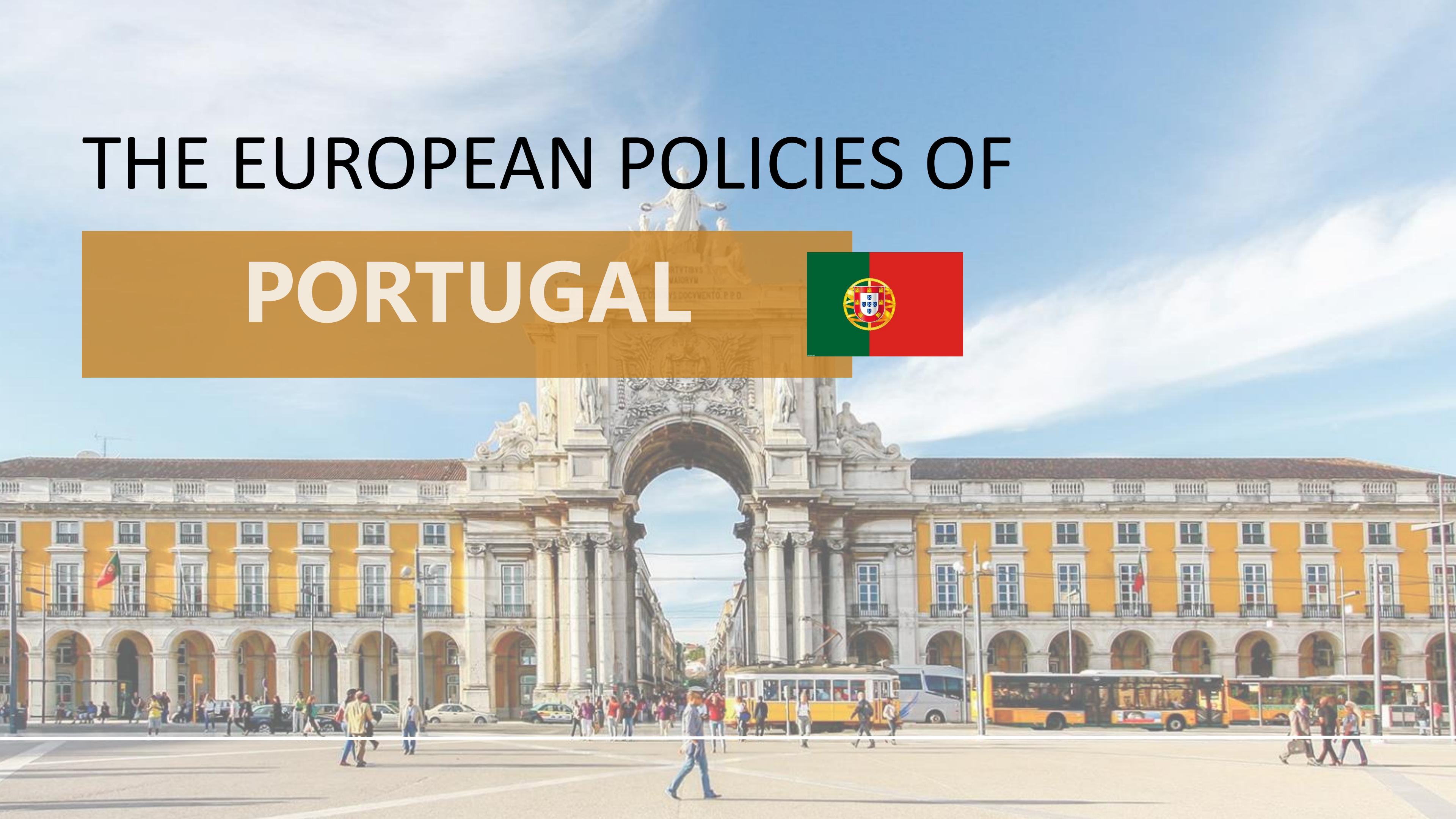


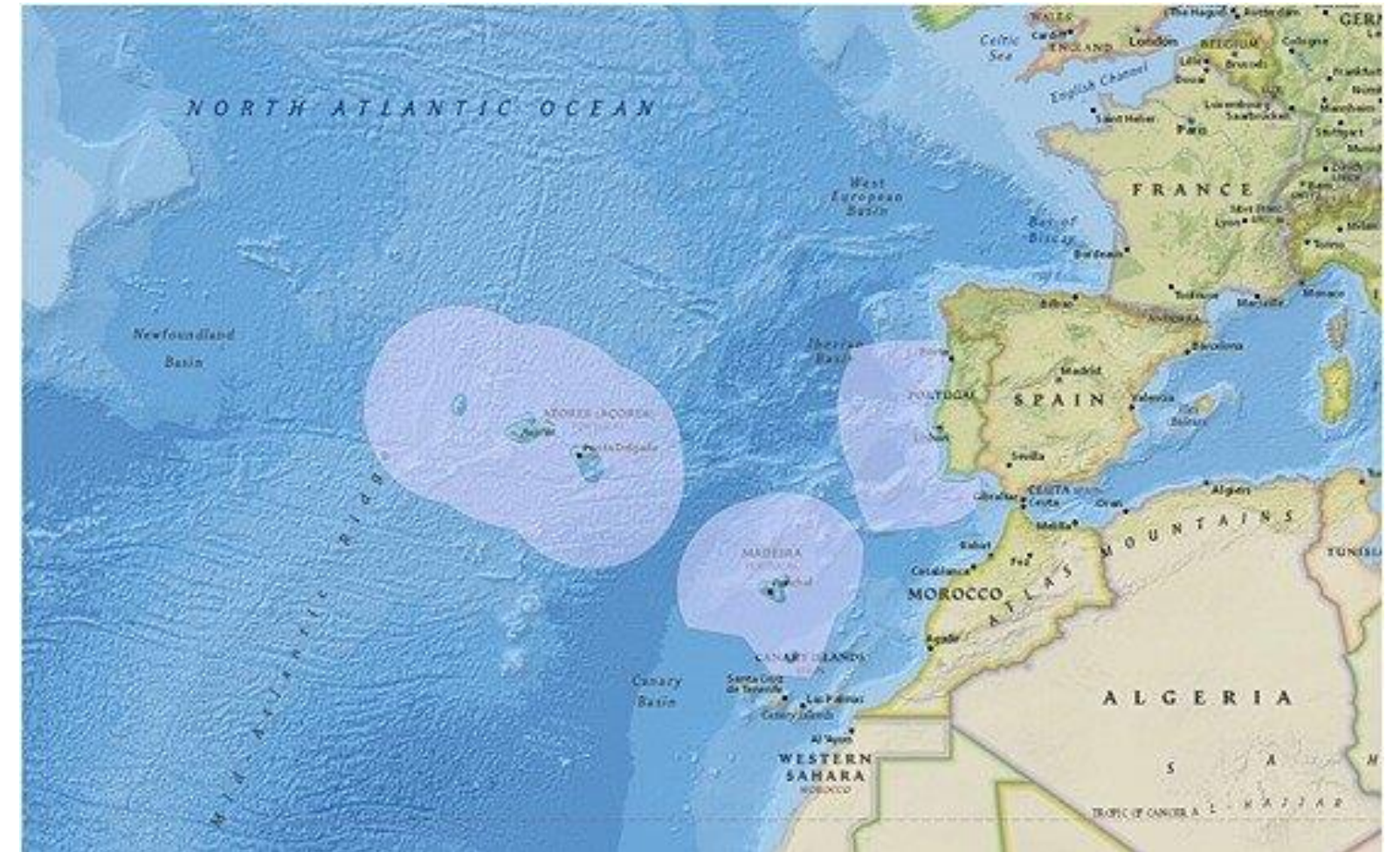
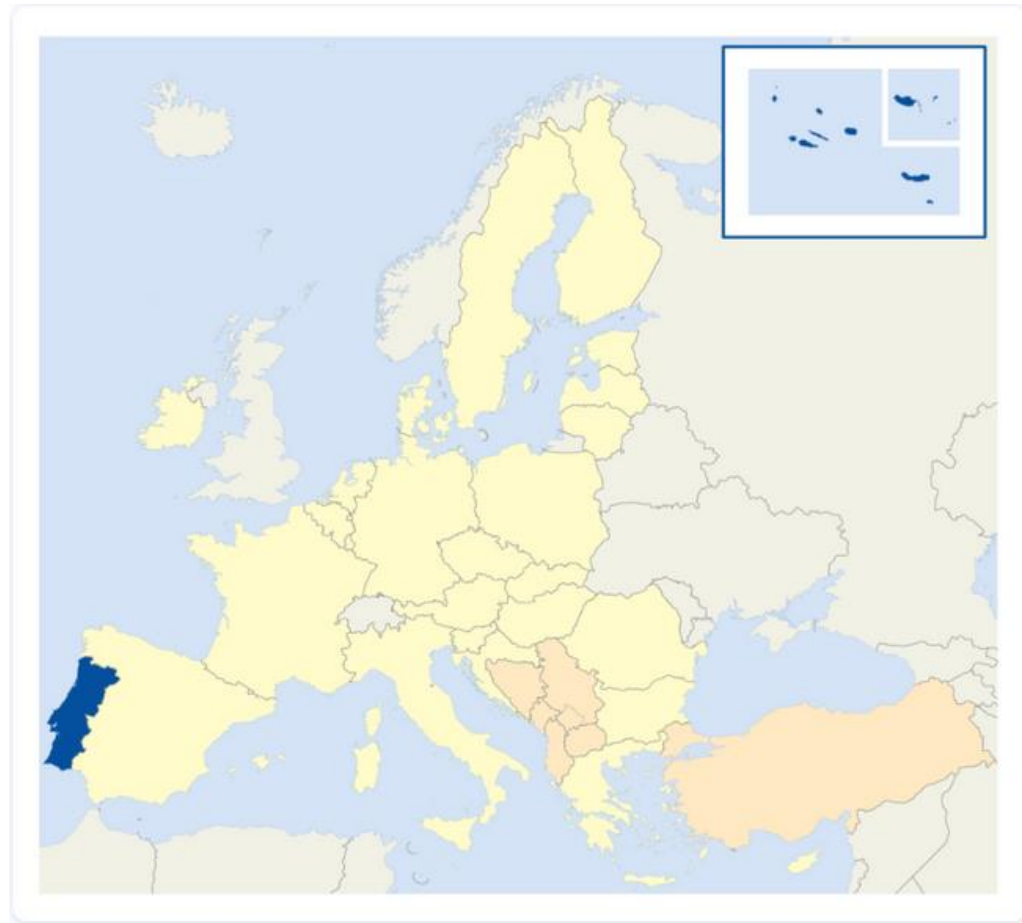
THE EUROPEAN POLICIES OF

PORTUGAL



I - PROFILE OF PORTUGAL

1. PLACE ON THE MAP

