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PROGRAM FOR GOVERNMENT

JUNE **2025**

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ANALYSIS OF THE **PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE** ON THE PROGRAM

The presentation of the program of the XXV Constitutional Government is concluded. It is a 252-page document that begins by outlining the 10 priority pillars of an agenda described by the Government, led by Luís Montenegro, as “transformative.” This is followed by fifteen sectoral chapters, each corresponding to one of the ministries in the new executive and reflecting the various areas of governmental intervention.

Luís Montenegro presented his program reaffirming the intention to engage in a dialogue with all parties, while also delivering a clear warning: the legislature will only last less than four years if there is a “deliberate and complicit coalition” between the Socialist Party (PS) and Chega. The debate on the government program took place on June 17 and 18 in the Parliament.

As in 2024, the government incorporated proposals from other parties into the document – this time 80, twenty more than the previous year – reflecting the new parliamentary configuration: 27 measures from Chega, 25 from the PS, 16 from the Liberal Initiative (IL), 6 from Livre, 2 from the Communist Party (PCP), 2 from People Animals Nature (PAN), 1 from the Left Bloc, and 1 from Juntos Pelo Povo (JPP).

During the presentation in Parliament, and in line with the ten strategic axes supporting the program, the government emphasized its intention to implement a deep reform of the State, guided by four fundamental principles: simplification, digitalization, coordination, and accountability. Among the priorities also highlighted was migration policy, with a promise to present, in the coming days, a revision of the nationality law and changes to the foreigners’ law, which will impact the access to family reunification and the simplification of the repatriation process for illegal immigrants. The Prime Minister also committed to implementing, in the coming weeks, a new reduction of personal income tax exceeding 500 million euros.

The program was criticized by nearly all parties, who downplayed the integration of their measures in the document. Several also criticized the fact that the program included measures that were not part of the AD’s electoral program, such as the revision of the Basic Health Law, changes to labor law and strike law, or the commitment to reach 2% of GDP in defense spending already in 2025.

Nonetheless, both the Socialist Party and Chega promptly reiterated that they would not support the motion to reject the government program presented by the PCP. The motion was ultimately rejected by the PSD, Chega, PS, CDS, IL, and JPP, with votes in favor from PCP, Livre, and BE, and abstention from PAN.

With its program approved, the 25th Government of Portugal now enters in full functions.

10 PRIORITY AXES
AND MAIN MEASURES

AN INCOME POLICY THAT REWARDS WORK, SAVINGS, MERIT, AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

- Minimum wage set at 1,100€ until 2029.
- Reduction of personal income tax (IRS) by €2 billion throughout the legislature, with a €500 million reduction in 2025.
- Continue tax reform to broaden overall tax relief on labor and investment.
- Creation of a Work Incentive Benefit.

1

CREATING WEALTH, BOOSTING THE ECONOMY, AND INCREASING ADDED VALUE

- Gradual reduction of the corporate income tax (IRC), with a phased reduction to 17% (and to 15% for SMEs on the first €50,000 of taxable profit).
- Use the ongoing review of tax expenditures to eliminate scattered and inefficient tax incentives, focusing on the most effective ones, complemented by further reductions in marginal rates and the gradual easing of tax progressivity through state surtax adjustments.
- Strengthen the principle of limited taxation on reinvested profits.
- Review labor legislation, preferably through social dialogue.

3

STATE REFORM AND WAR ON BUREAUCRACY: SIMPLIFYING LIFE FOR CITIZENS AND BUSINESSES

- Cut red tape and accelerate licensing, authorization, and public procurement processes.
- Ensure interoperability between Public Administration services.
- Promote digitalization, streamline paperless procedures, and enhance the modernization of Public Administration.
- Complete the reform of the Government and Direct State Administration with the elimination of sectoral general secretariats and the development of shared services in central administration.

2

A REGULATED AND HUMANIST IMMIGRATION POLICY

- Review the nationality law, the immigration law (*lei de estrangeiros*), and the asylum law.
- Creation of the National Unit for Foreigners and Borders within the PSP (Public Security Police).
- Establish a new swift and effective procedure for the removal of undocumented migrants, aligned with emerging EU regulations.

