serotypes (3 doses) in children who completed 1 year old (%)	2016-2024	97.1	98.9	Obs.: 0.23	↗			
	● Vaccination coverage against human papillomavirus in children who completed 11 years old (2010 to 2016 refer to children aged 14 years old) (%)	Male	2015-2024	80.7	92.2	Obs.: 1.49	↑		
		Female	2021-2024	70.1	93.2	Obs.: 9.96	↑		
3.b.2	● Total net official development assistance for medical research (sector 12182) and basic health sectors (series 122) (€ million) Medical doctors <i>per</i> 1,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2025	4.6	2.7	Obs.: -5.13	↓			

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Indicator Value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trends assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
● Medical doctors <i>per</i> 1,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2024	4.7	6.0	Obs.: 2.75	↑			
● Medical doctors <i>per</i> 1,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2024	6.5	8.0	Obs.: 2.33	↑			
● Pharmacy professionals <i>per</i> 1,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2024	1.5	4.2	Obs.: 12.04	↑			
● Dentist medical doctors <i>per</i> 1,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2024	0.9	1.2	Obs.: 3.52	↑			

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

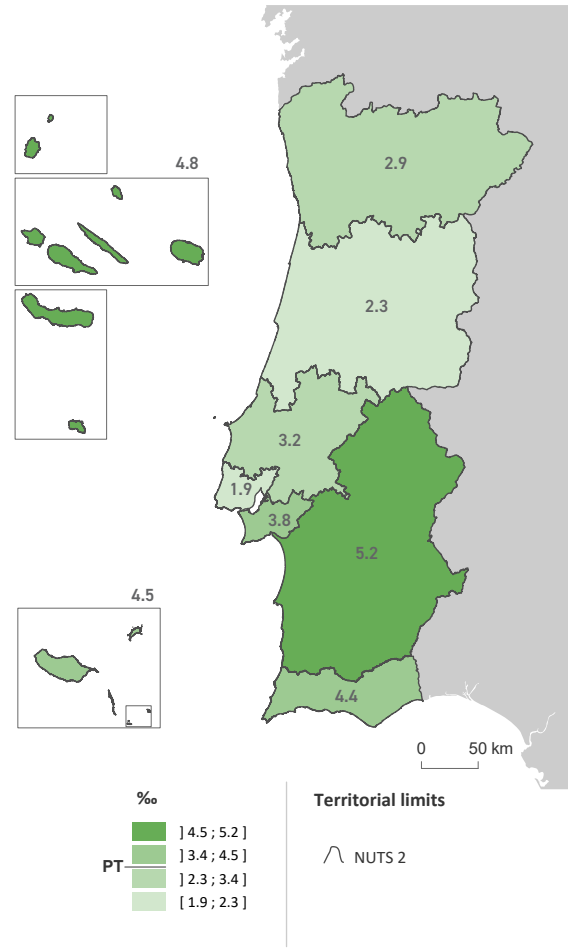
In 2024, the **maternal mortality rate** stood at 13.0 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, higher than in 2023 (10.5) and 2015 (7.0). Despite this increase, Portugal remained below the threshold established under SDG target 3.1 ('by 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality rate to less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births').

The **proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel** (doctors, nurses and midwives) stood at 99.9% in most years analysed, except for 2020 (98.6%), 2021 (99.1%) and 2022 (98.7%). In 2024, the indicator returned to 99.9%. Skilled care during pregnancy, childbirth and the postnatal period is one of the most relevant factors in preventing maternal and neonatal mortality.

The **neonatal mortality rate**, calculated by the number of deaths of children under 28 days per 1,000 live births, was 1.9‰ in Portugal in 2024, slightly below the 2015 value (2.0‰). Since 2015 and except for 2021, neonatal mortality has been higher among male infants. In 2024, the rate was 2.0‰ for boys and 1.7‰ for girls. Regionally, the highest neonatal mortality rate was recorded in the Região Autónoma dos Açores (4.8‰) while the Centro region recorded the lowest value (1.1‰).

In 2024, the **number of deaths of children under 5 years of age** was 3.4 per 1,000 live births below the 3.6‰ recorded in 2015. This is an important measure of children's health and well-being, reflecting access to basic healthcare interventions, such as vaccination, medical treatment of infectious diseases and adequate nutrition. The highest rates were recorded in the Península de Setúbal (with 5.2 deaths under 5 years of age per 1,000 live births), the Autonomous Regions (4.8 in the Açores and 4.5 in Madeira) and the Algarve (4.4), all above the national average. In contrast, Oeste e Vale do Tejo, recorded the lowest rate (1.9‰).

3.2.1 - Under-five mortality rate, per 1,000 live births and NUTS 2-2024, 2024



Source: Statistics Portugal

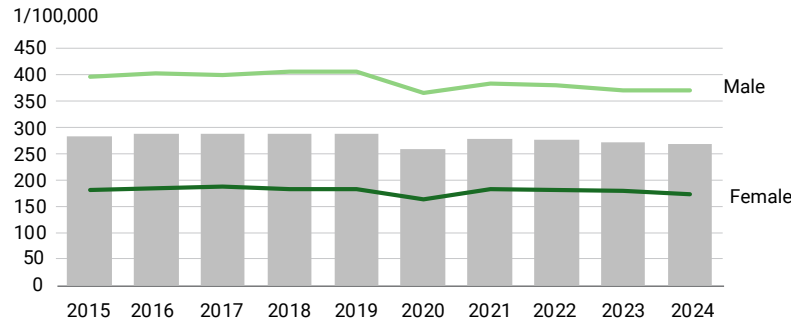
As with neonatal mortality, Portugal remained below the threshold established under target 3.2 of the SDGs ('by 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries committed to reducing neonatal mortality to at least 12 per 1,000 live births and mortality of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



Causes of death

In 2024, the mortality rate among people aged 30 and 70 attributable to **diseases of the circulatory system, malignant neoplasms, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases** was 267.9 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, lower than in 2023 (271.3) and 2015 (283.3). Mortality associated with these four diseases remained substantially higher among men. Since 2015, the male mortality rate has been around twice that observed among women. In 2024, there were 370.8 deaths per 100,000 men, compared with 173.3 per 100,000 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

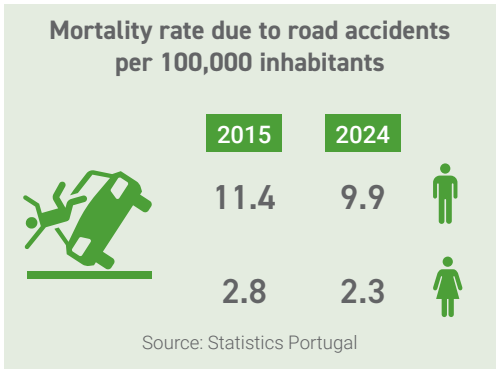


Source: Statistics Portugal

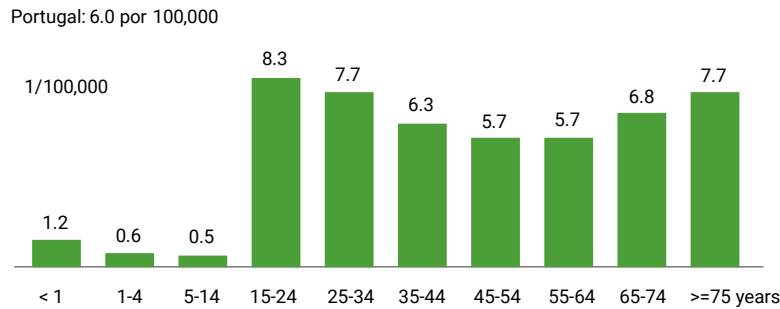
The **suicide mortality rate** was 9.0 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2024, reflecting a decrease compared with the previous year (9.8). Over the last 20 years, this indicator has consistently been higher among men, with rates between three and four times higher than those observed among women. In 2024, the rate was 14.2 among men and 4.3 among women. Since 2015, the highest suicide mortality rates have been recorded in the Alentejo, Algarve and the Região Autónoma dos Açores. In 2024, Alentejo recorded the highest rate (17.3), followed by Algarve (12.9) and the Região Autónoma dos Açores (12.0).

In 2024, the **number of deaths of residents in Portugal due to road accidents** was 6.0 per 100,000 inhabitants, lower than in 2023 (6.7) and 2015 (6.9). Mortality remained significantly higher among men (9.9) than among women (2.3).

Rates increased more markedly from 15-24 age group onwards, reaching 8.3 deaths per 100,000 people in 2024. The 25 to 34 age group of and the population aged 75 years and over also recorded relatively high rates, both at 7.7. Regionally, Alentejo recorded the highest mortality rate from road traffic accidents (11.8).



3.6.1 - Mortality rate due to road accidents per 100,000 inhabitants, by age group, 2024



Source: Statistics Portugal



In 2024, there were 0.3 deaths from **accidental poisoning** per 100,000 inhabitants, reflecting a decrease compared to the two previous years (1.7 in 2023 and 1.8 in 2022).

The **mortality rate due to unhealthy water sources or poor or non-existent sanitation and hygiene conditions** was 4.0 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2024, which reflects a decrease compared to 2023 (4.9).

Family spending on health

In 2022/2023, **health expenditure accounted for more than 10% of disposable income** for 12.1% of Portuguese households. In 2015/2016, this proportion was substantially higher, at 27.1%. Considering a **health expenditure weight of more than 25% of income** as a reference, a marked reduction was also observed, from 6.8% in 2015/2016 to 1.9% in 2022/2023. For both indicators, the Região Autónoma da Madeira recorded the highest values in 2022/2023: 17.0% and 3.4% for the 10% and 25% benchmarks, respectively.

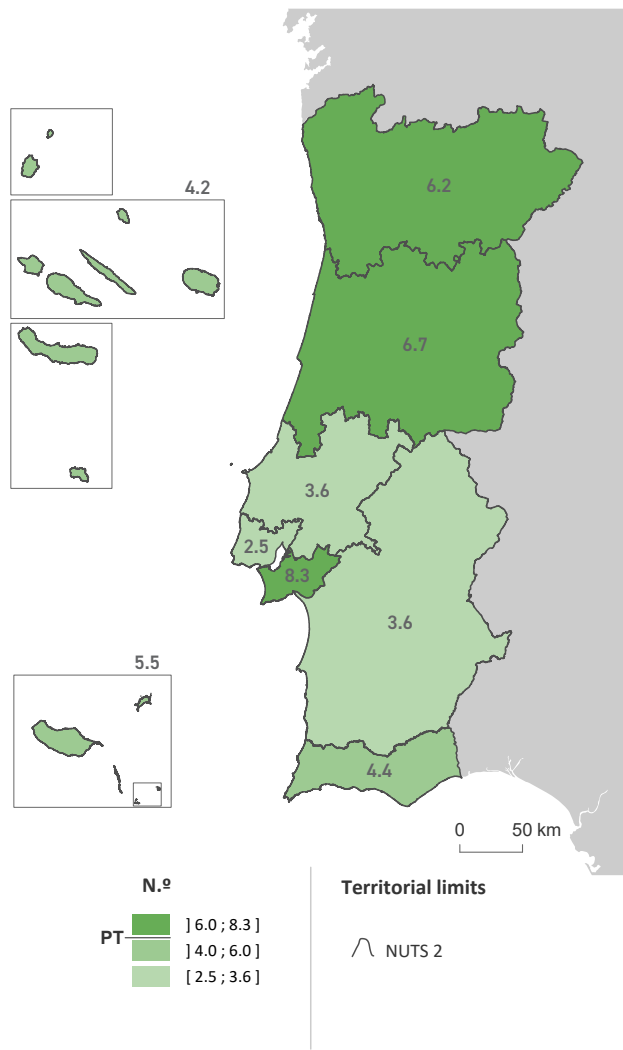
Health professionals

In 2024, there were 6.0 **doctors** per 1,000 inhabitants registered with the Portuguese Medical Association, the highest value since 2015 (4.7). The ratio of doctors per 1,000 inhabitants in 2024 was higher in the mainland (6.0) than in the Autonomous Regions (4.2 in the Açores and 5.5 in Madeira).

According to the Portuguese Nurses Association, there were 8.0 **active nurses** per 1,000 inhabitants in 2024, the highest ratio in the period 2015-2024 (6.5 in 2015). The Região Autónoma dos Açores and the Região Autónoma da Madeira showed ratios of nurses per 1,000 inhabitants in 2024 of 10.3 and 10.5, respectively, while in the mainland there were 7.8 nurses per 1,000 inhabitants.

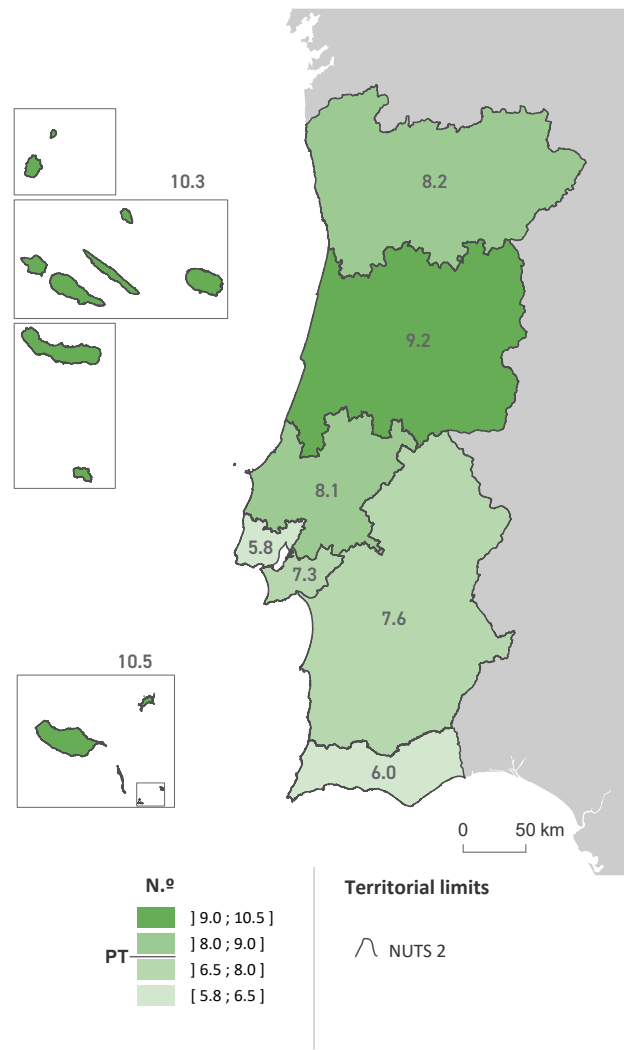


3.c.1 - Medical doctors per 1,000 inhabitants and NUTS 2-2024, 2024



Source: Statistics Portugal

3.c.1 - Nurses per 1,000 inhabitants and NUTS 2-2024, 2024



Source: Statistics Portugal

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 overall performance regarding SDG 4 was predominantly unfavourable, divergent trends across the indicators analysed and the absence of complete time series for some variables. Although progress was recorded in areas such as pre-primary participation, school completion rates, and digital skills, significant setbacks were observed in reading and mathematics proficiency as measured by Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA).

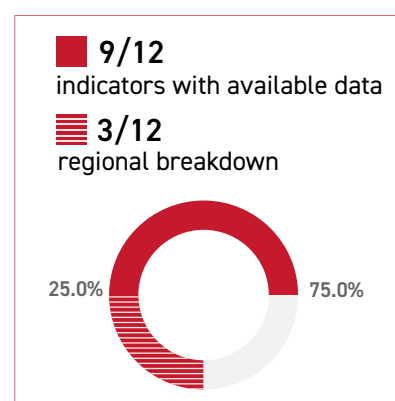
According to PISA, the proficiency levels of Portuguese 15-year-old in reading and mathematics deteriorated between 2015 and 2022. The share of students achieving at least minimum proficiency in reading declined from 82.8% to 76.8%, corresponding to an average annual growth rate of -1.1%.

In mathematics, the proportion fell from 76.2% in 2015 to 70.2% in 2022, equivalent to an average annual decline of -1.2%.

By contrast, indicators related to school transition/completion rates in primary and secondary education showed moderate progress towards the SDG targets. In the 2023/2024 school year, the transition/completion rate in basic education reached 96.1%, while the upper secondary completion rate stood at 90.4%. These values approach the European target of universal school completion, although regional disparities and differences between educational pathways remain evident. Participation in pre-primary education has been universal since 2020 across all NUTS II regions, demonstrating the consolidation of access to early childhood education.

Digital skills among the population improved significantly. The proportion of persons aged between 16 and 74 years old with basic or above-basic digital skills increased from 47.7% in 2015 to 59.2% in 2025. Despite this improvement, substantial disparities persist across age groups and between genders, with younger individuals displaying considerably higher skill levels than older populations.

The provision of internet access and computers for educational purposes in schools, in mainland Portugal, followed an irregular trajectory and evolved moderately away from SDG target. Likewise, net Official Development Assistance allocated to education-related aid type (E01 e E02) decreased from €15 million in 2015 to €12.3 million in 2025, thus showing an opposite situation to what is desirable.



Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
4.1.1 ● Reading performance (PISA) (%)	2015-2022	82.8	76.8	Obs.: -1.07	↓			
● Mathematics performance (PISA) (%)	2015-2022	76.2	70.0	Obs.: -1.16	↓			
4.1.2 ⚙️ Transition/completion rate in upper secondary education (%)	2015-2024	83.4	90.4	Obs.: 0.90 Req. (EU): 1.22	↗️		100.0	
⚙️ Transition/completion rate in primary education (%)	2015-2024	92.1	96.1	Obs.: 0.47 Req. (EU): 0.55	↗️		100.0	
4.2.2 ● Enrolment rate at the age of 5 (%)	2015-2024	95.9	103.0					🎯
4.3.1 ● Proportion of persons aged between 18 and 64 years old who participated in lifelong learning activities (%)	2016-2022	50.2	49.4	Obs.: -0.27	Without assessment			
4.4.1 🌀 Proportion of persons aged between 16 and 74 years old with digital skills at basic or above basic level (%)	2015-2025	47.7	59.2	Obs.: 2.18 Req. (PT): 3.51	↗️	80.0		

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator		Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
			First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
4.5.1	● 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	Obs.: -0.33	Without assessment		
		Degree of urbanization (No.)	2016-2022	0.4	0.4	Obs.: -0.46	Without assessment		
		Quintiles of income (No.)	2016-2022	0.3	0.3	Obs.: 25.51	Without assessment		
	● Parity index of sex in persons aged between 16 and 74 years old with digital skills at basic or above basic level (%)		2015-2025	0.9	1.0	Obs.: 0.93	↘		
4.6.1	● Parity index of degree of urbanisation in persons aged between 16 and 74 years old with digital skills at basic or above basic level (%)		2015-2025	0.4	0.4	Obs.: 0.00	→		
	● Parity index of quintiles of income in persons aged between 16 and 74 years old with digital skills at basic or above basic level (%)		2015-2025	0.4	0.4	Obs.: 1.79	↑		
	● Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy (PIAAC) (%)		2023	57.6	57.6		Without assessment		
4.a.1	● Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in numeric skills (PIAAC) (%)		2023	60.2	60.2		Without assessment		
	▨ Proportion of schools with access to internet for pedagogical purposes (%)		2015-2024	93.3	91.1	Obs.: -0.26	↘		
4.b.1	▨ Proportion of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes (%)		2015-2024	97.9	95.7	Obs.: -0.25	↘		
4.b.1	● Total net official development assistance for aid type E01 e E02 (€ million)		2015-2025	15.0	12.3	Obs.: -1.93	↓		

●	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
↗	Moderate progress towards the target
→	Category not applicable
↘	Insufficient progress towards the target
↓	Movement away from the target
	Significant movement away from SDG

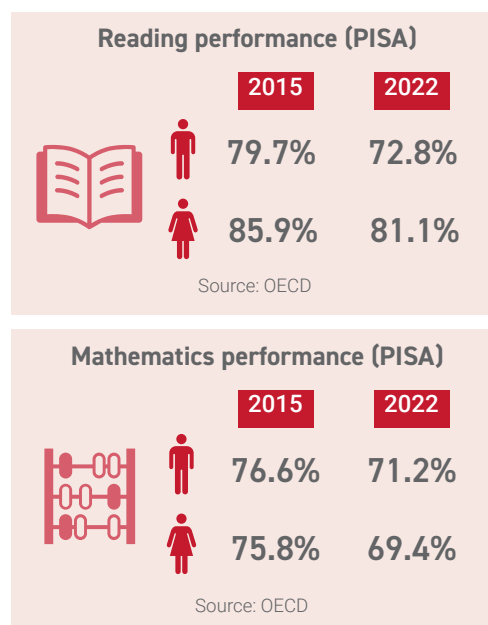
🎯	Target achieved
□	Without data/without target



Skills

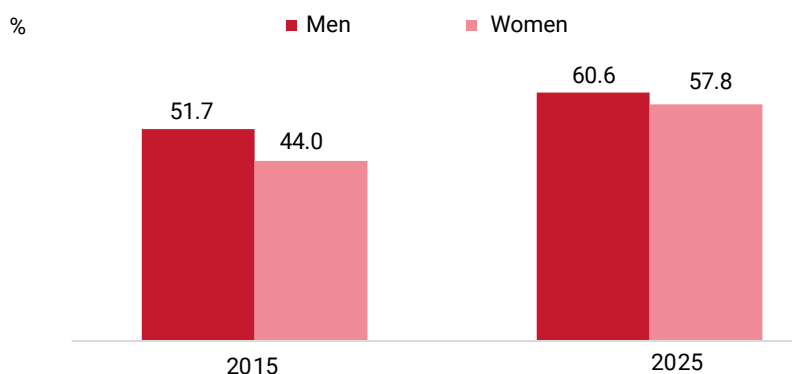
PISA results indicate a deterioration in the basic competencies of Portuguese students. In **reading**, 76.8% of 15-year-old children achieved at least minimum proficiency in 2022, below the levels recorded in 2015 (82.8%) and 2018 (79.8%). These decreases were extended to both sexes. In 2022, the proportion of Portuguese 15-year-old girls with minimal reading literacy competence (81.1%) was higher than that of boys of the same age (72.8%).

The tests carried out by PISA also indicate that, in 2022, 70.2% of Portuguese children aged 15 had a minimum level of proficiency in **mathematics**, corresponding to a reduction compared to 2015 (76.2%) and 2018 (76.7%). The proportion of 15-year-old boys with minimal competence for mathematics was slightly higher than that of girls (71.2% and 69.4%, respectively).



Digital competencies improved considerably over the last decade. In 2025, 59.2% of resident individuals aged 16 to 74 had **digital skills** at or above basic level, representing an increase of 11.5 percentage points compared with 2015. However, the distribution of digital competencies remains strongly age-dependent. While 83.4% of young people aged 16 to 24 demonstrated adequate digital skills, only 20.6% of individuals aged 65 to 74 did so. A slight gender gap was also observed, with men (60.6%) presenting higher levels of digital competencies than women (57.8%) aged 16 to 74 years old.

