

Table P1: Measuring Policy Coherence

Theme	#	Question	Answer	Points	Answer Criteria	Supporting Evidence
1. Political Commitment						Joint Policy Coherence for Development Council of Ministers Resolution no. 82/2010: This resolution of the Council of Ministers aims to implement the provisions of Council of Ministers Resolution no. 196/2005 of 22 December, which approved the 'Strategic Vision for Portuguese Cooperation', recognizing the importance of ensuring the coherence of national policies affecting developing countries with development cooperation policy. This resolution thus aims to recognize the coherence of development policies as an essential tool for improving the effectiveness of Portuguese foreign policy, as well as to establish formal mechanisms for coordination and strengthening interministerial dialogue in this area. In addition to the qualitative impact expected for Portuguese cooperation, formally recognizing this PCD coordination process brings Portugal closer to the dynamics that other European countries are promoting in this area and allows us to harmonize our approach with international best practices. https://diarioderepublica.pt/dj/detalhe/resolucao-conselho-ministro/82-2010-309277 Council of Ministers Resolution no. 121/2022: The Portuguese Cooperation Strategy 2030 (ECP 2030) is the guiding instrument for public policy on international cooperation for development. Cooperation policy is a fundamental vector of Portuguese foreign policy, contributing to its objectives, as well as complementing and reinforcing other aspects of external action, in a process of generating mutual benefits for Portugal and its partners in various areas. It is a state policy of a continuous nature, based on a broad national consensus among the main stakeholders in the State and civil society. Objective 1 - Affirming the centrality of Portuguese Cooperation - is pursued at the level of public policies. The measures include, in particular: i) Strengthen the relevance and visibility of cooperation within public policies (measure 1.1) - Measure 1.1 promotes the relevance of cooperation within public policies and its recognition among various public policy actors, implying a strengthening of the presence of this issue on political agendas and in other areas of public discussion. Specifically, the actions to be pursued include: promoting to specific challenges in Portuguese external action; deepening the interconnection of the cooperation sector with strategic frameworks for policies and, particularly in the areas of equality, migration and mobility, climate action and internationalisation/investment; implementing Council of Ministers Resolution No. 82/2010 of 4 November to strengthen the coherence of development policies, and strengthening political and public debate through more systematic involvement and dialogue with the Assembly of the Republic, the Government, the Autonomous Regions and local authorities. https://diarioderepublica.pt/dj/detalhe/resolucao-conselho-ministro/121-2022-204502329 The Resolution 121/2022, being the reference framework for the implementation of the public policy on international development cooperation, outlines an ambitious and geopolitical vision to respond to the main challenges at international level and for the sustainable development of partner countries, providing national and international coherence to these efforts and reinforcing political commitment in this matter. Reflected in the PCDs 2030 (Portuguese Development Cooperation Strategy 2030), the mission of the Portuguese Development Cooperation policy is the eradication of poverty, the fight against inequalities and the promotion of sustainable, equitable and inclusive global development, based on the respect for human dignity and leaving no one behind. The multidimensionality of development challenges increasingly requires integrated and comprehensive policies and actions. PDCS 2030 defines a response to global development challenges and to international cooperation dynamics in this context. Portuguese Development Cooperation also contributes to three key political commitments at international level: (i) the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (i) the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and (iii) the Paris Agreement. Thus, sectoral priorities are organized according to the "5 P's" of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and substantiate the contribution of each priority to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Human development is the central thematic focus of the Portuguese Development Cooperation, therefore guiding all actions to be carried out in the priority sectors.
	1.1	Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? <i>For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoral level.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	There is a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Some elements may be missing, preventing full implementation of the commitment to PCSD. This could be due to unclear oversight mandates, roles and responsibilities, insufficient funding, capacities or data, regulatory burdens, normative gaps, or lengthy bureaucratic processes.)	About Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development Council of Ministers Resolution no. 5/2023: Establishes a model for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, strengthens the internal structure for coordinating the implementation of Agenda 2030, determines that it is the responsibility of the presidential office to identify, map and monitor, namely through PLANAPP, national plans and other public policy instruments that contribute to the implementation of the SDGs and their targets, with a view to ensuring their overall coherence. https://diarioderepublica.pt/dj/detalhe/resolucao-conselho-ministro/5-2023-206399845 Proposal of the National Roadmap for Sustainable Development 2030 (RNDs 2030 proposal): The Proposal of the National Roadmap for Sustainable Development 2030 (RNDs 2030 proposal) is an instrument that aims to promote a holistic and pluralistic vision for sustainable development, proposing a set of changes that will accelerate and implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030) and advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As such, RNDs 2030 proposal comprises two strategic components: the Commitment to Sustainable Development and the Plan for Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (Plan). The first reflects the Government's commitment to sustainable development, systematized into six transformations. The transformations embody an integrated vision, based on public policies, of the challenges facing the pursuit of Agenda 2030 in Portugal. Based on the main issues that contextualize these challenges, three priorities were defined for each of the transformations, identifying the most relevant planning instruments and strategic goals, as well as the main policy measures aimed at driving the fulfilment of this commitment. The second component defines a set of measures and related activities aimed at promoting Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD), with the goal of driving forward the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Thus, the Plan aims to consolidate the process of internalizing the 2030 Agenda within the scope of public policies, improve the processes and activities for monitoring the SDGs, and create formal mechanisms for participation and capacity building to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.the 2030 Agenda within the scope of public policies, improve the processes and activities for monitoring the SDGs, and create formal mechanisms for participation and capacity building to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.....