4

ESSENTIAL SERVICES THAT WORK FOR ALL, WITH QUALITY AND COMPLEMENTARITY BETWEEN PUBLIC, PRIVATE, AND SOCIAL PROVIDERS

- Complete the implementation of the 2024–2029 Emergency and Health Transformation Plan.
- Restructure the management of the National Health Service (NHS) through its reorganization into Local Health Systems involving public, private, and social entities.
- Develop, in dialogue with school directors and teachers, a new school autonomy and management model that strengthens financial, pedagogical, human resources, and infrastructure autonomy.
- Implement fare systems that provide greater flexibility, simplicity, and universal access to public transport.
- Liberalize the electric mobility market and vehicle charging systems.

5

10 PRIORITY AXES
AND MAIN MEASURES

CLOSER SECURITY, FASTER JUSTICE, AND STRONGER ANTI-CORRUPTION MEASURES

- Strengthen visible, community, and neighborhood policing to enhance public safety.
- Invest in security forces' video surveillance capabilities in partnership with local authorities, and equip officers with bodycams.
- Approve and implement the new National Road Safety Strategy.
- Regulate lobbying.

6

NEW INFRASTRUCTURE TO PROJECT THE COUNTRY FORWARD

- Finalize negotiations and begin construction of the Luís de Camões Airport, while expanding the capacity of the rest of the national airport network.
- Launch the first phase of TAP’s privatization.
- Implement the high-speed rail network and the Third Tagus Crossing.

8

“*CONSTRUIR PORTUGAL*”: A NATIONWIDE EFFORT TO OVERCOME THE HOUSING CRISIS

- Apply the reduced 6% VAT rate to construction and renovation works and services.
- Create an exceptional and temporary regime to fast-track private and cooperative-led housing construction and renovation.
- Undertake a thorough review of the legislative framework for urban planning and licensing and introduce a new construction code.
- Revise the urban rental regime and rental support programs.

7

“*ÁGUA QUE UNE*”: SAFEGUARDING THE FUTURE

- Action Program to reduce water losses in potable water distribution systems.
- Launch the ZILS/H2O Program for integrated and sustainable water supply management for the Sines industrial hub.
- Action Program for the full digitalization of the Water Cycle.

9

STRATEGIC INVESTMENT PLAN TO BOOST NATIONAL DEFENSE

- Reach 2% of GDP investment in national defense by 2025, anticipating the 2029 target, with 20% allocated to goods, infrastructure and equipment, in line with NATO commitments.
- Support the development of the defense industry cluster to attract investment.
- Actively support the enlargement of the European Union (EU), particularly to Ukraine, Moldova and the Western Balkans.
- Promote Portugal’s candidacy for a non-permanent seat of the United Nations Security Council.

10

MAIN MEASURES PER SECTOR

CORPORATE TAXATION

- Gradual reduction of Corporate Income Tax (IRC) to 17% (and 15% for SMEs on the first 50.000€ of taxable profit).
- Create a general framework for taxes, simplifying the entire system by consolidating all taxes into a single legal statute, making it easier to understand and comply with.
- Simplify fiscal policy by eliminating exceptions, special regimes, and scattered tax incentives across all tax codes.
- Use the fiscal expenditure review process to support the elimination of dispersed and inefficient tax incentives, focusing on the most effective ones, complemented by additional reductions in marginal rates and gradual easing of tax progressivity through state surtax.
- Strengthen the principles of limited taxation on reinvested profits.
- Review the SIFIDE model (R&D tax incentive scheme) to align it with the broader reform of tax benefits.