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

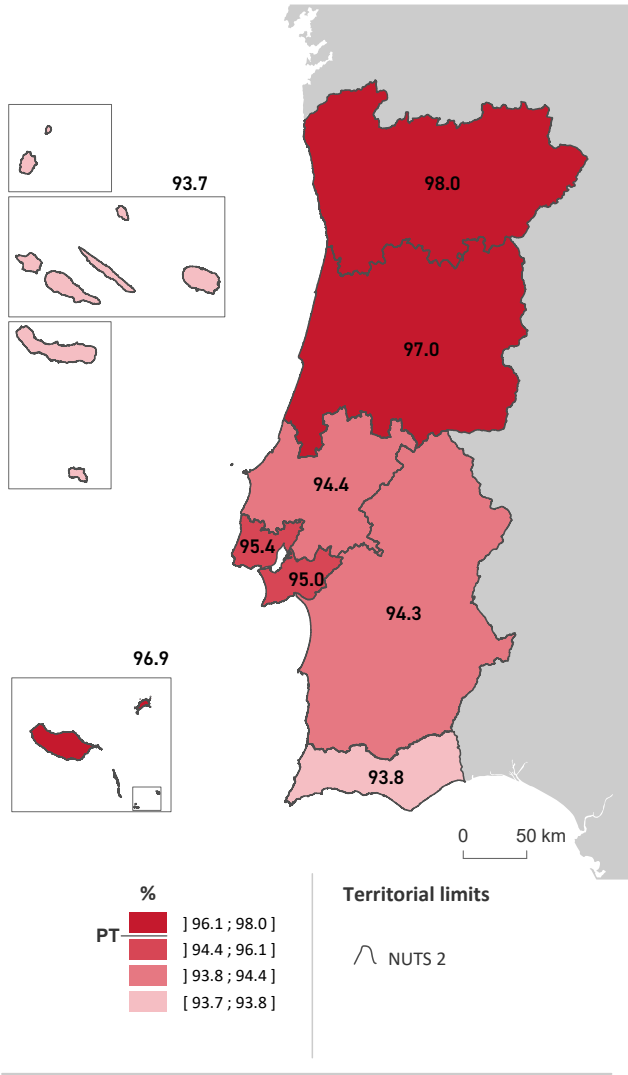
Education

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

In the **basic education** the completion rate reached 96.1% in the 2023/2024 school year. However, completion rates decreased progressively across educational cycles: 98.1% in the first cycle, 96.1% in the second cycle and 93.8% in the third cycle. The completion rate of basic education was highest in the Norte (98.0%) and Centro (97.0%) regions and in Região Autónoma da Madeira (96.9%) and lowest in Região Autónoma dos Açores (93.7%) and in the Algarve (93.8%).

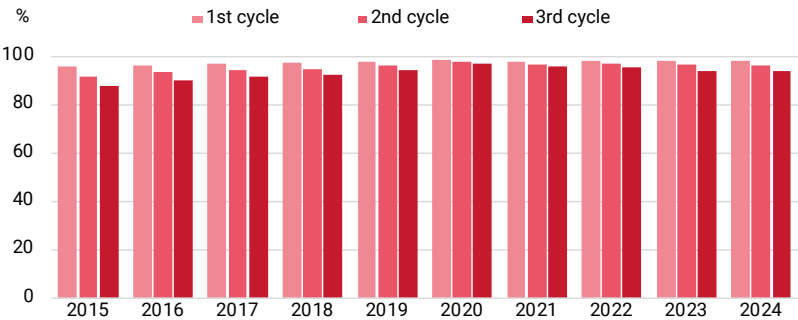


4.1.2 - Transition/completion rate in primary and lower secondary education by NUTS 2-2024, 2023/2024



Source: DGEEC

4.1.2 - Transition/completion rate in primary and lower secondary education by cycle

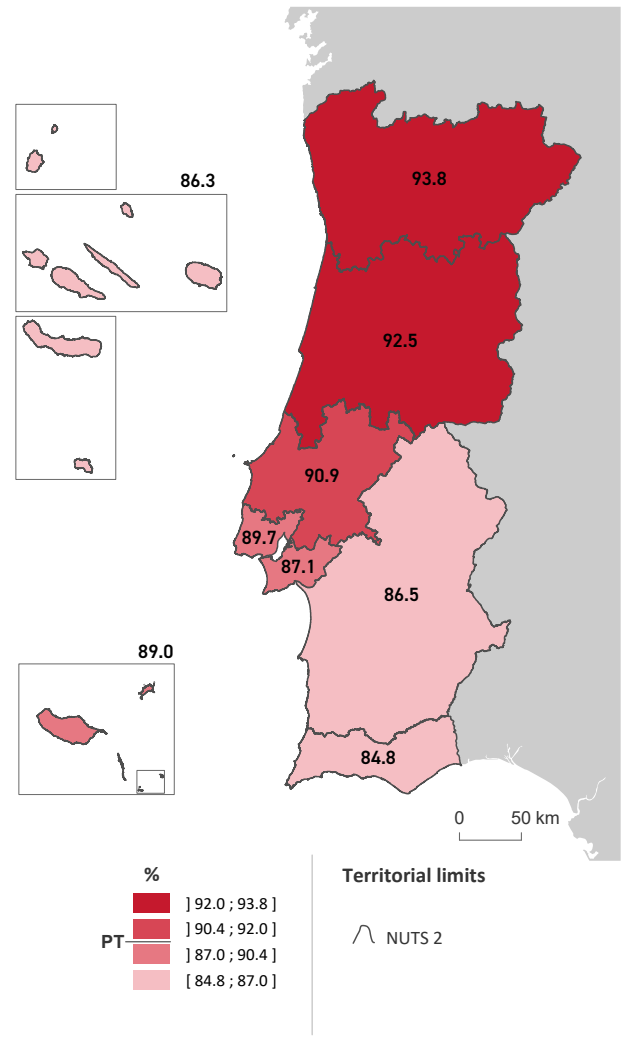


Source: DGEEC



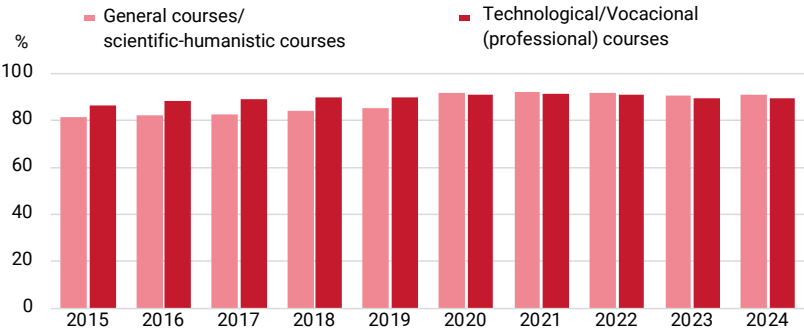
The proportion of students with success in **secondary education** was 90.4% in the 2023/2024 school year. After a period of sustained growth between 2014/2015 and 2020/2021 (the academic year in which it reached 91.7%), the rate decreased in 2021/2022 and 2022/2023, having increased slightly in 2023/2024 (from 90.2% to 90.4%). Since 2019/2020, the completion rate for students in general/scientific-humanistic courses is higher than that recorded for students in technological/vocational courses: in 2023/2024, it was 91.0% and 89.4%, respectively. The regions of Norte (93.8%) and Centro (92.5%) recorded secondary school completion rates above the national average in the 2023/2024 school year, while the Algarve recorded the lowest value (84.8%).

4.1.2 - Transition/completion rate in upper secondary education by NUTS 2-2024, 2023/2024



Fonte: DGEEC

4.1.2 -Transition/completion rate in upper secondary education, by offer



Fonte: DGEEC

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 overall assessment of SDG 5 “Gender equality” in Portugal remains predominantly unfavourable highlighting the persistence of structural inequalities between women and men and indicating that current progress is still insufficient to achieve gender parity by 2030.

Although important advances have been made in the legal framework, women’s representation in leadership positions, and access to communication technologies, significant disparities continue to exist in political participation, positions of power, and women’s exposure to gender-based violence.

In the area of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality, Portugal achieved the maximum score in indicators related to overarching legal frameworks as well as public life, employment and economic benefits, all reaching 100% (value recorded in 2020 and 2024).

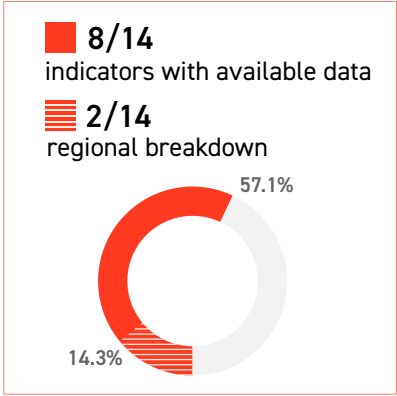
Nevertheless, gender-based violence remains one of the most unfavourable aspects associated with SDG 5. In 2022, 22.5% of women aged 18 to 74 reported having experienced violence in an intimate context relationship during the previous 12 months, revealing the structural nature of this phenomenon.

Women’s political representation also remains below the parity target established by the United Nations. In 2025, women accounted for 33.5% of elected members of the Portuguese Parliament, only 0.5 pp higher than in 2015. Although a gradual upward trend is evident, the pace of progress remains insufficient to ensure equal representation by 2030.

Female representation in local government leadership (percentage of women who was president of a municipality) also improved, though at a limited pace. The share of women elected as mayors increased from 10.4% in 2017 to 15.6% in 2025, remaining far from parity.

Gradual improvements were also observed in the labour market and public administration. The proportion of women in managerial positions increased over the last decade, while women represented 56.0% of senior positions in public administration in 2025. Although this exceeds the 50% balance benchmark, it moves beyond strict parity, reflecting female overrepresentation in this specific area.

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 97.7% in 2025.



Indicator		Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
			First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
5.1.1	Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality	Area 1: overarching legal frameworks and public life (%)	2020-2024	100	100	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	100	Obs.: 0.00	→		
		Area 4: marriage and family (%)	2020-2024	90.9	90.9	Obs.: 0.00	→		
5.2.1	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			
5.2.2	Proportion of women aged 18 to 74 who have experienced sexual violence by a non-partner (%)	2022	3.9	3.9		Without assessment			

to be continued →

→ continuation

Indicator		Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
			First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
5.5.1	Members of parliament	Total (No.)	2015-2025	230	230	Obs.: 0.00	→		
		Woman (%)	2015-2025	33.0	33.5	Obs.: 0.13 Req. (UN): 2.80	↓		50.0
	Presidents of municipalities	Total (No.)	2017-2025	308	308	Obs.: 0.00	→		
		Woman (%)	2017-2025	10.4	15.6	Obs.: 5.20 Req. (UN): 12.85	↓		50.0
5.5.2	Proportion of employed people with management positions	Total (%)	2015-2025	3.7	4.0	Obs.: 0.78	↓		
		Woman (%)	2015-2025	2.2	3.2	Obs.: 3.82	↑		
	Managers in sector of public administration	Total (N.º)	2015-2025	10,996.0	16,357.0	Obs.: 4.05	↓		
		Woman (%)	2015-2025	50.7	56.0				
5.a.1 (a)	Proportion of managers with owner farming type of tenure (UAA) on the agricultural population	Total (%)	2016-2023	38.7	39.8	Obs.: 0.40	↓		
		Woman (%)	2016-2023	11.9	12.5	Obs.: 0.71 Req. (UN): 10.80	↓		50.0
5.a.2	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		
5.b.1	Proportion of persons aged between 16 and 74 years old who have their own mobile phone	Total (%)	2022-2025	97.1	97.6	Obs.: 0.17	↓		
		Woman (%)	2022-2025	96.9	97.7	Obs.: 0.27	↑		

	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	Moderate 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

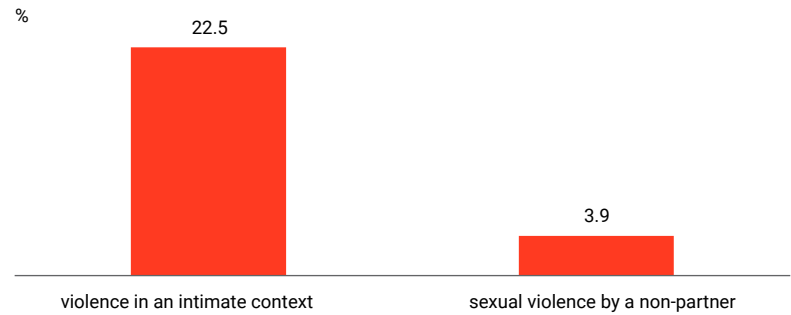


Gender-based violence

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

- with a partner, who had **suffered violence** in the context of intimacy, was 20%, affecting the female population (22.5%) more than men (17.1%);
- who had suffered violence by other than partners was 16.1%. Physical violence, excluding sexual violence, outside the family context affected men (17.4%) more 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

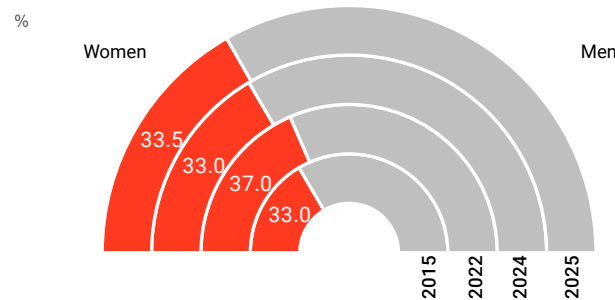


Source: Statistics Portugal

Full participation and equal opportunities

Most representatives elected in 2025 for the **Assembly of the Republic** continue to be men (two-thirds of the 230 parliamentary seats), with a slight increase in the female presence in parliament: from 33.0% in 2024 to 33.5% in 2025.

5.5.1 - Members of parliament

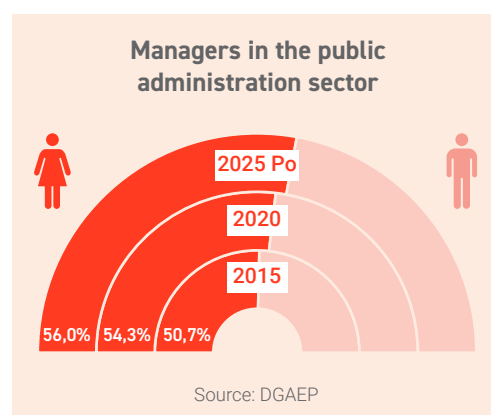


Source: MAI

In the last municipal elections (2025), 48 women were elected as **mayors**, representing 15.6% of the total number of municipalities (308). There was an increase compared to 2021, when 29 women had been elected.

The **proportion of women in leadership positions** increased between 2024 and 2025, from 3.1% to 3.2%. In 2015, only 2.2% of women held leadership positions. In that year, the prevalence of leadership positions in the male population corresponded to more than double that observed for women; in 2025, that ratio has reduced to 1.5 times.

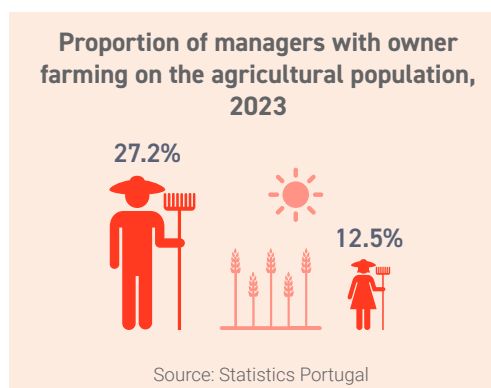
The **proportion of women in public administration managers** has been above 50% since 2015, having increased steadily until 2025, when it reached 56.0%. The female ratio in public administration managers (number of women per 100 men) increased from 103 to 127 between 2015 and 2025.



Land ownership and control

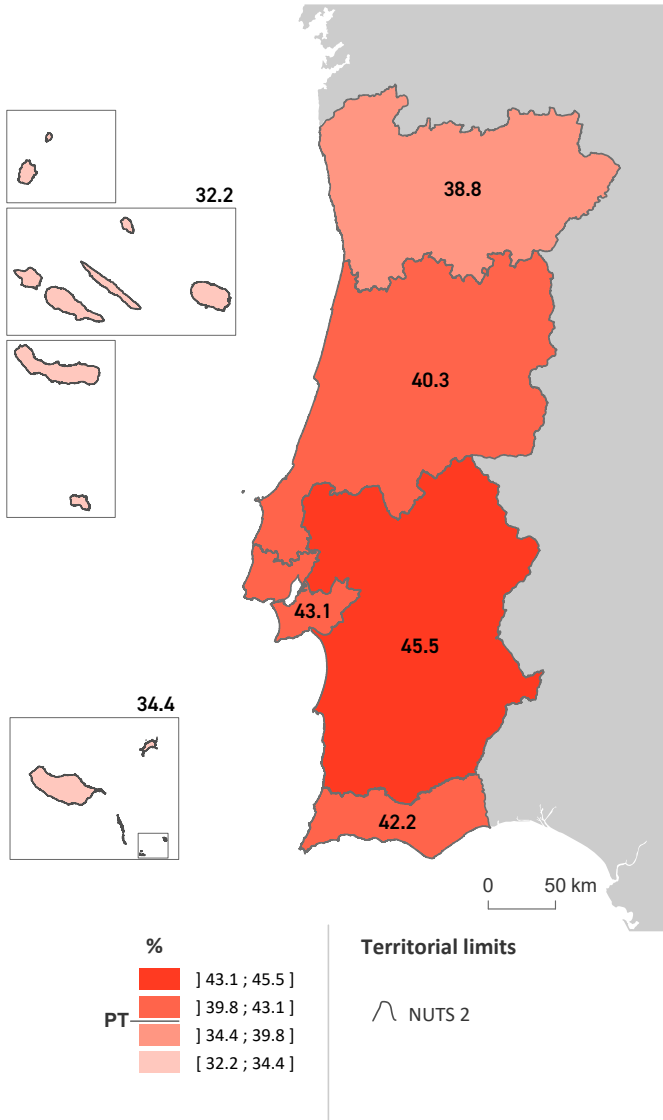
In 2023, 39.8% of the agricultural population owned agricultural holdings above the level recorded in 2016 (38.7%). However, significant gender disparities persist: 27.2% of men were landowners, compared with only 12.5% of women. Nonetheless, the gender gap narrowed slightly since 2016 (0.2 pp).

The regional distribution (NUTS – 2013) of managers with owner farming shows the highest concentration in Alentejo followed by the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (43.1%) and Algarve (42.2%), in contrast to the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and the Açores that recorded the lowest values, respectively, 34.4% and 32.2%.





5.a.1 (a) - Proportion of managers with owner farming type of tenure (UAA) on the agricultural population by NUTS 2-2013, 2023



Source: Statistics Portugal

The proportion of **female managers in the total number of managers with owner farming type of tenure (UAA)** increased 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 indicators for SDG 6 “Clean water and sanitation” in Portugal reveal an overall mixed picture. While significant progress was achieved regarding access to adequate sanitation and the maintenance of high standards of drinking water quality, indicators related to the ecological and overall status of water bodies showed less favourable trends. At the same time, investment in international cooperation on water resources increased, and full operational cooperation mechanisms for transboundary water basins were maintained.

Portugal continues to display very high standards in the quality of water supplied through public urban water distribution systems. In 2024, the proportion of safe drinking water reached 98.9%, maintaining the country at an excellent level regarding access to safe water.

Access to basic sanitation conditions also improved substantially. The proportion of the resident population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet declined from 0.9% in 2015 to only 0.2% in 2025, reflecting strongly favourable progress towards the SDG targets.

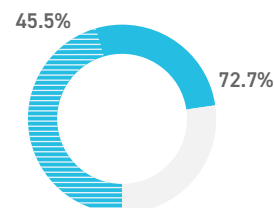
In contrast, indicators concerning the condition of surface water bodies evolved less positively. Between 2015 and 2024, the share of surface water bodies with good overall status and good ecological status or potential deteriorated moderately in relation to the SDG. Nevertheless, significant improvements were recorded in the chemical classification of surface waters: the proportion of surface water classified as having “Good” chemical status increased from 32.3% in 2015 to 69.6% in 2024. However, the share classified as having “Insufficient” chemical status also rose considerably during the same period, from 2.8% to 20.2%.

At the international level, all national transboundary river and lake basins remained covered by operational cooperation agreements on water resources, ensuring full compliance with the United Nations target.

Official Development Assistance allocated to the water and sanitation sector (DAC 31140 and series 140) increased significantly between 2015 and 2024, rising from €0.4 million to €4.0 million.

8/11
indicators with available data

5/11
regional breakdown



Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
Safe water (%)	2015-2024	98.6	98.9					
6.1.1 Fresh water supplied <i>per capita</i> (l/day)	2015-2023	174.2	177.8	Obs.: 0.25				
Proportion of the resident population having neither a bath, nor a shower, nor indoor flushing toilet (%)	2015-2025	0.9	0.2	Obs.: -13.96				
6.2.1 Wastewater treated in wastewaters treatment plan (10 ³ m ³)	2023	726,594	726,594		Without assessment			
6.3.1 Wastewater treated in wastewaters treatment plan (10 ³ m ³)	2023	726,594	726,594		Without assessment			



→ continuation

Indicator		Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
			First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
6.3.2	Proportion of water bodies area with good global status (% of total area)	2015-2024	41.4	37.9	Obs.: -0.98	↓			
	Proportion of water bodies area with good status/ecological potential (% of total area)	2015-2024	42.0	39.1	Obs.: -0.79	↓			
	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	↑			
6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management (%)	2017-2025	74.0	76.0	Obs.: 0.33	↗			
6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary river and lake basins with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)	2017-2023	100	100					🎯
6.6.1	Total surface of open water (km²)	2018-2023	1,359.6	1,365.8	Obs.: 0.09	Without assessment			
	Surface of natural open water (km²)	2018-2023	525.9	525.3	Obs.: -0.02	Without assessment			
	Surface of artificial open water (km²)	2018-2023	833.8	840.5	Obs.: 0.16	Without assessment			
	Change rate of open water (%)	2018-2023	0.5	0.5	Obs.: 0.00	Without assessment			
6.a.1	Total official development assistance for DAC 31140 and series 140 (gross disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2025	0.4	4.0	Obs.: 26.47	↑			

●	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
↗	Moderate progress towards the target
→	Category not applicable
↓	Insufficient progress towards the target
↘	Movement away from the target
	Significant progress towards SDG
	Moderate progress towards SDG
	No progress nor movement away from SDG
	Moderate movement away from SDG
	Significant movement away from SDG

🎯	Target achieved
□	Without data/without target



Access to drinking water and sanitation

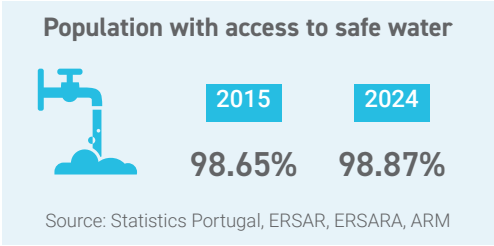
The **safe water** indicator, which measures the quality of water for human consumption distributed by municipal public systems, remained at excellent level of 98.9% in Portugal in 2024.

Only the Grande Lisboa and the Região Autónoma da Madeira recorded slight decreases compared with the previous period, of 0.1 and 0.4 pp, respectively.

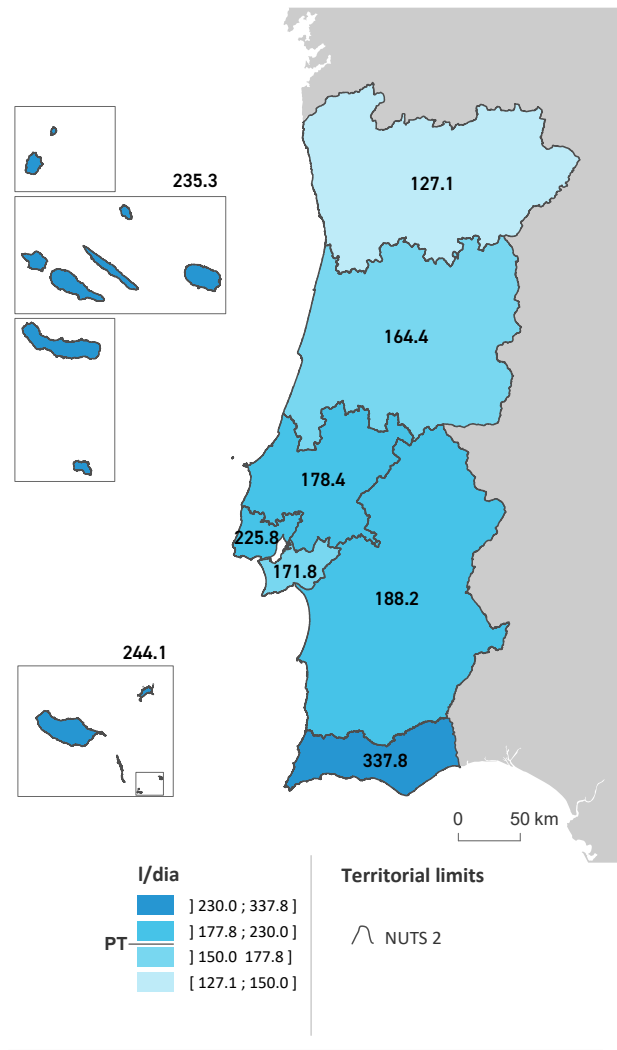
In 2023, the average daily water consumption supplied through public urban systems amounted to 177.8 litres per capita.