	1.2	Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? <i>For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development.</i>	Under development	1	There are no clear national priority areas in place; however, there are formal plans to define them, or they are currently under development. (e.g. An upcoming new or updated national strategic document, policy or law with an explicit commitment to PCSD.)	The Commitment to Sustainable Development adopts a holistic and pluralistic approach to sustainable development, organized into six transformations. Each transformation has three priorities for action, and each priority highlights the most relevant planning instruments, public policy measures and strategic goals that will bring these priorities to fruition' (RNDs 2030 proposal - pp.11). https://ptustatavei.gov.pt/rotero-nacional-para-o-desenvolvimento-sustentavel-2030/
	1.3	Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? <i>For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD. However, these roles have only been partially implemented. (Several challenges could be causing the partial implementation, including limited financial, human, or technical resources, resistance from existing institutional practices, lack of inter-ministerial collaboration, normative or regulatory gaps and insufficient capacity-building for staff involved in PCSD.)	Council of Ministers Resolution no. 5/2023: "identification, mapping and monitoring, namely through PlanAPP, of national plans and other public policy instruments that contribute to the implementation of the SDGs and their targets, with a view to ensuring their overall coherence". https://diarioderepublica.pt/dj/detalhe/resolucao-conselho-ministro/5-2023-206399845
Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment				7		
2. Long-term Vision	2.1	Has the government developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, a national vision statement, policy, strategy or action plan that sets objectives to identify, prevent, and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include poor integration into sectoral policies, undefined objectives, limited stakeholder engagement, inadequate monitoring, capacity constraints, normative gaps, and low public awareness.)	Proposal of the National Roadmap for Sustainable Development 2030 (RNDs 2030 proposal): The Proposal of the National Roadmap for Sustainable Development 2030 (RNDs 2030 proposal) is an instrument that aims to promote a holistic and pluralistic vision for sustainable development, proposing a set of changes that will accelerate and implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030) and advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As such, RNDs 2030 proposal comprises two strategic components: the Commitment to Sustainable Development and the Plan for Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (Plan). The first reflects the Government's commitment to sustainable development, systematised into six transformations. The transformations embody an integrated vision, based on public policies, of the challenges facing the pursuit of Agenda 2030 in Portugal. Based on the main issues that contextualize these challenges, three priorities were defined for each of the transformations, identifying the most relevant planning instruments and strategic goals, as well as the main policy measures aimed at driving the fulfilment of this commitment. The second component defines a set of measures and related activities aimed at promoting Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD), with the goal of driving forward the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Thus, the Plan aims to consolidate the process of internalising the 2030 Agenda within the scope of public policies, improve the processes and activities for monitoring the SDGs, and create formal mechanisms for participation and capacity building to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Major Options 2024-2028: 'alignment of the most relevant policy measures, set out in each of the strategic challenges, with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in terms of their potential contribution to achieving the respective targets defined in the UN's 2030 Agenda.' http://diarioderepublica.pt/dj/detalhe/lei/45-b-2024-001661963 Portugal 2030 Strategy: "It is still aligned... In the international context, with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, approved at the United Nations Summit on 25 September 2015 and in force since 2016". https://www.portugal.gov.pt/download-ficheiros/ficheiro.aspx?v=93d93d80QAAAB8%2b1CAA4AAABABANCD3NAEA8BcpAUAAAN3d (page 1) POENMP 2025-2028 (National Medium-Term Budgetary-Structural Plan): alignment of Strategic Challenges and Measures of the Major Options 2024-2028 and POENMP 2025-2028 with the SDG Goals. https://www.gpe-mtsa.gov.pt/documents/10182/287416/P1_POENMP_20241011_v1.pdf/4bce268e-ad7b-4c16-844f-6444-45395400580c (page 49) Megatrends 2050: beyond 2030 - strategic foresight exercise. https://planapp.gov.pt/relatorio-megatendencias-2050/ Strategy 2040: The Long-Term National Strategic Plan 2040 (Portugal Strategy 2040) is a strategic and cross-cutting planning tool, currently under development, which will succeed the Portugal Strategy 2030 and determine the major national policy priorities until 2040, identifying the main development objectives and areas of national and EU investment. REPLAN (Network of Planning and Foresight for Public Administration) is responsible for developing Portugal Strategy 2040 through its Multidisciplinary Planning Team (EMP). The process of defining the Thematic Agendas determines their alignment with the 'Megatrends 2050' Report, 'Portugal 2050' and the National Roadmap for Sustainable Development. Portugal 2050: "Portugal 2050: Scenarios and Vision" is a forward-looking project by REPLAN that aims to build a long-term strategic vision for the country. The aim is to understand how, by 2050, different scenarios will condition the way in which this vision can be pursued. This activity is a follow-up to the report 'Megatrends 2050. The Changing World: Impacts on Portugal', presented in June 2025. The process involves consulting national and international entities and actors. These actions will take place at various times and in various formats, with the aim of contributing to the definition of the long-term vision and the analysis of the challenges and problems that may arise in different future scenarios. Its objectives are: 1) To build a long-term strategic vision for Portugal; 2) To define a set of national ambitions in line with this strategic vision; 3) To formulate scenarios for the 2050 horizon that will inform and test both the strategic vision and the proposed ambitions for the country; 4) To contribute to a paradigm of anticipatory governance, developing framework instruments to guide options and decisions in terms of strategic planning and public policy. The project will run from January 2025 to June 2026.