LABOR LEGISLATION

- Revision of labor legislation, preferably within the context of social dialogue:
  - Differentiated regulation for remote work, work on digital platforms, economically dependent work, and digital nomadism.
  - Balance worker protection with greater flexibility in labor regimes, particularly regarding working hours, vacation rights, and time bank systems.
  - Greater flexibility in taking holidays, including the possibility to purchase vacation days, with limits to be contractually agreed upon by the parties.
  - Strengthen the possibility of transitioning, even temporarily, between different working time regimes and allow remote work by mutual agreement.
  - Better balance the exercise of the right to strike with the need to meet essential social needs.
- Adopt mechanisms to attract highly qualified young professionals to public administration, including through fast-track career progression.
- Review parental leave regimes and other measures supporting parenthood.

INCOME POLICY

- Set the national minimum wage at 1.100€ and the average wage at 2.000€ by 2029.
- Reduce personal income tax (IRS) by €2 billion up to the 8th income bracket during the legislature, with a relief of 500 million euros already in 2025.
- Create tax-free savings accounts, adopting a system where a certain level of contributions from workers and their employers are exempt from IRS.
- Create the Work Incentive Benefit to prevent a loss of disposable income when work income increases.
- Allow each worker to choose whether their 13th and 14th month salaries are paid in full at two moments of the year or distributed monthly (in twelfths).
- Approve tax benefits linked to salary increases and exemptions from IRS and social security contributions on productivity bonuses up to 6% of the annual base salary.

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STATE REFORM AND DEBUREAUCRATIZATION

- Streamline and accelerate licensing, authorization, and public procurement processes by eliminating excessive preliminary approvals and favoring post-activity inspections.
- Introduce “sunset clauses” to ensure that the absence of clarification regarding a licensing process extinguishes certain requirements.
- Review and simplify rules applicable to companies, institutions, and social facilities from their creation and registration.
- Review and speed up the public administration’s financial control system.
- Implement a culture of systematic evaluation of public policies.
- Make bureaucratic impact assessments mandatory before any new legal or regulatory measure is approved, with the possibility of rejection if the impact is negative.
- Ensure interoperability among public administration services so that citizens and companies are not required to resubmit data already held by the state.
- Advance digitalization, paperless processes, technological development, stronger cybersecurity, and integration of AI tools in public administration.
- Complete the reform of central government and direct state administration, including the elimination of sectoral general secretariats, development of shared services, and full use of the synergistic and efficiency potential of Campus XXI.
- Reorganize functions and eliminate duplicate structures, observatories, and redundant working groups.
- Create the role of Chief Information Officer of Public Administration to lead a unified digital strategy.
- Guarantee that the State pays within 30 days, developing an incentive system.
- Identify and eliminate or significantly reduce barriers and constraints to economic activity, with the support of sectoral associations, prioritizing sectors such as Transport, Energy, and Communications.
- Strengthen transparency and impartiality in public sector recruitment processes.

SOCIAL SECURITY

- Ensure that the minimum pension amount is set at €870 by 2029.
- Revise the eligibility and oversight rules of the Social Insertion Income (RSI) program.
- Introduce part-time retirement mechanisms, allowing individuals to extend their working life while combining work income and pensions.
- Expand the “Creche Feliz” program and simplify access procedures.
- Maintain the financial reinforcement strategy for the Social Security Financial Stabilization Fund and promote the study of other mechanisms to strengthen the system.

FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SECTOR

- Reduce the cost of bank guarantees, implementing a simpler and more agile pricing model.
- Promote competition in the banking sector through careful study and implementation of restrictions on product bundling and by facilitating simple access to money market funds and public debt.
- Eliminate restrictions on alternative financing methods (fintech, restructuring funds, equity entry models, etc.).
- Advocate for the completion of the pillars of the Economic and Monetary Union, especially the Banking Union and the Capital Markets Union, and actively contribute to the timely construction of the Union of Savings and Investments.
- Consolidate the role of Banco Português de Fomento as Portugal’s sovereign development bank.