The Algarve and the Região Autónoma da Madeira, both regions subject to strong tourist pressure, continue to show higher levels per capita consumption at 337.8 and 244.1 litres/day/inhabitant, respectively.

The Norte region maintained the lowest level of water consumption supplied through public networks. Even so, the average daily consumption reached 127.1 litres per inhabitant, remaining above the minimum threshold of 120 litres per day recommended by the United Nations as essential to meet basic food preparation and hygiene needs.



6.1.1 - Water supply per inhabitant and NUTS 2-2024, 2023



Source: Statistics Portugal, ERSAR, ERSARA, DREM

In 2025, 0.2% of the population lived without a bath, shower and/or toilet inside the accommodation, consolidating the downward trend observed over recent decades. Among the population at risk of poverty, this condition affected 0.9% of individuals, remaining above the national average despite a significant reduction compared with 2015.

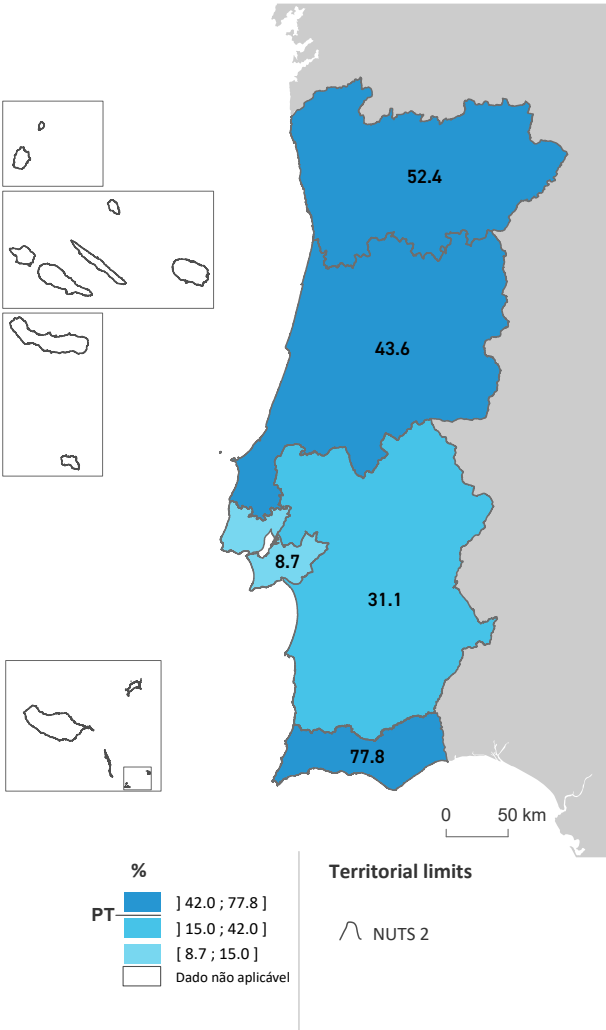


Quality of water bodies

In 2024, 37.9% of the **surface water bodies** of mainland Portugal's surface water bodies achieved a "Good and superior" classification in terms of overall status. Regionally, at NUTS 2-2013 level, Algarve (58.3%) and the Norte region (49.8%) recorded the best results, while the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa presented the lowest value, with only 18.1% of surface water bodies classified in this category.

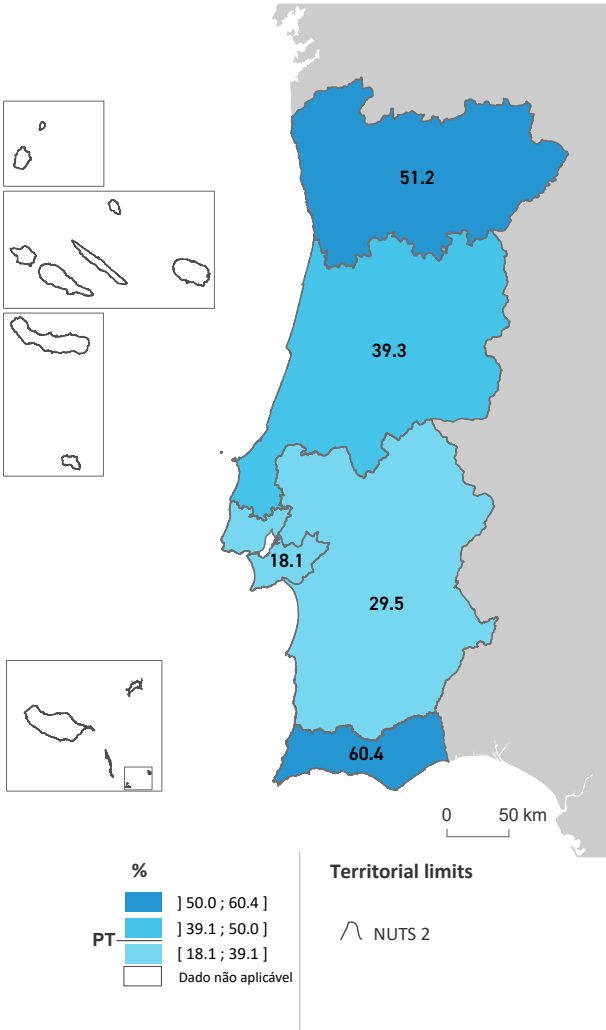
Regarding **status/ecological potential**, 39.1% of the surface area of mainland water bodies achieved a "Good" classification in 2024. Algarve again stood out positively with 60.4% of its surface water bodies classified as "Good", whereas the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa recorded the least favourable performance, with only 18.1%.

6.3.2 - Proportion of surface of the water bodies area with good status/ ecological potential by NUTS 2-2013, 2015



Source: Statistics Portugal; APA, I.P.

6.3.2 - Proportion of surface of the water bodies area with good status/ ecological potential by NUTS 2-2013, 2024



Source: Statistics Portugal; APA, I.P.

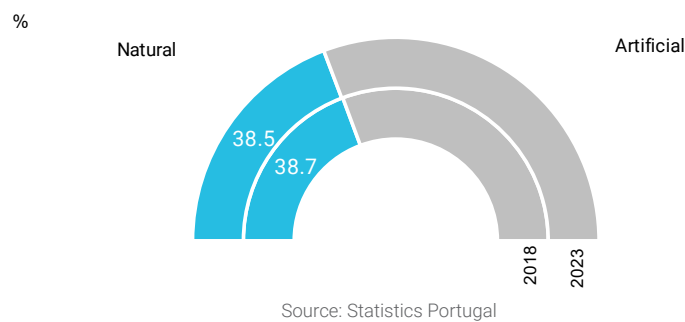


Water-related ecosystems

The **total surface of water unobstructed by aquatic vegetation** and composed of natural ecosystems and artificial elements – open water – increased by 0.5% in mainland Portugal, between 2018 and 2023, rising from 1,359.6 km² to 1,365.8 km². This increase was due to the expansion of the artificial component, which includes dam reservoirs, artificial canals, weirs or dams, artificial lakes and inland lagoons (833.8 km² in 2018 and 840.5 km² in 2023), and which constitutes the vast majority of the open water surface in the two years considered (61.3% in 2018 and 61.5% in 2023).

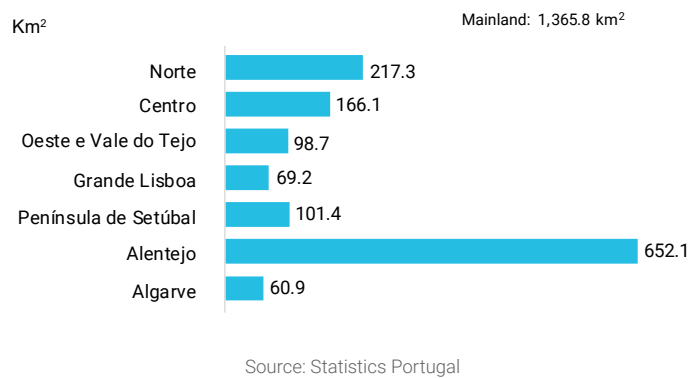
The **surface of natural open water**, which includes rivers, lakes, lagoons and estuaries, slightly decreased during the same period (525.9 km² in 2018 and 525.3 km² in 2023), with its share decreasing by 0.2 pp (38.7% in 2018 and 38.5% in 2023).

6.6.1 - Surface of open water by classification of open water, mainland Portugal, 2018 and 2023



In 2023, the regional distribution of the total surface of open water was differentiated in the mainland Portugal territory: Alentejo was the NUTS 2 with the highest absolute value, concentrating 652.1 km² of the total surface of open water; Algarve, with 60.9 km², was the NUTS 2 where this type of surface was least represented.

6.6.1 - Total surface of open water by NUTS 2-2024, 2023



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.



Overall, the assessment of SDG 7 indicators in Portugal is positive, reflecting significant progress in universal access to energy, the incorporation of renewable sources, and improvements in energy efficiency. However, despite the favourable evolution observed in the main indicators, the pace of progress remains insufficient to ensure full compliance with the national targets set for 2030.

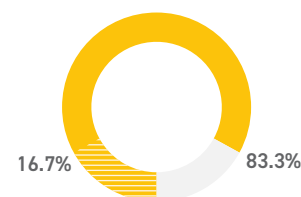
The target achieved in the field of energy stand out, namely the total coverage of the population with access to electricity. Although there has been a favourable evolution in the proportion of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption, which reached 36.5% in 2024, the progress is insufficient towards the national target set at 51% for 2030, registering an average annual rate over the period of 2.0%, 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. In 2024, renewable resources accounted for 65.8% of the electricity produced in Portugal, which is 2.8 pp more than in 2023. In this case, the assessment of the trend was as moderate progress towards the national target (93% in 2030), since to achieve it an average annual growth of 3.9% is needed, when the rate observed in the period was 2.5%.

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 2024 for the second consecutive time in the period under consideration.

5/6
indicators with available data

1/6
regional breakdown



Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First Year	last year			PT	EU	UN
7.1.1 ● Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	2015-2024	100	100					
7.2.1 ● Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	2015-2024	30.5	36.5	Obs.: 2.02 Req. (PT): 3.49		51.0	42.5	
				Obs.: 2.51 Req. (PT): 3.87		93.0		
7.3.1 ● Energy intensity of the economy in primary energy (toe/€ million)	2015-2024	113.1	83.4	Obs.: -3.33				
7.a.1 ● Total official development assistance + other official flows for DAC 23182 and series 232 (gross disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2025	2.9	0.1	Obs.: -26.35				
7.b.1 ● Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (W per capita)	2015-2024	1,183.2	1,942.7	Obs.: 5.66				

●	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

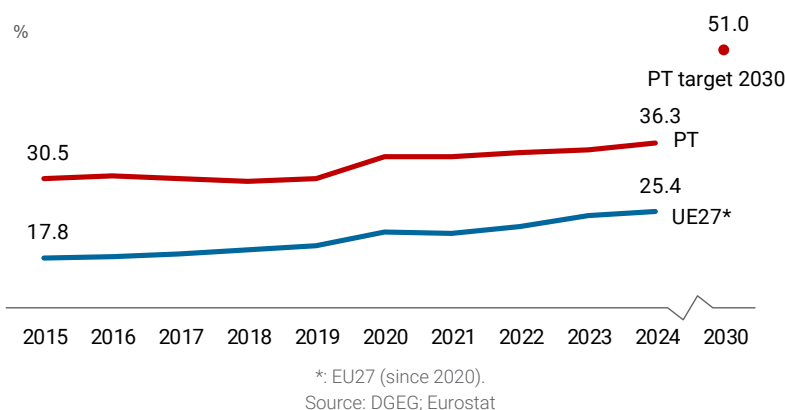
	Target achieved
	Without data/without target



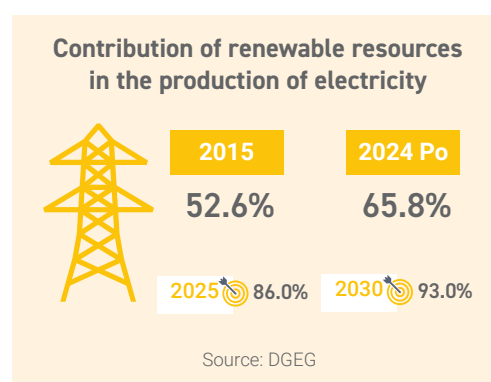
Renewable energy

Under the National Renewable Energy Action Plan (PNAER) and in accordance with Directive 2009/28/EC, Portugal set a target of 31.0% for the **contribution of renewable energy sources to gross final energy consumption**, to be achieved by 2020. This target was exceeded in that year, with a value of 34.0% being recorded. Subsequently, under the National Energy and Climate Plan (PNEC 2030), national targets were redefined. The 34.0% target for 2022 was also exceeded by 0.7 pp, whilst the new target for 2030 was set at 51.0%.

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



In 2024, the **contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity generation** accounted for 65.8% of total electricity produced in Portugal, corresponding to an increase of 2.8 pp compared with the previous year (63.0% in 2023). It should be noted that, in 2020, this indicator fell short of the 60.0% target established by the PNEC for that year, standing at 58.1%. Despite the progress recorded in 2024, the observed value remains below the target defined in the current revision of the PNEC for 2025, which sets an 86.0% share of renewable sources in total electricity generation. For 2030, the revision of the PNEC established an even more ambitious target of 93.0% for this indicator.

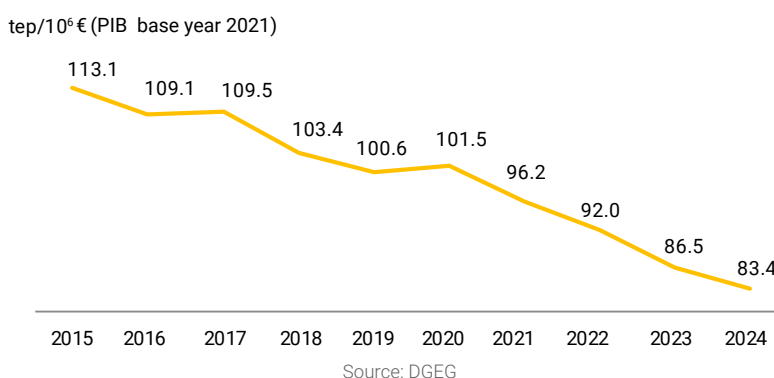


Energy efficiency

The trend in the **energy intensity of the economy in primary energy** highlights improvements in energy efficiency. The reduction in primary energy consumption relative to GDP demonstrates a more efficient use of energy resources and a gradual decoupling of economic growth from energy consumption.

In 2024, this indicator remained below 90 toe/million euros (83.4 toe/million euros), marking the second consecutive year in which figures fell below this threshold during the period under review.

7.3.1 - Energy intensity of the economy in primary energy



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, in general terms, a positive evolution of the main economic and labour indicators in Portugal, although in 2024 and 2025 a slowdown in the pace of progress was observed in some areas. Signs of economic resilience, job recovery and improved working conditions persist, coexisting, however, with challenges associated with productivity, the slowdown in economic growth and the reduction in physical coverage of banking services.

Regarding the efficient use of natural resources, the per capita material footprint (t per capita) and per capita domestic material consumption (t per capita) have remained relatively stable over the last decade. However, the indicators measured per unit of GDP (material footprint per unit of GDP (kg/€) and domestic material consumption per unit of GDP (kg/€) show an overall positive trend, suggesting a gradual improvement in the economy's material efficiency.

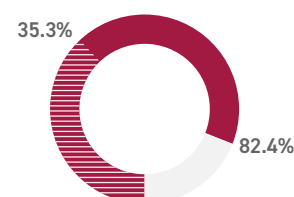
The change rate in GVA generated by tourism decreased between 2017 and 2023, but its representativeness as a proportion of total/regional GVA registered significant growth in the same period (2016 – 2023).

Labour market indicators continue to show significantly favourable developments. In 2025, the unemployment rate stood at 6.0%, below the 6.4% recorded in 2024 and far from the levels observed in 2015. A particular note is the significantly favourable progress in the unemployment rate (with a reduction of approximately 7.5% per year between 2015 and 2024), the rate of unemployed young people aged 16 to 34 who are outside the education and training system (-4.5% per year between 2015 and 2024), as well as the incidence rate of non-fatal and, above all, fatal workplace accidents (decreases of 2.7% and 3.4% per year, respectively, between 2015 and 2022). Despite this improvement, unemployment remains higher among women and, especially, among young people aged 16 to 24, whose rate reached 19.5%.

In the field of financial services, there is a growing digitalization of payment methods, reflected in the sharp increase in the use of online banking over the last decade. In contrast, the number of monetary intermediary establishments and ATMs available per capita has continued to decline, suggesting a reduction in the physical presence of traditional banking services.

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 of total official development assistance plus other official flows for the “Aid for Trade” category (gross disbursements).

■ 14/17
indicators with available data
■ 6/17
regional breakdown



Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
8.1.1 ● Annual growth rate of real GDP <i>per capita</i> (%)	2015-2024	2.0	1.1	Obs.: -6.43	↓			
▨ Gross domestic product <i>per inhabitant</i> at current prices (€ thousand)	2015-2024	17.3	27.1	Obs.: 5.11	↑			
8.2.1 ● Real GDP <i>per Full-time equivalents</i> (annual growth rate) (%)	2015-2025	-0.3	0.5	Obs.: 0.08	→			
▨ Apparent labour productivity, by geographic location (€ thousand)	2015-2023	34.0	45.0	Obs.: 3.57	↑			
● Material footprint (1,000 t)	2015-2023	167,739.0	170,228.8	Obs.: 0.18	↓			
8.4.1 ● Material footprint <i>per capita</i> (t <i>per capita</i>)	2015-2023	16.2	16.1	Obs.: -0.05	→			
● Material footprint <i>per GDP</i> (kg/€)	2015-2023	0.8	0.7	Obs.: -1.98	↑			
● Domestic material consumption (t)	2015-2024	157,630,106.3	153,602,209.8	Obs.: -0.29	↗			
8.4.2 ● Domestic material consumption <i>per capita</i> (t <i>per capita</i>)	2015-2024	15.2	14.4	Obs.: -0.63	↗			
● Domestic material consumption <i>per GDP</i> (kg/€)	2015-2024	0.8	0.6	Obs.: -2.45	↑			

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator		Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target			
			First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN	
8.5.1		Average hourly earnings (NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to S except O) (€)	2018-2022	7.7	8.7	Obs.: 3.10	Without assessment			
		Net monthly mean wages of employees (€)	2024-2025	1,047.0	1,153.0	Obs.: 10.12	Without assessment			
8.5.2		Unemployment rate (%)	2015-2025	12.9	6.0	Obs.: -7.37	↑			
		Unemployment rate of those with disabilities (%)	2024-2025	8.8	8.6	Obs.: -2.27	Without assessment			
8.6.1		Rate of young people aged between 15 and 34 years old neither in employment nor in education and training (%)	2015-2025	14.2	8.6	Obs.: -4.89	↑	8.0		
						Req. (PT): -3.75				
8.8.1		Incidence rate of non-fatal accidents at work <i>per</i> 100,000 persons in employment (No.)	2015-2023	3,089.5	2,491.9	Obs.: -2.65	↑			
		Incidence rate of fatal accidents at work <i>per</i> 100,000 persons in employment (No.)	2015-2023	3.7	2.7	Obs.: -3.86	↑			
8.9.1		GVA generated by tourism as a proportion of total GVA (%)	2016-2024	6.9	8.1	Obs.: 2.02	↑			
		Growth rate of GVA generated by tourism (%)	2017-2024	17.3	6.5	Obs.: -13.05	↓			
8.9.2		Employment in the tourism component of tourism-characteristic activities <i>per</i> full-time equivalent (No.)	2016-2022	197,909.0	279,572.0	Obs.: 5.93	↑			
8.10.1 (a)		Other monetary intermediation establishments <i>per</i> 10,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2024	5.3	3.2	Obs.: -5.45	↓			
		Automated teller machines <i>per</i> 10,000 inhabitants (No.)	2015-2024	12.0	11.6	Obs.: -0.38	↘			
		Number of payments on Homebanking (No.)	2015-2024	64,029,836.0	155,712,309.0	Obs.: 10.38	↑			
8.10.2		Proportion of households owning sight or saving accounts (%)	2017-2020	96.4	98.1	Obs.: 0.58	Without assessment			
8.a.1		Total official development assistance plus other official flows for the category “Aid for Trade” (gross disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2025	8.1	91.5	Obs.: 27.41	↑			
8.b.1		Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy (0-3+)	2019-2025	3	3					

	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



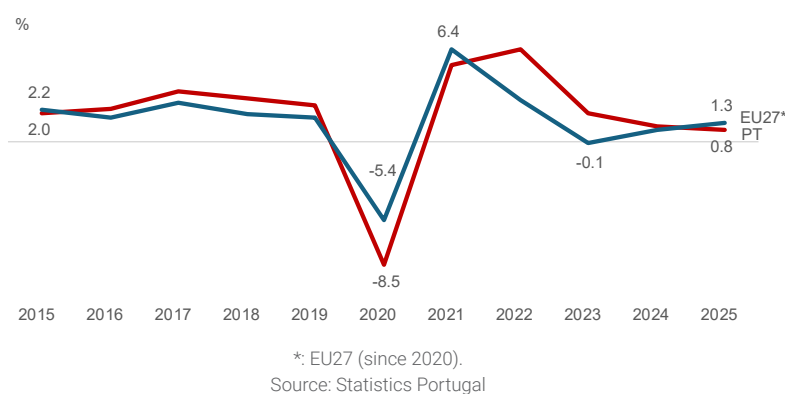
Economic growth and productivity

In terms of economic growth, **real GDP per capita** rose by 0.8% in 2025 compared with the previous year, a figure lower than the growth rates recorded in 2021 (5.3%) and 2022 (6.4%), confirming the downward trend that began in 2023. This development follows the sharp economic contraction seen in 2020 (-8.5%), linked to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Domestic demand continued to play a key role in economic growth, reversing the strongly negative contribution observed in 2020. In 2025, this aggregate once again made a positive contribution to the annual GDP growth, exceeding that of 2024, driven mainly by the acceleration in final consumption.

Despite the recent slowdown, Portugal had, in several periods since 2015, recorded growth above the European Union average. Indeed, between 2015 and 2019, Portugal grew at a rate above the European average – a trend that was repeated between 2022 and 2024 – although this was not the case in 2025. In the European context, the EU27 recorded real GDP per capita growth of 1.3% in 2025, up from the 0.8% increase observed in 2024.

8.1.1 - Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita



At the same time, **real GDP per full-time equivalent** job increased by 0.5% in 2025, returning to an upward trend following the decline observed in 2023, albeit at a more moderate pace than that seen during the post-pandemic recovery. Since the start of the series, this indicator has only shown negative changes in 2015, 2020 and 2023, with the highest growth occurring in 2021.

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 topic¹.