	2.2	Does the government use long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, the use of tools such as impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modelling tools or systems-thinking approaches in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	In place, fully implemented	4	The government uses long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence, and these are implemented covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government commonly uses long-term strategic planning tools (e.g. impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modeling tools, or systems-thinking approaches) in formulating and implementing strategies and policies. These tools help identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations. These tools are proactively used to inform policy- and decision-making.)	Decree-Law no. 67/2024, of 8 October - Multidisciplinary Prospective and Planning Team: 'to prepare prospective studies on Portugal, its future strategic positioning, impacts and adaptations in the face of global or national trends, as well as integrated analyses of Portugal's comparative positioning, namely based on international comparative studies of reference, in coordination with the different areas of government'. https://diarioderepublica.pt/dj/detalhe/decreto-lei/67-2024-890124534 Multisectoral Prospective Team - REPLAN: as defined by Decree-Law no. 67/2024 of 8 October, the main objectives of this network are to boost cooperation between different areas of government, promote training and the sharing of good practices, and harmonise planning procedures and instruments. Megatendências 2050: beyond 2030 - strategic foresight exercise. https://planapp.gov.pt/relatorio-megatendencias-2050/ Strategy 2040: The Long-Term National Strategic Plan 2040 (Portugal Strategy 2040) is a strategic and cross-cutting planning tool, currently under development, which will succeed the Portugal Strategy 2030 and determine the major national policy priorities until 2040, identifying the main development objectives and areas of national and EU investment. REPLAN is responsible for developing Portugal Strategy 2040 through its Multidisciplinary Planning Team (EMP). The process of defining the Thematic Agendas determines their alignment with the 'Megatrends 2050' Report, 'Portugal 2050' and the National Roadmap for Sustainable Development. Portugal 2050: "Portugal 2050: Scenarios and Vision" is a forward-looking project by REPLAN that aims to build a long-term strategic vision for the country. The aim is to understand how, by 2050, different scenarios will condition the way in which this vision can be pursued. This activity is a follow-up to the report 'Megatrends 2050. The Changing World: Impacts on Portugal', presented in June 2025. The process involves consulting national and international entities and actors. These actions will take place at various times and in various formats, with the aim of contributing to the definition of the long-term vision and the analysis of the challenges and problems that may arise in different future scenarios. Its objectives are: 1) To build a long-term strategic vision for Portugal; 2) To define a set of national ambitions in line with this strategic vision; 3) To formulate scenarios for the 2050 horizon that will inform and test both the strategic vision and the proposed ambitions for the country; 4) To contribute to a paradigm of anticipatory governance, developing framework instruments to guide options and decisions in terms of strategic planning and public policy. The project will run from January 2025 to June 2026.

	2.3	Has the government established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD? <i>For example, independent bodies, a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations, can promote long-term vision for PCSD that outlives electoral cycles or government terms.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD. However, their tasks have only been partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government measures can be hindered by political interference, insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination among ministries or departments, public opposition, complex legal frameworks, normative gaps or other gaps in monitoring and evaluation.)	REPLAN is an interministerial network coordinated by PLANAPP for cooperation and sharing of knowledge and resources in the areas of strategic planning, public policy and foresight, as well as for the development of collaborative and networked work, promoting the articulation of sectoral policies with cross-cutting strategies.
		Subtotal Score for Theme 2. Long-term Vision		10		
3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance	3.1	Does the government have a budgetary process that integrates sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas? <i>For example, through the use of SDG budgeting (i.e. tagging budget measures, etc.) or checklists.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed a budgetary process to integrate sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas, but its implementation remains partial. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering full implementation, including the complexity of integrating sustainable development priorities into existing frameworks, difficulties in data collection, balancing resource allocation across competing goals, weak institutional capacity, insufficient political will and commitment, normative gaps, and financial constraints.)	The implementing rules for the 2023 State Budget (SB) were amended by Decree-Law no. 54/2023 of 14 July, adding a new paragraph 7 to article 32, on the powers and duties of the budget programme coordinators, which reads as follows: "7. The coordinating entities [of budget programmes] shall ensure that information is provided, on a quarterly basis, on actions that contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals - 2030 Agenda, under the terms to be defined by the terms to be defined by the Directorate-General for the Budget (DGO) in the budget execution circular". In this context, the DGO circular on the preparation of the SB now contains an annex with instructions for collecting information on the SDGs. The aim is to identify measures/projects that contribute to the implementation of an SDG. Portugal has been aligning both its financial cycles (PT2020 and PT 2030) with strategic goals that are reflective of sustainable development goals. The 2026 State Budget Proposal Report, presented on 9 October 2025, contained, for the third consecutive year, a chapter dedicated to the SDGs. PLANAPP was an active part of this process in the design of the information collection instrument applicable to public administration entities covered by this financial instrument. PLANAPP wrote the aforementioned chapter. State Budget 2026 (see chapter 7.4 - State Budget and the Sustainable Development Goals): https://www.oe.gov.pt/media/cai@ni/relatorio-oe2026.pdf Alignment of Strategic Challenges and Measures of the Major Options 2024-2028 and POENMP 2025-2028 (National Medium-Term Budgetary-Structural Plan) with the SDG Goals: https://planapp.gov.pt/go-poemnp/ The Major Options are a national planning instrument that establishes the vision, priorities, and strategic guidelines that frame, mark, and guide public policy options and the respective subsequent budgetary programming and precede the POENMP 2024-2028. The Major Options precede the State Budget (OE) for the following year.
	3.2	Does the government have dedicated mechanisms or tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral or financing plans of line ministries? <i>For example, strategies, guidelines, regulations, provisions or coordination mechanisms for ministries and government agencies to align their mandates, policies and sectoral objectives with sustainable development priorities.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed dedicated mechanisms and tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral and financing plans of line ministries. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors might contribute to the partial implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity constraints, bureaucratic burdens, coordination issues, data unavailability normative gaps, etc.)	Alignment of Strategic Challenges and Measures of the Major Options 2024-2028 and POENMP 2025-2028 with the SDG Goals: https://planapp.gov.pt/go-poemnp/ The Major Options Law for 2024-2028 sets forth the main planning and financial priorities for Portugal. This law tags six key challenges: fostering a fairer and more supportive country; enhancing innovation and competitiveness; improving state efficiency; promoting democracy and transparency; advancing environmental sustainability; and strengthening global engagement. These priorities are interlinked with the need to address medium-to-long-term challenges, including recovery from the post-COVID era, geopolitical tensions, and alignment with the 2030 Agenda. This legislative framework embeds the SDGs into its strategic priorities, ensuring national policies support sustainable economic, social and environmental outcomes. It also provides a multi-year budgetary framework to manage synergies and trade-offs across various policy domains, facilitating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and other international commitments. A coordination mechanism has been established between the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and PLANAPP for the preparation of ex-ante 'advises' on proposed planning instruments. Among other aspects, this process aims to assess the consistency and alignment of these instruments with the strategic framework of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals. These 'advises' analyse the potential contribution of each instrument to the SDGs and produce specific recommendations depending on the degree of alignment identified: -In the absence of alignment, it is recommended the use of the Joint Research Centre (JRC) support tool as a tool for this purpose (SDG mapper); -When there are alignment or data to support it, a critical analysis of this alignment is carried out. -An alignment table is drawn up, and it is recommended that this should be included in the draft legislation to be presented to the Council of Ministers. This procedure aims to strengthen the integration of sustainable development principles into public policymaking, promoting greater strategic coherence and effectiveness in pursuing the commitments made under the 2030 Agenda.