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL POLICY

- Establish a Pre-Investment Validation Scheme to attract private investment, including a dedicated tax and incentive regime valid for 10 years.
- Reactivate the Investment Affairs Meetings (RAI) as a coordination mechanism between ministries and public entities to monitor and unblock strategic investment projects.
- Strengthen the provision of financial incentives, under European funds, for non-SME companies as a way to support their consolidation and growth.
- Promote the development of pilot industrial acceleration zones for clean technology projects of national interest, with accelerated licensing and access to essential infrastructure.
- Review the role and intervention powers of professional associations, aiming for a fair balance between professional self-regulation, quality and ethics in practice, and safeguarding economic freedom, access to professions, and innovation.
- Foster competition in all sectors of the economy by assessing opinions from the competition authority and reviewing legal provisions that create entry barriers or limit competition.
- Approve and implement a Green Industrial Strategy.

TOURISM

- Launch the Tourism Strategy 2035, focused on upgrading the quality of tourism offerings, differentiating tourism products, and enhancing local assets.
- Launch a climate action agenda for tourism.
- Promote the qualification of territories through the launch of smart destination management programs and the promotion of sustainable mobility across regions.
- Advance a technology and Artificial Intelligence (AI) agenda for tourism.
- Promote the revision of Law No. 33/2013 to strengthen the role of Regional Tourism Boards in managing, coordinating, and cooperating with other entities within tourist destinations.

DIGITAL

- Implement the EU digital strategy, particularly in the field of AI.
- Implement the National Digital Strategy, positioning Portugal as a European leader in digital transformation.
- Finalize and implement the National AI Agenda.
- Establish a national regulatory sandbox dedicated to the development and testing of AI solutions.
- Create a Digital Innovation Fund to support research, development, and the adoption of emerging technologies by Portuguese companies.
- Strengthen the country's digital and cybersecurity infrastructure to ensure technological independence and sovereignty.
- Encourage the reduction of barriers to digital trade, facilitate digital payments, and promote the use of electronic signatures.
- Expand the skills and scope of regulators to meet the demands of digital regulation, AI, crypto-assets, and ESG.
- Approve the new Cybersecurity Regime adopting the EU NIS2 Directive.
- Develop and implement a national cybersecurity strategy, a cybersecurity framework, and a national crisis response plan.
- Equip the National Cybersecurity Center with adequate resources, including the creation of cybersecurity competence centers.
- Maximize the cyber resilience of public and local administration by implementing information security management systems across ministries and enhancing cooperation with local authorities.
- Ensure the protection of personal data and internet users' privacy by strengthening oversight, reporting, and sanction mechanisms for violations, and promoting the adoption of security and encryption standards.

HOUSING AND REAL STATE SECTOR

- Establish a temporary and exceptional regime to speed up housing construction and renovation by private or cooperative initiatives, including:
  - Elimination or reduction of tax burdens on construction or renovation works;
  - Substantial cuts in urban planning fees;
  - Application of the reduced 6% VAT on construction and renovation works and services, with a cap on the final value of the properties.
- Creation of a Public Private Partnership (PPP) program for large-scale construction and renovation of affordable housing on State-owned properties, leveraging financing lines from the European Investment Bank (EIB) financing and public guarantees.
- Comprehensive review of the legislative framework for urban licensing and inspection and creation of a new construction code.
- Revision of the urban rental regime and rental programs.
- Introduction of long-term rental contracts, ensuring stability of initial terms and rent update formulas, accessible to both investors and private landlords.
- Promote priority urban expansion zones, managed by public urban rehabilitation and housing development companies, in coordination with municipalities and based on the Parque Expo model.

TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- Implementation of the first phase of TAP's privatization.
- Conclusion of negotiations and launch of the construction of Luís de Camões Airport.
- Launch tenders for the concession of specific railway lines.
- Execute the High-Speed Rail network (Porto-Lisbon, Porto-Valença, and Lisbon-Caia) as well as the Third Tagus River Crossing.
- Review the investment model in highways and the current concession framework to foster investment in new and existing roads, aiming to implement a plan for the restoration and improvement of the National Road Network, particularly in terms of pavement and signage.
- Implement priority road projects of the National Road Network, notably strengthening connections to highways.
- Strengthen the regulatory framework for driver-based mobility services, particularly the TVDE (ride-hailing) sector.
- Promote public road transport services by reducing operational restrictions in concession-covered geographic areas and removing all barriers related to the use of terminals, stops, etc.
- Liberalize the electric mobility market and vehicle charging systems.