Decent employment and fair pay

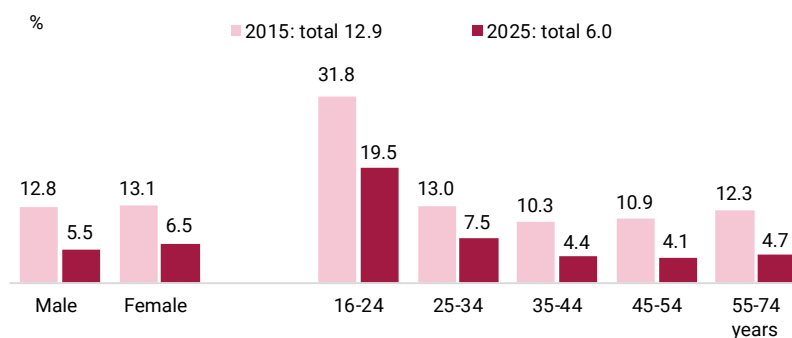
Labour market indicators continue to show a significantly positive trend.

In 2025, the **unemployment rate** stood at 6.0%, down from the 6.4% recorded in 2024 and far below from the levels seen in 2015. Despite this improvement, unemployment remains higher among women (6.5%) and, above all, among young people aged 16 to 24, whose unemployment rate reached 19.5% in 2025 (in 2015, it was 31.8%). Regionally, the Peninsula de Setúbal had the highest unemployment rate (8.0%), whilst the Autonomous Regions had the lowest unemployment rates (4.9% in the Açores and 5.4% in Madeira).

¹ Indicators: 8.4.1 = 12.2.1; 8.4.2 = 12.2.2



8.5.2 - Unemployment rate, by sex and age group

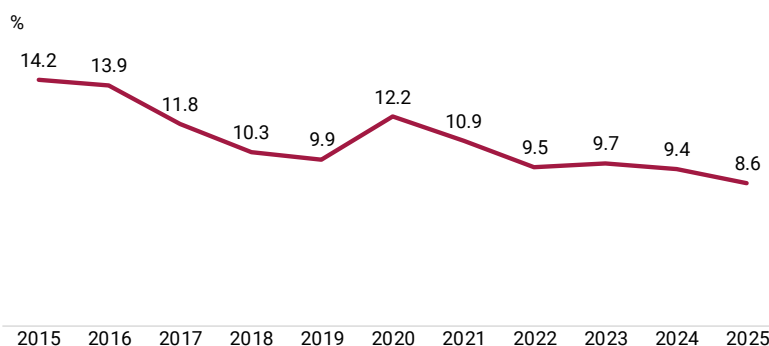


Source: Statistics Portugal

The **unemployment rate of the population with limited activities due to health problems** stood at 8.6% in 2025, affecting men slightly more than women (8.8% and 8.3% respectively), but focusing more on young individuals with disabilities (32.7%).

The proportion of **young people aged 16 to 34 who are neither in employment nor in education or training** also continued the downward trend that began in 2021 (when it reached 10.9%), standing at 8.6% in 2025. This indicator shows marked differences linked to educational attainment, being significantly lower among those with a completed higher education: 12.3% for basic education, 8.7% for secondary education and 5.9% for higher education.

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

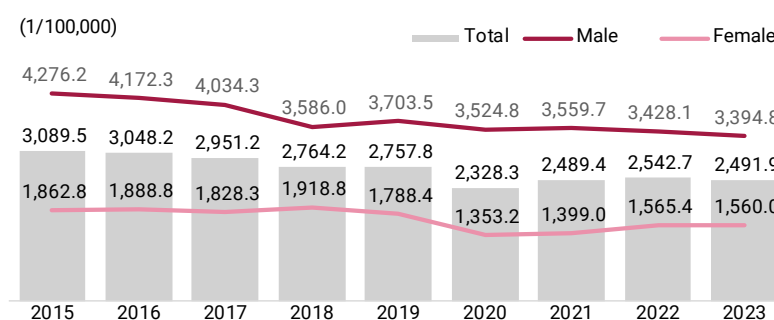


Source: Statistics Portugal

Accidents at work

Indicators relating to workplace safety also show positive progress. In 2023, the **incidence rate of non-fatal accidents at work** fell to 2,492 accidents per 100,000 people in employment, representing a 19.3% reduction compared with 2015 and a 2.0% reduction compared with the previous year. The incidence rate of non-fatal accidents at work remained 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



Source: MTSSS/ GEP



The **incidence rate of fatal accidents at work** also showed an overall downward trend between 2015 and 2023, falling from 3.7 to 2.7 fatal accidents per 100,000 employed persons, despite the increase observed after 2020.

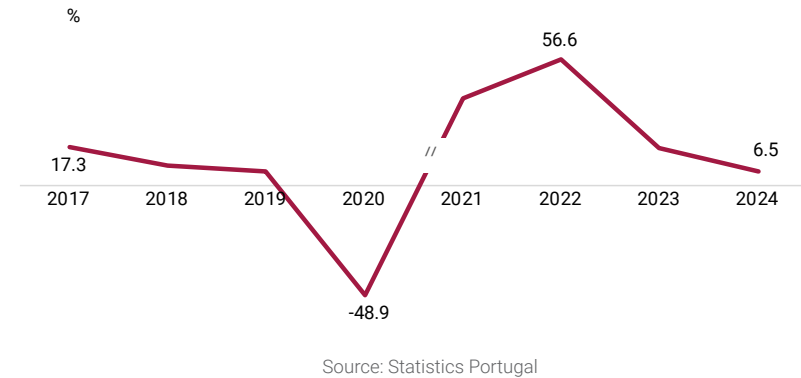
8.8.1 (b) - Incidence rate of fatal accidents at work per 100,000 persons in employment



Sustainable tourism

The tourism sector has consolidated the recovery that began following the pandemic. In 2024, the **GVA generated by tourism** accounted for 8.1% of national GVA, a figure similar to the pre-pandemic highs and significantly higher than that recorded in 2020. The rate of change in tourism GVA returned to positive territory (6.5%), reflecting the strengthening of tourism activity.

8.9.1 - Growth rate of GVA generated by tourism



Banking services

In Portugal, there were 3.2 **establishments of other monetary intermediation** (e.g., commercial bank branches) per 10,000 inhabitants in 2021, registering the lowest value since 2015 (5.3).

The number of **Automated Teller Machines (ATM)** available per 10,000 inhabitants decreased from 12.0 in 2015 to 11.6 in 2024.

Other monetary intermediation establishments per 10,000 inhabitants



2015

5.3

2024

3.2

Source: Statistics Portugal

Automated teller machines per 10,000 inhabitants



2015

12.0

2024

11.6

Source: SIBS

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" registers, in Portugal, a globally favourable evolution in many indicators related with innovation, scientific investigation and environmental efficiency. However, remain important challenges regarding the area of sustainable transport, the sustainability of the PT industrial sector transformation and the growth of the industrial business fabric.

Four of the six metrics used to monitor indicator 9.1.2 showed significant progress towards the goal between 2015 and 2024. 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 -3.25%.

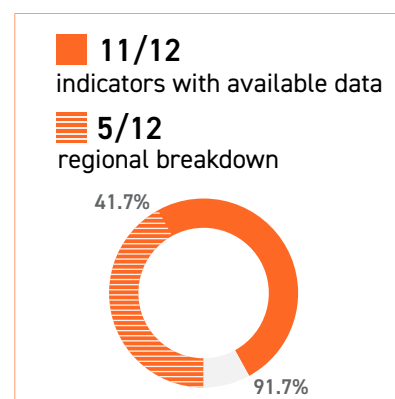
The progress of the manufacturing value added reveal a mixed picture: while the per capita value evolved moderately between 2015 and 2023 towards the goal, the value as a percentage of GDP also observed a moderate evolution, but in a movement away from the goal. The proportion of employed people in manufacturing has been decreasing at an average rate of -1.0% per year between 2015 and 2025. Also, with an unfavourable significant progress, the proportion of the gross value added of small-scale industries in total industry value added decreased by 1.1% per year between 2015 and 2024. The same trend, in the same period, was registered in the proportion of micro and small borrowers' corporations, that decreased at a rate of -2.9% per year.

CO₂ emissions per unit of added value decreased from 0.3 to 0.2 kg CO₂/euros between 2015 and 2023, which represented a significant progress towards the SDG.

The proportion of researchers at full-time equivalent (FTE) per 1,000 inhabitants had a significantly favourably progress between 2015 and 2024, having registered a consistent growth trajectory. The proportion of gross expenditure on R&D in GDP registered a favourable trajectory, although the average annual growth rate between 2015 and 2024 has been insufficient to reach the national target of 3%: the observed average annual growth rate was 3.8%, while the required rate is 6.1%.

The amount of official development assistance plus other official flows for series 200 presented an average growth of 17.2% per year between 2015 and 2025, with a significantly 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 2024.



Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
Passenger transport by national air transport enterprises in mainland Portugal (10 ⁶ tkm)	2015-2024	31,611.1	50,980.0	Obs.: 5.45	↑			
Cargo transport by national air transport enterprises (10 ⁶ tkm)	2015-2024	308.3	606.0	Obs.: 7.80	↑			
Passenger transport by heavy railway carrier enterprises (10 ⁶ pkm)	2015-2024	3,956.9	5,430.0	Obs.: 3.58	↑			
Goods transported of heavy railway carrier enterprises (10 ⁶ tkm)	2015-2024	2,687.6	2,214.0	Obs.: -2.13	↓			
Passenger transport by enterprises of road transport passengers in mainland Portugal (10 ⁶ pkm)	2015-2024	6,574.8	9,758.7	Obs.: 4.49	↑			
Tonne-kilometre of heavy goods road vehicles in mainland Portugal (10 ⁶ tkm)	2015-2024	32,525.4	24,169.9	Obs.: -3.25	↓			

9.1.2



→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP (%)	2015-2025	12.2	11.4	Obs.: -0.68				
9.2.1 Manufacturing value added <i>per capita</i> (€/FTE)	2015-2023	34,738.5	36,986.9	Obs.: 0.79				
9.2.2 Proportion of employed people in manufacturing (%)	2015-2025	17.6	15.9	Obs.: -1.01				
9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added (%)	2015-2024	8.13	7.35	Obs.: -1.11				
9.3.2 Micro and small borrowers corporations, in the total number of corporations (%)	2015-2024	49.9	38.2	Obs.: -2.93				
9.4.1 CO ₂ emissions <i>per unit</i> of value added (kg CO ₂ /€)	2015-2023	0.3	0.2	Obs.: -6.85				
9.5.1 Proportion of gross expenditure on research and development in GDP (%)	2015-2024	1.2	1.7	Obs.: 3.77 Req. (PT): 6.07		3.0		
9.5.2 Researchers at full-time equivalent <i>per</i> 1,000 inhabitants	2015-2024	3.7	6.1	Obs.: 5.71				
9.a.1 Total official development assistance plus other official flows for series 200 (gross disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2025	18.5	90.2	Obs.: 17.15				
9.b.1 Proportion of gross value added of high and medium-high technology manufacturing industries in gross value added of manufacturing industries (%)	2015-2024	22.9	23.3	Obs.: 0.19				
9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network (%)	2015-2024	99.8	100					

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

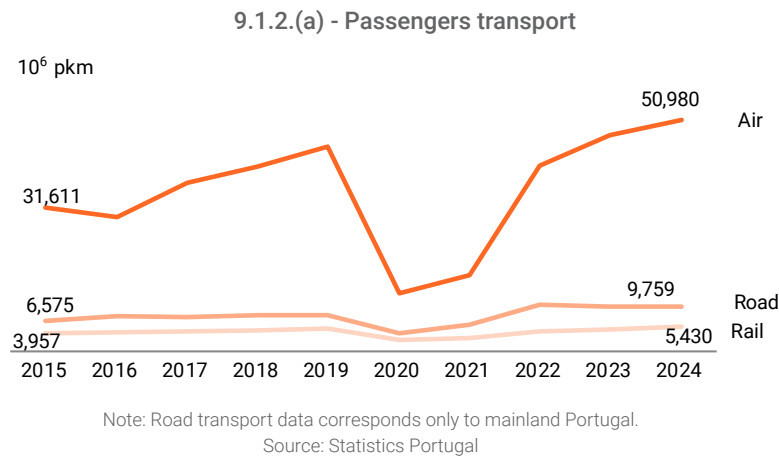
With a quantitative target	Without a quantitative target
Significant progress towards the target	Significant progress towards SDG
Moderate progress towards the target	Moderate progress towards SDG
Category not applicable	No progress nor movement away from SDG
Insufficient progress towards the target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

	Target achieved
	Without data/without target



Infrastructures

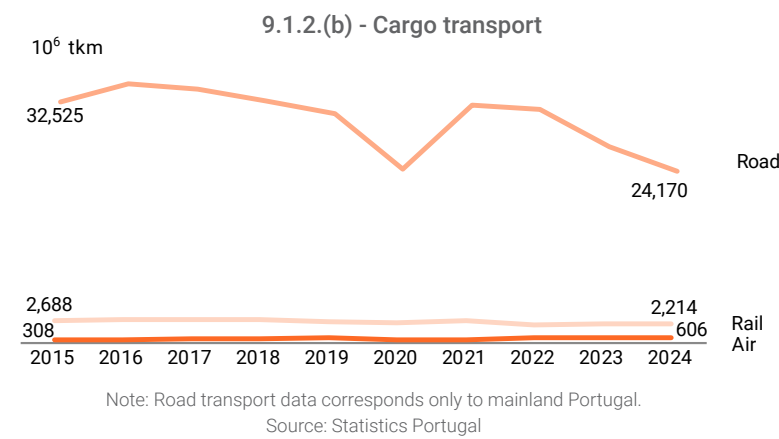
In the field of transport infrastructure, differentiated developments can be observed across the various modes of mobility. In 2024, **passenger transport by air**¹ (measured in passengers-kilometre - pkm) recorded nearly 51 billion pkm, which represented an increase of 7.1% over 2023 and of 61.3% compared with 2015. The **rail passenger transport** also registered a significantly positive evolution, reaching 5.4 billion pkm in 2024, presenting an increase of 12.8%, compared with 2023, and more 37.2% than in 2015. On the other hand, **road passenger transport**² on the mainland decreased to 9.8 billion pkm (-1.3% over 2023) though it remains above of 2015 levels (+48.4%).



In road freight transport, the results were less favourable. The volume of **road freight transport**³ (measured in tonne-kilometre - tkm) in mainland decreased to 24.2 billion in 2024, representing a reduction of 11.0% in comparison to 2023 and of -25.7% compared to 2015. The **freight transport by rail** also decreased compared to 2023 (-2.2%).

Freight transport by air recorded an increase of 6.5% compared with the previous year (+96.5% compared with 2015).

Overall, the indicators show significant progress in passenger rail and air transport, but highlight persistent difficulties in consolidating sustainable freight transport systems, particularly by rail.



¹ Provided by companies licensed in Portugal.
² Includes the totality of international transport.
³ Information for 2024 represents a break in series compared to the previous year due to methodological changes in road freight transport survey.
⁴ Comparison with 2015 is not possible since there was a break in the data-series in 2022.

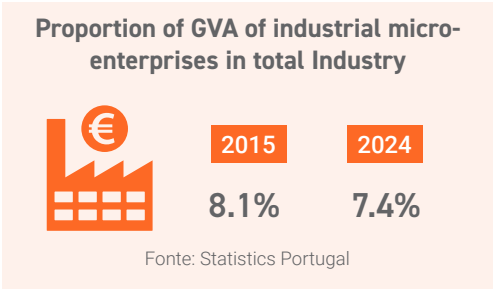


Industry

The evolution of the manufacturing industry shows signs of relative weakening in the Portuguese economy. In 2025, the **value added by the manufacturing industry** represented 11.4% of GDP, standing slightly below the level recorded in 2024 (11.5%) and lower than that observed in 2015 (12.2%). Over the last decade there was a gradual decline, reflecting a consistent decrease in the importance of manufacturing within the national production structure.

The proportion of the population employed in the manufacturing industry has also been consistently decreasing since 2015, in line with the trend of a reduction in the relative weight of the industrial sector.

In Portugal, the **proportion of small-scale industries in total industry GVA** was 7.4% in 2024. This indicator registered a decrease of 0.8 pp compared to 2015 and has presented a decreasing trend over the period from 2015 to 2024, resulting from a GVA growth of small-scale industries lower than that recorded in the manufacturing GVA.



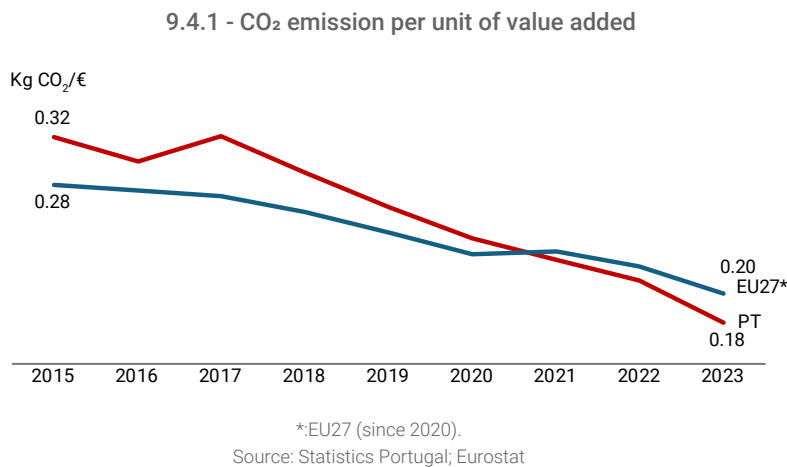
Environmental efficiency

The environmental efficiency of the Portuguese economy has registered very significant improvements. In 2023, **CO₂ emission per unit of GVA⁵** decreased from approximately 0.32 kg CO₂/€ in 2015 to about 0.18 kg CO₂/€ in 2023. Between 2015 and 2023, there was a decrease of 43.3% in this indicator in Portugal. This value remains clearly below the European average (0.20 kg CO₂/€), a situation observed since 2020. The EU27 average recorded a reduction of 8.9% in the same year.

Although an interruption of this trend was observed in 2017 — associated with extreme drought and increased electricity production based on fossil fuels — the following years were marked by sharp declines in emissions, driven by the energy transition, national climate policies and, in part, by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on economic activity.

Since 2020, Portugal has shown more favourable results than the European average in this indicator, consolidating a positive trajectory in the field of industrial sustainability.

During the same period (2015-2023), the EU27 average showed a decreasing trend of 28.4%, having recorded lower values than Portugal between 2015 and 2019. From 2020 onwards, Portugal has shown better results than the European average, a lead that consolidated in 2023.



⁵ The CO₂ 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.



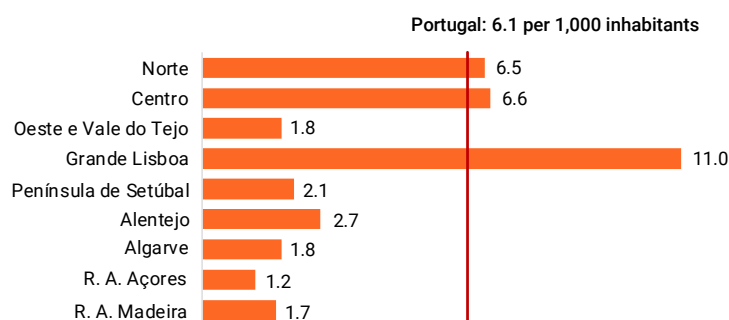
R&D

Research and development (R&D) indicators continue to show a clearly favourable trend. In 2024, **national R&D expenditure⁶** represented 1.73% of GDP (it had been 1.68% in 2023 and 1.69% in 2022), a higher value than that recorded in previous years, although still far from the national target of 3% of GDP.

Grande Lisboa, the Centro and the Norte were the NUTS 2 regions that recorded values above the national average (2.17%, 2.05% and 2.02% of their regional GDP). The Autonomous Regions recorded the lowest ratios: 0.41% of GDP in both regions.

The number of full-time equivalent (FTE) researchers in the total resident population continued to grow, reaching 6.1 per 1,000 inhabitants in 2024 (more 0.2 per 1,000 inhabitants than in 2023). Grande Lisboa recorded the highest value (11.0), being together with Centro (6.6) and Norte (6.5) the only NUTS 2 regions to exceed the national average.

9.5.2 - Number of researchers at full-time equivalent per 1,000 inhabitants, 2024



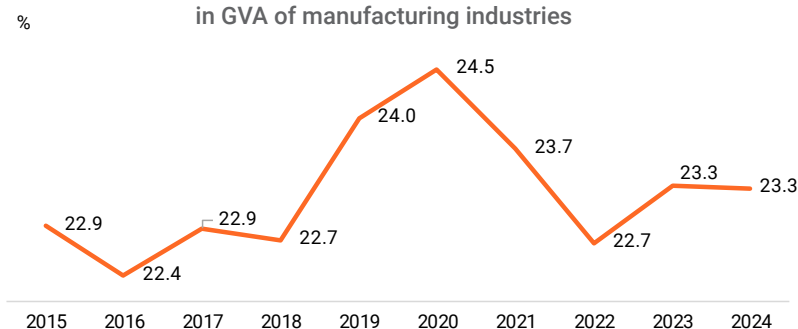
Source: DGEEC

Technology

The **proportion of GVA of high and medium-high technology manufacturing industries in GVA of manufacturing industries** recorded a moderately favourable evolution. In 2024, this indicator reached 23.3%, slightly above the 2015 value (+0.4 pp) and close to the highest levels recorded in the series (24.5% in 2020).

This development points to a gradual expansion of industrial activities with greater knowledge and technology intensity, although progress continues to be relatively slow.

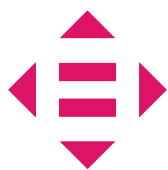
9.b.1 - Proportion of GVA of high and medium-high technology manufacturing industries in GVA of manufacturing industries



Source: Statistics Portugal

⁶ 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.

SDG 10 “Reduce inequalities” shows, in Portugal, a generally favourable evolution in most of the indicators analysed.

Significant progress has been observed in terms of the income of the most vulnerable population, the reduction of monetary poverty, and the overall decrease in income inequality. However, challenges related to the redistributive impact of fiscal and social policies persist.

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 2024. 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 (3.94% and 4.68%, 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 9.7% in 2024.

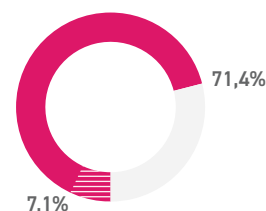
The labour share of GDP has progressed moderately in the desirable direction, with an average growth rate, between 2015 and 2023, of 0.93% per year.

The difference between the Gini coefficients of gross monetary income and net monetary income, per adult equivalent, decreased in 1.5 percentage points between 2015 and 2024, demonstrating a significant progress away from the desired direction for this SDG.

All financial soundness indicators progressed favourably between 2015 and 2024.

