REFORMS

Umbrella reform/Sector	Detailed measures	Objective	Timeline
Resilience			
National health service	Primary health care reform	Modernisation and a pillar supporting the entire health system, and even responsible for promoting the health of the population.	2021-2025
	Reform of mental health	5 axis of intervention (i) deinstitutionalising patients residing in psychiatric hospitals and in entities of religious orders, who do not benefit from the RNCCI care offer, to residential responses in the community; (ii) completing the national coverage of Local Mental Health Services (SLSM), in the inpatient, outpatient and community intervention strands; (iii) extending the RNCCI-SM, with a progressive increase in the national coverage and number of places; iv) Qualify the forensic psychiatry internments and build forensic units of transition to the community (unfit for trial); v) Implement the Regional Dementia Health Plans, promoting a solid intersectoral response to people living with dementia, their families and carers, taking advantage of the initiatives that already exist with positive results	
	Completion of the reform of the governance model of public hospitals	Increasing the efficiency of the NHS hospital response	
Housing	National Plan for Urgent and Temporary Accommodation	Creating a structured and cross-cutting response for people in need of emergency housing solutions (due to exceptional or unpredictable events or situations of imminent risk) or transitional housing (in cases that, by their nature, require housing and monitoring responses, before a definitive housing solution), with a view to their protection, autonomy and social inclusion and the fight against inequalities.	2021

Social responses	Reform of the Provision of Social Equipment and Social Responses	Qualify the care provided in the Residential Structures for the Elderly (ERPI); promote the licensing or regularization of the ERPs; review the legislative framework regarding the licensing of social equipment; promote innovative social responses; develop an innovative model of home support; reinforce social support for people in a situation of social isolation; increase the response capacity in day-care centres; adapt the response to the needs of families and working realities; reinforce the responses aimed at people with disabilities.	2021-2024
	National Strategy for the Inclusion of People with Disabilities 2021-2025 Contractualisation of Integrated Community Support Programmes	Improving the effectiveness of the social protection system, combating the reproduction cycles of exclusion conditions, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable communities.	
	Disadvantaged Communities in Metropolitan Areas	The fight against the combination of multiple factors of exclusion.	
	National Strategy for Combating Poverty	The fight against the combination of multiple factors of exclusion.	
Capitalisation and business innovation	Promotion of R&I&D and innovative investment in companies	Increase the weight of the manufacturing industry in the national economic structure, simultaneously reinforcing the commitment to R&D and the innovation system so as to mitigate some of the constraints that still persist and which prevent us from producing, on a large scale, technologically advanced goods and services and from progressing in the value chain	2020-2022

	Creation and development of the Banco Português de Fomento	(i) Support the development of the economy through the provision of financing solutions, namely by debt, in price and term conditions adequate to the development stage of companies and projects, boosting entrepreneurial capacity, investment and job creation and also providing local companies with financing conditions equivalent to the best references on the international market, through the management of financing instruments and risk sharing and (ii) Support the development of the Portuguese business community, bridging the market gaps in access to corporate financing, with a focus on small and medium enterprises and midcaps, particularly at the level of capitalisation and medium and long-term financing of productive activity.	
	Expansion and Consolidation of the Network of Interface Institutions	Deepen the recent effort to broaden and consolidate the network of interface institutions between the academic, scientific and technological system and the Portuguese business fabric, efficiently ensuring the necessary support to provide this network with the human resources, equipment, technical and financial means required to enhance its impact on technology transfer and the economic value of knowledge	
	Research and innovation agenda for the sustainability of agriculture, food and agro-industry	Support the implementation of the Innovation Agenda for Agriculture 2030 to be developed by companies of any size in the agri-food or related sectors and non-business entities in the R&I System, with a view to strengthening research capacity, innovation and knowledge and technology transfer in the agricultural, agri-food and farming sector, promoting growth in a sustainable and resilient way, based on knowledge and innovation.	
	Development of the capital market and promotion of capitalisation of non-financial companies	Dynamization of the capital market and the promotion of the capitalisation of companies, with particular emphasis on the figure of the securities investment companies for the promotion of the economy (SIMFE).	
Qualifications and skills	Reform of vocational education and training	Strengthen the response capacity of the Portuguese education and training system in terms of youth and adult education and training	2020-2024

	Reform of cooperation between Higher Education and Public Administration and enterprises	Review the legal and institutional framework in force that governs the cooperation of higher education institutions, including all universities and polytechnics, with the Public Administration and enterprises, in order to modernize the incentives for cooperation and support for the diversification of training provision and lifelong learning.	
	Reducing restrictions in highly regulated professions	Adapt the actions of public professional associations, eliminating restrictions on freedom of access and exercise of the profession and preventing infringements of competition rules in the provision of professional services, under national law and under European Union law.	
	Decent Work Agenda	Fighting precariousness and segmentation is also a central objective, based on the promotion of collective bargaining, on the valorisation of training and qualification, and on the defence of adequate wages and decent incomes.	
	Combating Gender Inequality	Fighting discriminatory practices at the same time as acting in a structural way to combat gender stereotypes which limit the training and professional options of women and girls, with impacts on income and professional career.	
Forests	Landscape Transformation of Vulnerable Forest Territories	Promote landscape design as a benchmark for a new economy of rural territories; conversion and management of forest, agricultural and silvopastoral territories through active and rational management; act in the surroundings of built-up areas and rural settlements, promoting the conversion of scrubland and forest areas around the most vulnerable or critical settlements into areas for other uses (agricultural, silvopastoral), ensuring more resistant, resilient and secure communities; fostering an increase in the physical size of rural properties in a smallholding context and thus increasing economic, social and environmental viability and sustainability.	2021-2025

