

ELECTORAL PROGRAMMES

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS 2024



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LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS - MARCH 10TH

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ELECTORAL CONTEXT

HOW DID WE GET HERE?

ANTÓNIO COSTA'S RESIGNATION

On November 7th, 2023, less than two years after the Socialist Party (PS) took office with an unexpected Parliamentary absolute majority, Prime Minister António Costa submitted his resignation following a judicial investigation regarding the Sines data centre and the lithium and hydrogen businesses. This was followed by the dissolution of the Parliament by the President of the Republic, Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, who called for early elections on March 10th. António Costa also decided to step down from the leadership of the PS, which was contested by the then Minister of Internal Administration, José Luís Carneiro, and the MP and former Minister of Infrastructure and Housing, Pedro Nuno Santos, with the latter winning with 62% of the votes.

A CAMPAIGN TAINTED BY JUDICIAL INVESTIGATIONS

The March 10th elections will happen in a context where members of the two largest Portuguese parties are involved in judicial investigations.

In the PS, in the scope of the *Operation Influencer*, in addition to the Public Prosecutor's inquiry in the Supreme Court of Justice into suspicions about the Prime Minister, the former Minister João Galamba, and the former Chief of Staff of António Costa were named as defendants in a case of alleged corruption and influence peddling.

In the Social Democratic Party (PSD), the President of the Regional Government of Madeira, Miguel Albuquerque, and the Mayor of Funchal, Pedro Calado, were also named as defendants in an operation investigating an alleged scheme of favouring the interests of real estate groups. The allegations involve corruption, abuse of power, and influence peddling.

SCENARIOS

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE (AD) GUARANTEES IT WON'T NEGOTIATE WITH CHEGA

AD is the pre-electoral coalition formed by the center-right party PSD, the conservative party CDS and the monarchic party PPM. The leader of AD, Luís Montenegro, has guaranteed that the coalition will not form a government based on the political support of the far-right party Chega, neither governmental nor parliamentary support. The credibility of this promise gained strength after the Azorean regional elections when the leader of the PSD Azores, José Manuel Bolieiro, challenged the PS to support AD's minority government.

PS: THE SILENCE ABOUT A GERINGONÇA 2.0

The possibility of a new left-wing agreement has been suggested by the leader of the Left Bloc (BE), Mariana Mortágua, but only if a written agreement is reached before the elections. Paulo Raimundo of the Communist party (CDU) also did not rule out this possibility, although he mentioned that there are complex conditions for it to happen, specifically imposing substantive changes in labour legislation. So far, the Socialist party has remained silent about this possibility. The reasons for this silence are tactical rather than political: if the Socialist Party wins but needs the support of the left-wing parties, it surely prefers that these parties have the minimal negotiating leverage.

POLITICAL PARTIES' MAIN MEASURES AND PROPOSALS ORGANISED BY SECTOR

Disclaimer: This document contains a selected summary of electoral programs. The selection was made according to JLM&A's own criteria to provide an overview of the main proposals of interest to our clients.

CORPORATE TAXATION AND MEASURES FOR BUSINESSES

SOCIALIST PARTY (PS)

- In corporate income tax (IRC), 20% reduction in autonomous taxation on company vehicles.
- Reduction of the stamp duty (*imposto de selo*) for green and circular loans.
- Launch of the Program Internacionalizar, supporting high-value-added exports, international investment, and the financing of international operations.
- Launch of the Program Capitalizar+, an initiative supporting generational transition and the valuation of business assets, which includes, for example: strengthening mechanisms for privileged tax treatment for capital reinforcement in relation to financing by third-party capital; and a program aimed at gains in scale, mergers and acquisitions and asset recovery, namely with tax incentives for the capitalization of companies in recovery through the consolidation of financial system credits.
- Promotion of a monitoring mechanism for the Tax Incentive System for Research and Business Development (SIFIDE)

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE (AD)

- Reduction of IRC from 21% to 15% by 2028 (2 percentage points per year).
- Gradual elimination of the progressivity of state surtax (*derrama estadual*) and elimination of municipal surtax (*derrama municipal*) in IRC.
- Establishment of guidelines for an internationally adjusted fiscal policy based on Portugal's fiscal policy choices. This includes the elimination of double taxation with more relevant partners.
- Clarification of rules for real estate investment and attraction of investment (residents and non-residents).

CHEGA

- Reduction of IRC from 21% to 15% by 2028, immediately effective for companies headquartered in the country's interior.
- Reduction of state and municipal surtax (*derrama estadual e municipal*)
- Creation of a temporary extraordinary contribution for oil companies and distributors.
- Progressive exemption from IRC for young entrepreneurs and farmers up to 35 years old.
- Creation of a tax support regime for the acquisition of foreign subsidiaries.
- Creation of a program to support companies with operational fixed costs exceeding 30% due to the minimum wage increase.
- Granting of tax benefits to companies with daycare services for employees.
- Implementation of measures that would allow cooperatives, foundations, IPSS, Santas Casas da Misericórdia, mutualities and non-profits associations of recognized public interest to recover 100% of the value of the VAT charged to them on international acquisitions, intra-community acquisitions and services.

LIBERAL INITIATIVE (IL)

- Flat IRC rate of 12% for companies, except for large multinational companies with a turnover exceeding 750 million euros, which will be 15% according to European law.
- Elimination of state surtaxes (*derramas*) and autonomous taxation.
- Creation of Special Economic Zones with low taxation in the country's interior to attract FDI and promote the creation of business hubs.

UNITARY DEMOCRATIC COALITION (CDU)

- Extraordinary taxation of profits from banking, energy, and large distribution sectors.
- Creation of a new state surtax bracket of 14% for companies with taxable income over 50 million euros.
- Creation of a new bracket with a 12.5% rate for Micro and SMEs for taxable income up to 15,000€.
- Elimination of benefits and tax exemptions granted to large companies.
- Replacement of SIFIDE with a research and development promotion program.
- Elimination of the Non-Habitual Resident Tax Regime.

LEFT BLOC (BE)

- Increase in IRC for companies with higher profits: creation of a new state surtax bracket for companies with profits between 20 and 35 million euros with a 7% rate.
- Creation of a tax on excessive profits in the banking, energy, and distribution sectors.
- Reinstatement of temporary limits for the deduction of tax losses to 5 years (large companies) and 12 years (SMEs).
- Fight against offshores:
 - criminalisation of the use of services provided by entities in offshore territories.
 - companies linked to offshore entities should be prevented from accessing public funding.
 - mandatory publication of the organisation charts of entities followed by the Large Taxpayers Unit (*Unidade dos Grandes Contribuintes*) and with direct or indirect links to offshore entities.
- Revision of double taxation agreements with countries with income tax exemptions (e.g., Monaco, Luxembourg, Switzerland, and other fiscally privileged areas for SGPS).
- Taxation of crypto asset transactions.
- Elimination of SIFIDE.

LIVRE

- Creation of a progressive extraordinary surtax on IRC for companies in the energy, banking, insurance, real estate, food distribution, and arms sectors with a profit equal to or greater than 1.5 million euros.
- Ensure taxation of multinational corporations using fiscal planning mechanisms to declare their income in jurisdictions with more favourable tax regimes than in Portugal.
- Review of the tax benefits system, eliminating those that promote speculative practices.

PEOPLE-ANIMALS-NATURE (PAN)

- Reduction of the IRC rate by 1 percentage point per year, reaching 17% in 2028.
- Reduction of autonomous taxation by 1/4 of its value per year, eliminated it by 2028, except for the tax on undocumented expenses.
- Creation of incentives to encourage corporate investment in environmental sustainability within the framework of IRC.
- Establishment of benefits for companies that promote good environmental and social practices:
 - Tax benefits for companies participating in Employment Programs for Prisoners.
 - Tax incentives for companies with over 40% representation of each gender in their management, supervision, or management bodies.
 - Reinforcement of IRC incentives for companies covering the tuition costs of their employees' undergraduate, master's, or doctoral degrees.
- 100% surcharge on IRC expenses related to the remuneration of hours devoted to student employees.
- Introduction of a robot tax through the creation of a single social tax (*taxa social única*) for technological machinery.
- Fight against tax avoidance:
 - Application of an extraordinary tax rate of 15% on all transfers to tax havens;
 - Prevent the allocation of public support or tax benefits to entities with headquarters or effective management in tax havens;
 - Establishment of the obligation for all entities competing in public procurement procedures to submit a declaration identifying their corporate structure and ultimate beneficiaries.
- Elimination of the exemption of the Tax on Petroleum and Energy Products (ISP) for electricity-producing companies.
- Review the products covered by the excise duty (*Imposto Especial de Consumo*) regarding sugar, saturated fats, and salt levels in food.
- Introduction of yearly eco-voucher of €250, exempt from taxes, as a benefit offered by companies for the purchase of products contributing to sustainability.

INCOME POLICY

PS

- Increase the minimum wage to €1,000 by 2028.
- Reduction of income tax (IRS) for the middle class, within budgetary limits, by decreasing marginal rates.
- Updating income tax brackets according to the inflation rate.
- Expansion of “*IRS Jovem*” to all young people, regardless of their level of education.
- Income tax refund to families with lower incomes of part of the VAT incurred on essential goods consumption, including families that do not pay income tax.
- Increase the deductible expense for rent by €50 per year until reaching €800 in 2028 (from the current €600).
- Increase the demand for the establishment of employment contracts by entities supported by the state and reduce precarious employment relationships.

AD

- Increase the minimum wage to €1,000 by 2028.
- Reduction of IRS up to the 8th bracket, through the reduction of marginal rates between 0.5 and up to 3 percentage points compared to 2023, with a greater focus on the middle class.
- Make it mandatory to update the brackets and IRS withholding tables in line with inflation and productivity growth.
- Reduction of IRS for young people up to 35 years old, with a maximum IRS rate of 15%, except for the last income bracket.
- Exemption from IRS and social security contributions for productivity bonuses up to the value of a monthly salary.
- Creation of tax-free savings accounts.
- Reduce the population with fixed-term contracts.

CHEGA

- Increase the minimum wage to €1,000 by 2026.
- Introduction of two IRS marginal rates: 15% up to €39,999 and 30% from €40,000.
- Exemption from IRS for salaries up to €1,000 per month.
- Exemption from IRS for young people up to 35 years old until they reach a total of €100,000 in earnings since the beginning of their career.
- Exemption from IRS for the so-called “15th salary.”
- Exemption from IRS for women with four or more dependent children.
- Reintroduction of zero VAT for essential food items and an expansion of the goods included in the list.
- Increase the VAT exemption limit for independent workers and Individual Entrepreneurs (ENI).
- Ensure that overtime is paid at 100%, and that these hours are exempt from IRS and social security payments. Also, reduce by 50% the IRS and social security incidence on shift allowances.

IL

- Evolve towards a sectoral model of minimum wage negotiation instead of a state imposition equal for all activities.
- Flat IRS rate of 15% for incomes exceeding the minimum wage, gradually starting with two rates: 15% rate (for incomes above €11,480 and below €21,321 annually) and 28% rate (incomes above €21,321 annually).
- Reduction of the tax burden on freelancers and independent workers:
 - Increase the threshold for income eligible for VAT exemption from 20,000 euros to 25,000 euros.
 - Raise the income threshold eligible for exemption from social security contributions when the worker combines self-employment with dependent work to 25,000 euros.
 - Simplify the income withholding for liberal professionals and independent workers in the context of IRS.
- Reduction of the capital gains tax to 14.5%.
- Extension of the exemption on income for independent student-workers.
- Promote more contractual conditions to collective bargaining and individual negotiation.
- Reduction of the notice period in case of termination of employment contracts.

CDU

- Increase the minimum wage to €1,000 by 2024.
- Creation of a new IRS bracket with a 56% rate for incomes over €250,000 annually.
- Reduction of IRS rates for lower and intermediate incomes by 3 percentage points.
- Mandatory inclusion of income in IRS (*englobamento*) above €80,000 annually.
- Reduction of the trial period and revocation of the very short-term employment contract regime.
- Maximum 35-hour workweek and 25 vacation days.
- Reinstatement of payment for overtime and/or on weekly rest days and holidays.
- Reinstatement of the calculation rules for dismissal compensation.
- Revocation of the expiration of collective agreements, reinstatement of the principle of more favourable treatment, and automatic renewal of agreements.
- Application of a tax on assets worth more than €500,000 (shares, stocks, bonds, deposits, and other financial instruments).