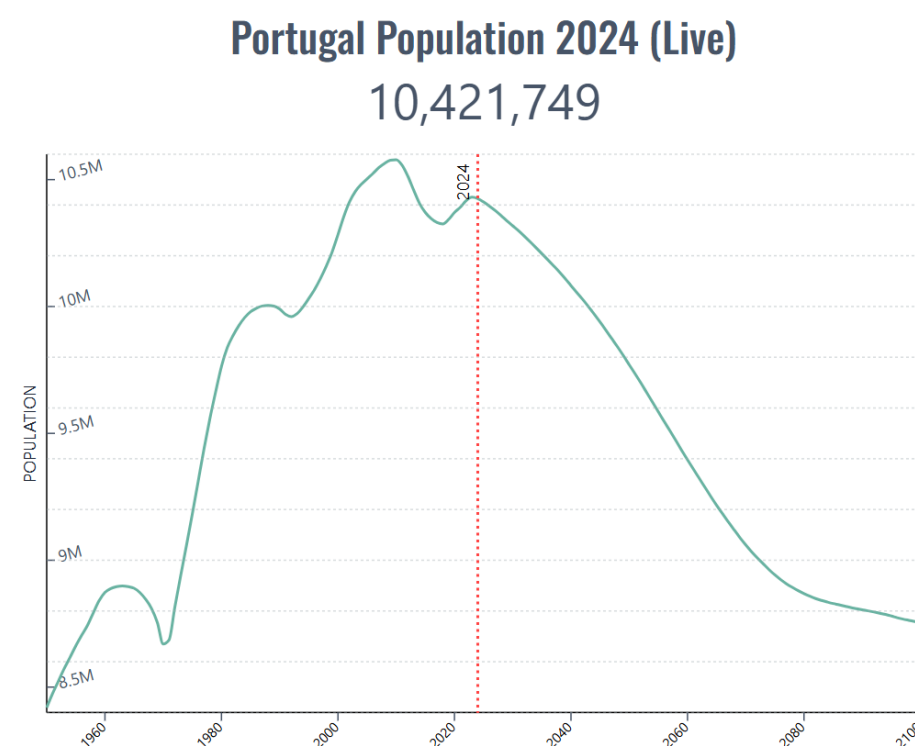


- bordered by Spain to the east and north and the Atlantic Ocean to the west and south

- 11th largest exclusive economic zone in the world
- 53% of European Union foreign trade transits Portuguese waters

