

# STRATEGIC PLAN for MIGRATION



**STRATEGIC PLAN**  
for  
**MIGRATION**

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**No. 12-B/2015, ON 20 MARCH**

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# **PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

**RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS  
NO. 12-B/2015, ON 20 MARCH 2015**

## **STRATEGIC PLAN for MIGRATION**

The 21<sup>st</sup> Portuguese Constitutional Government Programme is committed to implement appropriate policies for the social integration of the immigrant population and assumes as its priority areas culture, language, education and employment and professional qualification.

On the other hand, the same Programme determined also as an objective giving a new boost to the actual connection between Portugal and its citizens living abroad.

Economics, the promotion of entrepreneurship, innovation and greater internationalisation were also defined as priority objectives for the Government.

Portugal has been implementing plans for immigrant integration and their descendants, consolidating a collection of known and recognised good practices. However, the migratory phenomenon of our country has experienced several changes. Since the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century there has been a new shift in our migratory profile. A decrease of the immigrant population has occurred, a trend also confirmed in 2014.

At the same time, there has been a gradual increase in the emigration of Portuguese citizens to other countries. The Portuguese migration experience is not a recent phenomenon, Portugal being a country that has accumulated larger emigration flows than the number of immigrants residing in the country, and that from the end of the last decade began registering a negative net migration once again.

In the Plan's Important Options for 2015, the Government laid out a set of areas of intervention for migration policy in the demographics, social, professional, economic and external spheres. In addition to strengthening political lines aimed at an adequate and coordinated management of migration flows and the consolidation of integration policies, the definition of measures geared towards supporting the return and reintegration of emigrated national citizens is also emphasized, as is the recognition and appreciation of the talents of Portuguese citizens living abroad.

The development of these areas makes it essential to design a transversal and coordinated strategy to address them. The Strategic Plan for Migration 2015-2020 aims at politically adjusting Portugal to a more complex and challenging migratory reality, in harmony with the strategy for promoting industry and employment growth, as well as the European Commission's "Global Approach to Migration and Mobility" priority.

Indeed, by establishing a comprehensive framework for managing migration and mobility with other countries, in coordination with the European Union's foreign policy, this "Global Approach to Migration and Mobility" has emerged as a natural response to the increasing complexity of the phenomenon of migration. It is in this context that the European Union continues its dialogue with strategic countries and regions of origin and of passage of migratory flows.

The plan, now approved, will be supported by European funding available for 2014-2020, which coincides with plan's time frame, thus avoiding additional burden on the national budget. It will give a new impetus to migration policies, adjusting the initiatives developed to meet current needs and defining new actions. Done with tact and effectiveness, it can contribute to social cohesion, human and material enrichment of the country and to the involvement with, and connection to, the Portuguese Diaspora.

This strategy must prioritise the absolute guarantee of human dignity, in narrow articulation with the public policies for internal security and with external and foreign affairs policies.

In order to guarantee concerted action by all ministries, it is foreseen the creation of a Technical Monitoring Group to cooperate with the High Commission for Migration, I.P., the Immigration and Borders Office and the Directorate-General for Consular Affairs and Portuguese Communities, in implementing, monitoring and evaluating the 2015-2020 Strategic Plan for Migration. The plan will be subject to external evaluation.

The Council for Migration was heard.

The 2015-2020 Strategic Plan for Migration was submitted to public consultation.

Thus:

Pursuant to article 199(g) of the Constitution, the Council of Ministers decides to:

1. Approve the Strategic Plan for Migration (2015-2020), hereinafter referred to as PEM, which is annexed to this resolution and an integral part of it.
2. Determine the creation of a political coordination level of PEM, integrated by the Assistant Secretary of State for the Assistant Minister and Regional Development, by the Secretary of State for Internal Administration and by the Secretary of State for Portuguese Communities Abroad, to meet once a year, or whenever necessary to assess compliance with PEM or promote appropriate changes.
3. Create a Technical Monitoring Group for PEM to cooperate with the High Commission for Migration, I.P., (ACM, I.P.), with the Immigration and Borders Service and with the Directorate-General for Consular Affairs and Portuguese Communities, in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of PEM, consisting of two representatives from each ministry, one on a permanent basis and another as an alternate.
4. Establish that the Members of the Technical Monitoring Group for PEM are not remunerated.
5. Determine that assuming commitments for the achievement of PEM's measures, including those inherent to the action of its operationalisation structures, is dependent on the availability of funds by the competent public entities.
6. Determine that this Resolution shall take effect on the day following its publication.