HEALTH

- Complete the implementation of the 2024-2029 Health Emergency and Transformation Plan, with a focus on the new National System for Access to Consultations and Surgery (SINACC) and access to Family Doctors and Family Health.
- Revise the Basic Health Law and approve a Resource Law for the NHS.
- Restructure the management of the NHS through its reorganization based on Local Health Systems involving public, private, and social entities.
- Move towards a model of autonomy for public hospitals, including management of human resources and investment plans.
- Launch new PPPs for Health Units that meet criteria to ensure better healthcare response under a private management model of public services in the NHS.
- Complete the construction of new hospitals.
- Transform the INEM (National Institute of Medical Emergency) into a National Medical Emergency Authority.
- Develop a Motivation Plan for Health Professionals (valuing multidisciplinary work, incentives to attract and retain talent).
- Review the competencies of entities overseen by the Ministry, transferring responsibilities to Regional Coordination and Development Commissions (CCDRs) and municipalities.
- Increase quality access to healthcare, palliative care, and long-term care, particularly through PPPs, contracted health centers (USFs B and C), and agreements.
- Create a Unique Electronic Health Record (RSEU), a single, integrated, and secure digital platform that compiles all clinical information of each citizen and makes it accessible to all authorized healthcare providers, whether public, private, or social sector.
- Create a Unit to Combat Fraud within the NHS.
- General construction and renovation of Health Units, especially Health Centers across the country, supported by the Recovery and Resilience Plan with a budget of €700 million.
- Invest in health equipment distributed across all Local Health Units and Oncology Institutes – over 270 million euros.

FOREIGN POLICY

- Ensure deeper European integration, particularly in the areas of simplification, security and defense, economic and monetary union, the single market and free trade policies.
- Actively support the enlargement of the European Union, namely to Ukraine, Moldova and the Western Balkan countries.
- Support the conclusion of EU free trade agreements with various regions and economic blocs worldwide, with priority given to the entry into force of the EU-Mercosur agreement.
- Strengthen Portugal's candidacy for the United Nations Security Council for the 2027–2028 term.
- Maintain a firm stance on an unconditional and permanent ceasefire and promote a two-state solution as the essential path to building a just and lasting peace in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.
- Implement the European Economic Security Strategy, aiming to protect sensitive technologies and mitigate geostrategic risks.

DEFENSE

- Reach 2% of GDP investment in National Defense as early as 2025, anticipating the 2029 target, with 20% of the investment allocated to goods, infrastructure and equipment, in line with NATO commitments.
- Support the promotion of the defense industry cluster to attract investment.
- Monitor the implementation of the ReArm Europe/Readiness 2030 Plan, with a special focus on financial instruments to foster investment in defense capabilities.
- Strengthen cooperation and collaboration in advancing defense ties within the CPLP (Community of Portuguese Language Countries).
- Simplify and expedite licensing processes and revise public procurement rules to ensure the swift acquisition of military equipment.
- Enhance cyber defense capabilities, in terms of training and education, resilience, threat mitigation and vulnerability management.

ENERGY

- Develop initiatives to simplify administrative and legislative procedures in the energy sector, enabling more efficient, transparent, and technically rigorous decisions.
- Increase the capacity of the national electricity grid and the electrical interconnections between the Iberian Peninsula and France.
- Review the approval model for investment plans in Energy Networks, ensuring greater agility and efficiency.
- Promote the creation of a genuine single European energy market by strengthening energy connections between the Iberian Peninsula and the European Union.
- Accelerate permitting processes for Self-Consumption Units (UPAC) and Renewable Energy Communities (CER).
- Develop the National Strategy for Energy Storage.
- Implement the Electro-intensive Consumer Statute.
- Establish a legal framework for biomethane, green hydrogen, and Sustainable Aviation Fuels (SAF) that simplifies procedures, creates predictability, and encourages a strong increase in production.