2. SIZE AND POPULATION

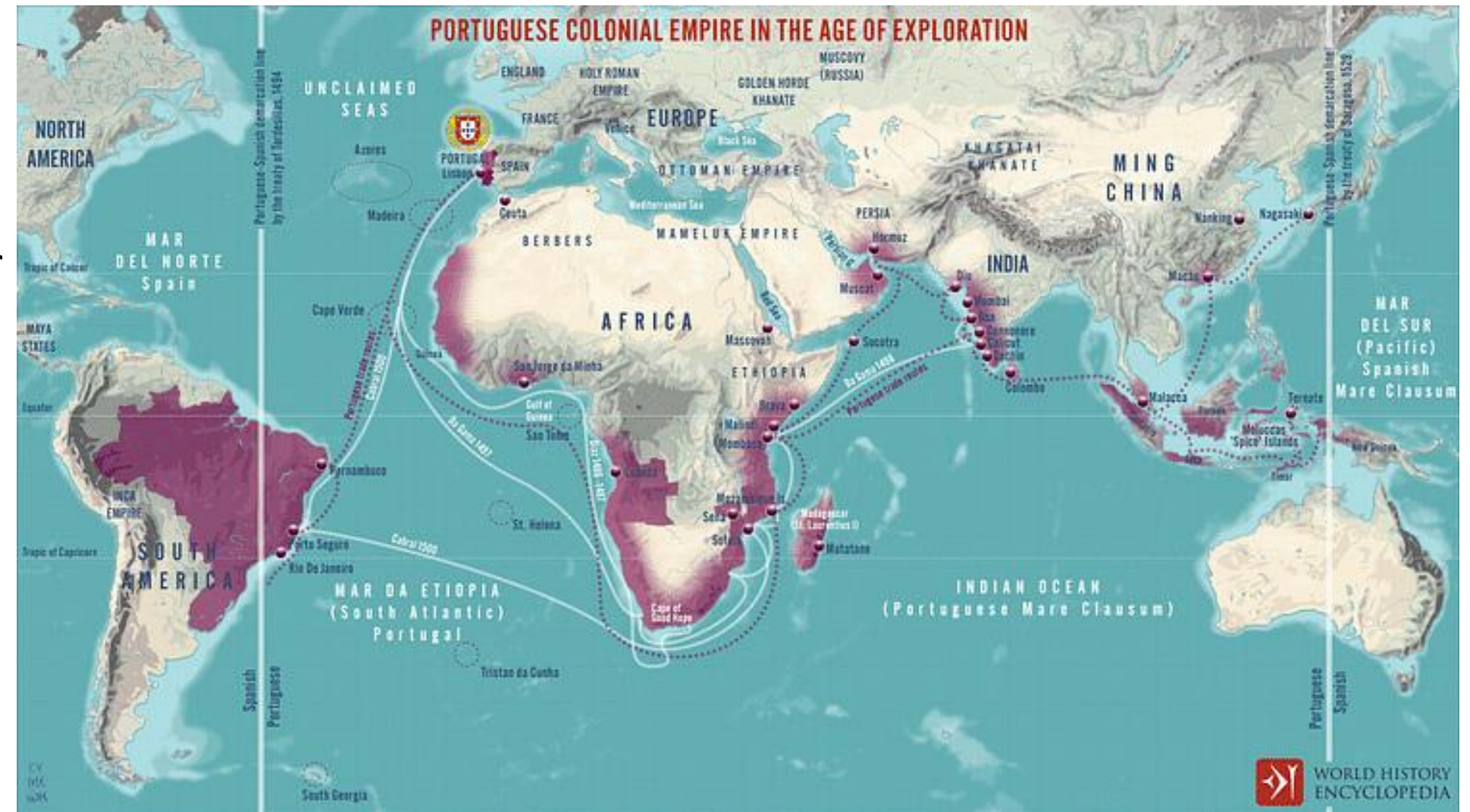
- 92,226 square kilometers
- 10.4 million inhabitants, but the population is declining at a rate of 0.29%, or around 30,000 people a year
- 2021: average age 45.8 (3rd lowest in the European Union)



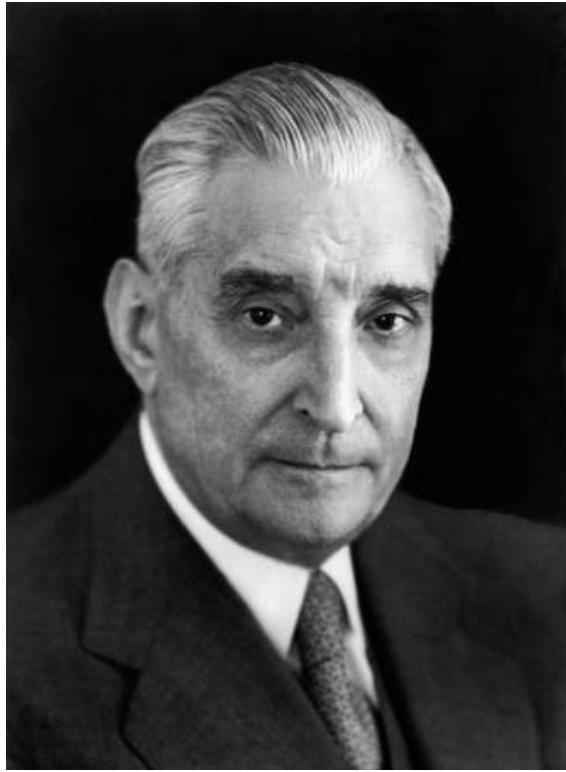
- Portuguese is spoken by around 260 million people worldwide.

3. HISTORY

- Portugal gained formal recognition of its independence with the Treaty of Zamora on October 5, 1143



- 15th and 16th centuries : Portugal experienced the Age of Discovery, establishing a vast maritime and colonial empire

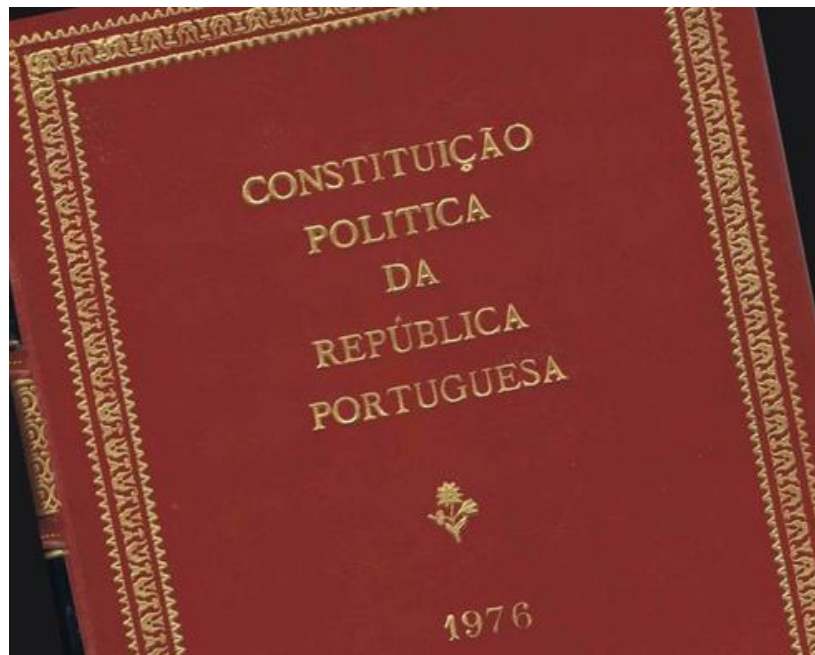


- 1926 : military coup overthrows the republic and dictatorship begins
- 1932: António de Oliveira Salazar takes power and establishes the Estado Novo



- 1974 : the Carnation Revolution led by the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) restored democracy and put an end to 13 years of colonial war

- 1976 : the constitution establishes a democratic parliamentary system, and the Socialist Party, led by Mário Soares, wins the parliamentary elections.