■ 10/14
indicators with available data

■ 1/14
regional breakdown



Indicator		Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target			
			First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN	
<u>10.1.1</u>	● Mean equivalent net monetary income	Total population (€)	2015-2024	10,562.0	14,951.0	Obs.: 3.94	↑			
		40% of the population with the lowest income (€)	2015-2024	5,132.0	7,745.0					
	● Five-year average growth rate of the mean equivalent net monetary income in real terms	Total population (%)	2015-2024	0.0	2.7	Obs.: 0.30	↗			
		40% of the population with the lowest income (%)	2015-2024	- 0.2	4.3					
<u>10.2.1</u>	● Proportion of persons living in households whose equivalent income is less than 50% of the median equivalent income (%)	2015-2024	13.0	9.7	Obs.: -3.20	↑				
<u>10.3.1</u>	● 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				
<u>10.4.1</u>	▨ Share of the compensation of employees in GDP (%)	2015-2024	43.8	47.6	Obs.: 0.92	↗				
	● Labour share of GDP (%)	2015-2023	46.9	50.5	Obs.: 0.93	↗				
	▨ Compensation of employees in gross value added (%)	2022-2023	50.4	53.9	Obs.: 6.94	↑				

to be continued ➡



→ continuation

Indicator		Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
			First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
10.4.2	● Gini coefficient of gross monetary of adult equivalent income (%)	2015-2024	40.5	36.0	Obs.: -1.30	↑			
	● Gini coefficient of net monetary of adult equivalent income (%)	2015-2024	33.9	30.9	Obs.: -1.02	↑			
	⊙ Difference between the Gini coefficients of gross and net monetary of adult equivalent income (%)	2015-2024	6.6	5.1	Obs.: -2.82	↓			
10.5.1	● Liquid assets to short term liabilities (%)	2015-2024	12.2	38.8	Obs.: 13.70	↑			
	● Non-performing loans net of provisions to capital (%)	2015-2024	87.8	9.3	Obs.: -22.10	↑			
	● Non-performing loans to total gross loans (%)	2015-2024	17.7	2.8	Obs.: -18.52	↑			
	● Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets (%)	2015-2024	12.6	19.0	Obs.: 4.66	↑			
	● Regulatory capital to assets (%)	2015-2024	7.2	7.7	Obs.: 0.79	↗			
	● Return on assets (%)	2015-2024	0.2	1.9	Obs.: 31.48	↑			
	● 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	3.0	3.0		Without assessment			
10.b.1	▨ Official development assistance (net disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2025	277.7	434.5	Obs.: 4.58	↑			
	▨ Other official flows (net disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2025	-0.4	76.7	Obs.: -1.13	↓			
	▨ Private Grants (net disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2025	12.1	0.0	Obs.: -50.70	↓			
	▨ Foreign direct investment (net disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2025	368.9	323.5	Obs.: -1.30	↓			
10.c.1	● SmaRT corridor remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Brazil (%)	2016-2025	5.4	3.3	Obs.: -5.48	↑		
		Cabo Verde (%)	2016-2025	7.8	3.7	Obs.: -8.10	↑		
		Mozambique (%)	2016-2025	7.7	8.3	Obs.: 0.82	↘		

●	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

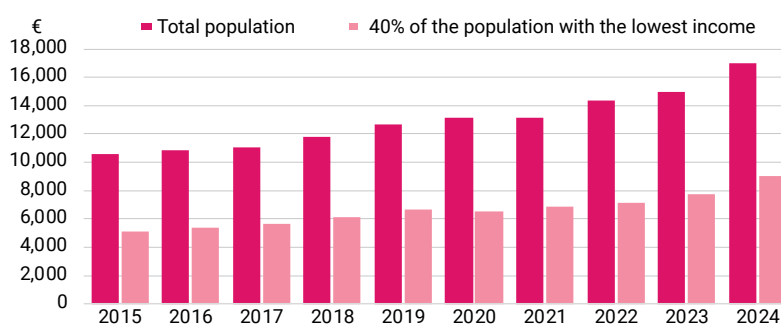
🎯	Target achieved
□	Without data/without target

Income of the poorest population

Between 2015 and 2024, the equivalent monetary income of the portuguese population registered significant growth. In 2024, the **average net monetary income per equivalent adult** reached €17,019 for the total population, and €9,043 for the 40% of the population with the lowest income. Compared to 2015, these figures represent nominal increases of 61% and 76%, respectively.

In real terms, for the general population, there was an average five-year growth rate of net equivalent monetary income of 2.7% in the period from 2020 to 2024, higher than that recorded between 2019 and 2023 (0.8%). The average growth rate was more significant in the case of the 40% of the population with the lowest resources (4.3%), also reflecting an increase compared to the period from 2019 to 2023 (0.5%).

10.1.1 - Mean equivalent net monetary income



Source: Statistics Portugal

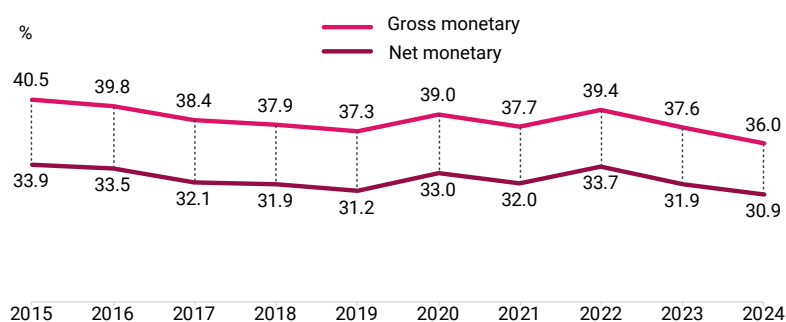
Policies for greater equality

In Portugal, between 2015 and 2023, the **labour share of GDP** followed an overall upward trajectory, with a particularly significant increase between 2019 and 2020 (+3.0 pp). In 2021, it remained stable at 51.4%, the same value as the previous year. In 2022, there was a decline to 50.1%, followed by a slight recovery to 50.5% in 2023 – levels that remain above those recorded between 2015 and 2019.

Over the entire 2015–2023 period, the average annual growth rate stood at 1.0%, rising to 1.3% when considering the 2018–2022 subperiod, reflecting a gradual, though non linear, strengthening of the relative weight of labour compensation in GDP.

In 2024, the **Gini coefficient**¹ of net monetary income per equivalent adult was 30.9%, 1.0 pp less than in the previous year (31.9%) and 3.0 pp less than in 2015 (33.9%).

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



Source: Statistics Portugal

¹ 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.



The difference between the Gini coefficients of net monetary income (30.9% in 2024) and gross monetary income (36.0% in 2024) is a measure of the contribution of income and wealth taxes and social contributions to the mitigation of economic inequality. In 2024, the impact of fiscal policy and social contributions paid by workers on reducing inequality was 5.1 pp, the lowest since 2015. In summary, economic inequality decreased between 2015 and 2024, despite the decrease in the contribution of income and wealth taxes and social contributions to the reduction of inequality in the period under review.

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.



SDG 11 “Sustainable cities and communities” shows, in Portugal, a globally moderate evolution towards the objectives defined by the United Nations.

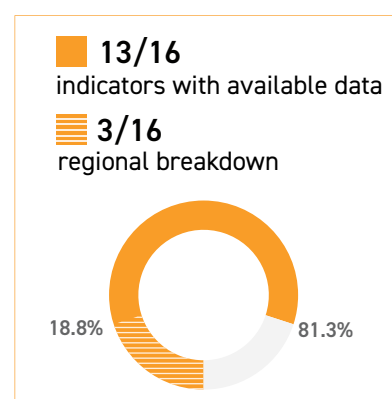
The indicators analysed show relevant progress in areas such as civic participation in urban management, land use efficiency, recovery of cultural activity, improvement of air quality and strengthening of disaster risk reduction strategies. However, important challenges persist related to access to housing, increasing urban waste production, low recycling rates and low use of public transport by the population. Thus, although a positive trajectory is observed in several areas, the pace of progress remains insufficient in fundamental areas to ensure more sustainable, inclusive and resilient cities. 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 not reaching the value registered in 2019. Nevertheless, the progress between 2015 and 2023 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 1.3% per year between 2015 and 2024, with the municipal waste recycling rate decreasing by 0.4% 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 19.2% 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			
11.1.1	Housing cost overburden rate (%)	2015-2025	9.1	6.3	Obs.: -3.61	↑			
	Severe housing deprivation rate (%)	2015-2025	4.7	6.1	Obs.: 2.64	↓			
11.2.1	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		Without assessment			
		Every week, between 1 and 4 days a week (%)	2023	6.8		Without assessment			
		Once a month or less (%)	2023	14.6		Without assessment			
		Never or almost never (%)	2023	67.8		Without assessment			

to be continued ➡



→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
11.3.1  Evolution of the efficiency of artificial territories in mainland Portugal by inhabitant (Index)	2023	0.7	0.7		Without assessment			
11.3.2  Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically (%)	2015-2025	100	100					
11.4.1  Final consumption expenditure by general government on library, archive, museum and other cultural services (€ million)	2015-2023	167.2	260.3	Obs.: 5.69	↑			
 Final consumption expenditure by households and NPISH on library, archive, museum and other cultural services (€ million)	2015-2023	70.8	109.8	Obs.: 5.63	↑			
11.5.1  Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population (No.)	2015-2024	0.6	11.3	Obs.: 39.45	↓			
 Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (No.)	2015-2024	12.2	305.1	Obs.: 42.98	↓			
 Urban waste collected (t)	2015-2024	4,764,598.0	5,338,131.1	Obs.: 1.27	↓			
11.6.1  Urban waste collected <i>per capita</i> (t)	2015-2024	460.0	516.0	Obs.: 1.28	↓			
 Recycling rate of municipal waste (%)	2015-2024	31.3	30.3	Obs.: -0.36	↓	60	60	
				Req.(EU): 4.43				
 Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} particles (µg/m ³)	2015-2024	10.2	6.0	Obs.: -5.73	↑			
11.6.2  Annual mean concentration of PM ₁₀ particles (µg/m ³)	2015-2024	20.0	15.0	Obs.: -3.15	↑			
11.7.2  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			
11.a.1  Countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that respond to population dynamics; ensure balanced territorial development; and increase local fiscal space (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2020-2023	1	1	Obs.: 0.00	Without assessment			
11.b.1  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	↑			
11.b.2  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	19.2	Obs.: 30.57	↑			
11.c.1  Total official development assistance plus other official flows allocated to the CAD codes identified in (3) (€ million)	2015-2025	36.2	92.0	Obs.: 9.78	↑			

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

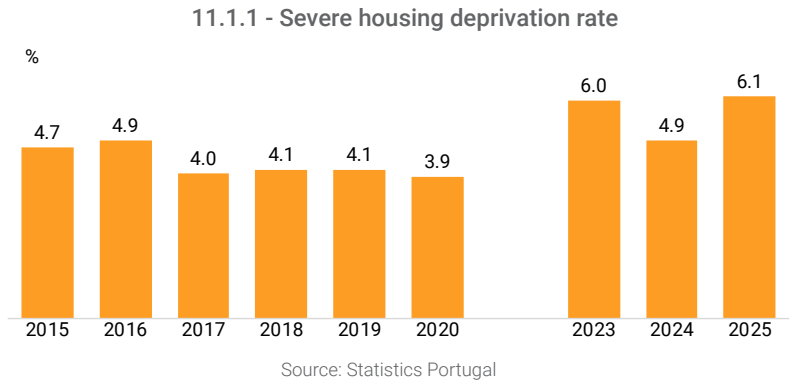
With a quantitative target	Without a quantitative target
↑ Significant progress towards the target	Significant progress towards SDG
↗ Moderate progress towards the target	Moderate progress towards SDG
→ Category not applicable	No progress nor movement away from SDG
↓ Insufficient progress towards the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

	Target achieved
	Without data/without target

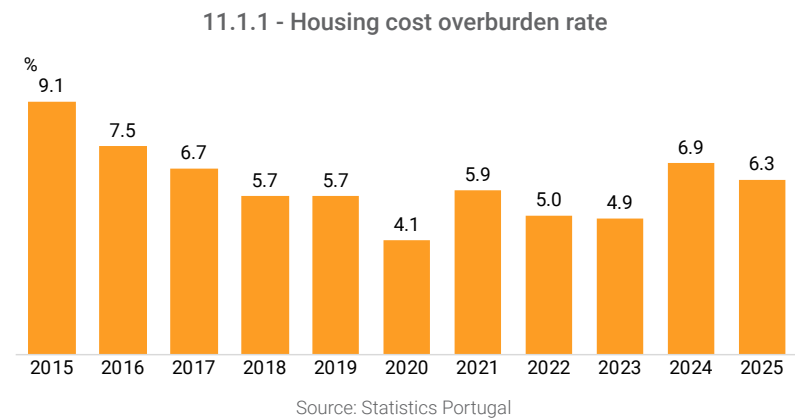


Access to housing

In the field of housing, the indicators reveal an uneven evolution. In 2025, the **rate of severe housing deprivation**¹ increased to 6.1%, above the values registered in 2024 (4.9%) and in 2015 (4.7%). The proportion of residents living in severe housing deprivation was, in 2025, higher in the Autonomous Regions: 10.2% in the Açores and 11.3% in Madeira.



On the other side, the **housing cost overburden rate**² registered an evolution over the last decade. In 2025, this indicator stood at 6.3% below the 9.1% registered in 2015 and the 6.9% in the previous year, reflecting a reduction in the proportion of people who allocate an excessive share of their income to housing expenses. Still, residents in predominantly urban areas (7.7%) continue more exposed to this financial pressure, lowering the rate to 6.2% for residents in medium-urban areas and to 3.3% for residents in predominantly rural areas.



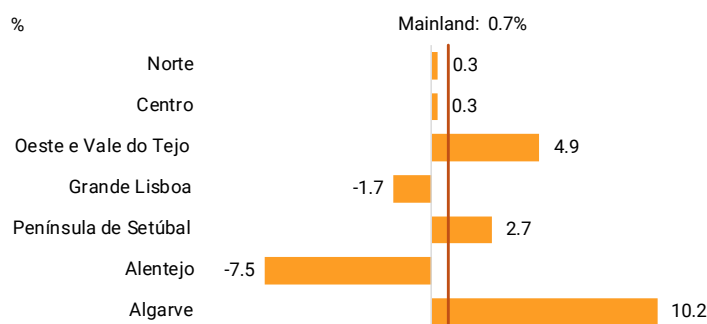
Efficiency of land consumption

Land use showed moderately positive signs. Between 2018 and 2023, the evolution of the **efficiency of artificial territories** by inhabitant – an indicator that relates the variation in the surface area occupied by artificial territories to the variation in the resident population – was positive, equivalent to 0.7% in mainland Portugal. This evolution shows that the population increase was greater than the land consumption, thus translating a greater efficiency in terms of artificialized territories per inhabitant.

Significant regional differences stand out: Algarve showed the most favourable evolution, while the Alentejo and Grande Lisboa regions registered negative trends, revealing greater challenges in the sustainable management of the territory and urban expansion.

¹ Condition of the resident population living in an overcrowded living space and with at least one of the following problems: a) lack of installation of a bath or shower and toilet with flush cistern inside the accommodation; b) ceiling that allows water to pass through, moisture on the walls or rotting of the windows or floor; c) insufficient natural light on a sunny day.
² The housing expenditure burden rate reflects the proportion of the population living in households whose expenditure on housing (after social transfers related to housing) represents 40% or more of disposable income.

11.3.1 - Evolution of the efficiency of artificial territories per inhabitant by NUTS 2-2024, 2018-2023



Source: Statistics Portugal

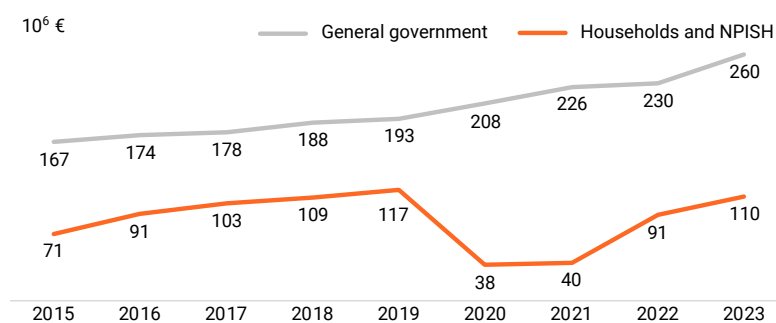
Cultural heritage

Final consumption expenditure of general government on library, archive, museum, and other cultural services followed a continuous growth trajectory between 2015 and 2023, reflecting an increase in public investment in culture, expressed as an average annual growth rate of 5.7%.

In contrast, **private expenditure** showed more volatile behaviour. Between 2015 and 2019, it increased significantly (+65.5%) but experienced a sharp contraction in 2020 (-67.7% compared with 2019), falling substantially below 2015 levels. This steep decline resulted largely from the impacts of the pandemic, namely the temporary closure of cultural facilities, which severely limited households' cultural consumption.

In the following years, a gradual recovery was observed: between 2020 and 2022, private expenditure grew by 140.0%, reflecting the progressive normalization of access to cultural services. In 2023, it increased again (+21.1% compared with 2022), approaching the levels recorded before the pandemic, although still not surpassing the value observed in 2019.

11.4.1 - Final consumption expenditure on library, archive, museum and other cultural services



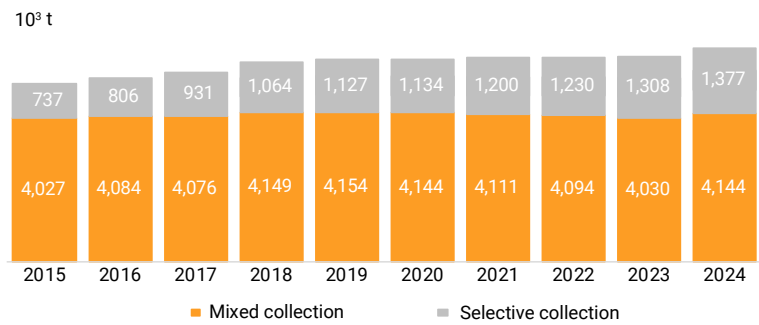
Source: Statistics Portugal

Environmental impact

Environmental indicators associated with urban waste reveal significant challenges. In 2024, were collected in Portugal nearly 5.52 million tonnes of **municipal waste (MW)**, corresponding to an increase of almost 16% compared to 2015 (+15.9%, corresponding to 4.77 million tonnes of MW). In the period 2015-2024, the average growth rate was 1.5% per year.



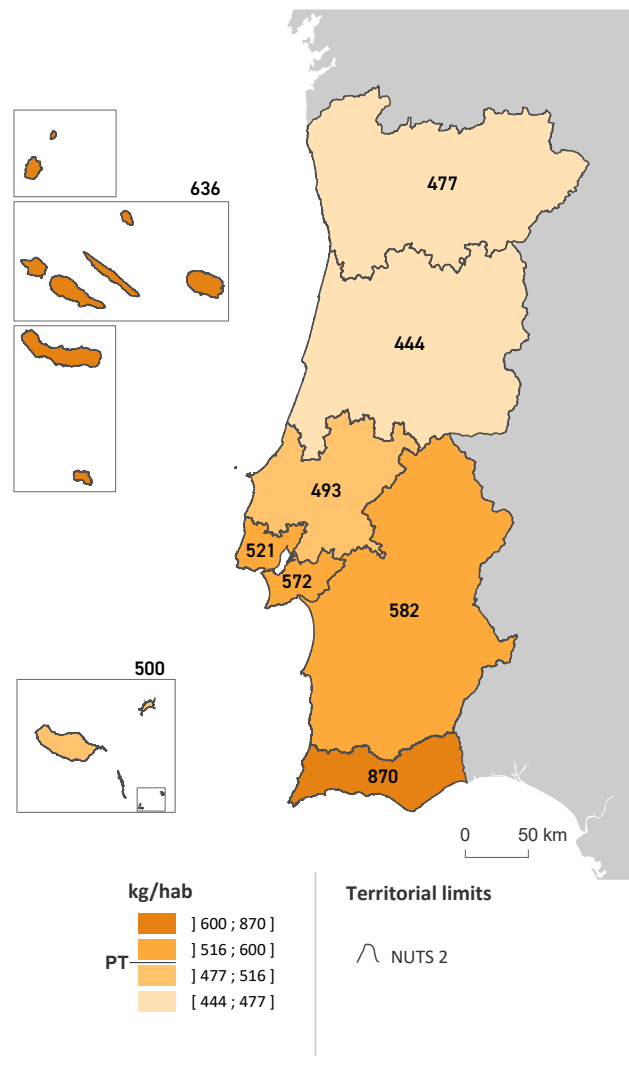
11.6.1 - Municipal waste collected by kind of collection



Source: Statistics Portugal; APA, I.P.

The per capita analysis reveals that in 2024 each inhabitant must have generated an average of 516 kg of municipal waste, an increase of +12.2% compared to 2015, the year in which around 460 kg per inhabitant was recorded, 56 kg less per person compared to 2015. Algarve was the region that stood out with the highest waste generation per capita (870 kg per capita), above the national average, followed by the Região Autónoma dos Açores (636 kg per capita). Meanwhile, Centro was the region that presented the lowest value (444 kg per capita).

11.6.1 - Urban waste collected per inhabitant and NUTS 2-2024, 2024

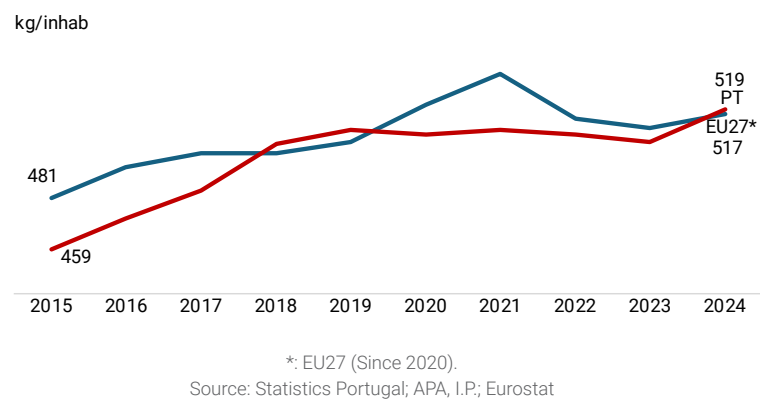


Source: Statistics Portugal; APA, I.P.

In comparison with the EU, Portugal presents a similar evolutionary trend in the series under analysis, but with a level of waste generation per capita generally below the European average (except for the years 2018, 2019 and 2024).



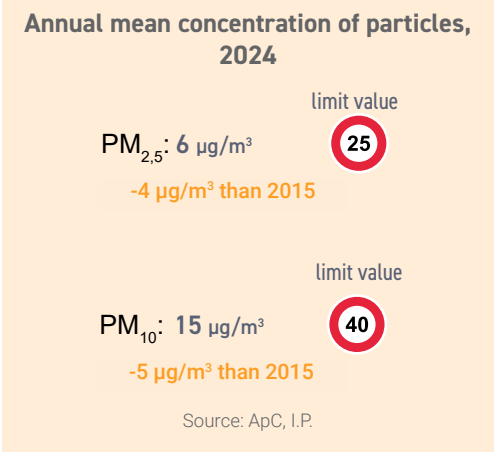
11.6.1 - Municipal waste per inhabitant



The waste recycling rate reached 30.3% in 2024 (more 1.3 pp compared to the previous year and below the value of 31.3% reached in 2015). It should be highlighted that the 2024 waste recycling rate was 29.7 pp below the 60% target set for 2030 at national and European level.

In contrast to the waste indicators, air quality showed significant improvements. Between 2015 and 2024, the values of **PM_{2.5}** and **PM₁₀** particles decreased consistently, always remaining below the established limits (6 µg/m³ and 15 µg/m³ in 2024 compared to 10 µg/m³ and 20 µg/m³ in 2015).

Note that in 2024, the recorded values were substantially lower than those observed in 2015, reflecting a favorable evolution in reducing the population's exposure to air pollution.



Resilience

The indicators relating to this area² are analysed in [SDG 13](#) , which also covers this topic.

³ 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 µm (PM₁₀) at 40 µg/m³. For the finest particles (PM_{2.5}, particulate matter with a diameter of less than 2.5 µm), an annual average concentration value of less than the limit value of 25 µg/m³ 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.

⁴ 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.

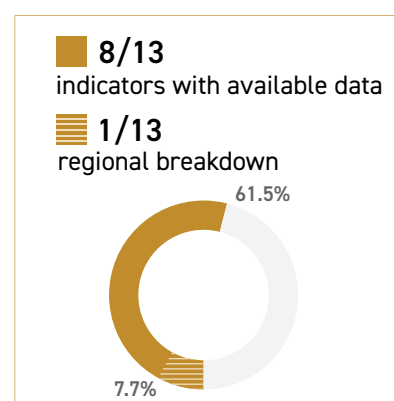
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



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.