	Reorganisation of the Land Tenure Registration System and Land Use Monitoring System	Overcome the lack of a multifunctional land registry with universal coverage of the national territory and ensure the existence of accurate, updated and harmonised reference information to be inserted in the Land Occupation Monitoring System (SMOS).	
	Prevention and Fight Against Rural Fires	Systemic reform in forest fire prevention and fighting, extending to other areas of protection and assistance.	
Water management	Integrated and Circular Water Resources Management in Situations of Scarcity	Promote the maintenance of water availability, the quality of service and the reduction of pressure on water bodies, reducing the vulnerability of ecosystems, as well as to reduce water vulnerability in the southern part of Madeira Island.	2022-2026
Climate transition			
Sea	Reform of the Infrastructure Ecosystem to Support the Blue Economy	Enhancement of economic activities of the sea, the creation of business opportunities that lead to job creation and increased exports, maximizing the growth dynamics of maritime transport and the sustainable use of the potential of the sea.	2021-2025
Decabonization of industries	Decabonization of industries	Developing an innovative and competitive industry through: Promoting the decarbonisation of industry; Promoting energy and resource efficiency; Fostering eco-innovation; Promoting circular economy in industry; Promoting R&D projects.	2021
Sustainable bioeconomy	Sustainable bioeconomy	Preservation and efficient use of biological resources in order to meet current global and local challenges, namely climate change, reduce dependence on fossil resources and stimulate sustainable development	2021-2025

Energy efficiency of buildings	Long-term Strategy for Building Renovation	Develop and implement a long-term strategy to promote the renovation of buildings, contributing to an increase in energy efficiency of the building stock and thus changing the paradigm of recent decades, focused solely on new construction, and thus contribute to an increase in the quality of the national park of existing buildings, increasingly in need of urgent intervention to increase the comfort levels of the population and generate gains in terms of energy efficiency.	2021
	Programme for Resource Efficiency in Public Administration 2030 (ECO.AP 2030)	Promote the decarbonisation and energy transition of the activities developed by the State, contributing to the targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), reducing energy consumption by increasing energy efficiency, incorporating renewables in the gross final consumption of energy, established at national level for 2030, as well as promoting the efficient management of resources in the Public Administration.	
	Long-term National Strategy for Combating Energy Poverty	Ensure a Just, Democratic and Cohesive Transition - Strengthen the role of citizens as active agents in decarbonisation and energy transition, create equal conditions for all, combat energy poverty, create instruments for the protection of vulnerable citizens and promote the active involvement of citizens and territorial valorisation	
Hydrogen and renewables	National Strategy for Hydrogen (EN-H2)	Introducing an element of incentive and stability to the energy sector, promoting the gradual introduction of hydrogen as a sustainable pillar and integrated into a more comprehensive strategy of transition to a decarbonised economy.	2020-2021
Sustainable mobility	Reforming the Transport Ecosystem	promoting sustainable mobility, in particular public transport, in view of environmental efficiency, decarbonisation and energy transition.	2022-2024
Digital transition			
4.0 companies	Digital transition of the business fabric	Empowerment and digital inclusion of people through digital education, also aiming to reduce the "digital gender gap", the digital transformation of the business sector and the digitalisation of the State.	2021-2022

Quality and sustainability of public finances	Modernisation and Simplification of Public Financial Management	Implement a wide range of structural changes. ncrease transparency in the use of public resources and the efficiency of public policies; have an integrated management of administrative and financial processes of the entities that integrate the universe of public administrations, in its various phases, perspectives and relevant aspects; increase knowledge of the territory through the attributes of rural properties; promote an integrated management of public real estate assets; and obtain greater effectiveness and efficiency of Social Security.	2021-2025
Economic Justice and Business Environment	Economic justice and business environment	Establishing the strategic framework for the digital transition of Justice. Reduce the administrative burden on companies.	2023-2025
More efficiency public administration	Digital, simple, inclusive and secure public services for citizens and businesses	Strengthen the relationship between the citizen and the State, including with regard to consular services, improving the digital experience, in an omnichannel and uniform logic, eliminating discrepancies in usability and accessibility, which are leveraged on the digital, but ensuring the inclusion of all people, simplifying the State's relationship with companies and citizens in the most varied areas of State intervention, thereby reducing context costs.	2021-2026
	Functional and organic reform of Public Administration	Make it possible to distinguish two types of bodies in the operation of the State: i) support services (those that "produce" for the State) and ii) mission services (those that "produce" for the citizen).	

	Public Administration Empowered to Create Public Value	Develop competences of workers and managers, preparing them for the new paradigm of digital public service provision, either by strengthening the bodies with responsibilities in this area, or by developing training offers suited to emerging needs. Develop more adaptive and agile work models (e.g. teleworking), facilitating the management of professional and family life for civil servants and also to provide the administration with integrating and more agile tools for the management of its human resources	
Digital school	Reform for Digital Education	a) To reinforce the population's digital competences as an integrated public policy action; b) To develop digital competences transversal to the curriculum with different levels of depth and proficiency through their integration in the different subjects; c) To update and modernise both formal education and non-formal education didactic-pedagogical spaces, creating conditions for improving school success and reducing early school leaving; d) To ensure that all students and teachers have the necessary equipment and conditions to use technology as a pedagogical asset; e) Promoting more democratic and equal access to technologies for the educational community; f) Combat gender stereotypes in the field of digital technologies by encouraging equal participation of both sexes and stimulating training paths for girls in information and communication technologies.	2022-2025