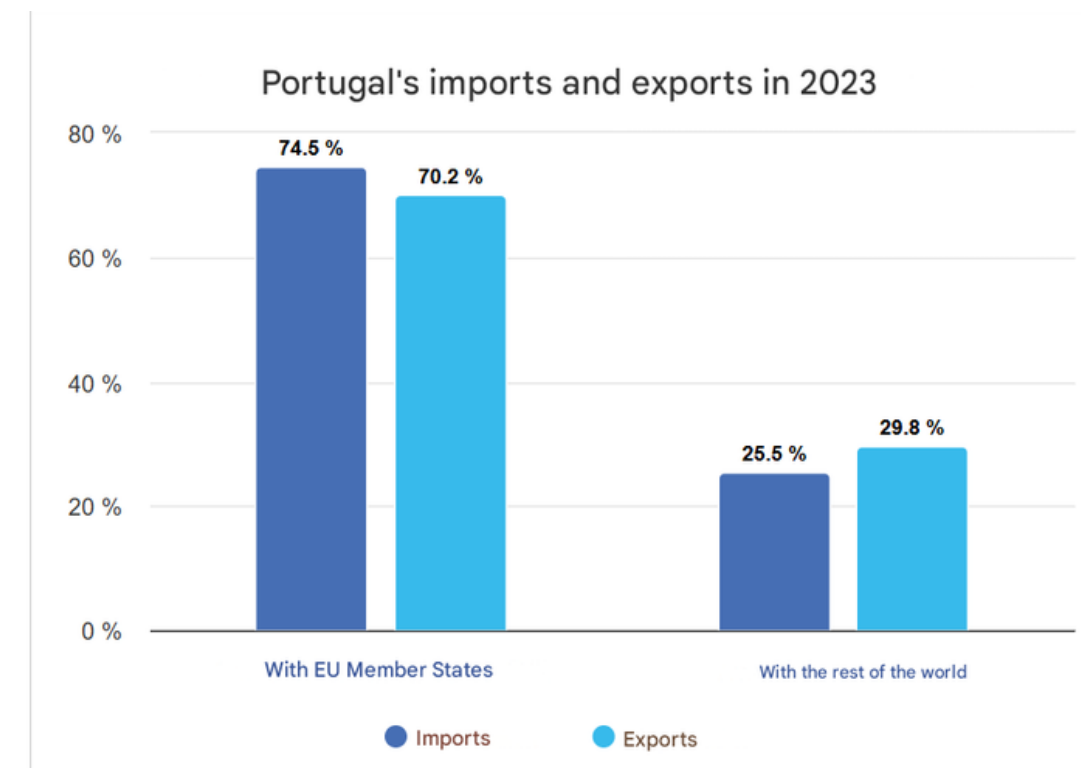


- Portugal renews relations with Europe and the world

4. ECONOMY

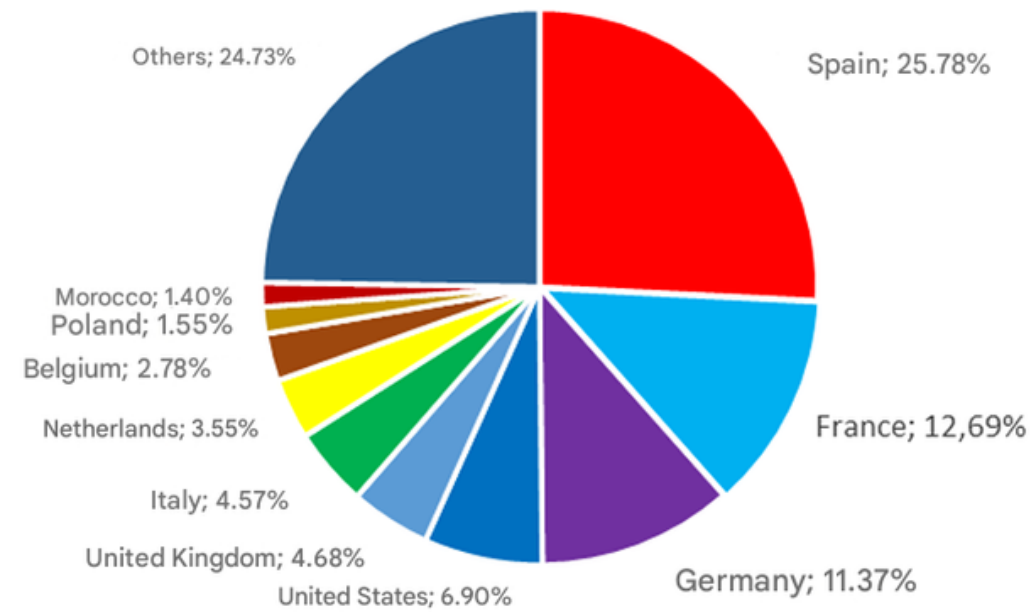
EU MEMBER-STATE	GDP as % of EU average
LUXEMBOURG	239
IRELAND	211
NETHERLANDS	130
DENMARK	127
AUSTRIA	123
BELGIUM	116
GERMANY	115
SWEDEN	114
FINLAND	108
MALTA	105
FRANCE	101
EU-27 average	100
ITALY	97
CYPRUS	95
SLOVENIA	91
CZECH REPUBLIC	91
SPAIN	88
LITHUANIA	86
PORTUGAL	83
ESTONIA	81
POLAND	80
ROMANIA	80
HUNGARY	76
CROATIA	76
SLOVAKIA	73
LATVIA	71
GREECE	67
BULGARIA	64

- GDP per capita of €31,100, below the EU average of €37,600 in 2023
- Portugal's GDP corresponds to 83% of the average GDP of European Union member states