BE

- Increase the minimum wage to €900 by 2024, with annual increases corresponding to inflation plus €50.
- Introduction of mandatory inclusion of income in IRS (*englobamento*) for the top two IRS brackets.
- Inclusion of bonuses in the taxation of labour income (IRS and social security).
- Introduction of inheritance and donation taxes.
- Definition of reference salary ranges (no one can earn in a month more than another earns in a year in the same company). Companies that exceed this range will be excluded from public support and tax benefits and from participating in public auctions and tenders.
- Complete elimination of the surcharge on additional remuneration for overtime (that in 2015 ceased to apply only to workers covered by collective bargaining).
- Taxation of capital gains on crypto assets in IRS.
- Limit public procurement to companies that have negotiated collective agreements.

LIVRE

- Increase the minimum wage to €1,150 by 2028.
- Review of IRS rates and brackets, increasing the progressivity of IRS.
- Introduction of inheritance tax for large inheritances and donations.
- Encouragement of additional compensation for workers by companies that generate unreinvested profits, increasing the IRC deduction for balance bonuses and exempting from IRS the amounts awarded to workers as profit participation.
- Creation of a pilot program for the phased implementation of a Universal Basic Income.
- Increase taxes on wealth and capital income.
- Introduction of progressivity in taxes on capital income, namely through the introduction of brackets in the withholding tax rate or the obligation to include it in IRS.

PAN

- Increase the minimum wage to €1,100 by 2028.
- Review of the income tax brackets, updating them to the value they would have if inflation since 2021 had actually been considered.
- Introduction of mandatory inclusion of income in IRS (*englobamento*) for all IRS brackets.
- Expansion of the "*IRS Jovem*" regime to all young individuals (even those included in a family unit) and extension for an additional 2 years.
- Creation of a special exemption regime for young worker-students with annual earnings not exceeding 14 guaranteed minimum wages.
- Establishment of a tax deduction category under IRS called "Sustainability," with a maximum limit of €500 for expenses related to the acquisition of bicycles, solar panels, among others, corresponding to 15% of the amount incurred.
- Revision of compensation and rest criteria for workers engaged in night and shift work.
- Reinforcement of incentives for converting internships into permanent contracts.
- Review of the employment quota system for people with disabilities.
- Approval, at the beginning of the term, of an emergency fiscal program ensuring the reinstatement of Zero VAT, effective until September 30.
- Reduction of domestic animals' food to the minimum VAT rate, similar to that already applied to other animals.
- Implementation of a pilot project for the establishment of a Dignity and Citizenship Income (RDC).
- Generalization of the 4-day workweek by the end of the term.
- Ensuring a weekly working hours limit of 35 hours for all workers.
- Guaranteeing a 25-day annual leave period for all workers (30 days in the case of individuals with a disability exceeding 60%) and adding 1 additional working day off every five years starting from the age of 50.

FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SECTOR

PS

- Creation of a public guarantee for home acquisition loans for individuals up to 40 years old who are not homeowners. In case of default, the State may establish a lease agreement according to the family's income.
- Promotion of a program for the State acquisition of homes mortgages to banks, with the guarantee of lifelong lease to the homeowners or integration of these homes into affordable rental programs.
- In the scope of the program *Capitalizar+*, review the mandate of the Banco Português de Fomento, aiming to adapt equity and quasi-equity access to companies' needs.
- Creation of a Climate Risk Guarantee Fund to ensure protection through insurance against extreme climate phenomena.

AD

- Foster competition in the banking sector, involving the implementation of restrictions on product bundling (e.g., ending penalties on corporate and housing loans for not contracting insurance with the bank that granted the credit) and promotion of simpler access to funds.
- Reinforcement of the role of the Banco Português de Fomento as an instrument for the application of European Funds and EIB funds in Portugal, with the possibility of strengthening its balance sheet and considering the possibility of opening its shareholding structure to private banks and European promotional banks.

CHEGA

- Granting the authority to the President of the Republic and the heads of the 23 regulatory entities to nominate the Governor of the Bank of Portugal.
- Creation of an extraordinary contribution on the banking sector, applicable "to excessive profits determined in the tax periods for IRC purposes that begin in the years 2024 and 2025."
- Simplification of the regime regarding occupational accidents.
- Reinforcement of the role of the Banco Português de Fomento.

IL

- Privatization of Caixa Geral de Depósitos.
- Saving Certificates Accounts should be integrated into the Central Accounts Base of the Bank of Portugal, and the normalization of applicable sources of information to account holders and heirs should be promoted, as well as the centralization of accounts for Deposits, Insurance, Treasury Holders, and others.

CDU

- Creation of a tax on banking profits to support the increase of costs for families with their own housing (interest rates, commissions, other charges).
- Elimination of fiscal benefits for the banking sector.
- Ensure the recognition of "deed in lieu": handing over the house to the bank extinguishes the debt associated with the mortgage.
- Intervention of Caixa Geral de Depósitos as a reference in the housing credit market, defining spread conditions, commissions, and other charges.
- Create a special regime for home ownership protection that makes bank profits bear the increase in interest rates, also reducing fees, commissions, and other charges.
- Strongly restrict bank's possibilities of executing mortgages and evictions on own housing.
- Application of the principle of full compensation for damages caused by accidents at work or occupational diseases and exemption from judicial costs for work accident victims.
- Fight against tax havens: prohibition of commercial relations with tax havens in non-cooperating jurisdictions and obligation to register and create a 35% tax on all transfers to tax havens.
- Eliminate tax benefits in Madeira Free Trade Zone.
- Application of the principle of full compensation for damages caused by work accidents or occupational illnesses and exemption from legal costs for those injured at work.

BE

- Reduction of current bank commissions.
- Recognition of " deed in lieu": handing over the house to the bank extinguishes the debt associated with the mortgage.
- Prohibition to insurers and private institutions from interrupting hospitalizations or vital treatments initiated in private health units or in the social sector due to economic insufficiency.
- Recovery of the banking system as a public service.
- Force insurers and private health units to reimburse the National Health Service (SNS) for expenses with patients transferred to public units in the middle of hospitalization or vital treatment, or when the transfer results from a complication initiated in the private unit.
- Conversion of eligible Deferred Tax Assets (AID) into capital and conversion of debts to the Resolution Fund into convertible capital instruments.
- Review of bank resolution laws, restoring the State's sovereign powers over decisions regarding the intervention in banks in financially unsustainable situations.
- Public control of capital funded by the State, directly or indirectly (through the Resolution Fund).
- Protection of banking customers, preserving minimum universal services and ensuring affordable prices for banking services.
- Revision of the regime of the Madeira Free Trade Zone.

LIVRE

- Increase in the rates of the solidarity surcharge for the banking sector.
- Mandatory possibility of " deed in lieu".
- Increase the taxation of financial transactions above a certain limit.
- Separation between commercial and investment banking.
- Prohibition of excessively complex financial products.
- Reinforcement of the role of the Banco Português de Fomento.

PAN

- Restriction on the disbursement of shareholder remuneration and bonuses for banks that received public financial assistance from 2008 to 2023. This mandate requires redirecting these funds to mitigate the effects of the increase in reference indices for contracts related to the acquisition or construction of permanent residential properties.
- Approval of a subsidised housing credit scheme for young individuals (18 - 35 years).
- Ensure that any public financing for banks through the Resolution Fund must be approved by the Parliament, following a prior independent technical evaluation conducted by the Public Finance Council and the Technical Unit for Budgetary Support.
- Development of specific regulations for the establishment of Ethical Banking and Solidarity Finance in Portugal.
- Promotion of green banking that ensures the sustainability of ecosystems, focuses on energy transition, aims for carbon neutrality, and promotes soil protection.

REAL ESTATE & HOUSING SECTOR

PS

- Reach 5% in the public housing stock in the medium term.
- Creation of a public guarantee for home acquisition loans for individuals up to 40 years old who are not homeowners. In case of default, the State may establish a lease agreement according to the family's income.
- Tax increase on capital gains from properties acquired and sold without having been recovered or inhabited.
- Extension of the deduction from rental incomes in the IRS from €600 to €800 in 2028 (increase of €50 per year)
- Promote a program of acquisition by the State of housing mortgages to the bank, with a guarantee of lifetime rental to the owners of the same homes or integration of these homes in affordable rental programs.
- Revision of the calculation formula for updating rents, including the evolution of wages in the adjustment criteria in years with inflation above 2%.
- Elaboration of an Urban Lease Code.
- Increase the scope of the Porta 65 program (renting program for young people).
- Improve the role of the public administration in the coordination of investments, aiming at facilitating licensing regarding the relationship with public entities and regarding its deadlines (making them clear and, if possible, shortening them).

AD

- Repeal of the "wrong measures" of Mais Habitação program (forced leasing, rent freeze, extraordinary contribution on short-term rentals (*alojamento local*) and the expiry of licenses for short-term rentals.
- Public-private partnerships program for large-scale construction and rehabilitation for student housing and accommodation.
- Creation of a public guarantee to enable bank financing of the entire purchase price of the first home for young people.
- Exemption from the property transaction tax IMT (*Imposto Municipal sobre Transmissões Onerosas de Imóveis*) and Stamp Duty (*Imposto do Selo*) for young people.
- Exceptional and temporary regime for the application of a 6% VAT rate on construction or rehabilitation works in permanent residential properties.
- Injection into the market of vacant or underutilized public properties and land.
- Simplification and reduction of licensing obstacles.
- Stimulation of new accommodation concepts (co-living, build-to-rent, etc.).
- Provide public subsidies to tenants in vulnerable situations instead of administratively limiting rent increases.

CHEGA

- Immediate repeal of the Mais Habitação program.
- Elimination of the supplement to the property transaction tax (*Adicional ao Imposto Municipal sobre Imóveis - AIMI*).
- Elimination of the IMT and of the Property Municipal Tax (*Imposto Municipal sobre Imóveis - IMI*) for purchases of permanent housing.
- Tax exemption for build-to-rent projects intended for lease for a minimum duration of 15 years.
- Public-private partnerships program in the housing sector.
- Application of an autonomous tax of 10% to income generated from lease agreements for permanent housing or agreements with students, with a duration of less than 10 years. If the lease is for more than 10 years, the rate drops to 5%.
- Re-establish subsidized youth credit for young people who want to buy their first home and subsidize interest rates for young people up to 35 years old.
- Creation of a program to support young people for the purchase of their own and permanent housing through the assumption of a bank guarantee by the State regarding the value of the down payment.

IL

- Ensure that by 2028, 250,000 new homes are built or have started being built.
- Reverse measures of the Mais Habitação program, eliminating all forms of forced renting and measures related to short-term rental (*alojamento local*).
- Elimination of IMT on the purchase of primary residence.
- Elimination of various extraordinary fees and contributions such as AIMI and stamp duty on real estate transactions.
- Exempt real estate transactions, bank leases and loans from stamp duty.
- Reduction of VAT on new construction from 23% to 6%.
- Reduction of the IMI minimum threshold from 0.3% to 0%.
- Reduction of the tax on capital and property income to 14.5%, without mandatory aggregation.
- Increase IRS deductions for interest on housing loans and rents from €502 to €1,800 and from €296 to €900, respectively.
- Increase land for housing construction, converting rustic buildings into urban ones, and simplifying the conversion of commercial spaces into housing.
- Create a new build-to-rent regime.
- Create an automatic urban pre-licensing regime.
- Rescue vacant public properties for housing solutions.
- Elaboration of a Building and Construction Code.

CDU

- Build 50,000 homes for public housing from the State Budget.
- Ensure public investment corresponding to 1% of GDP for public housing, over the course of the legislature.
- Ensure the recognition of the deed in lieu: the delivery of the house to the bank extinguishes the debt associated with the mortgage.
- Elimination of tax benefits for real estate funds.
- Extension of the AIMI for real estate assets above €500.000.
- Application of a tax on real estate assets worth more than €500.000.
- Elimination of the non-habitual resident regime.
- Creation of a special regime for the protection of tenants.
- Repeal of the "Cristas Law" (bill that liberalized the rental market in 2012, creating the New Urban Lease Regime that brought more freedom in stipulating the duration of contracts).
- Modification of the supported rent regime: ensure that the rent does not exceed an effort rate of 15% as a function of the net household income.
- In areas officially declared as housing shortage zones, promote the administrative possession of vacant homes that are owned by real estate funds and make them available under the supported rent regime.
- Create a special housing protection regime that uses bank profits to offset the rise in interest rates, while also reducing fees, commissions, and other charges.
- Promote the intervention of the public bank Caixa Geral de Depósitos as a reference for the housing credit market, establishing conditions for spreads, commissions, and other charges below those practiced by private banks, including credit transfers.
- Strongly restrict the possibilities of permanent housing foreclosure and eviction by banks.