SDG 12 “Responsible consumption and production” shows, in Portugal, a globally uneven evolution, marked by significant advances in some indicators of material efficiency and hazardous waste management, but also by persistent difficulties in reducing material consumption and increasing reuse and recycling rates. The indicators reveal an oscillating trajectory over the last decade, influenced both by structural factors and by the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Progress in reducing the material intensity of the economy and emissions associated with resource use stands out, but relevant challenges remain related to high levels of per capita material consumption, sustainable waste management, and delays in meeting national and European recycling targets.



Among the indicators with favourable evolution, the domestic material consumption per GDP stands out, with the national target already being met. Also showing favourable evolution is the material footprint per GDP, which decreased from 0.8 kg/euros to 0.7 kg/euros between 2015 and 2023, demonstrating significant progress towards the SDG.

In relative terms, the proportion of hazardous sectoral waste in the total waste generated decreased significantly, from 10.3% of the total in 2015 to 5.5% in 2024. On the contrary, in absolute terms, there was an increase in hazardous sectoral waste per capita, from 88.6 kg per capita in 2015 to 91.4 kg per capita in 2024.

The proportion of municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling showed insufficient progress towards the 60% target set at national and EU level for 2030. The average annual growth rate observed between 2015 and 2024 was 0.3%, while the rate required to reach the target was 3.5% per year.

Significantly moving in the opposite direction to the SDGs is the reduction in standardized accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability: the number of tables decreased from seven to two between 2015 and 2024.

Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
● Material footprint (1 000 t)	2015-2023	167,739.0	170,228.8	Obs.: 0.18	↓			
12.2.1 ● Material footprint per capita (t per capita)	2015-2023	16.2	16.1	Obs.: -0.05	→			
● Material footprint per GDP (kg/€)	2015-2023	0.8	0.7	Obs.: -1.98	↑			
● Domestic material consumption (t)	2015-2024	157,630,106.3	153,602,209.8	Obs.: -0.29	↗			
12.2.2 ● Domestic material consumption per capita (t per capita)	2015-2024	15.2	14.4	Obs.: -0.63	↗			
● Domestic material consumption per GDP (kg/€)	2015-2024	0.8	0.6			🎯		

to be continued →

continuation

Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
12.3.1 (b) Food waste index (Index base 100=2000)	2021-2023	103.2	104.7	Obs.: 0.72				
Proportion of hazardous sectorial waste (%)	2015-2024	10.3	5.5	Obs.: -6.73				
12.4.2 (a) Hazardous sectorial waste produced per capita (kg per capita)	2015-2024	88.6	91.4	Obs.: 0.35				
12.5.1 Proportion of municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling (%)	2015-2024	36.1	37.0	Obs.: 0.27 Req. (EU): 3.45		60	60	
12.7.1 Countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans - Medium-high level of implementation (No.)	2020-2025	1	1	Obs.: 0.00				
12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (w per capita)	2015-2024	1,183.2	1,942.7	Obs.: 5.66				
Number of tables (No.)	2015-2024	9	2	Obs.: -15.39				
12.b.1 SEEA tables (No.)	2015-2024	2	0	Obs.: -100.00				
Tourism Satellite Account tables (No.)	2015-2024	7	2	Obs.: -12.99				

	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

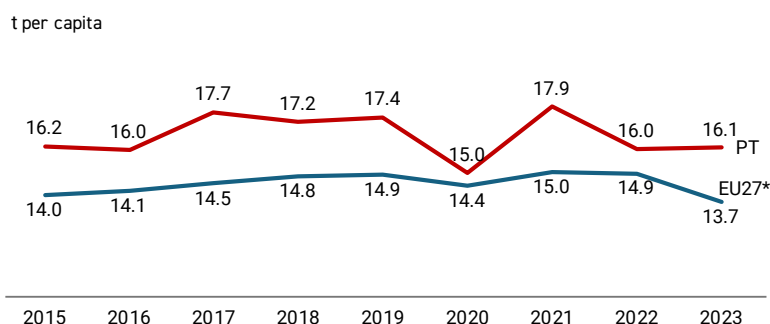
Sustainable and efficient management of natural resources

Between 2015 and 2023, the **material footprint**¹ per capita in Portugal decreased slightly (-0.4%), from 16.2 to 16.1 tonnes per capita, while the EU27 recorded a decrease of 2.1%, evolving from 14.0 to 13.7 tonnes per capita. In 2023, the material footprint per capita in Portugal increased by 0.3% compared to 2022, in a context where the EU27 showed a decrease of 8.4%.

Compared to the EU27, Portugal consistently presented higher values of material footprint per capita throughout the entire series analysed, exceeding the European values by an average of 2.1 tonnes per capita, with particularly significant differences in 2021 (difference of about 2.9 tonnes) and in 2017 (difference of about 3.2 tonnes).

The material footprint per capita in Portugal showed a highly volatile evolution, with significant annual variations, notably the increase of 19.9% in 2021 compared to 2020 (from 15.0 to 17.9 tonnes per capita) and the decrease of 14.3% in 2020 compared to 2019 (from 17.4 to 15.0 tonnes per capita), both influenced by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. This volatility contrasts with the more stable evolution observed in the EU27, suggesting a greater sensitivity of the Portuguese economy to cyclical factors that affect material consumption.

12.2.1 - Material footprint per capita



*: EU27 (since 2020).

Source: Statistics Portugal; Eurostat

Between 2015 and 2024, the **domestic material consumption**² per capita in Portugal decreased by 5.4%, from 15.2 to 14.4 tonnes per capita, while the EU27 recorded a decrease of 3.4%, evolving from 13.8 to 13.4 tonnes per capita. In 2024, the DMC per capita in Portugal fell by 6.1% compared to 2023, in a context where the EU27 showed a more moderate reduction of 1.2%. Nevertheless, Portugal continued to record levels of material consumption higher than those of the EU27, exceeding European values by an average of 1.5 tonnes per capita over the period under analysis, with particularly significant differences in 2021 (a gap of 2.4 tonnes) and in 2017 (a gap of 2.3 tonnes).

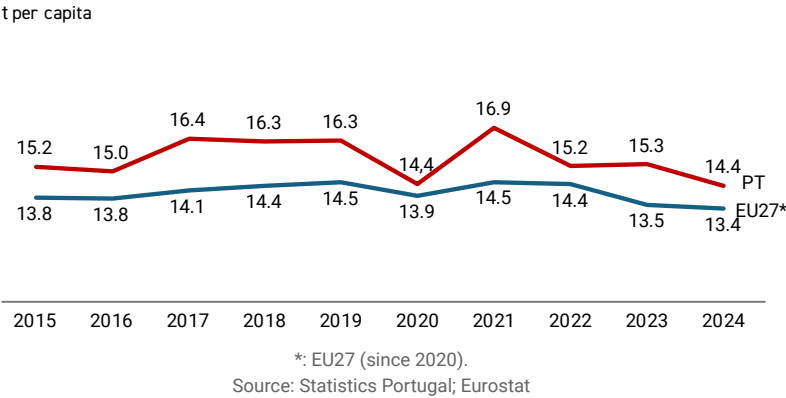
This indicator reinforces the evidence of a greater sensitivity of the Portuguese economy to cyclical factors compared to the European economy.

¹ 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.

² 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.



12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption per capita

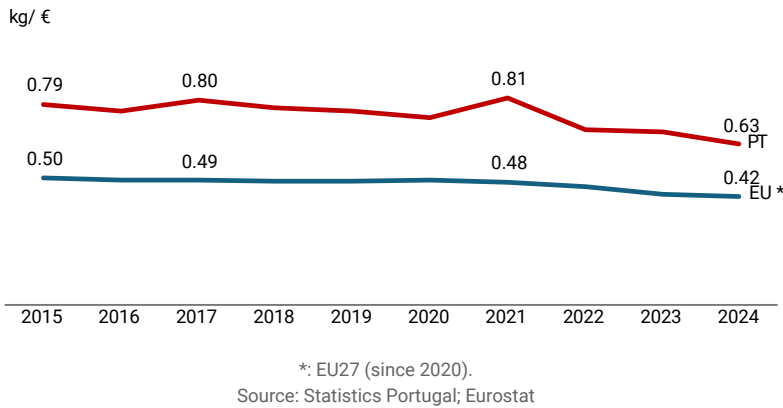


The domestic material consumption per unit of GDP (DMC/GDP) measures the amount of materials required to generate one unit of economic output. A decrease in this indicator reflects greater resource efficiency (relative dematerialization of the economy), while a higher value signals greater material intensity in production.

Between 2015 and 2024, domestic material consumption per unit of GDP in Portugal decreased by approximately 20.0%, from 0.786 kg/€ to 0.629 kg/€. Over the same period, the EU27 recorded a stronger reduction of 14.9%, from 0.498 kg/€ to 0.424 kg/€.

In 2024, Portugal recorded a DMC/GDP of 0.629 kg/€, representing a 7.1% decrease compared to 2023. The EU27 showed a more moderate reduction of 2.1% in the same year.

12.2.2 Domestic material consumption per GDP





Sustainable waste management

In 2024, the **generation of hazardous³ sectoral⁴ waste** accounted for 977.3 thousand tons, which represented a relative reduction in share to around half that of 2015: from 10.3% to 5.5%.

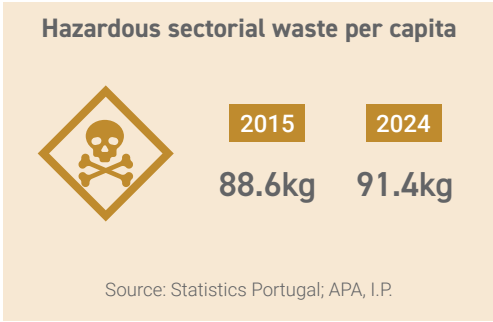
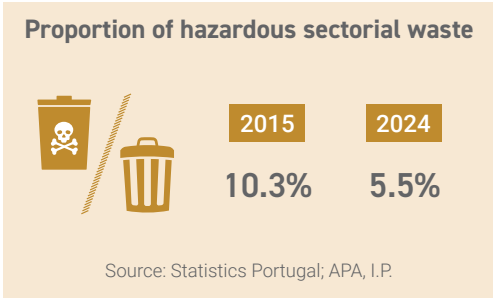
However, the amount of hazardous waste generated per capita increased over the period analysed, from 88.6 kg per capita in 2015 to 91.4 kg per capita in 2024. In 2024, the production of this waste rose again compared with the previous year (78.3 kg per capita in 2023), partially reversing the trend towards convergence with the targets set out in the Strategic Plan for Non-Urban Waste 2030 (PERNU 2030).

Of the 91.4 kg per capita generated in 2024, it was found that 50.5 kg per capita was sent for disposal and 40.8 kg for recovery, exceeding the amount of hazardous sectoral waste recovered, a situation that does not support the transition to more circular and sustainable models of waste management.

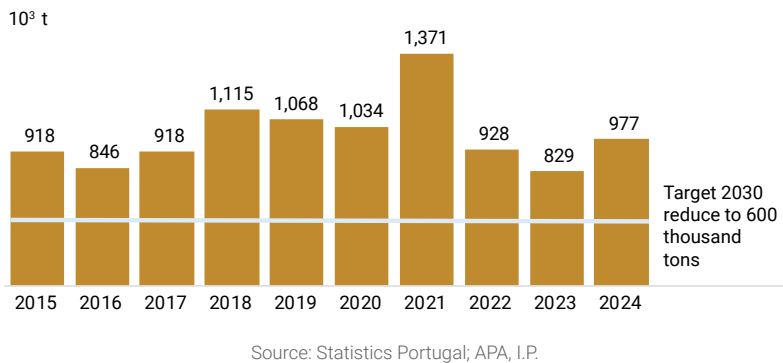
On average, in the years prior to 2024, recovered hazardous sectoral waste totalled 38.5 kg per inhabitant, compared with 58.1 kg per inhabitant for disposal (2015-2023).

The PERNU 2030 (Strategic Plan for Non-Urban Waste 2030) sets a target for the absolute reduction of the quantities of **hazardous non-urban 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-urban waste generated in the series, with 829 thousand tons (around 229 thousand tons above the target). In 2024, the quantities of hazardous non-urban waste increased to 977 thousand tons compared to 2023, due to an increase of 17.9% in hazardous sectoral waste sent for disposal, and 34.3% hazardous sectoral waste sent for recovery.



12.4.2 (a) - Hazardous non-municipal waste generated



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

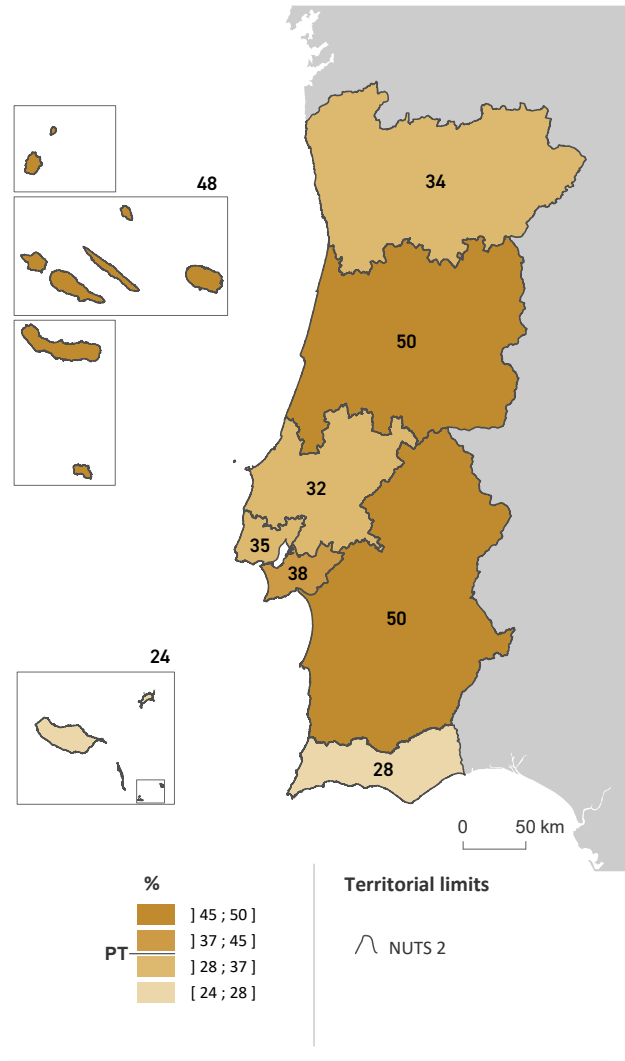
⁴Sectoral waste: waste produced within economic activities with production processes that generate waste different from waste generated by families in their homes. Note: sectoral waste, due to its origin and management and treatment cycle, is also commonly called non-urban.



The proportion of **municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling** continues to fall short of national and European targets. Following methodological changes introduced in 2021, the data show only a slight increase in the rate of preparation for reuse and recycling, which rose from 32.4% in 2021 to 37.0% in 2024. Despite this improvement, the indicator remains well short of the 55% target set for 2025 and the 60% target set for 2030. The observed rate of growth remains significantly below what is required to ensure these targets are met.

At regional level (NUTS II), the Região Autónoma dos Açores (48%) and the Centro and Alentejo regions on the mainland (50%) stand out, with the best performance in material circularity, achieving the highest levels in the preparation for reuse and recycling of municipal waste.

12.5.1 - Proportion of municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling by NUTS 2-2024, 2024



Source: APA, I.P.

13 CLIMATE ACTION



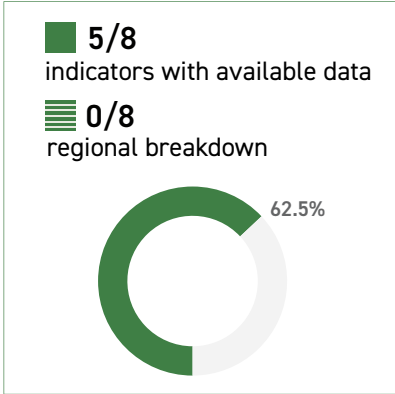
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

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” shows, in Portugal, a generally favourable evolution, reflected in the consistent reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the strengthening of national and local strategies for disaster risk reduction, and the progressive alignment with international carbon neutrality commitments. However, significant challenges persist, associated with the impact of disasters on the population and the need to accelerate the pace of emission reductions to ensure compliance with the targets set for 2030 and 2050. Thus, although the national trajectory is positive in most indicators, the risks associated with climate change continue to represent a significant threat to environmental, economic, and social resilience.



Portugal has shown a significantly favourable growth trajectory in terms of adopting and implementing 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 noteworthy as a significant positive development towards the SDGs is the proportion of local governments adopting and implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies, which increased during the period under analysis, rising from 2.3% to 19.2%.

All indicators related to total greenhouse gas emissions showed a significantly favourable trend between 2015 and 2024, registering average annual growth rates of around -3%.

The national contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending decreased moderately between 2015 and 2024, from €6.2 million to €5.9 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 disasters¹. The number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters recorded an average annual growth of 39.5% between 2015 and 2024. More significant was the increase in the number of people directly affected by disasters, which recorded an average annual growth of 43.0% in the same period.

Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
13.1.1 ● Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, <i>per</i> 100,000 population (No.)	2015-2024	0.6	11.3	Obs.: 39.45	↓			
● Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters <i>per</i> 100,000 population (No.)	2015-2024	12.2	305.1	Obs.: 42.98	↓			
13.1.2 ● 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	↑			
13.1.3 ● 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	19.2	Obs.: 17.84	↑			

to be continued ➡

¹ 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.



→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
GHG total emissions, without LULUCF, including indirect emissions of CO ₂ (kt CO ₂ eq)	2015-2024	67,591.9	50,930.0	Obs.: -3.10	↑			
GHG total emissions, with LULUCF, including indirect emissions of CO ₂ (kt CO ₂ eq)	2015-2024	64,988.1	51,362.0	Obs.: -2.58	↑			
13.2.2 GHG total emissions, with LULUCF, excluding indirect emissions of CO ₂ (kt CO ₂ eq)	2015-2024	67,430.9	50,800.0	Obs.: -3.10	↑			
GHG total emissions, with LULUCF, excluding indirect emissions of CO ₂ (kt CO ₂ eq)	2015-2024	64,827.1	51,362.0	Obs.: -2.55	↑			
GHG total emissions, without LULUCF, excluding indirect emissions of CO ₂ , <i>per capita</i> (t CO ₂ eq <i>per capita</i>)	2015-2024	6.5	4.8	Obs.: -3.33	↑			
13.a.1 Contribution to the international 100bn USD commitment on climate related expending (€ million)	2015-2024	6.2	5.9	Obs.: -0.51	↓			

	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

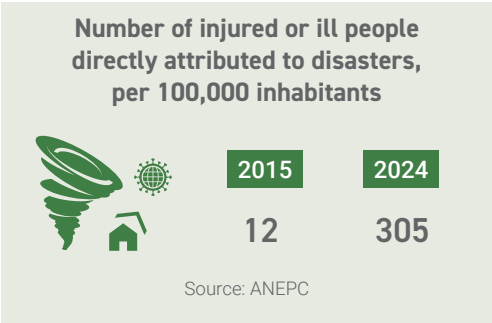
Portugal has recorded significant progress in adopting disaster risk reduction strategies aligned with the Sendai Framework: the number of **deaths attributed to disasters** decreased by 45.0% in 2024 compared to 2023 (11.3 per 100,000 inhabitants and 20.6 per 100,000 inhabitants, respectively), still reflecting the pandemic situation caused by COVID-19.

The number of **injuries or illnesses directly attributed to disasters** also decreased in 2024, by 63.2% compared to 2023, maintaining the downward trend after the peak in 2022 (305.1 per 100,000 inhabitants and 829.4 per 100,000 inhabitants, respectively).

The **adoption and implementation index of the national Disaster Risk Reduction² (DRR)** strategy increased from 0.35 in 2015 to 0.93 in 2023, revealing a substantial strengthening of the institutional capacity for risk prevention and management.

The proportion of **municipalities that adopted and implemented local DRR strategies** also evolved clearly favorably, increasing from just 2.3% in 2019 to 19.2% in 2023.

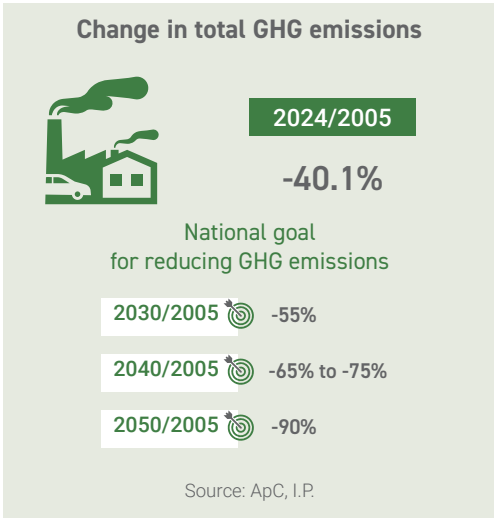
Despite these institutional advances, the impacts of disasters on the population remain a concern. Between 2015 and 2024, there was a significant increase in the number of deaths, disappearances, and people directly affected by disasters, mainly influenced by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and extreme phenomena associated with climate change. Even so, in 2024 a significant reduction was observed compared to the previous year, both in the number of deaths attributed to catastrophes and in the number of injured or ill people directly affected, prolonging the downward trend after the peaks recorded during the pandemic period.



Mitigation, adaptation and reduction of the impact of climate change

Portugal reinforced its climate commitments after ratifying the Paris Agreement, aligning with the EU's commitment, establishing as a national objective to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050³. To this end, progressive targets for reducing GHG emissions in relation to 2005 levels were defined (-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 2024, GHG emissions, including indirect CO₂ emissions and without accounting for emissions from land use change and forestry (LULUCF)⁴, were assessed at 51,507 kt CO₂ eq (53,086 kt CO₂ eq in 2023), representing a decrease of 3.0% compared to the previous



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

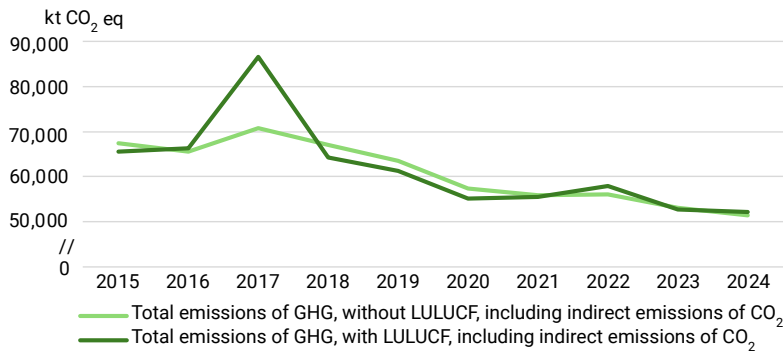
³ The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) emerged as a response from the international community to the emerging evidence of climate change, and Portugal ratified this Convention in 1994. The main objective of this Convention is "the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at levels that permit the prevention of anthropogenic interference with the climate system". The Paris Agreement, signed in December 2015, constitutes the latest step taken by the United Nations in combating climate change, establishing new guidelines for global efforts from 2020 onwards. The central objective of this agreement is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, ensuring that the increase in global average temperature remains below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and continuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. With this objective in mind, the European Union has committed to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels, and to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.

⁴ 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 CO₂ emissions and without accounting for emissions from land use change and forestry (LULUCF).



year (-5.4% in 2023 compared to 2022) and a cumulative decrease of 40.1% compared to 2005. Despite this significantly favourable evolution, the reduction achieved remains insufficient to meet the national target of a 55% reduction in emissions by 2030, highlighting the need to accelerate the energy transition and the decarbonization of the economy.

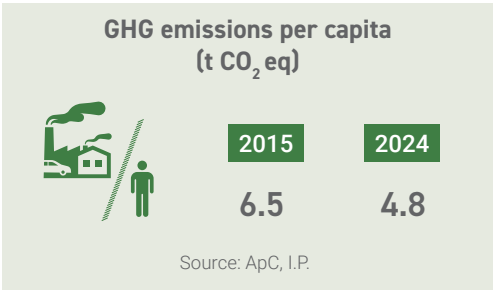
13.2.2 - Total emissions of GHG



Source: ApC, I.P.