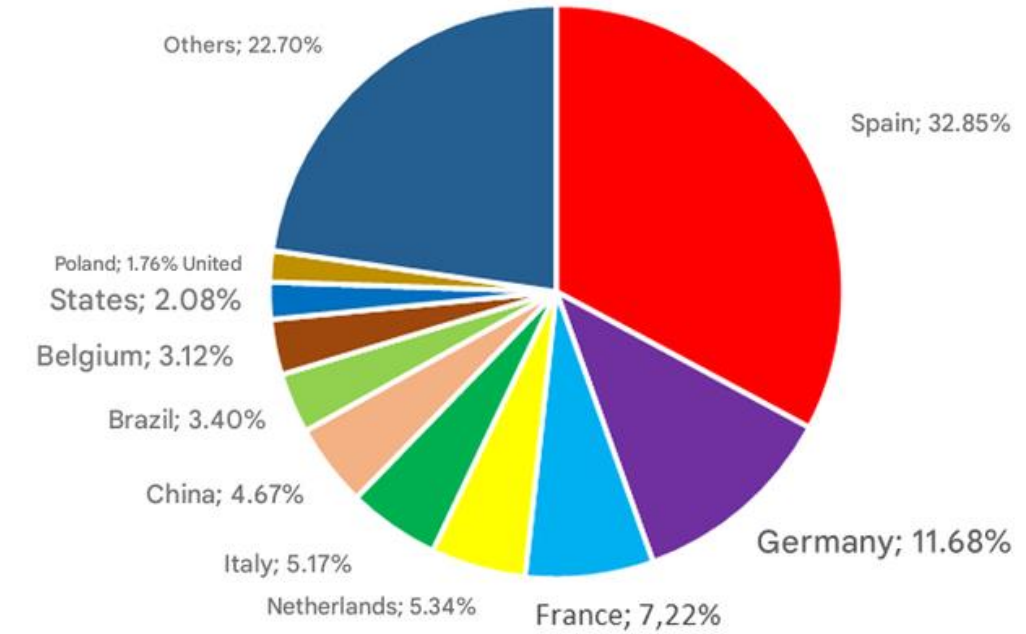


- 74.5% of imports come from member countries of the European Union, and 70.2% of exports go to these countries

The top 10 destination countries for Portuguese exports of goods in the first half of 2024



The top 10 countries of origin of Portuguese imports of goods in the first half of 2024



Foreign trade values	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Imports of goods (millions USD)	89.538	77.895	98.200	115.080	113.475
Exports of goods (USD millions)	67.063	61.496	75.229	82.463	83.901
Imports of services (USD millions)	19.905	15.640	20.098	23.993	25.613
Exports of services (USD millions)	39.999	25.489	32.445	46.649	56.010

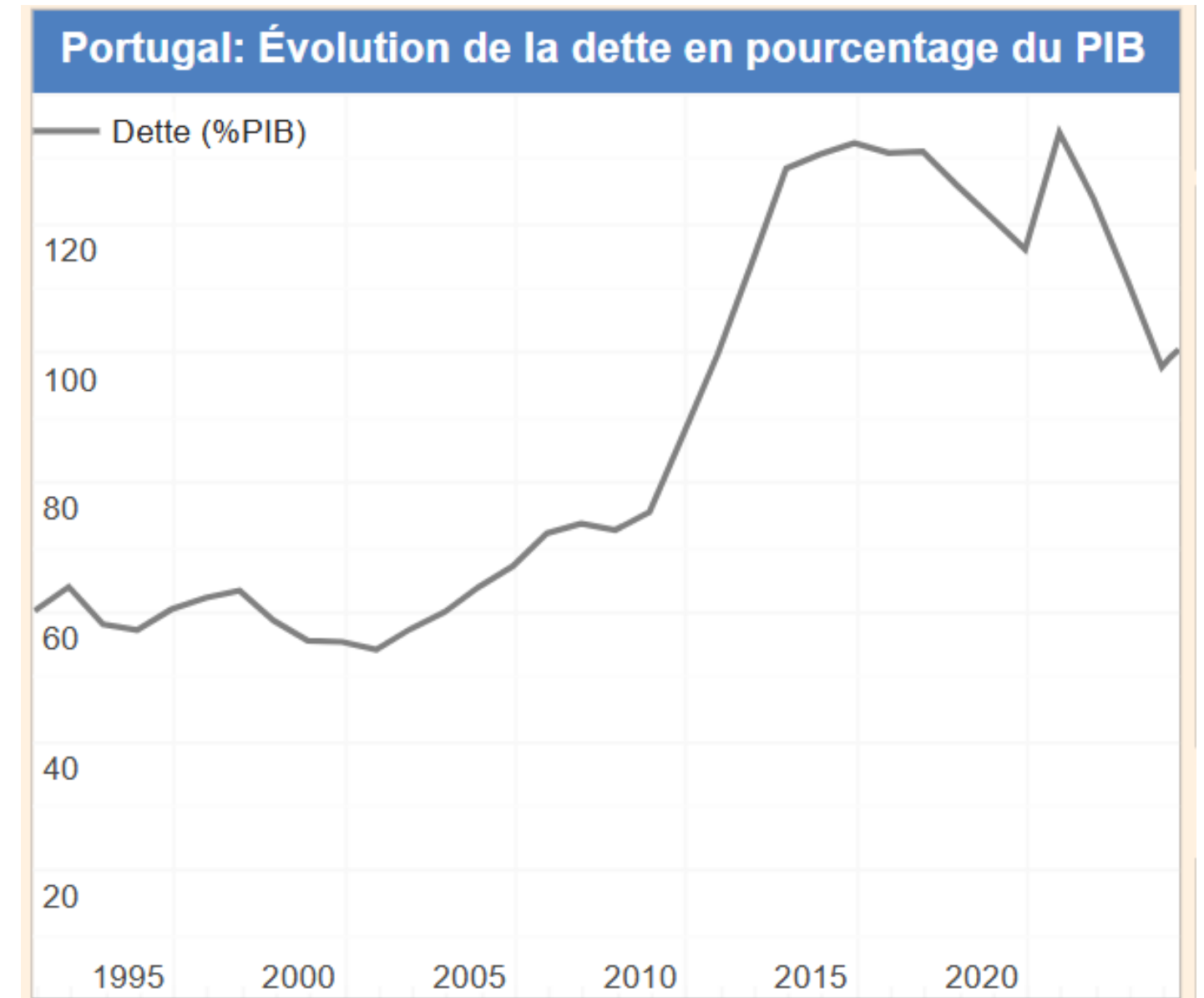
Source: World Trade Organisation (WTO), Latest available data.