BE

- Channel 25% of new construction to affordable housing, under the conditional rent regime.
- Recognition of the deed in lieu and prohibition of seizure of the primary residence.
- Extend the IMI exemption period from 3 to 8 years for properties intended for own and permanent housing when the taxable patrimonial value does not exceed €125.000, and the annual family income does not exceed €153.300.
- Reduction of IMT on the purchase of own and primary residence, offset by an equivalent increase in the rates applicable to secondary homes.
- Prohibition of selling homes to non-residents.
- Limit the tax benefits in terms of IMT and IMI only to rehabilitation operations that are intended for permanent and primary housing.
- Elimination of IRC, IMT and IMI tax exemptions and benefits for real estate investment funds.
- Elimination of reduced rates on income from units of participation in real estate investment funds or securities investment companies.
- Limitation of short-term rentals (*alojamento local*):
 - Imposition of a maximum of 5% of properties dedicated to short-term rentals in each parish.
 - A two-year term for short-term rental licenses renewable for equal periods. In the renewal, priority is given to holders with only one short-term rental record.
- Suspension of tourism projects in areas with high housing demand until 2030.
- Elimination of the non-habitual resident regime, with immediate application for new applicants and cessation of its effects for current beneficiaries.
- Repeal of the "Cristas Law" (bill that liberalised the rental market in 2012, creating the New Urban Lease Regime that brought more freedom in stipulating the duration of contracts).
- Introduction of a minimum term of five years for lease agreements.
- Public investment of €150 million per year in thermal efficiency of the housing stock for households at risk of energy poverty.

LIVRE

- Achieve 10% of public housing for housing and renting, mainly in urban centers, through the Recovery and Resilience Plan (PRR) and the State Budget to reach the long-term goal of building 600 thousand homes.
- Make it mandatory to have the option of deed in lieu as a means of settling mortgage debt.
- Reformulation of the IMI calculation to reduce the tax burden on permanent housing (or properties with long-term lease contracts) and increase that of vacant properties that do not fulfill the social function of housing.
- Support in the purchase of the first home through the Program Ajuda de Casa (financing up to 30% of the market value of the property).
- Increase in the capital gains tax on properties other than primary and permanent homes, considering 100% of the value for income aggregation (*englobamento*).
- Establishment of maximum rent ceilings for at least 5 years on properties owned by individuals receiving public funding.
- Elimination or reduction of benefits attributed to organizations with real estate speculation purposes.
- Limit the IRC exemption exclusively to funds and investment companies that allocate 30% of their real estate to the program Apoio ao Arrendamento, which promotes a wide range of rental housing at prices compatible with family incomes.
- Implementation of affordable housing quotas in large-scale urban developments.
- Elaboration of a Construction Code.
- Elimination of the non-habitual resident regime, digital nomads, and golden visas.
- In the event of a significant increase in the mortgage payment or rent:
 - Raise the minimum effort rate required to 40% as a criterion for granting the monthly interest subsidy.
 - Increase to 85% the support calculated on the variation in interest rates.
 - Increase the extraordinary income support by reducing the reference effort rate to 30% and increasing the amount of support to a maximum of 300 euros.
- Regulate Housing Cooperatives provided for in the program Mais Habitação.
- Reconcile medium and low incomes with the value of rental leases, establishing that new lease contracts do not exceed an increase of 30% of the general rent price limits per typology provided for in an ordinance.

PAN

- Approve a subsidized housing credit scheme for young people (18 – 35 years old).
- Housing measures for young individuals acquiring homes with a taxable patrimonial value up to €110.000:
 - Stamp duty exemption;
 - Creation of an IMT regime for young people;
 - Granting a 25% discount on notarial and registration fees.
- Revision of the program Porta 65.
- Significantly reduce the IRS of landlords who promote affordable renting and who update rent values below inflation values.
- Implementation of support programs for property owners offering affordable rentals for students.
- Guarantee to all families the deductibility of expenses with the provision of housing credit in terms of IRS.
- Authorisation of a provisional system, potentially extendable until 2025, waiving the enforcement of property attachment for meeting obligations related to real guarantees for mortgage loans.
- Conversion of vacant public properties into housing for young individuals, especially students.
- Strengthen investment in the rehabilitation and construction of affordable public housing.
- Ensure a percentage allocated to young people and students in all public housing projects.
- Review territorial management instruments to include and provide for the possible limitation and suspension of authorization of short-term rentals (*alojamento local*) and new hotel establishments.
- Prevent evictions in cases of public or municipal housing of vulnerable people if rehousing solutions have not been previously defined.

HEALTH SECTOR

PS

- Continue to boost the National Health Service (NHS), reinforcing its capabilities, valuing health professionals and improving the governance model.
- Strengthen immediate responses to people without a family doctor or nurse, mobilizing multidisciplinary teams, involving doctors and nurses and other professionals currently working or retired.
- Strengthen the management, technical and organizational autonomy of Primary Health Care, including oral and visual health, pediatrics, speech therapy, clinical psychology, mental health and nutrition in the network.
- Definition of a multi-annual cooperation strategy with the private sector, assuming the principle of complementarity and placing the user at the core of the coordination and cooperation processes.
- Strengthen transparency in the State's relationship with private providers in terms of prices and quality standards, assuming responsibility for providing care to users and avoiding unnecessary treatments.
- Consider the adoption and reinforcement of health regulatory instruments, within a clear operational framework based on concrete criteria, improving and making complementary and supplementary relationships more transparent.
- Encourage full and exclusive dedication to the NHS, ensuring the valorisation of careers and functional clinical specialization, reorienting production incentives towards these objectives.
- Evaluate the possibility of introducing a minimum time dedicated to the NHS by health professionals, particularly doctors, following the specialization period.
- Evaluate the possibility of introducing a compensation framework for the country's public investment in training for doctors who intend to emigrate or enter the private sector.

AD

- Guarantee universal access to healthcare using all existing public, private and social capacity.
- Establish temporary contracts with retired or private family doctors.
- Review the status of Local Health Units and implement flexible Local Health Systems with the participation of public, private and social entities.
- Creation of nearby Family Health Units (USF), with integrated health and social support response, and direct involvement of local authorities and public, private and social institutions.
- Implementation of Municipal Health Plans.
- Promote model B USFs and open model C USFs in the Lisbon and Porto metropolitan areas (pilot project).
- Expand Clinical Psychology, Rehabilitation Therapy and Nutrition consultations in Health Centers.
- Ensure digital consultations with the USF Family Team and Health Centers.
- Approve an NHS Emergency Plan 2024-2025 in the first 60 days of the new Government with the aim of:
 - Reducing queues for consultations in the NHS through the attribution of a Specialty Consultation Voucher whenever the maximum guaranteed response time is exceeded.
 - Increase the number of family doctors through temporary hiring of retired or private doctors.
- Reformulate the NHS Executive Management and develop a new NHS contracting model.
- Create the Health Professionals Motivation Plan: a plan to enhance the careers of everyone who provides services to people, including in the NHS.
- Create the National Digital Health Agency and the Single Electronic Health Record (RES_U) for each person.

CHEGA

- Change the paradigm of the NHS towards a National Health System, ensuring an integrated response to citizens through the articulation of public, private and social health services.
- Modernize the NHS, making use of technological innovations and artificial intelligence.
- Reinforcement of primary care and emergency care with the guarantee of the provision of a family doctor to all citizens.
- Creation of the figure of the "UCSP/USF manager" who coordinates and supports health teams in administrative, management and conflict resolution areas freeing up doctors and nurses.
- Revocation of Ordinance number 411-A/2023 which regulates the Performance Index of Family Health Units Teams, as it encourages doctors to prescribe fewer reimbursed medications and exams to achieve objectives.
- Create "Family Health Units 2.0" equipped with complementary means of basic diagnosis.
- Reform the Basic Health Law by introducing new management and Public-Private Partnerships models.
- Move forward with the construction of the Hospital of Seixal, Hospital of Algarve, and East and West Lisbon Hospitals.
- Create a single digital platform common to everyone involved in the health sector.

IL

- Establish a new healthcare system that integrates the public, private and social sectors, where people can choose where and by whom they want to be treated, similar to the current systems in the Netherlands and Germany.
- Guarantee of a family doctor – public or private – for everyone by 2028, starting with those over 65, pregnant women and children up to 9 years old, by 2025.
- Automatic allocation of a family doctor to pregnant women, if necessary, contracting with the private sector.
- Invest in model C USFs.
- Recover public-private partnerships in the hospitals of Braga, Vila Franca de Xira and Loures, extending the model to other hospitals.
- Variable remuneration depending on performance for all healthcare professionals.
- Create a Universal Electronic Health Record.

CDU

- Develop the NHS as a universal and free service, ensuring public management of all its units.
- Guarantee of family doctors and nurses for the entire population.
- Strengthen primary health care with more professionals, reopening closed health centres and health extensions, integration of complementary diagnostic and therapeutic means to guarantee a network of Basic Emergencies or permanent care.
- Integration of more medical specialties in the primary health care.
- Uniform a single operating model for USFs across the country, encouraging operation for health gains, eliminating model C USFs and repealing recent changes that create constraints on the autonomy of health professionals.
- Reduction of transfers to the private sector from the NHS budget reinforcing financing and internalizing services using existing resources.

BE

- Repeal the decree-law that regulates management partnerships in the health sector and that opens the door to new Public-Private Partnerships in the NHS and the legislation that allows the privatization of primary health care through model C USF.
- Creation of an exclusivity regime with a 40% increase on the salary for family doctors, without prejudice to supplements provided for by law and 50% in points for career progression.
- Equip health centers with complementary diagnostic means and create a public network of Diagnostic and Therapeutic centers.
- Prohibit insurers and private institutions from interrupting hospitalizations or vital treatments initiated in private or social sector health units.
- Force private health units and insurance companies to reimburse the NHS for expenses incurred on patients transferred to public units for hospitalization or vital treatment or when the transfer arises from a complication initiated in the private unit.
- Mandatory publication of clinical outcome indicators for private units (treated patients and pathologies, procedures and treatments, mortality, hospitalization rate, complication rate and hospital infections).
- Audit of fees and healthcare standards in private healthcare units, particularly regarding the use of complementary means of diagnosis and therapies/treatments.

LIVRE

- Strengthen and reorganize the NHS, valuing professional careers.
- Ensure public management of the NHS and not renew ongoing PPP contracts.
- Guarantee everyone a family doctor, establishing professionals in the NHS, improving their working conditions and their integration into teams with operational assistants, social workers and administrative staff.
- Expansion of Local Health Units throughout the national territory following the integrated management model of hospital centres and groups of Health Centers (ACeS) and the National Network of Integrated Continued Care.
- Monitor the generalization of model B Family Health Units (USF) based in local communities and evaluate the results of the increase in the number of users with a family doctor.
- Promote the internal self-organization of the Local Health Units and effective coordination with the health care units that comprise them, as well as coordination between Local Health Units.
- Mandatory publication of clinical outcome indicators for private units (treated patients and pathologies, medical procedures performed, hospitalization capacity, average salaries, among others).
- Increase the capacity for continued care at home or in areas of residence, studying the possibility of articulation with the private or social sector.

PAN

- Revitalization of the NHS, establishing quality and attractive working conditions:
 - Retirement at 36 years of service or at 62 years of age.
 - Approval of a voluntary exclusive dedication regime for doctors and nurses.
 - Creation of incentives for the retention of doctors and nurses in needy areas.
 - Phased increase of 30% in doctors' salaries.
 - Promoting the appreciation of health professionals based on the quality of treatments and clinical outcomes and not on the number of appointments.
- Replacement of the hiring of services companies with the hiring of staff that can respond to the permanent needs of the NHS.
- Expansion of the organizational model of model B Family Health Unites (USF) to all Primary Health Care services.
- Implementation of the increase in the values attributed to professionals in model B USF.
- Equivalence of incentives in model B USF among the multidisciplinary team that compose them, reproducing their calculation formula equally for all professional classes.
- Investment in the development of the Electronic Health Record.
- Possibility of integration of the descendants of beneficiaries of ADSE (Health Assistance System for State Civil Servants) who are student workers and have an annual income below 14 guaranteed minimum monthly wages.