ENVIRONMENT

- Develop initiatives to simplify administrative and legislative procedures in the environmental area to enable more efficient, transparent, and technically rigorous decisions.
- Review the Roadmap for Climate Neutrality, updating the target to 2045.
- Review the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (ENAAC).
- Prepare the National Water Plan for the period 2025–2035.
- Review the Water Law to update its legal framework in line with current challenges and best practices.
- Revise the legal regime on Water for Reuse (ApR) with the goal of expanding its use at the national level.
- Modernize water resources monitoring networks.
- Approve the Action Plan for the Circular Economy (PAEC 2030).
- Open waste management to private operators under a complementary regime, including door-to-door collection circuits.
- Review and update UNILEX/ the General Waste Management Regime.
- Regulate financial compensation for municipalities that host waste treatment infrastructure within their territories.
- Promote Portugal's leadership in ocean protection and the development of the Blue Economy, including new dynamics resulting from the recently approved "High Seas Treaty" (BBNJ).
- Approve the management model for Oceanic Marine Protected Areas.
- Designate new marine protected areas to reach the 30% conservation target by 2028.
- Define a national plan for the creation of new Marine Protected Areas and the effective management of existing ones.

AGRICULTURE AND MARITIME AFFAIRS

- Adopt measures to increase income and promote generational renewal in the agricultural and fisheries sectors.
- Consolidate support for the agri-food industry and cooperatives.
- Strengthen food security by continuing to reduce the agri-food trade balance deficit.
- Implement the "Água que Une" ("Water that Unites") strategy in agriculture, expanding irrigated areas and water storage capacity in river basins and promoting the adoption of precision agriculture practices.
- Strengthen national production value chains, for example by increasing the number of products with Protected Geographical Indication (PGI), Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) and Traditional Speciality Guaranteed (TSG) status.
- Leverage the distinctive characteristics of national production, for instance by using European funds to finance research programs that study the unique nutritional or genetic characteristics of Portuguese production compared to competitors.
- Promote the removal of export barriers for Portuguese products entering non-EU markets.
- Enhance animal and plant health plans to combat possible pests or diseases that threaten agricultural and livestock development.
- Advocate at the European level for targeted research into the development of vaccines, plant protection products, and medicines to fight pests and diseases (including zoonoses), and ensure these are widely available across EU Member States, in sufficient quantities and at affordable prices.
- Create a "Blue Action Plan" to expand the network of marine protected areas and protect and preserve biodiversity.
- Invest in R&D to enhance both sustainability and competitiveness in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors.
- Promote the use of biotechnology in the transformation of marine living resources, and in the valorization of by-products for the production of nutrients, pharmaceuticals, and cosmetics.

EDUCATION

- Prohibit the use of mobile phones in schools up to the 6th grade and regulate children's use of social media (up to the age of 12).
- Develop, in dialogue with school directors and teachers, a new model for school autonomy and management.
- Ensure universal and free access to pre-school education from the age of 3, by contracting around 12.000 places with the social, private and cooperative sectors.
- Bring the 0–3 age group under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education, Science and Innovation.
- Develop and implement a Digital Strategy for Education, including programming content in the basic education curriculum.
- Assess and update the Legal Framework for Inclusive Education.
- Redesign the monitoring and funding model for Priority Educational Intervention Areas (TEIP schools), to foster projects that promote greater integration and equal opportunities.
- Identify teacher needs for the next decade and establish partnerships with universities to meet these needs.
- Review the teaching career statute by the end of the legislative term.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

- Create conditions to ensure that students who benefit from school social support can access higher education on equal terms and assess the possibility of expanding the admission quota for these students.
- Expand training opportunities for adults in the labor market to enable their reskilling and adaptation to new technological conditions.
- Coordinate with higher education institutions to develop public-private investment plans for student residences.
- Adjust and strengthen scholarship programs and financial aid schemes to better reflect the actual socio-economic circumstances of students.
- Expand participation in partnerships with international research centers and universities to achieve better alignment with the challenges of the scientific and technological system and business sector.