	3.3	Does the government have established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of public, private, domestic, and international resources for sustainable development? <i>For example, specific programmes or policies informed by policy coherence to enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development; incentives or frameworks to attract private investment for sustainable development projects; partnerships between the government and private sector to finance sustainable development initiatives, etc.</i>	Under development	1	There are no mechanisms or measures in place; however, there are formal plans to develop them, or they are currently under development.	Portugal 2030 implements the Partnership Agreement between Portugal and the European Commission to apply €23 billion of European funds to projects that stimulate and develop the Portuguese economy between 2021 and 2027. Support areas: Portugal + Inteligente Portugal + Conectado Portugal + Próximo Portugal + Verde Portugal + Social Portugal + Transição justa https://portugal2030.pt/o-portugal-2030/o-portugal-2030-em-3-minutos/
		Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance		7		
	4.1	Has the government established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level? <i>For example, a high-level coordinating mechanism or body whether located within the Centre of Government or a lead line ministry as appropriate, with a clear mandate, resources and capacities to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including on potential negative impacts of policies, and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges can lead to the partial implementation, including shifts in political leadership and priorities, insufficient technical resources, normative gaps, bureaucratic and stakeholder resistance; etc.)	Council of Ministers Resolution no. 5/2023 , of 23 January establishes a model for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, delegates to the member of the Government responsible for the Presidency of the Council of Ministers the coordination and monitoring (at government level) the implementation of the SDGs, taking into consideration the responsibilities of the foreign affairs at the external level and in cooperation policy, as well as other government departments at sectoral level, and creates a high-level commission (Monitoring Commission) responsible for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the SDGs and issuing opinions on the activities described on the resolution. This high level commission is constituted by: a) representative of the member of the Government responsible for the governmental area of the presidency, who presides; b) A representative of the member of the Government responsible for the governmental area of foreign affairs; c) A representative of each of the Regional Governments; d) A representative of the Economic and Social Council; e) A representative of the National Association of Portuguese Municipalities; f) A representative of the National Association of Parishes; g) Three persons of recognised merit co-opted by the other members. The Interministerial Commission for Foreign Policy (CPE) , established by Regulatory Decree no. 4/2014 and operating under the Directorate-General for Foreign Policy (DGPE), is responsible for ensuring technical-level coordination among ministries. It facilitates interdepartmental information exchange and promotes a unified, coherent approach that aligns national interests with Portugal's external action, including sustainable development. REPLAN is an interministerial network coordinated by PLANAPP for cooperation and sharing of knowledge and resources in the areas of strategic planning, public policy and foresight, as well as for the development of collaborative and networked work, promoting the articulation of sectoral policies with cross-cutting strategies. (REPLAN) Emerging Technologies Strategy (ETE) : initiative under development to promote coordinated government action on emerging technologies (e.g. artificial intelligence, quantum, biotechnology) for sustainable development and public-sector innovation. Led by PLANAPP's EMPECO team, in coordination with the Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) and the National Innovation Agency (ANI), the work focuses on inter-ministerial dialogue and mapping of national capabilities. The initiative contributes to PCSD by fostering cross-government coordination and policy alignment on emerging technologies. Evidence: PLANAPP website – Emerging Technologies Strategy section/ https://planapp.gov.pt/estrategia-nacional-tecnologias-emergentes/
4. Whole-of-government Coordination	4.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, inter-ministerial committees that stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and develop integrated solutions.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Full implementation may be hindered by bureaucratic rigidities, inflexibility, resource constraints, poor communication, resistance to change, normative gaps, and external factors like political instability or economic downturns.)	Council of Ministers Resolution no. 5/2023 , of 23 January establishes a model for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and creates a high-level commission (Monitoring Commission) responsible for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the SDGs and issuing opinions on the resolution. This high level commission is constituted by: a) A representative of the member of the Government responsible for the governmental area of the presidency, who presides; b) A representative of the member of the Government responsible for the governmental area of foreign affairs; c) A representative of each of the Regional Governments; d) A representative of the Economic and Social Council; e) A representative of the National Association of Portuguese Municipalities; f) A representative of the National Association of Parishes; g) Three persons of recognised merit co-opted by the other members. The Interministerial Commission for Foreign Policy (CPE) , established by Regulatory Decree no. 4/2014 and operating under the Directorate-General for Foreign Policy (DGPE), is responsible for ensuring technical-level coordination among ministries. It facilitates interdepartmental information exchange and promotes a unified, coherent approach that aligns national interests with Portugal's external action, including sustainable development. REPLAN is an interministerial network coordinated by PLANAPP for cooperation and sharing of knowledge and resources in the areas of strategic planning, public policy and foresight, as well as for the development of collaborative and networked work, promoting the articulation of sectoral policies with cross-cutting strategies. (REPLAN)

	4.3	Are there specific capacity-building programs or other resources in place for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development? <i>For example, to improve skills that take civil servants beyond their traditional operating environment and challenge them to think and act in new, cross-disciplinary ways to foster coherence in policymaking.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed capacity-building programs or other resources for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. However, these programmes have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors might contribute to the partial implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity constraints, bureaucratic burdens, coordination issues, insufficient engagement, etc.)	The Integrated Training and Capacity-Building Programme for Sustainability in Public Administration (PICSAF), promoted by the National Administration Institute - INA, not only provides specialized training to develop the necessary skills for promoting sustainability but also incorporates principles related to the SDGs into training programs. By focusing on topics such as "Concepts and Principles of Sustainable Development applied to Public Administration," "Smart Cities and Sustainability," "Agenda 2030 – From Strategy to Action: Integrating SDGs with Management Instruments," and "Leadership for Sustainability," the path covers various strategic areas, from fundamental concepts to practical implementation strategies. To disseminate knowledge about the SDGs and integrate them into public policies, PICSAF includes the organization of webinars addressing cross-cutting sustainability topics. These themes not only address Agenda 2030 but also other relevant topics for promoting sustainable development. Furthermore, PICSAF actively promotes awareness of the SDGs, encouraging participants to adopt administrative practices aligned with the sustainability agenda. This approach not only strengthens individual skills but also contributes to creating a more sustainable organisational culture within public administration. Interviews with innovators and sustainability experts, as well as innovation workshops, complement PICSAF, providing a holistic approach to capacity building and SDG integration. CaENA, informal meetings for discussing sustainability topics. https://www.ina.pt/conhecimento-inovacao/projetos-de-investigacao-e-inovacao/projetos-nacionais/
	Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination			9		
5. Sub-national Engagement	5.1	Are there provisions or mechanisms in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, or regulatory frameworks for sustainable development? <i>For example, National Sustainable Development Strategies outline relevant action and mandate sub-national engagement; or data exchanges and other engagements between government levels are institutionalised in other ways.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The provisions or mechanisms are in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable development, but are only partially implemented. (The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by challenges including resource constraints, lack of political will, institutional resistance, insufficient training, complex legal or political frameworks, normative gaps and inadequate engagement.)	Several key strategies and initiatives support local and regional governments in aligning their legal frameworks, plans, and actions with the SDGs. These include the publication of Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) by eight municipalities (Mafra, Matosinhos, Cascais, Porto, Braga, Lagos, Grândola and Torres Vedras), the ODSlocal Platform (https://odslocal.pt/), the Associação Nacional de Municípios Portugueses (https://ampm.pt/en/ampmport/apresentacao/quem-somos/) and its "Municipal Section for the SDGs" and initiatives to empower local authorities and communities in decision-making processes. The Regional Coordination and Development Commissions (CDOAs) are responsible for the coordination of the State's regional responses, playing a privileged role in building more developed and sustainable regions. The Decree-Law no. 35/2023, of 26 May, establishes the Territorial Coordination Council , a political body responsible for promoting consultation and coordination between the Government and the various regional and sub-regional political entities at regional, sub-regional and local levels.
	5.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, interterritorial commissions, the participation of local governments in National Councils for the 2030 Agenda, and focal points for the implementation of SDGs at the regional and local level.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government, but are only partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by a lack of political will, insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination, normative gaps or inadequate engagement.)	Council of Ministers Resolution no. 5/2023 , of 23 January establishes a model for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and creates a high-level commission (Monitoring Commission) responsible for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the SDGs and issuing opinions on the activities described on the resolution with the participation of the Regional Governments, the National Association of Portuguese Municipalities and the National Association of Parishes, among others. REPLAN is an interministerial network coordinated by PLANAPP for cooperation and sharing of knowledge and resources in the areas of strategic planning, public policy and foresight, as well as for the development of collaborative and networked work, promoting the articulation of sectoral policies with cross-cutting strategies. In 2025, a Multisectoral Regional Coordination Team was created at REPLAN, precisely so that there are convergent levels of multilevel coordination in public policies. (REPLAN)
	5.3	Are there mechanisms or processes in place to ensure coordinated action between national and subnational agencies on international initiatives or development co-operation for sustainable development? <i>For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation.</i>	Under development	1	There are no mechanisms or processes in place; however, there are formal plans to develop them, or they are currently under development.	The Monitoring Commission (CMR 5/2023) , that is constituted by: a) A representative of the member of the Government responsible for the governmental area of the presidency, who presides; b) A representative of the member of the Government responsible for the governmental area of foreign affairs; c) A representative of each of the Regional Governments; d) A representative of the Economic and Social Council; e) A representative of the National Association of Portuguese Municipalities; f) A representative of the National Association of Parishes; g) Three persons of recognised merit co-opted by the other members. The Interministerial Commission for Foreign Policy (CIPE) , established by Regulatory Decree no. 4/2014 and operating under the Directorate-General for Foreign Policy (DGPE), is responsible for ensuring technical-level coordination among ministries. It facilitates interdepartmental information exchange and promotes a unified, coherent approach that aligns national interests with Portugal's external action, including sustainable development. The government has established formal governance structures to strengthening the planning and coordination of development cooperation policy to implementing the principle of planning and coordination of cooperation policy to sustainable development. The Interministerial Commission for Cooperation (CIC) is the sectoral body supporting the Government in the area of development cooperation policy, operating under the authority of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Involves the creation of a consultative and coordination body, which host the institutional ministry dialogue necessary for this purpose on a permanent and systematic basis" Under the Organic Law of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (approved by Decree-Law No. 48/94 of 24 February), Decree-Law No. 58/94 was adopted, establishing the Organic Law of the Interministerial Commission for Cooperation (CIC). The Portuguese development cooperation model with partner countries is a decentralised system, in which Camões – Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua, I.P. acts as the coordinating entity. At the political level, the line ministries coordinate the overall approach to development cooperation within the Interministerial Commission for Cooperation (CIC). At the technical level, Camões, I.P. coordinates sectoral approaches and interventions through several focal points within the Permanent Secretariat of the CIC (SPCIC). Camões, I.P. is also responsible for granting prior approval to programmes, projects and other cooperation instruments proposed by public entities, ensuring their alignment with national public policies and the principles of sustainable development.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement			7		