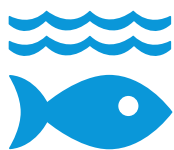
Per capita GHG emissions, including indirect CO₂ emissions and excluding LULUCF, also showed a consistent reduction, going from 6.5 t CO₂ eq per capita in 2015 to 4.8 t CO₂ eq per capita in 2023.

When the land use and forestry sector (LULUCF) is considered, total emissions also maintained a downward trajectory, decreasing from 52,012 kt CO₂ eq to 52,537 kt CO₂ eq in 2023, resulting in a 1.0% decrease compared to 2023 (-9.1% in the previous year). The sharp increase observed in 2017 was directly associated with the extreme forest fires that occurred that year, which temporarily compromised the role of the forest as a carbon sink.



Source: ApC, I.P.

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.



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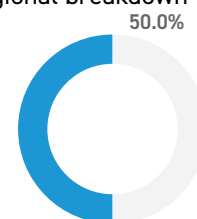




The assessment of the performance level of SDG 14 “Life Below Water” shows, in Portugal, a globally uneven evolution and, in some areas, less favourable than in previous assessments. There is significant progress in the sustainable management of certain fishery resources, especially stocks subject to analytical assessment, as well as in strengthening the legal mechanisms for the protection of small-scale fisheries. However, significant challenges persist related to the sustainable management of stocks assessed using precautionary approaches, the limited expansion of marine protected areas, and the reduction in investment in research and development (R&D) in marine technology. Thus, despite the advances recorded in some components of marine sustainability, the pace of progress remains insufficient to guarantee the full conservation of marine ecosystems and national fishery resources.

5/10
indicators with available data

0/10
regional breakdown



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 2025 on Portugal mainland. The proportion of fish stocks managed using a precautionary approach (ICES Category 3) and exploited in national waters at a proxy for Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) showed a significant decline in Portugal mainland, falling from 66.6% in 2015 to 50.0% in 2025, despite improvements compared to the previous three years. The proportion of marine protected areas relative to the maritime area under national jurisdiction showed insufficient progress towards the UN target of 30% by 2030, remaining 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 1.7%), 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	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
Proportion of fish stocks with analytical assessment of stocks (category 1 of ICES) managed in national waters at the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) (%)	2015-2025	42.8	100	Obs.: 8.86	↑			
14.4.1 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) (%)	2015-2025	66.6	50.0	Obs.: -2.83	↓			
Proportion of fish stocks with national level numerical evaluation and exploited at the level of a proxy to the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) (%)	2015-2025	50.0	100	Obs.: 7.18	↑			
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
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					

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
14.a.1  Proportion of R&D services investment in marine technology on the total investment in intellectual property products (%)	2016-2022	2.1	1.7	Obs.: -3.46				
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 stocks¹ within biologically sustainable levels²

Stocks with international analytical assessment³

The evolution of fish stocks subject to international analytical assessment has revealed significant improvements over the last decade. Seven stocks were identified on the mainland whose exploitation status was maintained between 2015 and 2017. During this period, it was found that three out of seven stocks were exploited sustainably, which is equivalent to 42.8% of the stocks analysed.

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 (FMSY⁴) 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.

Between 2020 and 2025, virtually all stocks (five) were assessed according to the "Maximum Sustainable Yield" (MSY) with the specific exception of the sardine stock, which followed the Multiannual Management Plan for Iberian Sardines (2021-2026), whose exploitation rule was assessed by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), which considered it consistent with the ICES precautionary criterion, in a scenario of low productivity.

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, and the same situation occurred again in 2025.

¹ 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.

² 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 Continente 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.

³ 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).

⁴ 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.



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

	2015 2016 2017	2018 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (***)
Horse mackerel								
Black-bellied anglerfish								
White anglerfish								
Hake								
Four-spot megrim								
Megrim								
Sardine (*) (**)								

Legenda

- Sustainable
- Unsustainable
- Overexploited
- Subject to precautionary assessment

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>).

(***) mainland Portugal data.

Source: IPMA, I.P.; OKEANOS - Marine Sciences Research Institute of the University of the Azores

Stocks with precautionary assessment⁵

In contrast, stocks assessed using the ICES precautionary approach showed less favourable developments. For this assessment, eight fish stocks were selected, some located on the mainland and others in the Azores archipelago. Between 2015 and 2025, the proportion of sustainably exploited stocks decreased globally from 66.6% to 50.0%, despite the recovery observed in recent years.

The situation worsened particularly between 2021 and 2023, a period in which several stocks began to show excessive levels of exploitation. In 2025, only two stocks remained in this category, with only one of them being exploited sustainably.

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	2025 (*)
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

Geographic localization: Ecoregion of Bay of Biscay and Iberian Peninsula; Azores and Northeast Atlantic.

(*) mainland Portugal data.

Source: IPMA, I.P. e OKEANOS - Marine Sciences Research Institute of the University of the Azores.

⁵ 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.



Stocks with national analytical assessment

In the Região Autónoma da Madeira, the assessment of marine resources revealed distinct situations depending on the species analysed. For this autonomous region, four stocks of marine resources were evaluated between 2015 and 2018.

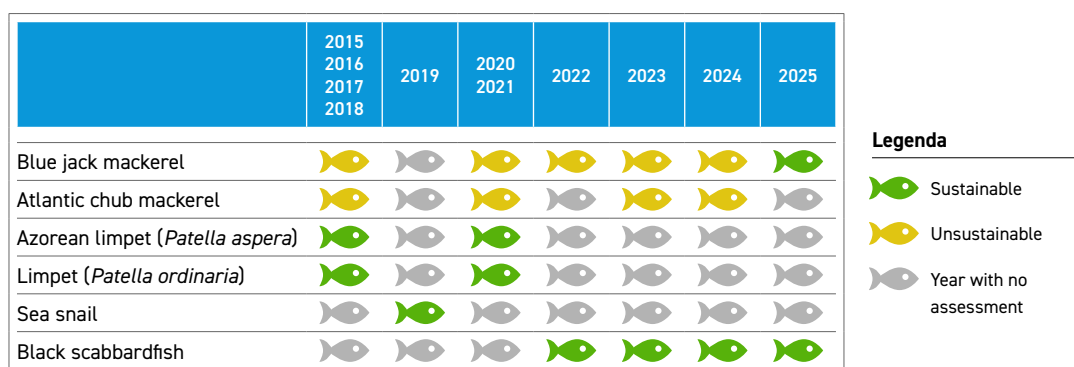
In 2019 it was not possible to carry out an assessment of these resources but there was an assessment of the stock of sea snails. In 2020 and 2021 the same stocks were again evaluated. In 2022 a new resource was added, the black scabbard fish, a species of big importance to the fisheries of the Region.

Black swordfish maintained biologically sustainable exploitation levels between 2023 and 2025, remaining below the limit associated with maximum sustainable yield. Thus, in 2023 and 2024, an analytical assessment of the exploitation status of black swordfish (*Aphanopus* spp.) was carried out, demonstrating the persistence of exploitation below the MSY proxy level used, considering that the resource is being exploited sustainably. In 2025, this trend continued, with the stock being exploited in a biologically sustainable manner and below the MSY proxy.

Some small pelagic species, such as the black jack (*Trachurus picturatus*) and mackerel (*Scomber colias*), have shown unsustainable exploitation, leading to the implementation of specific management measures, including the reduction of the fleet dedicated to fishing these species. Specifically, an action plan was proposed, attached to the 2023 Annual Fleet Report, aiming to initiate the process of decommissioning one of the three vessels dedicated to fishing 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 executed and, in 2024, the project for the decommissioning of one of the small pelagic purse seine vessels was received, which is now immobilized. In 2025, the recovery of the black jack stock was verified, now exploited below the MSY proxy, while for mackerel, no evaluation was carried out in 2025.

In the case of limpets (*Patella aspera* and *Patella ordinaria*) and the snail (*Phorcus sauciatus*), the lack of recent assessments motivated the extension of protection and closed season measures, accompanied by new scientific monitoring programs aimed at strengthening knowledge about the state of these resources. In the case of limpets, other indicators analyzed (landings from commercial harvesting and age structure of the population) also suggest that the stock may be subject to unsustainable exploitation, so additional measures were taken to regulate exploitation, such as extending the closed season currently in force for both species. In 2025, continuous monitoring of these stocks began, a process that continues in 2026, with the closed season maintained until April 30, 2026, to support the determination of the exploitation status and the eventual adoption of new management measures.

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



Geographic localization: Madeira.
Source: DRAM



Coastal and marine zones

The proportion of **protected marine areas** in relation to the maritime area under national jurisdiction has remained virtually unchanged over the last few years, standing at around 7% between 2017 and 2024. This figure remains significantly below the United Nations target of protecting 30% of marine areas by 2030, showing insufficient progress in this field.

I&D

The relative importance of **investment in scientific R&D services in marine technology**, given the total investment in intellectual property products, has decreased throughout the series. After reaching 2.1% in 2016, the indicator gradually fell to 1.7% in 2022, the lowest value in the series. This evolution represents a reduction of 0.4 pp compared to the beginning of the period, reinforcing the trend of declining relative importance of this type of investment in the total of intellectual property products.

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.



SDG 15 “Life on Land” presents, in Portugal, a global assessment conditioned by the structural nature of several indicators, since many of them (six out of 13 indicators) show little change over time or do not have yet sufficiently long time series to allow for a robust evolutionary analysis. Nevertheless, significant progress has been observed in areas such as the adoption of legal and institutional frameworks for biodiversity protection, the management of invasive species, and the strengthening of international cooperation in the field of genetic resources. Advances in international funding for biodiversity conservation are also noteworthy. However, challenges persist related to the protection of terrestrial ecosystems, the sustainable management of forests, soil degradation, and the fight against the illegal trafficking of species.

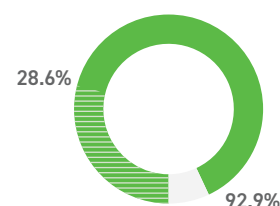
One of the targets achieved refers to the adoption of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits. What is at stake is, namely, the Portugal's integration into the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA), the Nagoya Protocol and the availability in the country of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks 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 €4.3 million in 2025.

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).

13/14
indicators with available data

4/14
regional breakdown



Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
15.1.1 ● Proportion of forest area (%)	2015	36.1	36.1		Without assessment			
15.1.2 ● Proportion of classified areas (%)	2015-2024	22.6	22.8	Obs.: 0.10	→			
15.2.1 ●	Above-ground biomass in forest (t per hectare)	2015-2025	41.6	38.2	Obs.: -0.84	↗		
	Annual forest area change rate (%)	2015-2025	-0.07	0.15	Obs.: 0.02	Without assessment		
	Proportion of forest area with a long-term management plan (%)	2015-2025	28.0	34.4	Obs.: 2.08	↑		
	Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas (%)	2015-2024	31.5	32.0	Obs.: 0.15	↗		
15.3.1 ● Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (%)	2015-2024	32.2	3.7	Obs.: -21.39	↑			
15.4.1 ● Proportion of classified areas (%)	2015-2024	22.6	22.8	Obs.: 0.10	→			
15.4.2 ● Mountain Green Cover Index (%)	2015	91.9	91.9		Without assessment			

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator		Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
			First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
15.6.1	● Countries that are contracting Parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT-PGRFA) (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2016-2025	1	1					
	● Countries that are parties to the Nagoya Protocol (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2021-2025	1	1					
	● 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)	2016-2025	0	0		→			
	● Countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2017-2025	1	1					
	● Total reported number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) transferring plant genetic resources for food and agriculture to the country (No.)	2015-2025	256	935	Obs.: 13.83	↑			
15.7.1	Wildlife specimens seizures of illegal origin supported under the CITES programme ¹	Mammals (No.)	2015-2024	391	9	Obs.: -34.23	Without assessment		
		Birds (No.)	2015-2024	115	149	Obs.: 2.92	Without assessment		
		Reptiles (No.)	2015-2024	34	4	Obs.: -21.16	Without assessment		
		Fishes (kg)	2015-2024	452	418	Obs.: -0.87	Without assessment		
		Corals (No.)	2015-2024	28	8	Obs.: -12.99	Without assessment		
		Molluscs (No.)	2015-2024	9	4	Obs.: -8.62	Without assessment		
		Plants (No.)	2015-2024	20	3	Obs.: -19.01	Without assessment		
		Arthropods (No.)	2016-2024	0	0		Without assessment		
15.8.1	● Legislation, Regulation, Act related to the prevention of introduction and management of Invasive Alien Species (1 = yes, 0 = no)	2016-2025	1	1					
	● 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)	2016-2025	1	1					
	● Countries with an allocation from the national budget to manage the threat of invasive alien species (1 = yes, 0 = no)	2016-2025	0	1					

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator		Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
			First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
15.9.1 (a)	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)	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)	2025	1	1					
15.a.1 (a)	Total official development assistance biodiversity marker (gross disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2025	0.4	4.3	Obs.: 25.57				
15.b.1 (a)	Total official development assistance biodiversity marker (gross disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2025	0.4	4.3	Obs.: 25.57				
	Total official development assistance for Development Assistance Committee series 312 (silviculture) (commitments) (€ million)	2015-2025	0.1	0.0	Obs.: -100.00				
15.c.1	Wildlife specimens seizures of illegal origin supported under the CITES programme ¹	Mammals (No.)	2015-2024	391	9	Obs.: -34.23	Without assessment		
		Birds (No.)	2015-2024	115	149	Obs.: 2.92	Without assessment		
		Reptiles (No.)	2015-2024	34	4	Obs.: -21.16	Without assessment		
		Fishes (kg)	2015-2024	452	418	Obs.: -0.87	Without assessment		
		Corals (No.)	2015-2024	28	8	Obs.: -12.99	Without assessment		
		Molluscs (No.)	2015-2024	9	4	Obs.: -8.62	Without assessment		
		Plants (No.)	2015-2024	20	3	Obs.: -19.01	Without assessment		
		Arthropods (No.)	2015-2024	0	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

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



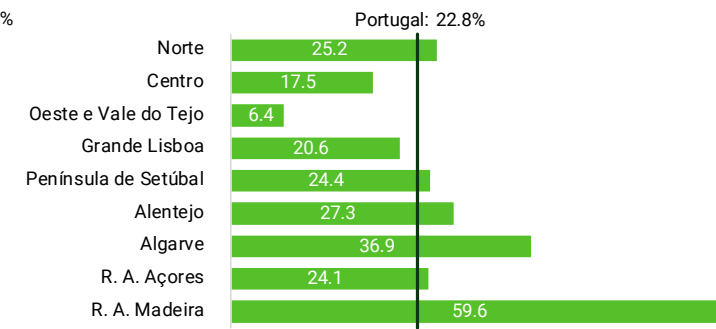
Forests

The **forest area**¹ in Portugal, as determined by the 6th National Forest Inventory, accounted for 36.1% of the national geographical area in 2015 (3 030 thousand hectares). According to NUTS 2013, which correspond to the results presented, the region with the highest proportion of forested 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 areas, which had remained at 22.6% since 2015, slightly increased in 2024, representing 22.8% of the national territory that year.

At the regional level, in 2024, the Região Autónoma da Madeira is the NUTS II region with the highest proportion of classified areas in its total surface area (59.6%), reflecting the high ecological and environmental relevance of its territory. Of the three NUTS II regions that recorded values below the national average, the Oeste e Vale do Tejo region had the lowest representation of classified areas (6.4%).

15.1.2 - Proportion of classified areas by NUTS 2-2024, 2024

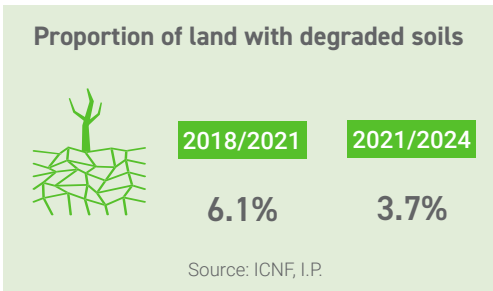


Source: ICNF, I.P.; IFCN, I.P.; SRAAC

Regarding sustainable forest management, 26.7% of the **forest area with long-term management** plans had such plans in 2015. The proportion of forest area integrated into legally protected areas was 18.6%. The annual rate of change in forest area, calculated for the period 2010-2020, has been 0.18%.

Soil

The proportion of land with **degraded soils**, calculated for the period 2021-2024 (data not yet submitted to the UNCCD), was estimated at 3.7%. Monitoring of this indicator is conditioned by the methodological changes introduced by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), within the framework of the new strategic framework for 2018-2030. Despite the small territorial extent of degraded soils, preserving soil quality continues to represent a significant challenge for the sustainability of terrestrial ecosystems, especially in contexts of climate change and pressure on natural resources.



¹ 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%.

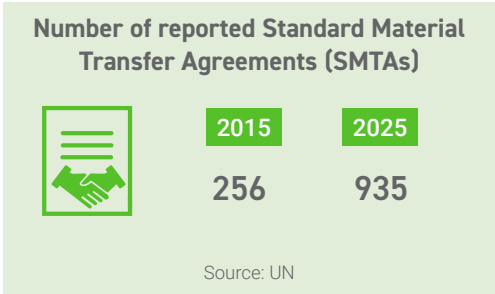


International agreements

In compliance with target 15.6, and in accordance with the assessment of relevant international agencies², Portugal promotes the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of plant genetic resources.

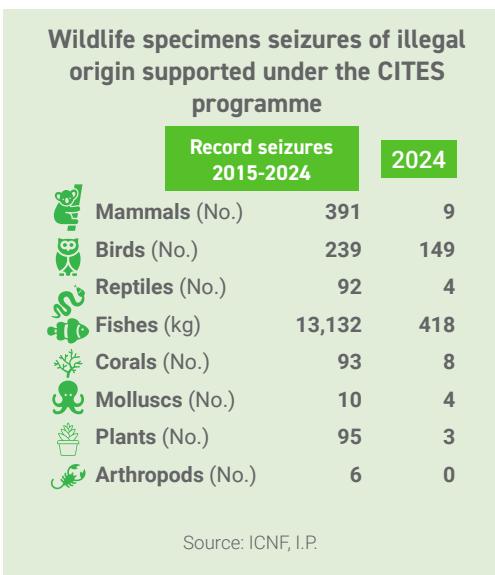
The national framework is aligned with the international agreements to which Portugal is a contracting party, namely: the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT-PGRFA) and the Nagoya Protocol³.

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 935 in 2024.



Illegal wildlife trade

The illegal trafficking of species continues to represent a significant challenge for the protection of biodiversity. For the assessment of this indicator, the number of **seizures of wild specimens of illegal origin** under CITES is used, which has shown considerable variability over the years. In 2024, birds constituted the main category of land animals seized (149 units), with seizures of fish (418 kg) and 3 plants of illegal origin also recorded.



² Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) e Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). Portugal, as well as the other members of the European Union, is 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, relating to access to genetic resources, ensuring the implementation of Regulation (EU) No. 511/2014 (<https://dre.pt/dre/detalhe/decretolei/122-2017-108192977>).

³ 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/decretolei/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.



SDG 16 “Peace, justice and strong institutions” shows a generally mixed evolution in Portugal, combining relevant progress in areas such as the reduction of violent crime, institutional strengthening and access to information, with less favourable trends related to human trafficking, the proportion of pre-trial detainees and some forms of violence and discrimination. The indicators also reveal persistent challenges in terms of perceived safety and trust in institutions. Despite this, Portugal maintains positive results in areas such as universal civil registration, the existence of national human rights institutions and legal mechanisms for access to public information.

The number of victims of intentional homicide has been steadily decreasing since 2015, at an average annual rate of -3.6%. However, the population's perception of safety has deteriorated slightly over the last decade. In 2023, 82.9% of people said they felt safe walking alone after dark, a figure lower than that recorded in 2016 (85.7%).

Indicators relating to interpersonal violence also continue to reveal worrying levels. In 2022, 17.6% of people aged 18 to 74 reported having suffered different forms of violence throughout their lives, including psychological or physical violence in childhood, violence in intimate relationships, domestic violence, and sexual harassment at work.

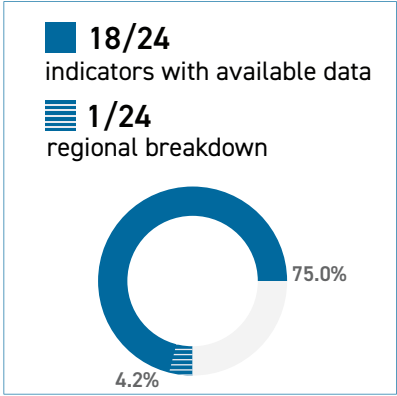
The number of human trafficking crimes recorded by police authorities showed an unfavourable trend between 2015 and 2025, increasing from 53 to 77 occurrences. Despite the annual irregularity of this indicator, the overall trend highlights the worsening of this phenomenon and the need to strengthen mechanisms for prevention, protection of victims and combating criminal networks.

In contrast, the number of weapons seized, delivered/recovered, whose illicit origin or context has been detected or established by a competent authority, in line with international instruments, increased throughout the period analysed at an average annual rate of 2.7% between 2015 and 2025.

In the area of the judicial and prison system, the proportion of pre-trial detainees in common prison establishments increased between 2015 and 2024, rising from 16.2% in 2015 to 22.0% in 2024, with a slight reduction in 2021.

Portugal has made significant progress in institutional strengthening and transparency. In 2023, the country reached the target for the adoption and implementation of constitutional, legal and political guarantees of public access to information. It has also maintained, since 2015, national human rights institutions recognized in accordance with the Paris Principles, strengthening institutional mechanisms for the protection of fundamental rights.

Regarding the Corruption Perception Index, the data indicate changes over the decade. Although the indicator fell from 64 in 2015 to 56 in 2025, the interpretation of this result suggests a deterioration in Portugal's relative position regarding the perception of corruption, highlighting persistent challenges in institutional trust and public integrity.





Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
16.1.1 Crimes of voluntary manslaughter (No.)	2015-2024	100	72	Obs.: -3,58				
16.1.3 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			
16.1.4 Proportion of persons that feel safe walking alone after dark (%)	2016-2023	85.7	82.9	Obs.: -0.47				
16.2.1 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			
16.2.2 Crimes of trafficking in human beings recorded by the police forces (No.)	2015-2025	53	77	Obs.: 3.81				
16.2.3 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		
16.3.1 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	1.0	1.0		Without assessment			
16.3.2 Proportion of pre-trial detainees present at 31st December in general prison establishments (%)	2015-2024	16.2	22.0	Obs.: 3.46				
16.4.2 Arms seized, delivered/recovered by police authorities within the scope of prevention and inspection actions (No.)	2015-2025	13,245	17,244	Obs.: 2.67				
16.5.1 Corruption Perceptions Index (No.)	2015-2025	64.0	56.0	Obs.: -1.33				
16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) (%)	2015-2025	98.7	95.9	Obs.: -0.29				
16.7.1 Members of parliament (No.)	2015-2025	230	230	Obs.: 0.00				
Managers in sector of public administration (No.)	2015-2025	10,996	16,357	Obs.: 4.05				
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	2020-2025	100	100					

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
16.10.1  Countries with at least one verified case of killings and/or enforced disappearance of human rights defenders, journalists, and trade unionists (0 = no; 1 = yes)	2024	0	0		Without assessment			
16.10.2  Countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information (0 = no; 1 = yes)	2024	1	1					
16.a.1  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					
16.b.1  Proportion of population aged 18 to 74 who have experienced discrimination in the last 12 months (%)	2023	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



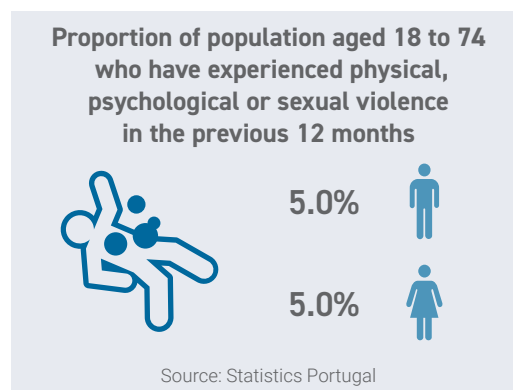
Reducing violence

Between 2015 and 2024, the number of **crimes of intentional homicide** fell steadily from 100 to 72 cases, reflecting a positive trend in violent crime in Portugal.