- Portugal's trade balance remains negative, with the value of imports exceeding that of exports

Dette publique au 1er trimestre 2024 (en % du PIB)



- Portugal's public debt is high, : 100.4% of GDP in the first quarter of 2024, the 6th highest in the European Union
- Portugal's unemployment rate is one of the highest in the EU, at 6.5% in 2023, slightly higher than in 2022



5. GOVERNMENT AND ASSEMBLY



- 230 members of parliament

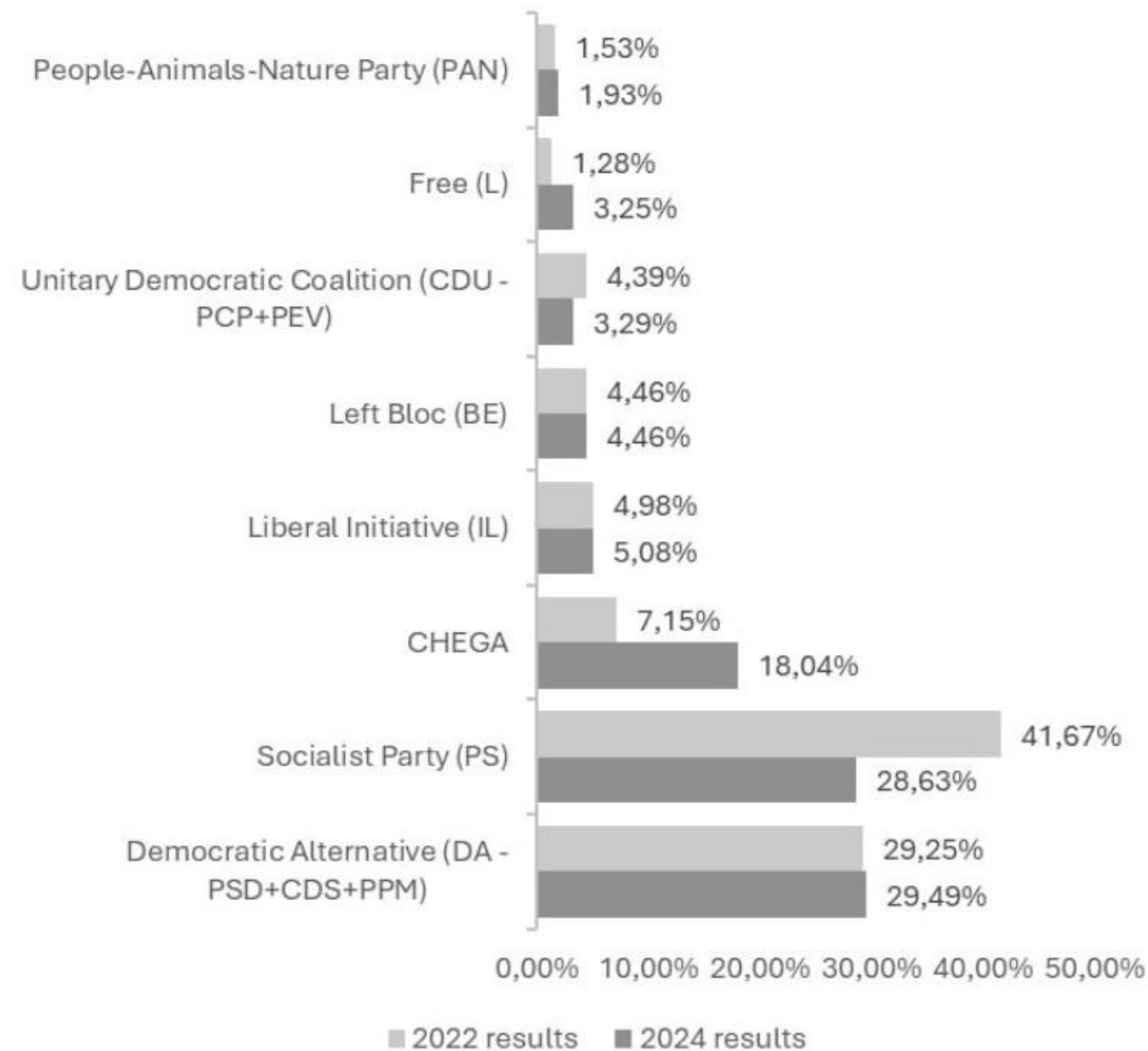


- President : Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa (since 2016, 2nd term)
- Prime Minister: Luis Montenegro (center-right) since March 2024

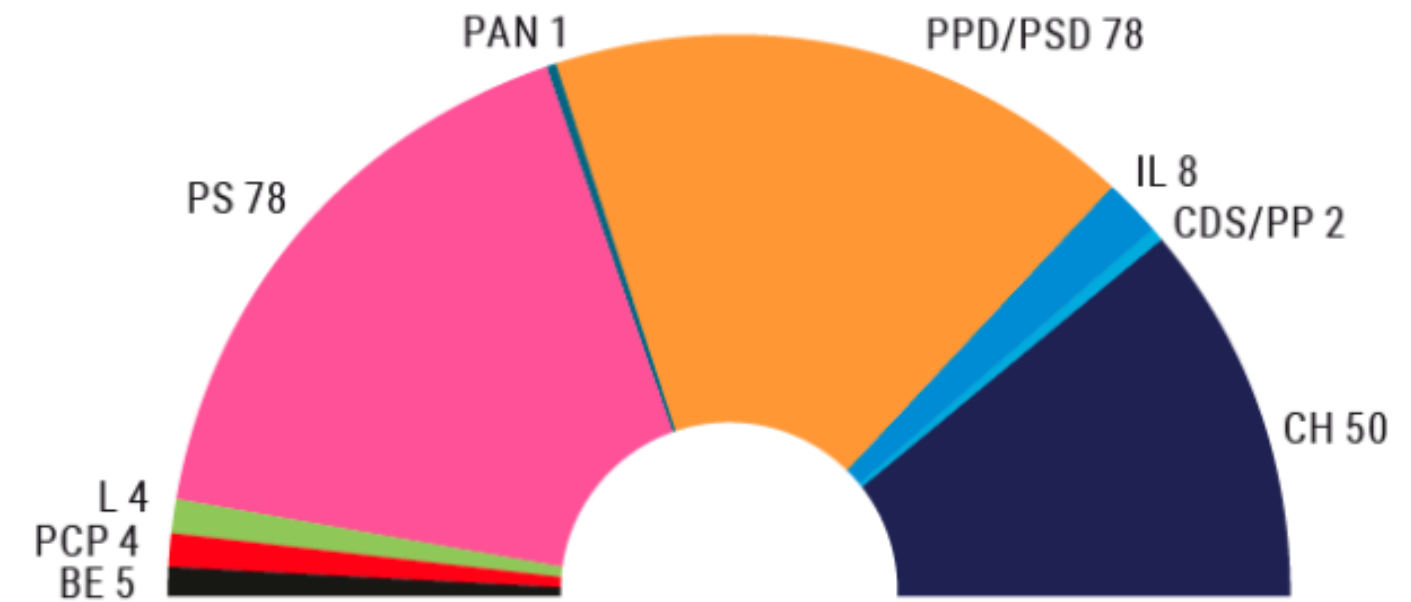
6. POLITICAL PARTIES

16th Legislature (elected 10 March 2024)

Electoral results of the 2024 Portuguese legislative elections, in comparison with results from the 2022 legislative elections



Source: General Secretariat of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Portugal



- Portuguese Communist Party (PCP)
- Bloco de Esquerda (BE)
- Socialist Party (PS)
- Social Democratic Party (PPD-PSD)
- Liberal Initiative (IL)
- Chega (CH)

II - WHY AND WHAT EUROPE ?