6. Stakeholder engagement	6.1	Are there participatory mechanisms in place to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged proactively in different phases of the policy cycle for sustainable development, or in the development of PCSD initiatives through a whole-of-society approach? <i>For example, dedicated laws, public consultations, advisory committees, focus groups, online platforms, regular meetings or other means enable engagement and participation in decision-making making, to gather feedback, address coherence issues, and collaborate on solutions involving different levels of society.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The participatory mechanisms are in place for stakeholder engagement in sustainable development policy-making through a whole-of-society approach, but these are partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could such as insufficient political will, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps or a lack of resources or capacity.)	The National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development (CNADS) is an independent advisory body whose mission is to facilitate the participation of various social, cultural and economic forces in the search consensus on environmental policy, under the terms of Decree-Law no. 221/97, of 20 August, which created it, amended and republished by Decree-Law no. 136/2004, of 3 of June. are The National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development/CNADS, in addition to its President, appointed by the Council of Ministers and who takes office before the Prime Minister, is composed of members appointed by the Governments of the Republic and the Autonomous Regions (28%) and by the different sectors of civil society (72%), bringing together different sensitivities and interests, whether institutional or emanating from civil society, from the academic and scientific sector to economic activities, from Local Authorities to the labor sector, characterized by the scope and transversality of its attributions. https://www.cnads.pt/membros-do-conselho/ https://www.cnads.pt/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/CNADS_Plan-de-AtividadesCNADS_versao-pos-plenario.pdf PTSustentável is an aggregator website, maintained by PLANAPP, that aims to disseminate information on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to promote synergies among stakeholders. https://ptsustentavel.gov.pt/
	6.2	Are there mechanisms in place to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their needs and participation in decision-making to advance inclusive sustainable development? <i>For example, to consult or engage different groups as co-designers on action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established mechanisms to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their participation in decision-making, to advance inclusive sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could include insufficient political will, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps or a lack of resources or capacity.)	Collaborative Innovation Ecosystem (CIE) : institutional process under development to consolidate and expand PLANAPP's partnerships with universities, research centres, public institutions and civil-society organisations. The initiative aims to build a collaborative innovation ecosystem that promotes the participation of various social, cultural and economic forces in the search consensus on environmental policy, under the terms of Decree-Law no. 221/97, of 20 August, which created it, amended and republished by Decree-Law no. 136/2004, of 3 of June. https://www.cnads.pt/ https://www.cnads.pt/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/PTSustentavel-RNDS-2030-PROPOSAL.pdf Regional Coordination and Development Commissions are part of the indirect administration of the State, with the mission to define and implement regional development strategies; integrate and coordinate public policies essential to the implementation of regional development policies (environment, cities, economy, culture, education, health, spatial planning, nature conservation, agriculture and fisheries); to ensure the planning and management of cohesion policy within the framework of regional programmes and European territorial cooperation programmes; to provide technical support to local authorities and their associations. The Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG) is the national body responsible for the promotion and protection of gender equality, seeking to respond to profound social and political changes in society in terms of citizenship and gender equality.Portuguese National Human Rights Committee (PNHRC) is an interministerial coordinating body that aims to promote an integrated approach to human rights and to coordinate the actions of public and private entities with competence in this area. National Commission for the Promotion of the Rights and Protection of Children and Young People , that aims to contribute to the planning of government intervention and to the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the actions of public bodies and the community in promoting the rights and protection of children and young people. "Os 230" - Citizens' Commission - An independent civic responsibility project that aims to strengthen Portuguese democracy and promote conscious civic participation.

	6.3	Has the government put mechanisms in place to promote stakeholder engagement in policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, to advance best practice and encourage peer learning? <i>For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has in place mechanisms for collaboration with various stakeholders on initiatives to raise public awareness, mobilise support, and advocate for policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, but these have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could such as insufficient political will, normative gaps and inadequate stakeholder engagement.)	REPLAN is an interministerial network coordinated by PLANAPP for cooperation and sharing of knowledge and resources in the areas of strategic planning, public policy and foresight, as well as for the development of collaborative and networked work, promoting the articulation of sectoral policies with cross-cutting strategies. (REPLAN) The Proposal of the National Roadmap for Sustainable Development 2030 (RNDS 2030 proposal) is an instrument that aims to promote a holistic and pluralistic vision for sustainable development, proposing a set of changes that will accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030) and advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As such, RNDS 2030 proposal comprises two strategic components: the Commitment to Sustainable Development and the Plan for Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (Plan). Pillar 3 of the Plan aims to effectively engage stakeholders (whole-of-society approach) and promote capacity building. https://pstuentavel.gov.pt/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/PTSustentavel-RNDS 2030 PROPOSAL.pdf The National Strategy for Education for Citizenship highlights an effort to embed sustainability principles across different societal strata. https://www.dge.mec.pt/estrategia-nacional-de-educacao-para-cidadania Portugal 2050: "Portugal 2050: Scenarios and Vision" is a forward-looking project by REPLAN that aims to build a long-term strategic vision for the country. The aim is to understand how, by 2050, different scenarios will influence the way in which this vision can be pursued. This activity is a follow-up to the report "Megatrends 2050: The Changing World: Impacts on Portugal", presented in June 2025. The process involves consulting national and international entities and actors. These actions will take place at various times and in various formats, with the aim of contributing to the definition of the long-term vision and the analysis of the challenges and problems that may arise in different future scenarios. Its objectives are: 1) To build a long-term strategic vision for Portugal; 2) To define a set of national ambitions in line with this strategic vision; 3) To formulate scenarios for the 2050 horizon that will inform and test both the strategic vision and the proposed ambitions for the country; 4) To contribute to a paradigm of anticipatory governance, developing framework instruments to guide options and decisions in terms of strategic planning and public policy. The project will run from January 2025 to June 2026. https://planapp.gov.pt/relatorio-megatendencias-2050/ https://planapp.gov.pt/portugal-2050-cenarios-visao/ The National Institute of Administration (INA) plays a key role in promoting stakeholder engagement and cross-government collaboration through capacity-building initiatives and participatory learning platforms. Through activities such as the PICAP and thematic initiatives (webinars and others), INA facilitates knowledge exchange, promotes dialogue among public servants and societal actors, and supports the integration of sustainability principles across all levels of administration. These initiatives provide a practical mechanism for peer learning and collective reflection on how training and skills development can enhance policy coherence and whole-of-government coordination.