MIGRATION POLICY

- Review the nationality law by extending the minimum required period of residence and effective presence in national territory, eliminating the possibility of illegal stay being counted towards this period, and ensuring that those acquiring Portuguese nationality have a genuine relationship with and successful integration into the country.
- Review the foreigners law, asylum law, and the regulation of temporary installation centers and equivalent spaces, to implement the new migrant screening process at the EU external borders, ensuring swift and efficient procedures.
- Review, regulate and adjust the opening of entry channels (already foreseen by law) for CPLP citizens and family reunification, taking into account the country's finite capacity for integration and the response capacity of public services.
- Complete the resolution of immigration-related backlogs at AIMA and IRN, using the Mission Structure.
- Create a National Unit for Foreigners and Borders within the PSP.
- Establish a new fast and effective procedure for the removal of foreigners in illegal situations.
- Simplify and modernize consular support procedures.
- Create and implement the "Good Return" Program, to support all people who wish to return to their country of origin but cannot do so by their own means.
- Create the "Voltar" Program, consisting of a set of incentive measures for all Portuguese citizens, whether active workers, investors or retirees, to return to Portugal.
- Adopt mechanisms and procedures that promote the attraction and retention of highly qualified foreign talent.
- Reorganize and implement the network of immigration liaison officers in countries considered strategic for migration policy.
- Continue developing the network of Migrant Support Offices and foster the creation of Diaspora Councils within municipalities.

JUSTICE

- Proceed with the reform of the Administrative and Tax Jurisdiction.
- Develop a Digital Strategy for Justice, introducing a new model that promotes interoperability and system security.
- Continue the process of reviewing and enhancing careers and professionals in line with the Multiannual Agreement.
- Complete the revision of the Statute of Justice Officials.
- Strengthen and complete the digitalization and administrative modernization process of the Justice sector.
- Create a specialized Arbitration Court for small and medium-sized disputes between companies/citizens and the Public Administration (licensing, administrative offences, fines), with binding decisions issued within six months.
- Create a code of conduct for the use of AI within the Justice sector.
- Reform the Portuguese Prison System and increase security levels in prisons.

PUBLIC SECURITY

- Strengthen visible, community and proximity policing as a means to enhance public safety, through:
  - Reorganizing the allocation of Public Security Police (PSP) officers and National Republican Guard (NRG) personnel for policing duties.
  - Investing in police stations and posts, in partnership with local authorities.
  - Reviewing the legal framework for municipal police forces.
- Investing in security forces' video surveillance capabilities in partnership with local authorities and distributing bodycams.
- Approve and implement the new National Road Safety Strategy.
- Conclude negotiations on security force careers with trade unions and professional associations.
- Adopt a National Strategy to combat the spread of violent content in the digital space.
- Establish the National Unit for Foreigners and Borders within the PSP.

CULTURE

- Increase the Culture budget allocation in every State Budget during the legislative term, aiming for a 50% increase by 2028 compared to 2024.
- Complete the revision of existing legislation by establishing a more attractive legal framework for cultural patronage.
- Increase the financial and administrative autonomy of cultural institutions, giving them greater freedom to define programs, strategies and investments.
- Assess increased funding and support for cultural institutions engaged in audience development, cultural mediation, and educational services.
- Encourage private investment in culture, with incentives for the creation of networks, partnerships and patronage.
- Decentralize competences, strengthening the role of local authorities and regions in cultural promotion.
- Implement the Audiovisual and Cinema Industry Funding Program - SCRI.PT, which has already been presented.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

- Review the Financial Framework for Local Authorities and Intermunicipal Entities with the aim of strengthening and granting autonomy to the financial management of municipalities.
- Reassess the debt limits and the use of the debt margin by local authorities.
- Review the law regulating municipal elections after the next local elections.

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