1. WHY ENTER THE EUROPEAN PROJECT?

- March 28, 1977: Official application for EEC membership
- January 1, 1986: Portugal and Spain officially join the EEC

Reasons for joining

ECONOMIC :

- modernizing and stabilizing the economy
- access European structural funds
- reduce inflation

POLITICAL :

- stabilizing and strengthening democracy in line with European Union criteria

COMMERCIAL :

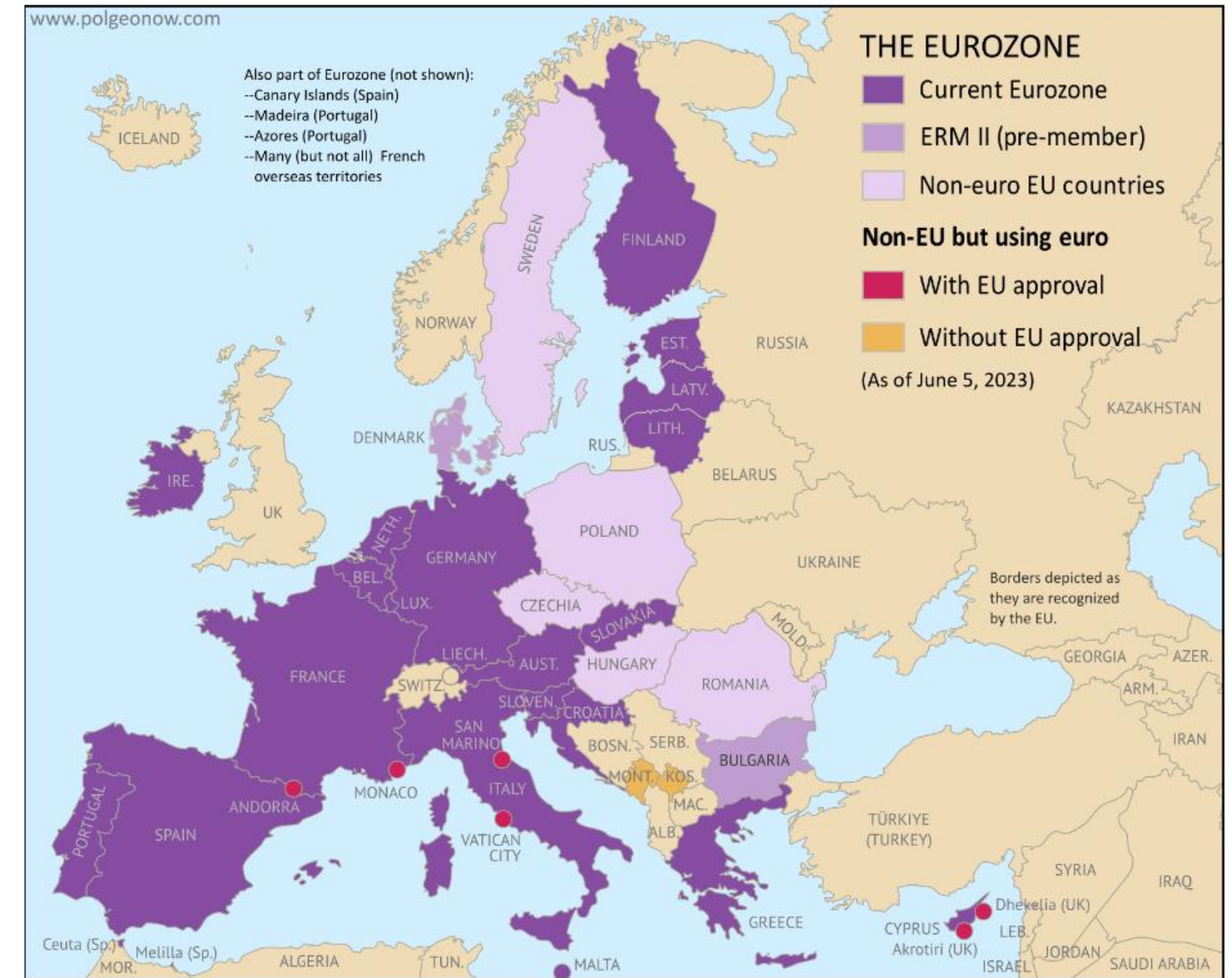
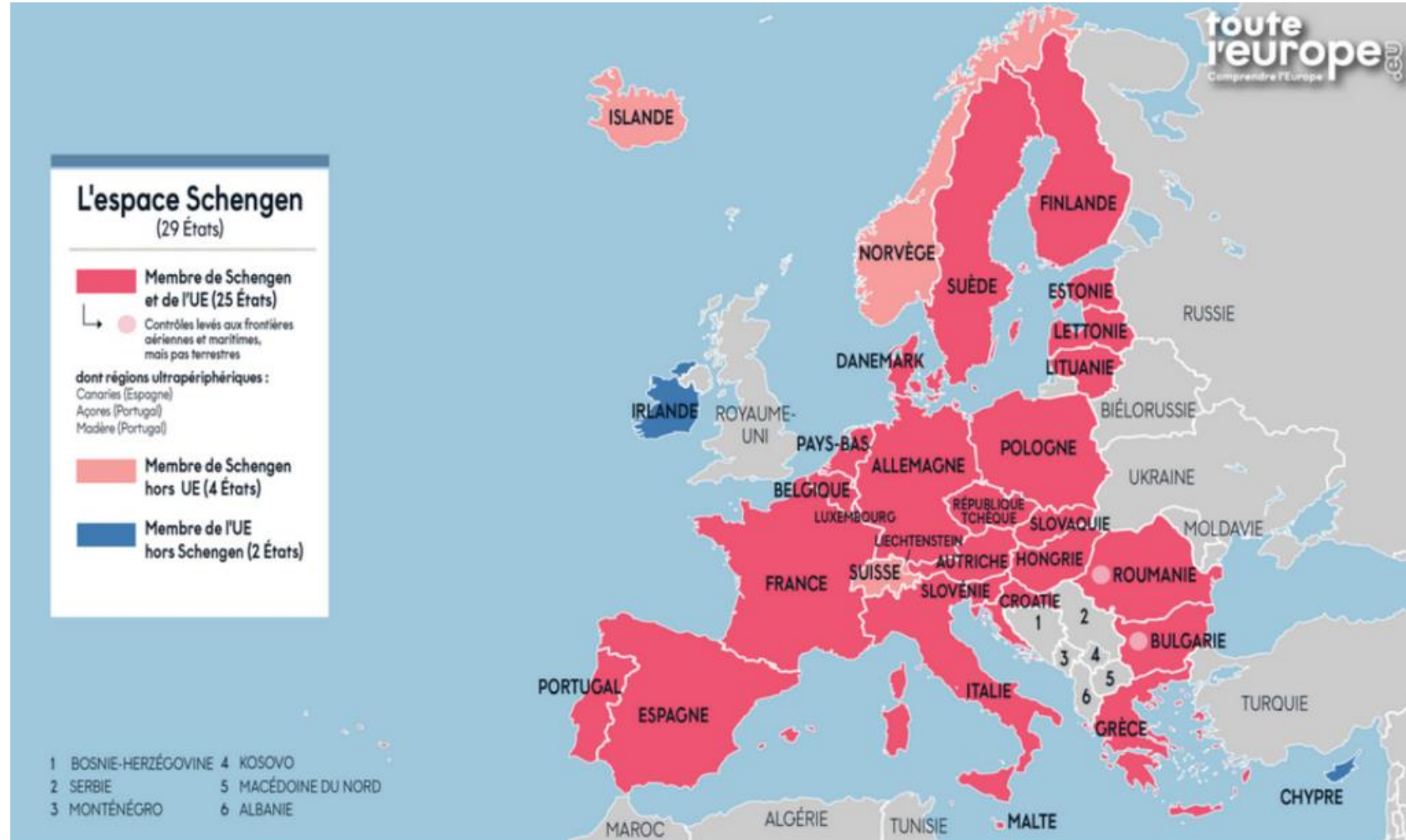
- open up to new markets and increase trade relations with European countries