TRANSPORT SECTOR

PS

- Quick decision on the construction of the new airport, once the work of the Independent Technical Commission (CTI) has been completed.
- Approval of the National Railway Plan and resuming of works for the district capitals that do not yet have a connection: Viseu, Vila Real and Bragança.
- Move forward with the launch of the Porto–Lisbon high speed rail.
- Implementation of a national public charging network for electric vehicles.
- Return of 50% of VAT on electric or plug-in hybrid vehicles up to €40,000 in IRS terms.
- Increased incentives for the use of low-emission vehicles, regulating commissions for charging electric vehicles, positively discriminating, with discounts, vehicles from commercial fleets, logistics, taxis or PHV.
- Move forward with a new railway crossing of the Tagus River.
- Elimination of tolls on “former-SCUT” highways (model implemented in Portugal based on the British shadow toll model) in the interior and Algarve: A4, A13, A22, A23, A24, A25 – “and part of the A29”.
- Complete the electrification of the West, Douro, Alentejo and East lines by the end of the decade and the reopening of the Douro Line to Barca d’Alva.
- Move forward with projects and works to expand the Lisbon subway to the areas of Estrela, Santos, Campo de Ourique, Alcântara and Benfica in Lisbon, as well as in Odivelas and Loures, and in Almada to Costa da Caparica, to Seixal, Barreiro and Alcochete.
- Complete the ongoing works on the Pink, Yellow and Rubi Lines of the Porto subway and ensure the advancement of projects for the third phase of the new lines to Gondomar, Maia, Trofa and Matosinhos.
- Decarbonize passenger cruise ports, electrifying ports for cruise ships to dock without the need for fuel consumption.

AD

- Quick decision on the construction of the new airport.
- Launch the TAP privatization process.
- Implementation of a more decentralized and competitive model for operating railway transport.
- Expansion of European interconnections to resolve the rail insulation of the country.
- Implementation of projects planned and approved by the National Investment Plan 2030.
- Ensure the integration of the five main ports into trans-European transport networks.
- Support the energy transition of ports and implement their digital transformation, using European Funds and in partnership with private companies.
- Promotion of the expansion of electrical charging infrastructures.
- Accelerate the execution of Sustainable Urban Mobility Municipal Plans (PMUS).
- Review the application of the Infrastructure Usage Fee for freight trains eliminating the existing distortion in relation to road transport.

CHEGA

- Complete the process of choosing the new Lisbon airport and begin its construction.
- Renegotiate with VINCI a State participation that allows it to sit on the Board of Directors.
- Maintain a stake in TAP that allows the State to have a seat on the Board of Directors.
- Move forward with the construction of the high-speed rail and proceed with the study and scheduling of the execution of a “high-speed” network.
- Opening of capital to private companies in the subway of Lisboa, and in the companies Transtejo and Soflusa.
- Creation of incentives for the renewal of fleets of transport companies, public or private.
- Abolition of current SCUT usage fees.
- Elimination of tolls on highways the interior of the country.
- Complete the National Railway Plan (PNF).
- Free public transport on all national networks.

IL

- Decision on the location of the new airport in the first month after the new Government takes office, considering the financial and economic viability of the main options, based on the conclusions of the CTI.
- Privatization of TAP, committing not to spend any more public money on the company.
- Implement a railway plan that guarantees that no district capital is more than two hours away from Porto or Lisbon.
- Move forward with the high-speed rail between Lisbon and Porto.
- Build a third Tagus River crossing.
- Greater competition in the rail service currently provided by CP.
- Enhance rail transport of goods and reduce rail usage rates for all types of traffic.
- Invest in increasing the capillarity, frequency and intermodality of metro and surface metro networks in the metropolitan regions of Lisbon and Porto, invest in surface metros in medium to large cities and promote Metrobus/BRT systems in medium-sized cities.
- Privatize Transtejo/Softlusa and open new navigation routes to other operators.
- Unify taxi and PHV regimes.
- Allow the installation of charging stations with direct energy sales by OPCs, without the obligation to connect to the Mobi.e network.

CDU

- Phased construction of Alcochete Airport with progressive closure of Portela Airport.
- Public control of ANA Airports.
- Stop the privatization of TAP.
- Exclude the use of Public-Private Partnerships.
- Elimination of tolls in all ex-SCUTS and in metropolitan areas.
- Develop high-speed rail between Lisbon and Porto.
- Move forward with a new railway crossing of the Tagus River linking Chelas to Barreiro with a high-speed rail connection between Lisbon and Évora.
- Creation of a national public road operator (such as Carris Metropolitana) with a road supply system throughout the country.
- Rebuild a single, public, modern and financially healthy CP – Trains of Portugal, which ensures the management of infrastructure, of the rolling stock and the operation of all railway services, reverting the privatization of CP-Cargo, integrating Fertagus at the end of the concession in 2024 and the merger from REFER (National Railway Network) with the company Infraestruturas de Portugal.
- Sanitize the Lisbon subway, implementing its expansion to the western area of Lisbon and Loures, densifying the network in the peripheral crown and reversing as much as possible the option imposed with the Circular Line.
- End the concession operating the Porto subway.

BE

- Move forward with the construction of the new airport in Alcochete.
- Maintain TAP with public ownership and management.
- Nationalization of ANA Airports.
- Anticipation of the end of Public-Private Partnerships in the transport sector, starting with the elimination of tolls in the interior (A22, A23, A24, A25, A28, A29, A41, A42).
- Construction of the third Tagus River crossing, exclusively by rail.
- Completion of the national road network.
- Requalification of railway lines providing access to Lisbon and Porto: Lisbon: Cascais, Sintra, Azambuja, Eixo Ferroviário N/S and Barreiro/ Praias do Sado lines; Porto: lines from Aveiro, Minho, Braga, Guimarães and Douro.
- Modernization of Rolling Stock and Renewal Plan for CP – Trains of Portugal with the goal of modernizing 50% of the fleet over the next ten years.

LIVRE

- Study alternative locations for airports that are currently in urban areas and decide on the construction of any new airports after strategic environmental assessment without prior location conditioning.
- Maintain public control of TAP even in the event of the company's privatization, changing the announced model for a sale of less than 50% of the company, ensuring at least 5% employee ownership and including in its privatization the definition of a strategic plan for the future of TAP.
- Invest in rail transport and design a high-speed network.
- Reformulate the Vehicle Tax (ISV) and the Single Circulation Tax (IUC) based on environmental criteria, vehicle use and energy efficiency.
- Tax private jet flights.

PAN

- Guarantee the evaluation of the Beja Airport option (either as a main solution or as a complementary solution to the building of a new Lisbon airport) and guarantee that the location selection takes into account the option with the lowest environmental impact at a local level.
- Move forward with a long-term public consultation on the future of TAP, which does not exclude the maintenance of a relevant stake in the company. The result of this consultation should be subject to technical analysis by the Public Finance Council.
- Completion of the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the National Railway Plan and ensuring its review, giving priority to investments with greater potential for reducing environmental impact.
- Renegotiation of Public-Private Partnerships in the road sector with the goal of reviewing abusive clauses and significantly reducing charges for the public sector.
- Guarantee that the conclusion of any new Public-Private Partnerships must be preceded by a technical opinion from the Public Finance Council.
- Approval of a Sustainable Mobility Program for Public Administration.
- Establishment of targets for the introduction of electric vehicles by public transport operators.
- Increased incentives for the purchase of electric cars.
- Expansion of charging stations for electric vehicles in public spaces.
- Expansion of the incentives for the installation of electric vehicle chargers at private or condominium level.
- Autonomization of tenders for the design of electric charging stations at service stations in the tender for the concession of fossil fuel stations.
- Guarantee that public tenders take place for the installation or concession of normal charging stations in car parkings near public institutions, schools, hospitals, markets and sports infrastructures.
- Development of the high-speed rail for Lisbon-Porto connection ensuring that:
 - The stations to be built are integrated into the current railway network or, when this is not possible, that quick connections via public transport are guaranteed.
 - Safeguarding existing ecosystems and the free movement of fauna along the proposed route.
 - The forecast of an increase in Portuguese industrial production in the tenders to be launched to implement this project.
 - Development of the high-speed rail for Porto-Vigo connection using European funds.
 - Development of the high-speed rail for Lisbon-Madrid connection.
- Promotion of the electrification of the entire railway network.
- Creation of incentives to implement flexible transport solutions in areas where public transport does not exist or is of insufficient quality.
- Approval of a legal regime limiting flights on internal air routes whenever there is a satisfactory alternative railway connection.
- Combating pollution from cruise tourism in the supply of electricity from the shore grid to cruise ships until 2030.

ENERGY

PS

- Goal of mobilizing €60 billion of private investment by 2030: €40 billion in offshore energy, €5 billion in solar energy, up to €9 billion in hydrogen, €4.5 billion in wind energy and the remaining in energy transmission networks.
- Reduction of VAT from 23% to 6% on the first 200 kWh of electricity consumed each month or 300 kWh per month in the case of large families.
- Develop the industrial cluster for the offshore wind energy sector, as well as its entire value chain, aiming to reach 10 Gw of offshore wind energy by 2030.
- Implement a strategy to boost photovoltaic energy through the installation of photovoltaic panels on domestic buildings. In rental contracts, also allow tenants the possibility of doing it.
- Strengthen international interconnections through the construction of a new pipeline for renewable gases between Portugal, Spain and the rest of Europe, and through electricity interconnection between Beariz and Fontefría and the region of Porto, passing through the substations of Ponte de Lima and Vila Nova de Famalicão.
- Implementation of a hydrogen charging/refuelling network in trans-European networks and logistics terminals.
- Promote renewable gases, namely through the launch of auctions for the centralised purchase of biomethane and green hydrogen, as well as through the regulation of the injection of green hydrogen into the gas network to ensure large investments, fostering dynamic export projects and ensuring that the production of green hydrogen is sustainable in its water usage.
- Establish a strategy for the sustainable development of the mining sector and the exploitation of mineral masses, respecting environmental conservation and community well-being.
- Regarding lithium, promote innovation and the development of a battery value chain in Portugal, supporting existing projects to establish new battery factories in the country and a new lithium refinery in Setúbal, ensuring that refineries installed in Portugal have an option to purchase lithium exploited in Portugal and aiming to compensate the territories with the creation of the Geological Resources Fund. The strategy also intends to make Portugal a centre of competence for the reuse of lithium, positioning itself in the battery recycling phase.
- Create around 200,000 jobs - direct and indirectly - with investments in the potential of renewable energy by 2030.

AD

- Promote the transition to renewable energies, both to produce electricity on land and sea (offshore), and renewable gases, with the goal of meeting Portugal's international commitments and taking advantage of the country's natural resources, while respecting the principles of environmental and financial sustainability.
- Elimination of tariff debt.
- Promoting greater competition throughout the sector's value chain, from production to marketing and distribution, to lower prices for households and businesses.
- Expansion of European interconnections to solve the energy insulation of the country.
- Promoting, through European funds, the expansion of charging infrastructure for electric and hydrogen vehicles in cities and the creation of a hydrogen refuelling network that allows for wide use in long-distance passenger and freight transport.
- Promotion of economically rational investment and effective implementation of electricity and gas transmission and distribution networks and infrastructures necessary for supply and demand developments.
- Implementation of the process of awarding concessions for the distribution of Low Voltage electricity.
- Promoting the energy efficiency of public and private buildings.
- Invest in the dynamization of smart city projects, improving their energy management.

CHEGA

- Reduce VAT from 23% to 6% on electricity and gas.
- Reduce VAT on diesel and road petrol to the intermediate rate of 13% and eliminate the additional Tax on Petroleum Products.
- Promote immediate audits of energy projects (offshore wind, green hydrogen, lithium exploration).
- Creation of a temporary extraordinary contribution for oil companies and distributors, applicable to excess profits calculated in the tax periods for IRC purposes that begin in the years 2024 and 2025, ensuring that it is not reflected in the increase in prices to the final consumer.
- Promote the flexibility of the electricity system by complementing renewable production with nuclear production.
- Promote incentives for the installation of solar panels for water heating.
- Foster the development of smart grids and ensure the installation of smart meters.
- Prioritize decentralized production, self-consumption, and installation of batteries to the detriment of large photovoltaic projects.
- Prepare Municipal Public Lighting Master Plans to map lighting points and conversion to LED.
- Implement natural gas corridors to connect with Europe.
- Create a group for the implementation and monitoring of the National Strategy for the responsible and transparent exploitation of lithium with the participation of municipalities and local communities.

