



Portugal



Background A global maritime power during the 15th and 16th centuries, Portugal lost much of its wealth and status with the destruction of Lisbon in a 1755 earthquake, occupation during the Napoleonic Wars, and the independence of Brazil, its wealthiest colony, in 1822. A revolution deposed the monarchy in 1910, and for most of the next six decades, repressive governments ran the country. In 1974, a left-wing military coup ushered in broad democratic reforms. The following year, Portugal granted independence to all its African colonies. Portugal is a founding member of NATO and entered the EC (now the EU) in 1986.

Capital name: Lisbon

Government type semi-presidential republic

Area total : 92,090 sq km
land: 91,470 sq km
water: 620 sq km

Climate maritime temperate; cool and rainy in north, warmer and drier in south

Natural resources fish, forests (cork), iron ore, copper, zinc, tin, tungsten, silver, gold, uranium, marble, clay, gypsum, salt, arable land, hydropower

Population total: 10,207,177 (2024 est.)

Population growth rate -0.11% (2025 est.)

Ethnic groups Portuguese 95%; citizens from Portugal's former colonies in Africa, Asia (Han Chinese), and South America (Brazilian) and other foreign born 5%

Religions Catholic 68.1%, not applicable 12.9%, no religion 12.0%, no response 2.2%, Protestant 1.8%, other 1.0%; less than 1%: other Christians, Orthodox, Muslim (2021 est.)

Languages Portuguese (official), Mirandese (official, but locally used)

Executive branch chief of state: President Marcelo REBELO DE SOUSA (since 9 March 2016)
head of government: Prime Minister Antonio Luis MONTEMNEGRO (since 2 April 2024)

Legislative branch legislature name: Assembly of the Republic (Assembleia da Republica)

Diplomatic representation in the US chief of mission: Ambassador Francisco Antonio DUARTE LOPES (since 7 June 2022)

Diplomatic representation from the US chief of mission: Ambassador John Joseph ARRIGO (since 30 September 2025)

Economic overview high-income EU and eurozone economy; strong services sector led by tourism and banking; tight labor market; growth driven by private consumption, trade surplus, and public investment from EU funds; declining public debt

Real GDP (purchasing power parity)	\$448.226 billion (2024 est.) \$439.745 billion (2023 est.) \$428.547 billion (2022 est.)
Real GDP per capita	\$41,900 (2024 est.) \$41,600 (2023 est.) \$41,100 (2022 est.)
Exports	\$144.237 billion (2024 est.) \$137.934 billion (2023 est.) \$126.953 billion (2022 est.)
Exports - partners	Spain 21%, France 11%, Germany 10%, USA 8%, UK 5% (2023)
Exports - commodities	cars, garments, vehicle parts/accessories, unpackaged medicine, refined petroleum (2023)
Imports	\$136.976 billion (2024 est.) \$133.617 billion (2023 est.) \$132.193 billion (2022 est.)
Imports - partners	Spain 33%, Germany 11%, France 7%, Netherlands 5%, China 5% (2023)
Imports - commodities	cars, crude petroleum, vehicle parts/accessories, refined petroleum, garments (2023)

Population Pyramid