GEOPOLITICAL :

- opening up to the West
- geopolitical protection during the Cold War
- improve international image

Portugal is fully integrated into the EU :

- one of the founding members of the Euro in 1999 and adoption of the currency in 2002
- member of the Schengen area since March 26, 1995



- 21 Portuguese MEPs in the European Parliament

 **Portugal**

21 seats

updated 4 months ago



Group	Party	Seats	Seats %
● SD	Partido Socialista	8	32.8 %
● EPP	Aliança Democrática (Partido Social Democrata, Centro Democrático Social-Partido Popular, Partido Popular Monárquico)	7	31.7 %
● PFE	CHEGA	2	10.0 %
● Renew	Iniciativa Liberal	2	9.3 %
● The left	Bloco de Esquerda	1	4.3 %
● The left	Coligação Democrática Unitária (Partido Comunista Português, Partido Ecologista “Os Verdes”)	1	4.2 %

Participation: 36.5% (+5.7%)

Source : European Parliament and POLITICO



- Antonio Costa has been elected President of the European Council and will take office on December 1, 2024, at the end of Belgian Charles Michel's term of office.

2. WHAT EUROPE ?



Portugal defends :

- a more competitive Europe by stimulating innovation
- more flexible budgetary rules for better management of economic crises
- regulation of migratory flows with a fair distribution between member states
- a stronger common defense policy
- carbon neutrality and green deal
- EU enlargement, in particular to the Balkans
- reduction of inequalities within the EU

III - RECENT CHALLENGES

2008 CRISIS :

- 2009: GDP fell by 3.2%.
- 2011: public debt reached over 100% of GDP
- Unemployment rose from 7.6% in 2008 to 17.5% in 2013
- 2011: €78 bn loan from the EU and IMF
- from 2014 : return to positive growth
- 2017: deficit once again below 3%.
- growing inequalities and protests

COVID CRISIS :

- 2020: GDP fell by 8.4%.
- debt reached 135% of GDP vs. 120% in 2019
- EU provided €16.6bn to support recovery: "NextGenerationEU" recovery plan

Ukraine CRISIS :

- immediate support for Ukraine
- strong condemnation of russian invasion
- support for Ukraine's integration into the EU
- logistical and military support
- welcome for 70,000 Ukrainian refugees

IV - EUROSCEPTICISM

ATTITUDES TOWARDS EU MEMBERSHIP

'Our country could better face the future outside the EU'

Eurobarometer 101, Spring 2024

Agree = exit scepticism, Disagree = support for EU membership

COUNTRY	% AGREE	% DISAGREE
POLAND	47	45
ITALY	42	51
CROATIA	41	51
AUSTRIA	41	50
ROMANIA	39	55
SLOVENIA	37	58
BULGARIA	35	46
CYPRUS	35	59
BELGIUM	34	63
CZECH REPUBLIC	32	61
HUNGARY	32	62
FRANCE	31	57
EU-27 AVERAGE	30	63
GREECE	27	66
MALTA	26	68
SLOVAKIA	24	66
PORTUGAL	24	70
SPAIN	23	71
ESTONIA	21	69
LATVIA	21	76
SWEDEN	21	78
GERMANY	20	73
IRELAND	20	73
LUXEMBOURG	20	74
LITHUANIA	19	76
NETHERLANDS	15	83
FINLAND	13	82
DENMARK	11	87

EU DIRECTION: RIGHT OR WRONG?

'At the present time, things are going in the right direction or the wrong direction in the European Union'

Eurobarometer 101, Spring 2024

'Wrong direction' indicates disappointment with current EU

COUNTRY	WRONG	RIGHT
FRANCE	60	17
NETHERLANDS	58	27
SLOVENIA	56	29
GERMANY	54	27
GREECE	54	30
LUXEMBOURG	54	28
CZECH REPUBLIC	53	36
HUNGARY	52	39
BELGIUM	51	38
CYPRUS	51	26
AUSTRIA	49	32
EU AVERAGE	48	34
SPAIN	47	37
FINLAND	47	22
SWEDEN	45	34
ITALY	43	42
ROMANIA	40	49
ESTONIA	38	34
SLOVAKIA	38	41
DENMARK	36	38
IRELAND	36	46
CROATIA	35	53
LATVIA	31	47
POLAND	31	55
MALTA	30	33
BULGARIA	29	41
LITHUANIA	28	47
PORTUGAL	25	

ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE SINGLE CURRENCY

'Whether you are for or against a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro'

Eurobarometer 101, Spring 2024

MEMBER-STATE	FOR	AGAINST
EU-27 AVERAGE	70	24
EUROZONE MEMBER-STATES		
SLOVENIA	92	7
FINLAND	90	7
ESTONIA	90	8
LUXEMBOURG	90	8
MALTA	89	8
IRELAND	88	7
SLOVAKIA	86	8
LATVIA	85	8
NETHERLANDS	84	13
SPAIN	83	11
BELGIUM	82	15
GERMANY	81	14
PORTUGAL	81	13
GREECE	80	16
CYPRUS	80	16
LITHUANIA	78	15
EUROZONE AVERAGE	78	16
NON-MEMBERS OF THE EUROZONE		
HUNGARY	65	28
ROMANIA	54	37
NON-EUROZONE AVERAGE	42	48
SWEDEN	37	56
BULGARIA	37	47
POLAND	36	51
DENMARK	34	58
CZECH REPUBLIC	30	62



- The far-right party led by André Ventura obtained 18.9% in the Portuguese parliamentary elections.
- In the European Parliament, the party won 2 seats in 2024, up from 0 in 2019
- The party is not in favor of Portugal's total exit from the European Union, but calls for more room for the country's sovereignty