IL

- Reduce VAT from 23% to 6% on electricity and gas.
- Reduce bureaucracy in investments in renewable energies, lower administrative costs and shorten licensing times.
- Launch of technology-neutral auctions, integrating solar, wind and all non-fossil energy solutions.
- Unlock licensing of self-consumption and renewable energy communities.
- Build new electricity interconnections between France and the Iberian Peninsula.
- Study the feasibility of nuclear energy in Portugal.
- Accelerate the conversion of street lighting to LED technologies.
- Boosting electric mobility through:
 - Introduction of ad hoc payments for the use of charging points, without the need for an app.
 - Liberalization of the installation and operation of charging points in the service areas of highways.
 - Allow electricity suppliers and charging point operators to contract electricity to any economic agent that sells it.
 - Introduction of the "Zero CO2" take-back program for end-of-life vehicles.
- On hydrogen, limit public subsidies to pilot projects and eliminate subsidies for their injection into the gas storage network.

CDU

- Reduce VAT to 6% on electricity, natural gas and liquefied natural gas.
- Eliminate the double VAT taxation on the natural gas consumption tax (*Imposto Especial sobre o Consumo de Gás Natural*).
- Public control of the following companies: EDP, GALP and REN.
- Review of incentives and subsidies for electricity producing companies.
- Exploration and mapping of energy sector resources and strategic mineral resources necessary for the sustainable energy transition.

BE

- Reduce VAT from 23% to 6% on electricity and gas.
- Suspend permits for mega-solar plants until decentralized solar systems account for 50% of the national photovoltaic capacity.
- Launch of regional tenders for the installation of photovoltaic systems in public buildings (investment of €900M to reduce consumption of €160M/year - 25%).
- Revision of remuneration regimes and grid access tariffs for the different types of decentralised solar, encouraging the adoption of panels by private consumers and reaching 2 GW by 2030.
- Put an end to megaprojects in hydrogen and solar photovoltaics and commit to decentralized solar, with incentives for the sector to reach 3 GW by 2030.
- Amendment of the mining law guaranteeing environmental protection, the participation and scrutiny of the population, and the elimination of discriminatory norms.

LIVRE

- Reduction of the VAT rate to 6% on all essential energy supply services.
- Reduction of VAT rate on the purchase of solar equipment.
- Carry out an environmental tax reform through the creation of a universal carbon tax.
- Evaluate the environmental impacts of the 1st stage of offshore wind construction, making the installation of offshore wind farms in the later stages dependant on the confirmation of minimal environmental impact.
- Prohibit the exploitation of fossil fuels and hydrocarbons in Portugal and the use of techniques such as the exploitation of shale gas through hydraulic fracturing.
- Foster research regarding biomethane and green hydrogen solutions, investing in R&D as well as in the implementation of production and distribution projects through the national network, and in the possible creation of a public company - Hydrogen of Portugal.
- Reject open-pit mining whenever the nature of the mineral deposit and economic viability allow it, favouring safest extraction methods, such as gallery mining or using robotics.

PAN

- Ensure climate neutrality by 2045 and that by 2035 all electricity comes from renewable energy sources.
- Focus public investment support on projects dedicated to decarbonization, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the acceleration of economic digitization.
- Reduce VAT to 6% for self-consumption kits for residential purposes.
- Establishment of the Climate Action Council in the first 100 days of the legislature.
- Creation of transparency mechanisms in the implementation of the National Hydrogen Plan.
- Elimination of all subsidies and public support for fossil fuels, channeling support towards renewable energy production.
- Prevent the installation of photovoltaic plants and other renewable energy sources in protected areas or habitats of protected species, as well as the exploitation of fossil fuels and mining.
- Encouragement of decentralized renewable energy production.
- Setting a goal for 2050, aiming for 55% of electricity generation to be sourced from small-scale production units and local self-consumption.
- Promote studies on the energy potential of geothermal energy in the mainland.
- Ensure that all medium and large renewable energy installations are subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment.
- Encourage the installation of photovoltaic panels in urban and industrial areas, avoiding forest and agricultural areas, and encourage the leasing of roofs for the purpose of operating energy production businesses through photovoltaic panels.
- Ensure that mining companies present a realistic budget for the financial, social, and environmental costs of area recovery after exploration.
- Implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative to ensure more responsible, transparent, and participatory management of natural resources.

FOREIGN POLICY

PS

- Continue to contribute, at bilateral and multilateral levels, to Ukraine's self-defense.
- Strengthen the Common Security and Defense Policy, in alignment with the EU Strategic Compass, through the implementation of joint procedures for the acquisition of military material and through investment in a solid industrial and technological base of European defense.
- Complete and conclude the pillars of Economic and Monetary Union.
- Deepen national participation in various international bodies, from NATO to the OECD, while supporting the Organization for European Security and Cooperation and the Council of Europe.
- Increase the presence of Portuguese officials in European institutions.
- Organize joint procedures for the acquisition of military material and investing in a solid industrial and technological base for European defense.
- Create a European Housing Strategy, with European funds available not only for social housing, but also for housing at controllable costs.
- Implement the minimum IRC rate, in light of the global agreement to tax large multinationals, not accepting the postponement of application deadlines.
- Complete the opening of new embassies in Africa and Asia and plan the opening of new embassies and consular posts.

AD

- Continue to support Ukraine's defense, in line with European guidelines.
- Deepen the Common Foreign and Security Policy, in partnership with NATO.
- Complete and conclude the pillars of Economic and Monetary Union.
- Meet the European Union's climate policy and energy transition objectives.
- Strengthen Portuguese-American ties.
- Establish Portugal as a bridge between the United Kingdom and the EU.
- Promote Portugal's candidacy for the Security Council in the 2027-2028 biennium.
- Promote economic and commercial partnerships between Portuguese-speaking countries, especially in the energy sector.
- Promote the candidacy of the Portuguese language as an Official Language of the UN by 2030.

CHEGA

- Reject the proposal for common EU diplomacy.
- Establish the differentiation between common and optional policies in the EU. Only policies that assure the maintenance of the four freedoms (free movement of goods, services, people and capital) are common and all others must be considered optional, allowing States to freely choose their adoption.
- Defend an EU model of cooperation and reject the federal model.
- Defend the signing of a new European treaty in Brussels, along the lines defended by the countries of the VISEGRAD group.
- End participation in agencies and NGOs that interfere with national sovereignty.
- Demand a review of the CAP implementation model.

IL

- Defend Ukraine's entry into the European Union.
- Defend Portugal in the European Union and NATO, while fulfilling international commitments.
- Reform the military career and reinforce its technological component.
- Consolidate logistical and military support for Ukraine.
- Elimination of obstacles and tax discrimination imposed by the Tax Authority to the free movement of goods from the EU.
- Develop a Strategic National Defense Concept that reaffirms Portugal in the context of the democratic bloc, so that it can prepare, in the context of this bloc led by the EU and USA, for the growing aggressiveness of the authoritarian axis led by China and Russia.
- Implement a strategy to reduce Portugal's exposure to China, deepening bilateral and multilateral relations in the context of NATO and the EU.

CDU

- Dissolution of NATO.
- Develop efforts to assemble an intergovernmental conference with a view to reverse and review European treaties – starting with the revocation of the Lisbon Treaty and the “Budget Treaty”.
- Safeguard the right of the Portuguese people to have a say, including by referendum, on decisions taken at European level and that hold an impact on the country.
- Refuse “European taxes”.
- Replacement of the Stability and Growth Pact and legislation on economic governance and the European Semester with a Pact for Social Progress and Employment.
- Defend a negotiated exit from the Euro for countries that intend to regain monetary sovereignty.
- Recovery of sovereign monetary, financial, exchange rate and budgetary instruments.
- Thoroughly revise the CAP and the Common Fisheries Policy – create a voluntary adherence program, aimed at correcting persistent production deficits.

BE

- Exit NATO.
- Withdraw from the European Budgetary Pact.
- Guarantee the country’s autonomy in decisions about the financial system, including nationalization, recapitalization, rescue, resolution or sale processes.
- Elimination of internal market rules that condition sovereign decisions on industrial policy by Member States.
- Definition of labor, social and environmental protection standards throughout Europe and imposition of these standards in any commercial agreements with third countries or regions.
- Establishment of a minimum threshold for the taxation of capital income across the EU.
- Immediate recognition of the State of Palestine and initiative to investigate and prosecute the Israeli Government for war crimes and genocide.
- Summit for Peace in Europe for a negotiated end to the Russian invasion of Ukraine.
- Conversion of the Lajes Base into a civil airport, demanding compensation from the USA for environmental and social damage.
- Reinforcement of the budgetary allocation for public development assistance to 0.7% of Gross National Income.

LIVRE

- Continue to support Ukraine against Russian invasion and continue the EU sanctions policy.
- Move forward with the process of Ukraine’s entry into Europe.
- Recognize Palestine as an independent state.
- Follow a bicameral parliamentary model that includes transnational lists for the European Parliament, the direct election of the presidency of the European Commission through the head of list system and the direct election of Portugal’s representatives in the Council of the European Union.
- Countersign new treaties or amendments to EU treaties.
- Strengthen the powers of the European Parliament, allowing MEPs to present legislative initiatives.
- Refuse decisions taken in parallel structures such as informal summits of Heads of State.
- Democratize Portugal’s representation in the EU through the election of the Parliament of Portugal’s Permanent Representatives to the EU.
- Harmonize taxation to reduce unfair tax competition between Member States.
- Demand the adherence of European Union Member States to Carbon Neutrality by 2040 at the latest.

PAN

- Increasingly active and transparent intervention in Portugal’s legislative process in the EU, with mandatory publication of the Government’s negotiating position in legislative processes in the European Council, with consultations with interested parties, information to the Assembly of the Republic and assessment of the legislative footprint.
- Call for the completion of the creation of a European Banking Union.
- Defend, within the EU, the creation of a special regime that facilitates travel, granting refugee status and integration into educational institutions of refugee students, researchers and teachers, at risk or forced to move.
- Sign agreements on debt conversion into climate financing, especially with the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP), and fight for the widespread adoption of this methodology within the European Union.
- Review the European minimum wage project.
- Defend the transformation of the CAP into a Common Food Policy, assuming sustainability and promotion of healthy diets as priority objectives.
- Defend the end of tax havens within the EU and reinforcing supervision of these spaces outside Europe when transacting with the European Economic Area.
- Defend the need to adopt a European taxation regime for the aviation sector.
- Defend the establishment of the 2040 target for the end of natural gas electricity production in the EU.
- Defend the expansion of Controlled Emissions Areas in Europe.

ENVIRONMENT

PS

- Advance in the implementation of the European Climate Pact and carefully monitor the transposition of the legislative package which materializes it, in dialogue with all parties involved – particularly with the agroforestry and food sector.
- Adapt the territory to extreme weather phenomena and ensure its protection by insurance, through the creation of a Climate Risk Guarantee Fund.
- Review the 2030 National Plan for Energy and Climate (PNEC) and implement the Climate Basic Law, namely by defining the terms of the Green Industrial Strategy.
- Continue the regulation of the new Voluntary Carbon Market.
- Induce the decarbonization of cities by encouraging the creation of Zero Emission Zones and promoting the decarbonization of urban logistics and the taxi sector.
- Strengthen financing to improve the management of protected areas to expand and double the universe of pilot projects in protected areas by 2030.
- Classify, by 2026, Marine Protected Areas in 30% of the national maritime space and approve, by 2028, the respective management plans.
- Actively promote the Circular Economy Action Plan and a Strategic Council for the Circular and Regenerative Economy.
- Promote the energy recovery of waste and encourage the collection of biomethane.