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) was 17.6%;
- violence in the context of intimacy was 19.9%;
- violence by non-partners was 16.1%;
- violence by domestic or family aggressors was 8.1%;
- sexual harassment at work was 8.8%.

However, the **public's perception of safety** has deteriorated slightly over the last decade. In 2023, 82.9% of people said they felt safe walking alone after dark, a figure lower than that recorded in 2016.

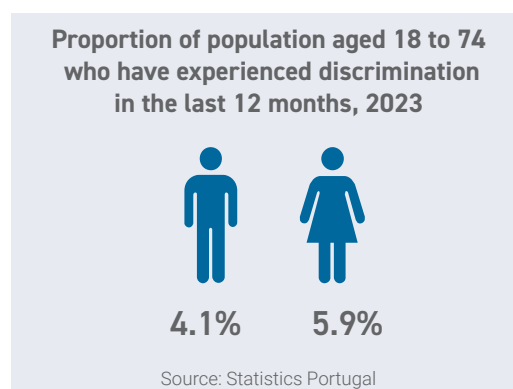


Rule of law

At the end of 2024, the **proportion of pre-trial detainees** in ordinary prisons was 22.0%. In 2015, the proportion was 16.2%. After the reduction in the indicator in 2021 (from 19.9% to 18.5%), between 2022 and 2024, the trajectory resumed the upward direction that had been observed between 2017 and 2020.

Discrimination

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



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



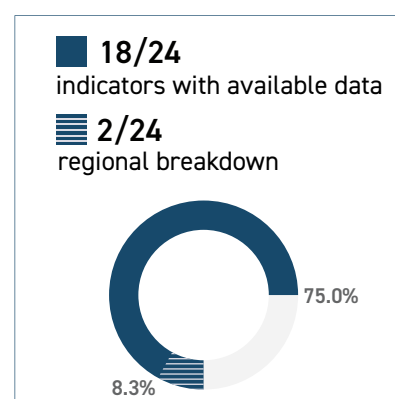
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

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.



SDG 17 “Partnerships for the Goals” shows a generally mixed evolution in Portugal, combining significant progress in areas such as taxation, digitalization, and some macroeconomic indicators, with persistent challenges in the field of international cooperation and official development assistance. The collection of tax revenues and social security contributions followed a favourable trajectory, while access to the internet and broadband continued to expand consistently. In parallel, the Portuguese economy kept growth in GDP, consumption, and investment, despite the economic slowdown observed after the post-pandemic recovery. However, less favourable developments remain, notably in international trade, the decrease in the weight of net remittances in GDP, and the insufficient approach to international official development assistance targets, particularly in support for Least Developed Countries. Also noteworthy is the achievement of several targets related to statistical capacity, information systems, and investment promotion schemes for developing countries. 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 1.8% between 2015 and 2025. The proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes registered a significant progress in a favourable direction, having gone from 61.3% in 2015 to 68.5% in 2026.



Official development assistance (ODA) as a proportion of gross national income recorded favourable progress between 2015 and 2025, but insufficient to achieve the target – the average annual growth rate observed was 1.2% when the required pace to achieve the goal was 10.3%. 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 0.04% in 2023. The total value of ODA and other official flows for technical assistance (Specific technical cooperation + Institutional capacity building) also evolved moderately in the opposite direction to the desired one, decreasing, on average, by 1.5% per year between 2015 and 2025. Nevertheless, the additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources evolved significantly in a favourable direction between 2015 and 2025.

The net figure of migrants' remittances decreased from 1.6% of GDP in 2015 to 1.1% of GDP in 2025, 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 2024, the average annual growth rate was 4.3%) 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 89.5% in 2025).

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 bank capital to assets ratio.



Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
17.1.1 ● Total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP (tax burden) (%)	2015-2025	34.5	35.4	Obs.: 0.26	↗			
● Total direct taxes as a percentage of GDP (%)	2015-2025	10.8	10.0	Obs.: -0.77	↘			
● Total indirect taxes as a percentage of GDP (%)	2015-2025	14.7	14.6	Obs.: -0.07	→			
● Total social contributions as a percentage of GDP (%)	2015-2025	9.0	10.8	Obs.: 1.84	↗			
17.1.2 ● Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (%)	2015-2026	61.3	68.5	Obs.: 1.02	↗			
17.2.1 ● Official development assistance as a proportion of gross national income (%)	2015-2025	0.20	0.20	Obs.: 1.18	↘			0.7
	2015-2025			Req. (UN): 10.34				
	2015-2023	0.05	0.04	Obs.: -2.75	↘			0.2
	2015-2023			Req. (UN): 7.60				
17.3.1 ● Official development assistance (net disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2025	277.7	434.5	Obs.: 4.58	↗			
● Foreign Direct Investment (net disbursements) (€ million)	2015-2025	368.9	323.5	Obs.: -1.30	↘			
17.3.2 ● Migrants remittances - net figure as percentage of GDP (%)	2015-2025	1.6	1.1	Obs.: -3.17	↘			
17.5.1 ● Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2023-2025	1	1					🎯
17.6.1 ● Fixed broadband Internet accesses <i>per</i> 100 inhabitants (%)	2015-2024	30.3	44.1	Obs.: 4.26	↗			
17.8.1 ● Proportion of persons aged between 16 and 74 years old using Internet in the 3 months before the interview (%)	2015-2025	68.6	89.5	Obs.: 2.70	↗			
17.9.1 ● Total official development assistance and other official flows for technical assistance (FTC + Institutional Capacity Building - gross disbursements) (USD million at current prices)	2015-2025	56.9	48.9	Obs.: -1.50	↘			

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
● Annual GDP growth (volume) (%)	2015-2025	1.6	1.9	Obs.: 1.73	↑			
● Annual inflation, consumer prices (%)	2015-2025	0.5	2.3	Obs.: 16.49	↓			
● Total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP (%)	2015-2025	34.5	35.4	Obs.: 0.26	↗			
● Annual growth of households and NPISHs final consumption expenditure (volume) (%)	2015-2025	1.8	3.5	Obs.: 6.88	↑			
● Annual growth of the general government final consumption expenditure (volume) (%)	2015-2025	0.7	1.6	Obs.: 8.62	↑			
● Annual growth of imports of goods and services (volume) (%)	2015-2025	8.1	4.3	Obs.: -6.14	↑			
● Annual growth of exports of goods and services (volume) (%)	2015-2025	6.2	0.4	Obs.: -23.97	↓			
● Annual growth of the gross capital formation (volume) (%)	2015-2025	6.4	5.6	Obs.: -1.33	↓			
17.13.1 ● 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	-6.5	-1.8	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	9,153,904,564	Obs.: 46.23	↑			
● DEC alternative conversion factor (in local currency unit <i>per</i> United States dollar)	2015-2023	0.9	0.9	Obs.: 0.00	→			
17.14.1 ● Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	2022-2025	42.5	65.0	Obs.: 15.21	Without assessment			

to be continued →



→ continuation

Indicator	Period	Indicator value		Average annual growth rate (%)	Trend assessment	Target		
		First year	Last year			PT	EU	UN
17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation - data by provider (%)	2016-2026	73.4	77.8	Obs.: 0.58	↑		
	Proportion of project objectives of new development interventions drawn from country-led result frameworks - data by provider (%)	2016-2026	100	100	Obs.: 0.00	→		
	Proportion of results indicators drawn from country-led results frameworks - data by provider (%)	2016-2026	27.9	83.3	Obs.: 11.56	↑		
	Proportion of results indicators which will be monitored using government sources and monitoring systems - data by provider (%)	2016-2026	92.3	50.0	Obs.: -5.95	↓		
17.17.1	Expenditure with public-private partnerships for infrastructure (€ million)	2015-2025	1,117.3	997.0	Obs.: -1.13	↓		
17.18.1	Open Data Inventory (ODIN) Coverage Index	2020-2024	63.0	71.0	Obs.: 3.03	Without assessment		100
	Data Sources performance index (Statistical Performance Indicators Pillar 4)	2016-2023	72.5	80.3	Obs.: 1.47	↑		100
	Data Infrastructure performance index (Statistical Performance Indicators Pillar 5)	2016-2023	100	100				🎯
17.18.2	Countries with national statistical legislation exists that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2019-2025	1	1				🎯
17.18.3	Countries with national statistical plans that are fully funded (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2019-2025	1	1				🎯
	Countries with national statistical plans that are under implementation (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2019-2025	1	1				🎯
	Countries with national statistical plans with funding from Government (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2019-2025	1	1				🎯
17.19.1	Total official development assistance for DAC 16062 (gross disbursements) (USD million)	2015-2025	0.4	0.1	Obs.: -14.87	↓		
17.19.2	Countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2021	1	1				🎯
	Countries with birth registration data that are at least 90 percent complete (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2015-2024	1	1				🎯
	Countries with death registration data that are at least 75 percent complete (1 = yes; 0 = no)	2015-2024	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
↗	Moderate progress towards the target
→	Category not applicable
↘	Insufficient progress towards the target
↓	Movement away from the target
	Significant movement away from the target

🎯	Target achieved
□	Without data/without target

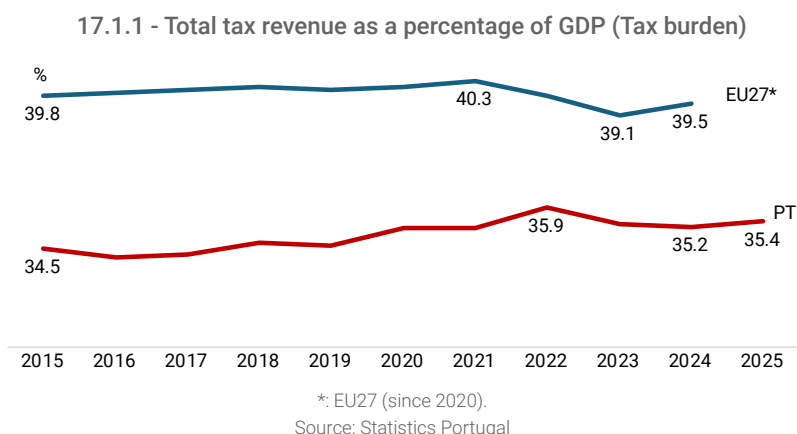


Tax collection and other sources of revenue

In 2025, the **tax burden** in Portugal — measured as the ratio of tax and social security revenue to GDP — stood at 35.4%, slightly higher than the figure for 2024 (35.2%).

Indirect taxes also remained, in 2025, the most significant component of tax revenue as a percentage of GDP (14.6%). Social contributions, in turn, were the only component that showed continuous growth throughout the period, rising from 9.0% of GDP in 2015 to 10.5% in 2024, a trend that continued in 2025 (10.8%), reflecting the sustained increase in employment and wage mass.

Compared with the EU27, Portugal continues to display a lower tax burden: the most recent European figure — 39.5% in 2024 — stood 4.3 percentage points above the national level. This difference had narrowed in 2022 and 2023, years in which the EU tax burden declined, but has widened again more recently.



International cooperation

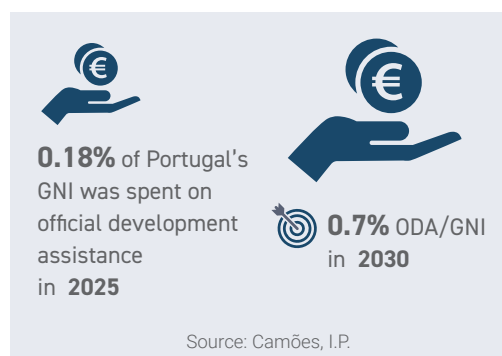
Official Development Assistance (ODA) remains far short of the commitments made by Portugal under the 2030 Agenda. It is defined as assistance provided by public bodies — through grants, technical assistance or concessional loans (on terms more favourable than market conditions) — aimed at the economic progress and well-being of developing countries.

In 2019, the OECD revised the official methodology for calculating ODA (relating to 2018 flows), which prevents a linear comparison with earlier data. This methodological change is based on the “grant equivalent” norm¹ (focused on the financial effort of donations), rather than the traditional “cash flow” approach (net financial flows).

Aligned with global and European targets, Portugal has committed to allocating 0.7% of its Gross National Income (GNI)² to ODA, reserving a specific portion (between 0.15% and 0.20%) to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). The most recent data show the following:

Total ODA/GNI

- In 2025, ODA accounted for 0.18% of GNI, registering a sharp decline in this indicator compared with 2024 and well short of the international target of 0.7% of GNI.
- Between 2018 and 2023, the indicator fluctuated between 0.17% and 0.21% of GNI, with the highest value recorded in 2022.



¹ 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>.

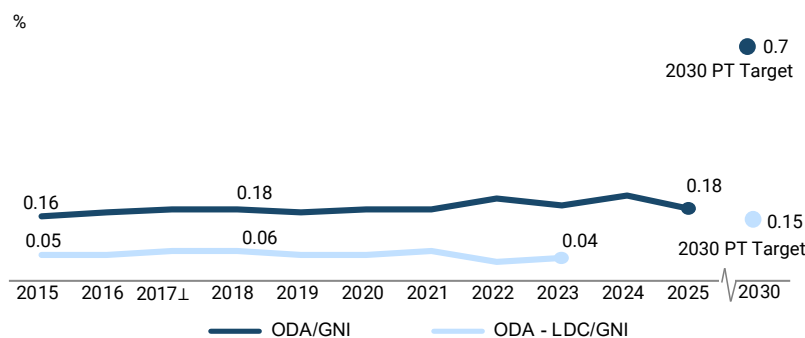
² Preliminary data.



Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

- In the specific case of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), aid accounted for just 0.04% of GNI in 2023, well below the international benchmark range of 0.15% to 0.20%.
- Between 2018 and 2022, the indicator never exceeded 0.06%, reaching its lowest value in 2022 (0.03%), corresponding to only one fifth of the minimum threshold of the global target (0.15%).

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



Source: Camões I.P.

In conclusion, the evolution of Portuguese ODA as a percentage of GNI shows a performance that is still far from the commitments set under the 2030 Agenda. However, it is important to note that this ratio is sensitive to fluctuations in GNI itself, so the interpretation of the indicator should be complemented with other data, such as ODA net disbursements (measured by SDG indicator 17.3.1).

Despite the decline in 2025, net ODA has shown a significant upward trajectory since 2015 (rising from 278 million euros that year to 435 million euros³ in 2025, and reaching 528 million euros in 2024, the highest value in the series). This trend indicates a move towards the provisions of the 2030 Portuguese Cooperation Strategy, which envisages a gradual, sustainable annual increase “in the amount of Portuguese net ODA”⁴.

Between 2015 and 2025, **Foreign Direct Investment** – FDI (net disbursements), followed a trajectory marked by significant volatility. After reaching €703.6 million in 2024, it fell to €323.5 million in 2025, returning to levels similar to those seen in 2015 (€368.9 million).

The accumulated net value of **remittances from emigrants/immigrants**, as a percentage of GDP, showed a downward trend, falling from 1.56% in 2015 to 1.13% in 2025, the lowest figure in the series. After reaching 1.56% in 2015, the indicator remained relatively stable until 2020, fluctuating between 1.44% and 1.56%. From 2021 onwards, a more pronounced decline is observed: from 1.36% in 2022 to 1.22% in 2023 and 1.18% in 2024. In 2025, the value reaches 1.13%, the lowest level in the entire series. This evolution reflects a cumulative decrease of 0.43 pp compared with 2015, indicating a continuous reduction in the net weight of remittances in the national economy.

³ Preliminary data.

⁴ The short English version of the 2030 Portuguese Cooperation Strategy can be found at the following link: https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/images/img_noticias2022_1/ECP2030_Triptico_EN.pdf. The aforementioned reference to the Portuguese commitment regarding net ODA appears on page 38 of the original document (available in PT only).

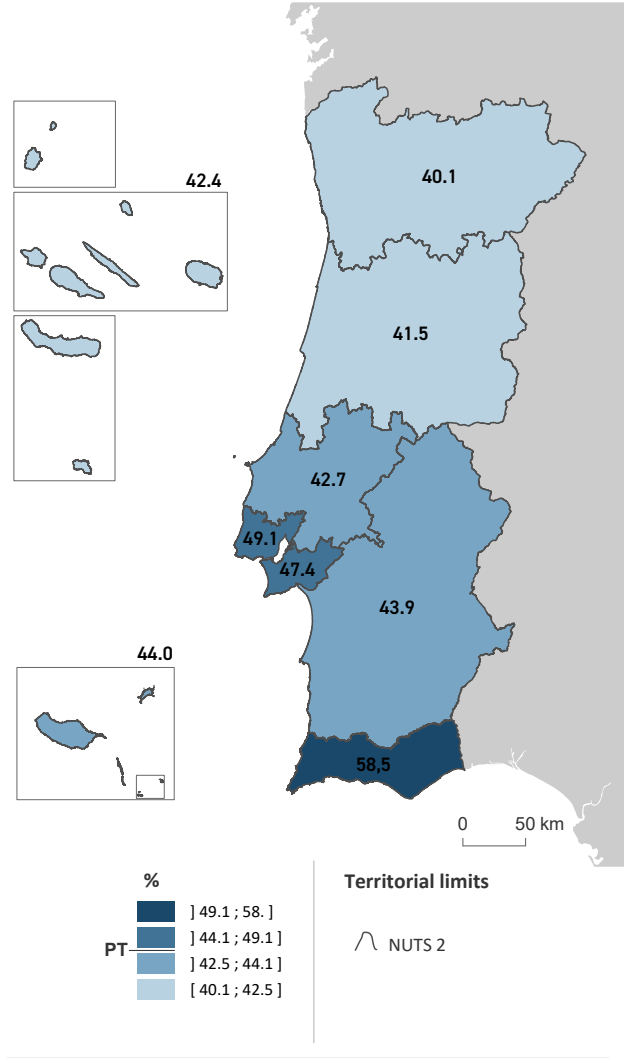


Access to science, technology and innovation

Portugal has continued to make significant progress in terms of access to digital technologies. The number of **fixed broadband Internet accesses per 100 inhabitants** increased from 30.3 in 2015 to 44.1 in 2024. Fibre-optic broadband has established as the leading access technology, reaching 30.4 subscribers per 100 inhabitants in 2024 (8.0 subscribers per 100 inhabitants in 2015), whilst Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL) connections have virtually disappeared, falling to just 0.9 subscribers per 100 inhabitants (10.0 subscribers per 100 inhabitants in 2015).

Regionally, the Algarve and Grande Lisboa stood out in 2024 with the highest number of subscribers (58.5 and 49.1 per 100 inhabitants, respectively), above the national average, and the Norte was the region with the lowest number (40.1 per 100 inhabitants). The Peninsula de Setúbal recorded 47.4 per 100 inhabitants, followed by the Região Autónoma da Madeira and Alentejo with 44.0 and 43.9 per 100 inhabitants, respectively. Among the regions with the lowest number of subscribers, the Oeste e Vale do Tejo recorded 42.7 per 100 inhabitants, followed by Região Autónoma dos Açores and the Centro, with 42.4 and 41.5 per 100 inhabitants, respectively.

17.6.1 - Fixed broadband internet accesses per 100 inhabitants and NUTS 2-2024, 2024

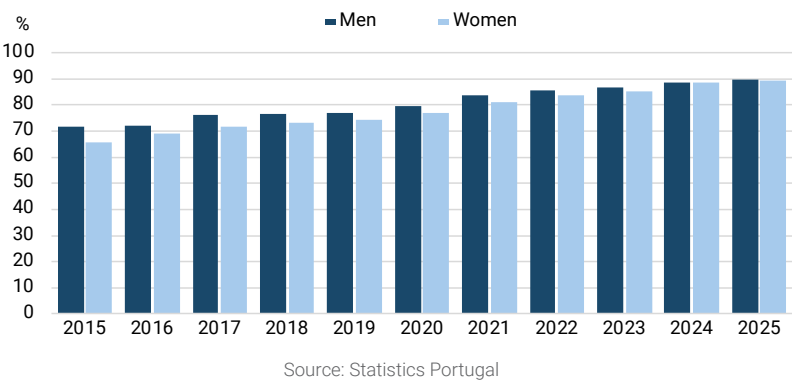


Source: Statistics Portugal

In 2025, 89.5% of the resident population aged 16 to 74 used **the internet** in the 3 months prior to the interview: 1.0 pp more than in the previous year, reflecting a lower increase than that recorded in the two previous years (1.3 pp in 2023 and 2.7 pp in 2024). In 2015, that proportion was 68.6%. The proportion of women who used the internet in 2025 (89.3%) was close to that of men (89.6%).



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



In 2025, the highest proportions of internet users were recorded in Península de Setúbal (95.5%) and Grande Lisboa (95.2%). The proportion of users in the Algarve (91.9%) was higher than the national average of 89.5%, but the results for the Autonomous Regions of the Açores and Madeira (with, respectively, 89.2% and 88.3%) did not reach the national reference. In the remaining four regions – Norte, Centro, Oeste e Vale do Tejo and Alentejo – the proportions of users varied between 86.0% in the Centro and 89.1% in Oeste e Vale do Tejo.

Macroeconomic stability

In 2025, macroeconomic indicators maintain the downward trend that began following the strong post-pandemic recovery, although they remain overall above the levels observed in 2015.

GDP in volume grew by 1.9%, below the 2.2% recorded in 2024. Since 2015, GDP has grown every year except in 2020, when it fell by 8.2% due to the adverse effects of the pandemic crisis. In 2022, it recorded the highest growth of the period under analysis (7.0%), slowing in the following years.

The **inflation rate** continues to normalize, having decreased from 7.8% in 2022 to 2.3% in 2025, approaching the 2.0% objective within the European Union.

In international trade, **exports** slowed down more significantly than **imports**. In 2025, in real terms, imports grew by 4.3%, a value lower than in 2024 (4.7%) and significantly below the growth observed in 2015 (8.1%). Exports increased by only 0.4%, well below the 3.2% recorded in 2024 and far from the dynamism observed in 2015 (6.2%), reinforcing the slowdown in external demand.

Gross Capital Formation accelerated in 2025, reaching a growth rate of 5.6%, above the 3.8% observed in 2024 and also higher than the level recorded in 2015 (6.4%), approaching the strong pace registered in 2021 (10.5%). This performance reinforces the trend toward more robust investment in the post pandemic years.

Main macroeconomic indicators, 2024
(rates of change)

- **GDP: +1.9%**
- **Inflation: +2.3%**
- **Exports: +0.4%**
- **Imports: +4.3%**
- **Gross capital formation: +5.6%**

Source: Statistics Portugal

Partnerships

In 2025, the **expenditure with public-private partnerships for infrastructure** reached a value of €996.6 million, the lowest level in the entire period analysed. Compared with 2015, there is a cumulative decrease of around 11%, highlighting a structural reduction in the financial obligations associated with these partnerships. After the peak recorded in 2016 (€1,413.3 million), the indicator fluctuated slightly over the years but maintained an overall downward trajectory.

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)

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

(2)

$$CAGR_r = \left(\frac{x_{t_1}}{y_{t_0}} \right)^{\frac{1}{t_1-t_0}} - 1$$

(3)

$$R_{a/r} = \frac{CAGR_a}{CAGR_r}$$

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

Issue year: 2026

ISBN 978-989-25-0746-0

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