		Subtotal Score for Theme 6. Stakeholder-engagement		9		
	7.1	Does the government have any mechanisms or tools in place to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, indicator frameworks for tracking policy effectiveness, or other tools such as Regulatory, Environmental, Gender and Social Impact, and Strategic Assessments are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate and align policies with sustainable development objectives.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed mechanisms or tools to conduct regular policy impact assessments for identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include limited capacity, resources, or training, normative gaps.)	Council of Ministers Resolution (CMR) no. 44/2017 of 24 March, approved the preliminary legislative impact assessment model known as "How Much Does It Cost?". As stated, the model consisted of a 'mechanism capable of measuring the economic impact of new legislative initiatives approved by the Council of Ministers – in particular on micro, small and medium-sized enterprises – focused on identifying and estimating the variation in costs for businesses and citizens.' In 2018, CMR no. 74/2018 of 8 June established the 'How Much Does It Cost?' measure as definitive and defined new lines of political action with a view to strengthening legislative impact assessment. The extension of the scope of the RIA, consolidated by Decree-Law no. 109-B/2019 of 3 December, strengthened the control of the creation of new administrative entities and companies, extending the scope of the RIA to non-economic impacts. Within the methodological framework developed by PLANAPP, these non-economic impacts came to include thematic dimensions aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, namely: climate action (energy and mobility; agriculture, forests and land use; water, waste and circular economy; economic incentives, employment, skills development and innovation) and social (poverty, gender equality, disability, integrity and anti-corruption). Environmental impacts are missing. https://planapp.gov.pt/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/PlanAPP_AIL_AcaoClimatica.pdf https://planapp.gov.pt/guias-de-avaliacao-de-impacto-legislativo/ SciencePolicy (S4P): https://planapp.gov.pt/science4policy-2025/ - initiative promoted by PLANAPP in collaboration with the Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) to support research projects that generate scientific knowledge relevant to public-policy decision-making and to strengthen evidence-informed policymaking. Three editions have already been launched: S4P-23 (September 2023), S4P-24 (February 2024) and S4P-25 (June 2025). The thematic lines of each call are defined jointly with REPLAN, aligned with the Thematic Agendas of the Portugal 2030 Strategy and the country's major strategic challenges. Projects last up to 12 months and may receive funding up to €50 000. Complementary capacity-building workshops ("How to Write a Policy Brief") promote the use of scientific evidence in the design and evaluation of public policies. The initiative contributes to Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development through impact assessment, knowledge production and institutional capacity-building.
7. Impact Assessment	7.2	Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, transboundary impact assessments, multistakeholder consultations, indicator frameworks or other tools are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate the transboundary impacts of policies on sustainable development.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	While Portugal does not explicitly detail practices regarding RIA and ex post evaluation impact assessments focusing on transboundary impacts, there is a commitment to global frameworks. The Council of Ministers Resolution no. 121/2022 of 9 December (Portuguese Development Cooperation Strategy, PDCS 2030) is the guiding instrument for public policy on international development cooperation. Cooperation policy is a fundamental vector of Portuguese foreign policy, contributing to its objectives, as well as complementing and reinforcing other aspects of external action, in a process of generating mutual benefits for Portugal and its partners in various areas. Accordingly, it sets out an ambitious vision to respond to the main challenges at international level and in the sustainable development of partner countries, ensuring national and international coherence in the efforts made and strengthening political commitment in this area. https://www.portugal.gov.pt/download-ficheiro/ficheiro.aspx?v=7c3df3c3b0QAAAB%2bLCAAAAAABAAJNDYkNkQzANRSTgUJAAAA%3d
	7.3	Does the government have any mechanisms in place to build capacity in the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development? <i>For example, training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies, laws or regulations on sustainable development.</i>	Under development	1	There are no mechanisms in place; however, there are formal plans to develop them, or they are currently under development.	PLANAPP has established mechanisms to strengthen the public administration's capacity to collect and analyse evidence on how policies, laws, and regulations affect sustainable development. PLANAPP has developed methodological guides and tools, such as the Introduction to the Legislative Impact Assessment Exercise, which provides clear guidance on assessing the impacts of policies in the context of sustainable development. The SI-Ail (Legislative Impact Assessment Information System) supports this process by centralising data collection and facilitating information exchange across public bodies. It enables a structured analysis of how different legislative initiatives may affect sustainable development, integrating environmental, social, and economic indicators, and streamlining the monitoring of all stages of the assessment process. https://planapp.gov.pt/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/PlanAPP_AIL_introducao-1.pdf The National Institute of Administration (INA) contributes to building analytical and evaluative capacities across the public sector. Through its (PICAP) and other learning initiatives, INA provides training on strategic planning, impact assessment, and results-based management, embedding the principles of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the public policy cycle. Additionally, INA promotes peer learning and exchange of best practices through Living Labs, webinars, and collaboration with PLANAPP and other governmental bodies. These mechanisms help public servants develop the skills required to interpret evidence, link data with decision-making, and understand the interconnections between policies and sustainable development outcomes. Together, PLANAPP's analytical frameworks and INA's capacity-building initiatives form a coherent system that strengthens the government's ability to generate and use evidence for more integrated, sustainable policymaking.
		Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment		4		
	8.1	Does the government have any information management systems or similar mechanisms in place to coherently identify and centralise data, indicators and (or) other information for monitoring progress on sustainable development? <i>For example, centralising existing reliable data, indicators, and information to monitor economic, social, and environmental externalities imposed beyond national borders (transboundary impacts).</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The information management systems or similar mechanisms exist, and the government has identified and centralised data, indicators and (or) other information to monitor progress on sustainable development, but has only partially implemented these. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include a lack of data or indicators, or a lack of awareness of or training to allow civil servants to access the system, normative gaps persists; or the systems or mechanisms are not yet fully operational.)	The statistical monitoring of the 2030 Agenda is coordinated by the National Statistical Office, INE (Statistics Portugal), in alignment with UN Resolution A/RES/71/13. As such, INE launched, in 2018, an annual publication, which focuses on the indicators available for Portugal, from 2010 to the most recent year available, based on the UN SDG indicators list. Currently, 74% of the official SDG indicators are covered. The publication summarizes the performance of each SDG, based on the overall SDG indicators available for Portugal. Data with a geographical breakdown at level II of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistical Purposes (NUTS), as well as the breakdown by age, gender and degree of urbanisation are included, when available and relevant. Initiatives to enhance the number of data collected and the additional breakdown are under way, notably in the environmental and territorial fields, and information concerning minority and/or vulnerable groups. However, gaps remain in the data available, but initiatives are also underway that aim to fill information gaps and, whenever possible, portray the country in a more granular and inclusive way, particularly in the environmental, geographical and socio-demographic dimensions. The statistical follow-up of the 2030 Agenda is also enabled by other products available at INE's webportal, namely: a thematic file, with continuously updated data for the available indicators, and infographics, often targeting specific SDGs (ex. SDG 13, climate change [PT only]), or user groups (e.g. 2022 infographic publication, aimed at school audiences). INE has also contributed to both editions of the Portuguese VNRs (2017 and 2023), most notably with a statistical annex in 2023, which, in that year, corresponded to the annual SDG monitoring publication. Portugal's statistical system, particularly through INE, plays a crucial role in collecting, managing and disseminating data relevant to the SDGs. This contributes to an enhanced understanding of economic, social and environmental externalities, both domestically and internationally. Portugal's investment in statistical infrastructure and the adoption of innovative data collection methods, such as satellite accounts for the environment, are further strengths. SDG thematic file: https://www.ine.pt/portal/jmain?tipid=INEvgid=ine_perfile 2025 SDG monitoring publication: https://www.ine.pt/portal/jmain?tipid=INEvgid=ine_publicacoes&PUBLICACOESpub_bouta66324353&PUBLICACOESmodo=2&xlang=en 2023 Statistical annex of the VNR: https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2023/SDG_20152022a.pdf The Proposal of the National Roadmap for Sustainable Development 2030 (RNDS 2030 proposal) is an instrument that aims to promote a holistic and pluralistic vision for sustainable development, proposing a set of changes that will accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030) and advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As such, RNDS 2030 proposal comprises two strategic components: the Commitment to Sustainable Development and the Plan for Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (Plan). Pillar 2 of the Plan aims to improve the monitoring process of progress towards the SDGs in Portugal, through the adaptation of the panel of global targets and indicators of the UN 2030 Agenda to the national context. An adaptation of the SDG indicators list is currently being done at REPLAN to elaborate a new Panel of targets and indicators for Sustainability. https://pstuentavel.gov.pt/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/PTSustentavel-RNDS 2030 PROPOSAL.pdf The Key Context Indicators (KCI) Monitoring Panel for Decision Support is a tool designed to support the monitoring of the country's socio-economic development in key areas of government action and cross-cutting public policy planning. This tool provides access to a set of diagnostic and performance indicators for the country in terms of economic, social and environmental development and, where possible, in comparison with the European Union as a whole. In addition, it provides a monitoring resources area, allowing access to complementary sources of information. Some of the indicators are used to measure international and European commitments and some are aligned to the UN SDG indicators. https://www.planapp.gov.pt/indicadores-chave-contexto-suporte-decisao-dashboard/
8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting						

8.2	Does the government have mechanisms in place to provide regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies (e.g. Parliament, ministerial or other bodies) on progress on PCSD? <i>For example, regular reports to the parliament, ministerial or other bodies about progress on PCSD. Information on progress can also be included in VNRs and in reporting on development co-operation activities.</i>	Under development	1	There are no mechanisms in place; however, there are formal plans to develop them, or there are currently under development.	Pillar 2 of the Plan for Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (RND5 2030 proposal) aims to improve the monitoring of progress towards the SDGs in Portugal, through the adaptation of the panel of global targets and indicators of the UN 2030 Agenda to the national context. To this end, it is necessary to ensure the link to the National Statistical System and to the methodologies in force and to operationalise the monitoring of the progress of the 2030 Agenda, calling for broader accountability, including political institutions such as the Assembly of the Republic and other national stakeholders, and involving citizens in this process. Two measures have been defined in RND5 2030 proposal to achieve this goal. The first measure corresponds to the definition of a Panel of targets and indicators for the 2030 Agenda adapted to Portugal and the second aims to define the monitoring process based on the Panel of targets and indicators selected in the previous measure, submitting an annual report on the monitoring of SDGs in Portugal to the Parliament and Advisory Bodies. The first measure is being implemented, and after approval at REPLAN, the second measure will initiate as well.
8.3	Does the government have mechanisms in place to ensure that findings on PCSD are regularly evaluated and used to take adaptive action, including with regards to synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies? <i>For example, evaluation systems systematically assess the coherence of policies with different sectoral priorities and policies, providing actionable insights for policymakers.</i>	Under development	1	There are no mechanisms in place; however, there are formal plans to develop them, or they are currently under development.	Institutional structures and methodologies exist to conduct both ex-ante and ex-post evaluations although their application is not yet systematic. These evaluations provide valuable insights that support evidence-based policymaking and continuous improvement. However, a mechanism to assess cross-sectoral policy coherence and to conduct integrated evaluations of impacts on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) has not yet been established.
Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting			5		
Total Score			58		