AD

- Materialize a strategy for implementing the European Climate Pact that creates opportunities and jobs in the environmental sector, stimulating the changes in production required by the European Union, while simultaneously protecting the sectors that generate employment and sustainability in the country.
- Create the Coastal Resilience Action Program 2025–2040, through the PRR and PT20–30, which provides for structural interventions and continued investments in a context in which extreme climate phenomena are intensifying.
- Promote the transition to renewable energy, whether in the production of electrical energy on land and at sea (offshore), or renewable gases, with the goal of fulfilling Portugal's international commitments and taking advantage of the country's natural resources.
- Effective implementation of the Voluntary Carbon Market.
- Meet Portugal's waste targets, namely by significantly reducing landfill rates and developing alternative infrastructure solutions.
- Implement policies to reduce the production of plastic waste.
- Complete the preparation of Protected Areas Special Programs and reinforce their surveillance while updating, investing and monitoring instruments and mechanisms for protecting biodiversity and nature conservation.
- Invest in the circular economy, waste management, water and water resources and soil management.
- Implement an infrastructural development plan for waste services.
- Encourage the establishment of centers for collecting and transporting residual biomass to enhance the more efficient utilization of these resources.

CHEGA

- Secure a balanced environmental policy that combines environmental preservation with economic prosperity and that places the citizen as the most important element of the environment.
- Review of Simplex Ambiental to identify excessive bureaucracy and allow the simplification of regulations and processes, ensuring transparency.
- Assess the need and effectiveness of all existing environmental taxes and proceed with the elimination of all those that do not meet their objectives, that are excessive, that contribute to double taxation or excessive burden on taxpayers.
- Review the legislation on waste treatment systems.
- Reformulation of the National Strategy for the Sea 2030, which must adopt a new orientation focused on complementarity between the defense and security sectors, conservation of marine ecosystems and energy production.
- Establish and implement Safe and Sustainable Fishing practices to preserve marine resources with the aim of developing and adopting a comprehensive set of safe and sustainable fishing practices across the national fishing industry.

IL

- Creation of a national water market: national transfer system, real water pricing system, renewing distribution networks, reusing wastewater and enabling desalination solutions wherever there is demand.
- Promote the consolidation of environmental taxes, removal of subsidies and tax benefits that have proven to create perverse incentives in relation to the environment.
- Streamline the entirely voluntary carbon market, where companies and entities dedicated to removing or mitigating CO2 emissions benefit from the investment of more polluting ones.
- Opening of waste management to private entities on a complementary basis, as well as the operation of door-to-door collection circuits.
- Decentralization of nature conservation financing.
- Diversification of revenue sources for protected areas, allowing management entities to charge for their use.
- Grant co-management committees with the freedom and conditions in contracting management and restoration services for protected areas.
- Creation of recycling machines: implement a deposit and return system in Portugal in an open circuit for private individuals that allows citizens to return single-use packaging, being reimbursed after depositing it at a collection point for this purpose.
- Creation of a unique Sea data platform with oceanographic information of high scientific value.

CDU

- Strengthening of the State resources and structures, such as the Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas (ICNF) and the Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente (APA).
- Development of a policy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions based on specific regulations, defined and monitored by the UN.
- Development of a waste policy that prioritizes waste reduction and promotes reuse and recycling.
- Reverse tax increases within the scope of "green taxation", such as the tax on bulk purchases of ultra-light plastic bags.
- Promotion of a democratic management of protected areas, oriented towards the valorization of landscape genetic heritage and traditional activities. This entails assigning to each nationally protected area an intermediate reaction unit within the Central Administration, equipped with human and technical resources.
- Support for less polluting production solutions and the use of reusable and recyclable materials.

BE

- Revocation of the PIN law and *Simplex Ambiental*.
- Revocation of the co-management model for protected areas.
- Creation of the General Inspection of Industrial Emissions, responsible for the regular analysis of the country's main units.
- Increase in the area and number of terrestrial and marine protected areas.
- Creation of the status of "environmental activist" with a view to its protection by legal mechanisms.
- Amendment of the mining law ensuring environmental protection, population participation and scrutiny and the elimination of discretionary rules.
- Protection of riparian zones in order to protect aquatic ecosystems in areas of cultivation or intensive forestry.
- Adoption of regional planning and installation plans establishing maximum areas for each type of agricultural crop.
- Establishment of licensing for intensive production areas with mandatory environmental impact assessment above a certain size.
- Prohibition of mechanical nighttime harvesting.

LIVRE

- Revocation of the *Simplex Ambiental*.
- Increase taxation of carbon emissions and waste production.
- Reduce national greenhouse gas emissions by 65% by 2030.
- Introduce new ambition into the goals established for recycling in Portugal, undertaking the goal of reaching a final recycling rate of 80% in 2030.
- Condition access to public support for irrigation on the adoption of a management plan for biodiversity.
- Eliminate the use of glyphosate in Portugal within 5 years.
- Safeguard the ocean environment by revising the Basic Law on Maritime Planning and Management to comprehensively and effectively integrate aspects of ocean ecological preservation. Confirm the prohibition of deep-sea mining and hydrocarbon exploration, and, in coordination with other legislation, minimize terrestrial and maritime source pollution as much as possible.
- Expand and ensure the network of marine protected areas to cover, at least and in a short period, 30% of the marine area, with 10% of designated for restricted use, as committed by Portugal in the National Strategy for the Sea.

PAN

- Revocation of *Simplex Ambiental*.
- Constitutional revision aimed at including animal protection, establishing the defence of animal welfare as a duty of the State, and recognizing the right of animals to dignified treatment free from suffering.
- Mandatory environmental impact assessments for intensive or super-intensive monoculture farms.
- Creation of a payment model for ecosystem services for owners holding plots and activities that promote active conservation of protected species and habitats, as well as environmental services to society, located in Classified Areas.
- Revision of the Legal Regime for Urbanization and Building, the National Ecological Reserve Statute, the National Agricultural Reserve Statute and the Statutes of Natural Parks and the Natura Network, to forbid construction in natural reserve areas or in areas identified as vulnerable to climate change, particularly in coastal areas.
- Creation of a national agency for marine protected areas, which guarantees their protection and proper management.
- Approval of a moratorium preventing deep-sea mining in national waters until 2050 and continue to support a moratorium in international waters.
- Guarantee the protection of at least 30% of marine and terrestrial territories by 2028, bringing forward the target of 2030.
- Designation of new marine protected areas and expansion of the level of protection of existing ones, halting fishing activity in these territories.
- Creation of marine sanctuaries in adequately monitored areas, intended for the return of animals that have been in captivity.
- Abolition of destructive fishing methods such as trawling or the use of explosives to kill or stun fish.
- Guarantee of placing eco-islands in all seaports, with a view to the adequate separation, collection and treatment of waste.

TECHNOLOGY

PS

- Continue the implementation of the 2030 Digital Strategy and the National Strategies for Data, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Web 3.
- Consolidate and reinforce the INCoDe.2030 Initiative as a coordinating entity for training and digital inclusion programs.
- Within the scope of European regulation, support the scrutiny of the activities of large digital platforms, preventing abuses of dominant positions, while combating disinformation and sanctioning the spread of illegal content.
- Support the EU in designing and implementing ambitious legislation covering digital services and markets, European data spaces and AI.
- Promotion of a regulatory framework favorable to deep tech and its financing, helping to prepare the entry of emerging technologies such as 6G and quantum technologies.
- Create private co-investment mechanisms to enable more competitive financing of innovation so that an increasingly larger percentage of business volume in Portugal is generated by AI, using Web 3 type technologies.
- Ensure the execution of the program for very high-capacity communication network coverage in all regions of the country, eliminating white zones.
- Incorporate AI solutions to analyze large volumes of data and design personalized responses to citizens and companies, with a view to designing more effective public policies and improving the functioning of public services.
- Develop data lakes that allow testing, scalability and rapid prototyping of innovation projects.

AD

- Creation of a Digital Innovation Fund to support R&D and the adoption of emerging technologies by Portuguese companies.
- Implement the EU's digital strategy, particularly in the field of AI.
- Reach a consensus regarding a review of the National Cyberspace Security Strategy and appropriately adopt the European Directive in this area (NIS2).
- Modernize and digitalize public administration and Implement a Digital Public Services Plan.
- Invest in the training and qualification of human resources in AI.
- Develop and implement AI solutions for public administration that enable gains in efficiency, transparency and proximity.
- Support AI research, innovation and entrepreneurship and stimulate the adoption and use of AI in the public and private sectors.
- Ensure that the territory has electronic communications and data coverage in 2030.
- Catch up on 5G coverage.
- Introduce programming curricular content in primary education.

CHEGA

- Invest in technological education from primary school with introductory courses to the digital economy, namely cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, programming and blockchain, and continue this commitment to digital education throughout the academic career.
- Invest in digital cohesion so that the entire territory has high-capacity mobile network and data coverage.
- Invest in digital infrastructure to improve connectivity and promote innovation in sectors such as transport, health and education.
- Study the possibility of the State using blockchain technology to reduce bureaucracy and administrative complexity and ensure more transparency.
- Develop projects that facilitate the transition to emerging technologies, such as the Internet of Things (IoT) and 5G.

IL

- Accelerate the digital transformation of public administration.
- Advance with the digitalization, consolidation of processes and creation of common IT systems to different security forces, civil protection and firefighters.
- Commit to the defense of the principle of digital neutrality of the State.
- Promote digital literacy: awareness campaigns and training for digital literacy, with a focus on info-excluded citizens, and guarantee in primary education compulsory education on security and privacy in the digital age.
- Create conditions to attract talent that works and develops technologies such as generative AI, blockchain, Web, quantum computing, and that decides to base their startups in Portugal.

CDU

- Creation of a Business Technology Innovation Fund financed by companies to the tune of 1% of their GVA above 5 million euros in annual turnover, with co-management and public funding.
- Creation of a public institute which, in coordination with universities and other regulatory bodies, will promote, manage, regulate and supervise the development and application of digital technologies, particularly AI.
- Public ownership and control of the main data storage, processing, circulation and dissemination infrastructures.
- Promotion of free software, equal treatment of traffic, and a ban on the use of invasive technologies to collect personal data to feed AI and surveillance systems in the workplace (collection of biometric data, among others).

BE

- Creation of a 3% tax on the provision of certain digital services.
- Support for projects that develop scientific knowledge with public utility in copyleft or, in some cases, copyleft open license technologies.
- Free computer equipment and internet access.

LIVRE

- Enshrine and guarantee the right to free and uncensored Internet for all.
- Participate as a country in the construction of the Contract for the Web.
- Creation of a National Agency for AI.
- Creation of a Strategic Science and Technology Fund.
- Establish a new legal regime for planning public investment in R&D within a multi-annual framework, and stimulate private investment in R&D.
- Prevent mass surveillance and abuse of the right to privacy through technology, reviewing Law 95/2021 to ban the use of biometric data collected en masse.
- Prevent the risks of the massification of the IoT, promoting legislation at European level in order to preserve the security and privacy of our homes and objects.
- Mandatory data interoperability for all technological services contracted by the State, avoiding dependence on suppliers known as "vendor lock-in".

PAN

- Ensuring that Internet access is universal and affordable.
- Evaluating the migration of all software from government agencies and public organizations to free software, following the examples of other countries. At the same time, ensuring that software developed by the State, or whose development is funded by public resources, has public code, i.e. is free software.



SUMMARY TABLES OF THE PARTIES' MAIN MEASURES

MINIMUM WAGE

AD	€1,000 BY 2028.
PS	€1,000 BY 2028.
CHEGA	€1,000 BY 2026.
IL	SECTORAL MODEL OF MINIMUM WAGE NEGOTIATION.
BE	€900 IN 2024 + ANNUAL INCREASES IN LINE WITH INFLATION, PLUS €50.
CDU	€1,000 BY 2024.
LIVRE	€1,150 BY 2028.
PAN	€1,100 BY 2028.

CORPORATE INCOME TAX (IRC)

AD	REDUCTION TO 15% BY 2028.
PS	[NO REFERENCE TO A REDUCTION OF IRC]
CHEGA	REDUCTION TO 15% BY 2028 + EXTRAORDINARY TAXATION OF CERTAIN SECTORS (BANKING SECTOR, DISTRIBUTION AND OIL COMPANIES).
IL	SINGLE RATE OF 12%.
BE	INCREASE OF IRC FOR COMPANIES WITH HIGHER PROFITS.
CDU	INCREASE OF IRC FOR COMPANIES WITH HIGHER PROFITS + EXTRAORDINARY TAXATION OF CERTAIN SECTORS (BANKING AND ENERGY SECTORS AND DISTRIBUTION).
LIVRE	CREATION OF AN EXTRAORDINARY SURCHARGE FOR COMPANIES IN CERTAIN SECTORS (BANKING, INSURANCE, ENERGY, REAL ESTATE, DISTRIBUTION AND ARMAMENTS) WITH PROFITS EQUAL OR OVER €1.5 MILLION.
PAN	REDUCTION TO 17% BY 2028.

HEALTH

AD	-ENSURE UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE USING PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND SOCIAL MEANS. -EMERGENCY PLAN FOR THE NHS WITH RECOURSE TO THE PRIVATE AND SOCIAL SECTORS.
PS	MULTIANNUAL STRATEGY FOR CO-OPERATION WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR, ASSUMING THE PRINCIPLE OF SUBSIDIARITY.
CHEGA	REFORM THE NHS, INTEGRATING THE PRIVATE AND SOCIAL SECTORS.
IL	BUILD A NEW HEALTH SYSTEM THAT INTEGRATES THE PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND SOCIAL SECTORS.
BE	REPEAL THE DECREE-LAW ALLOWING PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN THE NHS AND THE LEGISLATION ALLOWING PRIVATISATION IN PRIMARY HEALTHCARE.
CDU	REDUCING TRANSFERS TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR FROM THE SNS, REINFORCING FUNDING AND INTERNALISING SERVICES WITH EXISTING RESOURCES.
LIVRE	-STRENGTHEN AND REORGANISE THE SNS. -DO NOT RENEW PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS THAT ARE STILL UNDERWAY.
PAN	REVITALISE THE NHS BY ESTABLISHING MORE ATTRACTIVE WORKING CONDITIONS.

HOUSING AND REAL ESTATE

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EXEMPTION FROM IMT AND STAMP DUTY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. -PUBLIC GUARANTEE ON BANK FINANCE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE BUYING THEIR FIRST HOME. -PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS IN THE HOUSING SECTOR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -TAX INCREASE FOR CAPITAL GAINS ON PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD WITHOUT UNDERGOING RENOVATION OR OCCUPANCY. -PUBLIC GUARANTEE ON BANK FINANCE FOR HOME PURCHASES UP TO THE AGE OF 40.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ELIMINATION OF IMT AND IMI FOR PERMANENT AND PRIMARY HOMES' PURCHASES -PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS IN THE HOUSING SECTOR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ELIMINATION OF IMT FOR PERMANENT AND PRIMARY HOMES' PURCHASE. -STAMP DUTY EXEMPTION FOR PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS, RENTALS AND BANK LOANS.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ELIMINATION OF TAX BENEFITS FOR REAL ESTATE FUNDS. -BAN ON SELLING HOUSES TO NON-RESIDENTS.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -TAX INCREASE FOR PROPERTY WORTH MORE THAN €500.000. -ELIMINATION OF TAX BENEFITS FOR REAL ESTATE FUNDS.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -INCREASE OF IMI FOR VACANT PROPERTIES. -TAX INCREASE FOR CAPITAL GAINS ON PROPERTIES OTHER THAN PRIMARY HOMES, CONSIDERING 100% OF THE VALUE FOR IRS INCOME INCLUSION (ENGLOBAMENTO)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EXEMPTION FROM IMT AND STAMP DUTY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE WHO BUY HOUSES WITH AN ASSET VALUE OF UP TO €110,000. -TAX BENEFITS FOR LANDLORDS WHO PROMOTE AFFORDABLE RENT.

BANKING SECTOR

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -CREATION OF A PUBLIC GUARANTEE TO ALLOW BANKS TO PROVIDE FULL FINANCING FOR FIRST-TIME HOME OWNERSHIP FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. -PROMOTING MORE COMPETITION IN THE BANKING SECTOR.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CREATION OF A PUBLIC GUARANTEE TO ALLOW BANKS TO PROVIDE FULL FINANCING FOR FIRST-TIME HOME OWNERSHIP FOR PEOPLE UP TO THE AGE OF 40.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -CREATION OF AN EXTRAORDINARY CONTRIBUTION ON THE BANKING SECTOR. -MAINTAINING THE EXISTING BANKING SECTOR CONTRIBUTION AND INCREASING IT BY 10 PER CENT.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRIVATISATION OF CAIXA GERAL DE DEPÓSITOS.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RECOGNITION OF "DEED IN LIEU". -REVISION OF BANK RESOLUTION LAWS. -RECOVERY OF THE BANKING SYSTEM AS A PUBLIC SERVICE.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RECOGNITION OF "DEED IN LIEU". -CREATION OF A TAX ON BANKING PROFITS.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -MAKE "DEED IN LIEU" MANDATORY. -INCREASE THE RATES OF THE SOLIDARITY SURCHARGE ON THE BANKING SECTOR.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RESTRICTION ON THE DISBURSEMENT OF SHAREHOLDER REMUNERATION AND BONUSES FOR BANKS THAT RECEIVED PUBLIC FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM 2008 TO 2023. -APPROVAL OF A SUBSIDISED CREDIT SCHEME FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

TAP

AD	LAUNCH THE TAP PRIVATISATION PROCESS .
PS	[PS PROGRAMME WITH NO REFERENCE TO PRIVATISATION. THE ONLY MEASURE CONCERNS THE NEED TO GUARANTEE THAT TAP MAINTAINS REGULAR AIR LINKS WITH THE COUNTRIES WHERE SIGNIFICANT DIASPORA COMMUNITIES LIVE.]
CHEGA	MAINTAIN A POSITION IN TAP THAT ALLOWS THE STATE TO HAVE A SEAT ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
IL Iniciativa liberal	LAUNCH THE PRIVATISATION PROCESS, ENSURING THAT NO MORE PUBLIC MONEY IS INJECTED INTO THE COMPANY.
BE	MAINTAIN PUBLIC CONTROL OF TAP.
CDU	STOP THE PRIVATISATION OF TAP.
LIVRE	MAINTAIN PUBLIC CONTROL OF TAP.
PAN	PROMOTE A PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON THE FUTURE OF TAP THAT IS SUBJECT TO A TECHNICAL ANALYSIS BY THE PUBLIC FINANCE COUNCIL.

TRANSPORT SECTOR

AD	PROGRAMMING, DECIDING AND IMPLEMENTING CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURES BASED ON ADDED VALUE IN THE TRANSPORT SECTOR.
PS	-MOVE FORWARD WITH THE LAUNCH OF THE PORTO-LISBON HIGH-SPEED RAIL. -ELIMINATION OF TOLLS ON "FORMER-SCUT" HIGHWAYS IN THE INTERIOR AND ALGARVE.
CHEGA	-MOVE FORWARD WITH THE HIGH-SPEED RAILWAY. -ELIMINATION OF TOLLS ON "FORMER-SCUT" HIGHWAYS AND IN HIGHWAYS IN THE COUNTRY'S INTERIOR.
IL Iniciativa liberal	MOVE FORWARD WITH THE LAUNCH OF THE PORTO-LISBON HIGH-SPEED RAIL.
BE	-ELIMINATION OF TOLLS ON HIGHWAYS IN THE COUNTRY'S INTERIOR. -END PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS IN THE TRANSPORT SECTOR.
CDU	-MOVE FORWARD WITH THE LAUNCH OF THE PORTO-LISBON HIGH-SPEED RAIL. -ELIMINATION OF TOLLS ON "FORMER-SCUT" HIGHWAYS AND IN METROPOLITAN AREAS. -END PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS IN THE TRANSPORT SECTOR.
LIVRE	DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAY AND METRO NETWORKS, INCLUDING HIGH-SPEED AND FREIGHT TRANSPORT LINKS.
PAN	-MOVE FORWARD WITH THE HIGH-SPEED RAIL (PORTO-LISBON; PORTO-VIGO AND LISBON-MADRID). -RENEGOTIATION OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS ENSURING THAT ANY NEW PPP IS PRECEDED BY A TECHNICAL OPINION FROM THE PUBLIC FINANCE COUNCIL.

LITHIUM

AD	[PROGRAMME WITHOUT REFERENCES TO THE TOPIC]
PS	-SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE MINING SECTOR. -STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPING A BATTERY VALUE CHAIN.
CHEGA	PRIORITISE DECENTRALISED PRODUCTION, SELF-CONSUMPTION AND INSTALLATION OF BATTERIES OVER LARGE PHOTOVOLTAIC PROJECTS.
IL Iniciativa liberal	[PROGRAMME WITHOUT REFERENCES TO THE TOPIC]
BE	AMENDMENT OF THE MINING LAW "TO PREVENT A FAST-TRACK REGIME FOR LITHIUM EXPLORATIONS"
CDU	PROSPECTING AND MAPPING THE RESOURCES OF THE ENERGY SECTOR AND THE STRATEGIC MINERAL RESOURCES NEEDED FOR A SUSTAINABLE ENERGY TRANSITION.
LIVRE	REJECT OPEN-PIT MINING WHENEVER THE NATURE OF THE MINERAL DEPOSIT AND ECONOMIC VIABILITY ALLOW IT.
PAN	-IMMEDIATE SUSPENSION OF LICENCES GRANTED FOR LITHIUM EXPLORATION. -PREVENTING THE GRANTING OF LICENCES FOR THE PROSPECTION OR EXPLORATION OF LITHIUM OR OTHER MINERALS IN AREAS OF HIGH NATURAL VALUE OR THAT DO NOT HAVE A FAVOURABLE OPINION FROM THE MUNICIPALITIES WHERE THEY ARE LOCATED.

HYDROGEN

AD	CREATION OF A HYDROGEN SUPPLY NETWORK AND EXPANSION OF CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ELECTRIC AND HYDROGEN VEHICLES.
PS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -REGULATING THE INJECTION OF GREEN HYDROGEN INTO THE GAS NETWORK. -CREATION OF A HYDROGEN SUPPLY NETWORK IN THE TRANS-EUROPEAN NETWORKS AND LOGISTICS TERMINALS. -LAUNCHING AUCTIONS FOR THE CENTRALISED PURCHASE OF BIOMETHANE AND GREEN HYDROGEN.
CHEGA	PROMOTING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INTO NEW NUCLEAR ENERGY SOLUTIONS AND NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY WITH HYDROGEN.
IL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -LIMIT PUBLIC SUBSIDIES FOR HYDROGEN PILOT PROJECTS AND ELIMINATE SUBSIDIES FOR THEIR INJECTION INTO THE GAS STORAGE NETWORK. -LAUNCH TECHNOLOGICALLY NEUTRAL AUCTIONS, INTEGRATING ALL NON-FOSSIL ENERGY SOLUTIONS.
BE	PUT AN END TO MEGA HYDROGEN PROJECTS.
CDU	[PROGRAMME WITHOUT REFERENCES TO THE TOPIC]
LIVRE	PROMOTING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INTO BIOMETHANE AND GREEN HYDROGEN AND REALISING PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION PROJECTS THROUGH THE NATIONAL GRID.
PAN	CREATION OF TRANSPARENCY MECHANISMS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL HYDROGEN PLAN.

ENERGY SECTOR TAXATION

AD	ELIMINATION OF TARRIFF DEFICIT.
PS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -REDUCTION OF VAT FROM 23% TO 6% ON THE FIRST 200 KWH OF ENERGY CONSUMED PER MONTH OR 300 KWH FOR LARGE FAMILIES. -INCENTIVES FOR THE ADOPTION OF SOLAR ENERGY IN URBAN BUILDINGS.
CHEGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -REDUCTION OF VAT FROM 23% TO 6% ON ELECTRICITY AND GAS. -TEMPORARY EXTRAORDINARY TAX FOR OIL COMPANIES AND DISTRIBUTORS. -REDUCTION OF VAT TO 13% ON DIESEL AND PETROL. -ELIMINATION OF THE TAX ON OIL PRODUCTS. -INCENTIVES TO INSTALL SOLAR PANELS FOR HEATING WATER. -INCENTIVES FOR SOLAR PANELS INSTALLATION.
IL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -REDUCTION OF VAT FROM 23% TO 6% ON ELECTRICITY AND GAS. -IMPLEMENT AN ENERGY PRICING SYSTEM FREE OF ADMINISTRATIVE INTERFERENCE AND WITH EXPEDITED LICENSING.
BE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -REDUCTION OF VAT FROM 23% TO 6% ON ELECTRICITY AND GAS. -PRIORITIZE DECENTRALISED SOLAR WITH INCENTIVES TO REACH 3 GW BY 2030.
CDU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -REDUCTION OF VAT FROM 23% TO 6% ON ELECTRICITY AND GAS. -REVIEW INCENTIVES FOR ELECTRICITY PRODUCING COMPANIES.
LIVRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -REDUCTION OF VAT TO 6% ON ALL ESSENTIAL ENERGY SUPPLY SERVICES. -CREATION OF A UNIVERSAL CARBON TAX. -VAT REDUCTION ON THE PURCHASE OF SOLAR EQUIPMENT.
PAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -REDUCTION OF VAT TO 6% FOR SELF-CONSUMPTION KITS FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES. -ELIMINATION OF THE ISP EXEMPTION FOR COMPANIES THAT PRODUCE ELECTRICITY. -ELIMINATION OF ALL SUBSIDIES AND PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR FOSSIL FUELS.



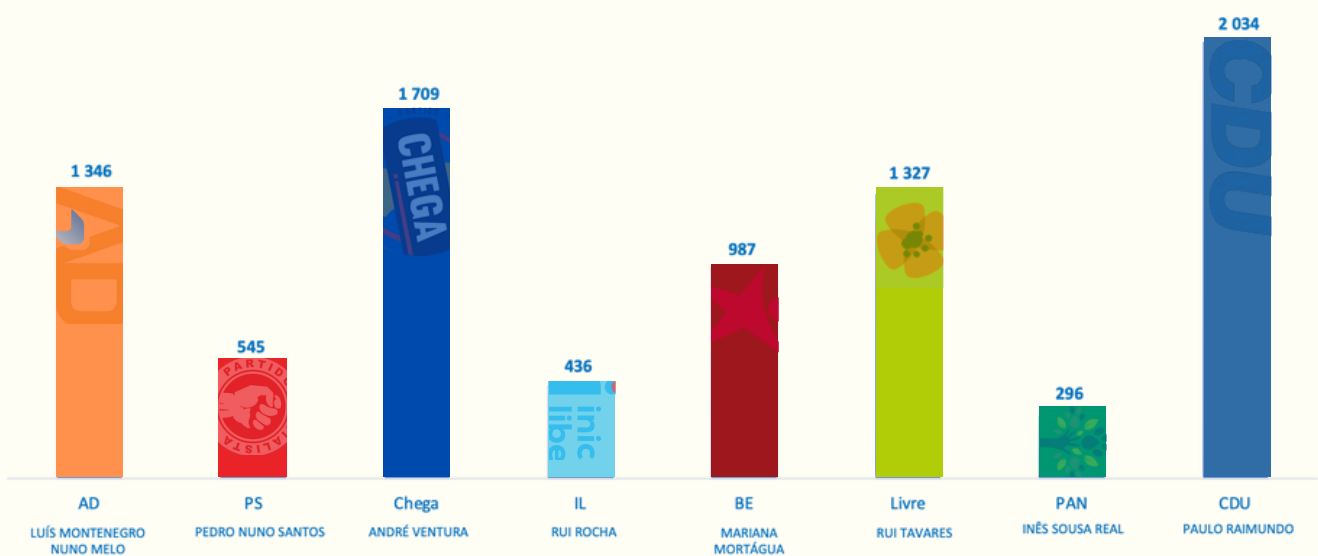
POLITICAL PARTIES ON SOCIAL MEDIA

JLM&A MONITORING & DATA INTELLIGENCE

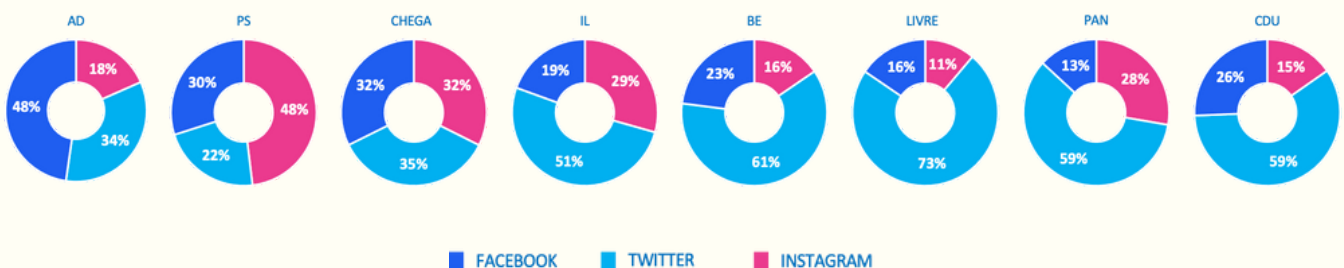
Using JLM&A's monitoring and data intelligence tool, **we analysed the digital presence of political parties and their leaders over the period from December, 1, 2023 to February 15, 2024** in three social networks (Twitter, Facebook and Instagram).

This analysis **focused on three indicators of digital activity**: the number of posts, the number of interactions with these posts and with the pages of the political parties and their party leaders, as well as their reach (number of users viewing this content).

GRAPH 1 - NUMBER OF POSTS PUBLISHED BY EACH PARTY AND PARTY LEADER



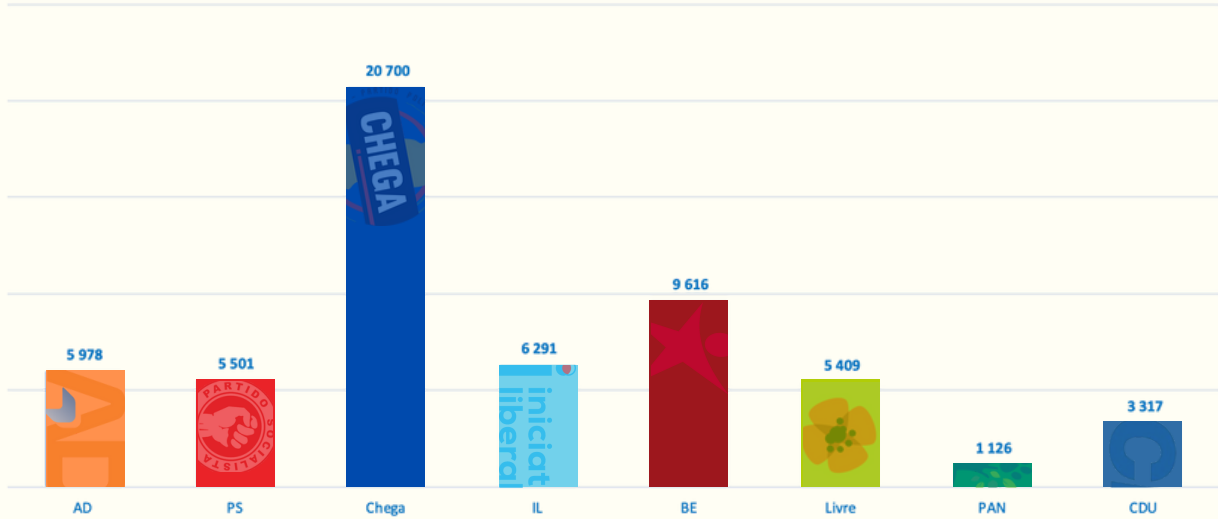
GRAPH 2 - DISTRIBUTION OF POSTS BY PLATFORM



Graph 1 compares the number of own posts published by each party and party leader and provides a perspective on the direct digital activity of each party and its leaders on social networks. One can see that the number of posts published by the three most active parties (CDU, Chega and AD) represents almost 60% of the total number of posts in the period analysed.

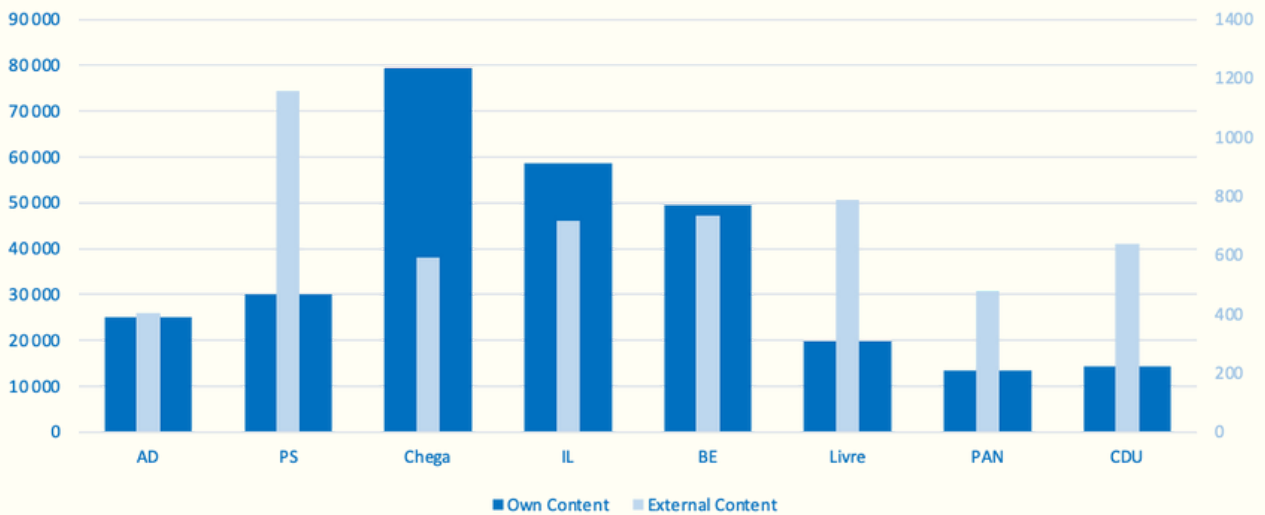
Graph 2 shows the percentage distribution between the main platforms and shows that the parties are betting differently on each of them. While the PS stands out from the rest for its clear commitment to Instagram, PSD favours Facebook and the rest of the parties have a strong activity on Twitter.

GRAPH 3 - ENGAGEMENT: NUMBER OF POSTS AND INTERACTIONS FROM OUTSIDE USERS BY PARTY



Graph 3 analyses the involvement (number of interactions) of other users in the digital activities of the parties and party leaders. This includes all posts (positive, negative or neutral) made by individuals or entities not directly affiliated with the political parties analysed. This data **provides an insight into the reach of the political message and the interaction that exists within each political family.**

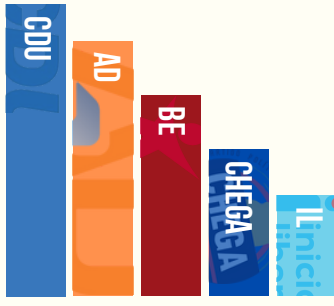
GRAPH 4 - REACH: NUMBER OF USERS WHO VIEW PARTIES' CONTENT AND THAT OF EXTERNAL USERS



Graph 4 shows the reach of posts, differentiating between own posts (from parties and party leaders) and non-own posts (other users). This distinction allows for a **deeper understanding of the effectiveness of the parties' digital communication.**

JLM&A selected **five central themes of the electoral campaign** to understand their relevance in the parties' digital communication.

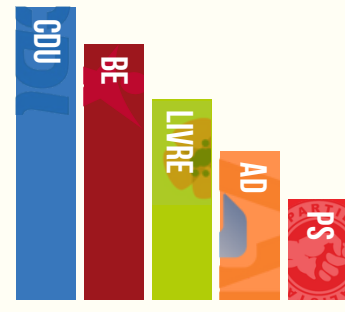
The data extracted allows the generation of a ranking that identifies the parties that publish the most on each topic.



HEALTH

POSTS WITH REFERENCES TO:

SNS ou "Serviço Nacional de Saúde" ou "Parceria Pública Privada" ou "Parceria Publico-Privada" e Saúde ou (PPP AND Saúde) ou Saúde ou Médico ou (Urgencia e (Hospital ou Médicos ou Saúde) ou Hospital ou Vacina



HOUSING SECTOR

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BANKING SECTOR

POSTS WITH REFERENCES TO:

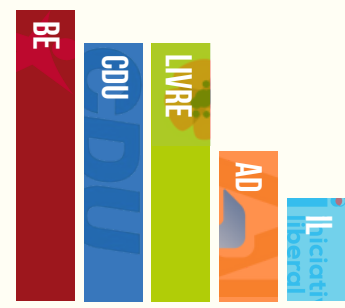
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