Presidency of the Council of Ministers, 12 March 2015.

The Prime Minister, Pedro Passos Coelho

# PART I

STRATEGIC PLAN FOR MIGRATION (2015-2020)

# STRATEGIC PLAN for MIGRATION

## I. Framework

The migratory profile of countries has changed significantly and rapidly in recent years. The phenomenon of globalisation, financial crises and asymmetries between economic blocs underpin these changes.

The impacts of international migration are multiple, inherently reflecting the cultural diversity of societies, the deepening of relations among countries, entrepreneurship and innovation, the opening of markets, the net contributions to state finances and the effects on demography.

The migratory phenomenon has also become more complex. We are no longer only talking about south-north immigration. Migrant populations have become diversified regarding their countries of origin, countries of destination, duration of stay and reasons for the immigration.

In the Portuguese case, the migratory profile has changed profoundly since the 60s. A country strongly affected by emigration became, in the 90s, a country much sought for by immigrants to live and work.

This change of profile has several explanations: the improvement of economic and social conditions, which led to a greater attractiveness for workers from other States; a vast program of public construction and infrastructure building, which absorbed many workers, mostly in low-skilled activities; and, finally, the political and social instability in countries with which Portugal has historical cultural ties and linguistic affinities, which justified the search for better living conditions in Portugal by these workers.

The migratory flows in Portugal show remarkable variability over recent years. In the recent past, migratory inflows were significant, leading to a substantial increase in the foreign population between 2000 and 2010. The migratory outflows remained constant during the beginning of the decade and a noteworthy increase has been observed since 2008. Hence the net migration was constantly

positive between 2000 and 2010, although following a decreasing trend. The net migration in recent years has been negative.

The decrease in the foreign resident population in recent years does not reflect, however, a reduction across all immigrant profiles. While, in 2008, residence permits for subordinated activities and for family reunification were the most representative, their relative importance decreased over recent years. Between 2008 and 2012, there were accentuated falls (-65.1% and -77.7%, respectively) in granting these residence permits, compared to the fall in the total number of residents (-5.3%). In contrast, the number of foreign residents holders of a residence permit for students in higher education increased between 2008 and 2012 (+109.1%).

On the other hand, an increase in the number of descendants of immigrants born in Portugal has been observed, which, due to the changes of Law No. 37/81 of 3 October (Law of Nationality), introduced in Organic Law No. 2/2006 of 17 April, obtained Portuguese nationality, and presently have Portuguese citizenship. The Portuguese legal framework was recognised as a good policy for immigrant integration at the international level.

Additionally, from 2010 onward Portugal is faced with negative total population balances, associating negative birth rates to the decline of the net migration.

In other words, in recent years the net migration in Portugal no longer compensates the negative birth rates.

Thus, Portugal is in a situation of demographic fragility. It is in this context that the migratory phenomenon in Portugal must be analysed and a transversal policy drawn up to account for the evolution of this system. Portugal's immigration policy must reflect the changes that occurred in the migratory profiles.

Studies show the positive effect of immigration on public finances and how immigrants are net contributors. But impact can also be measured by other aspects. In parallel with the investment in the areas of education, research and development of public infrastructures and employment policies, the investment

in migration policies directly contributes to innovation, to the management and mobilisation of talent, to technological progress, to attract wealth, to cultural openness and to the increase of the qualification and mobility of human capital.

Finally, the circularity with which many migrations now take place and the increasing mobility of Portuguese and foreign migrants who take advantage of professional opportunities in different countries, advise that migration flows be considered as a whole. It is in this context that some countries, traditionally subject to significant immigration and emigration flows, have gradually sought to coordinate and integrate migration policies, both relating to entry and exit, avoiding partial or atomistic views and internalising an integrated view of the immigration and emigration phenomenon in order to allow the consolidated development of responses. In this way, it is evident today that an effective migration policy must be established on the integrated and balanced management of migration flows.

In light of this framework, it is certainly necessary to consolidate the work of host and social integration and, above all, to redouble efforts to appropriately integrate second and third generations who, while descending from immigrants, are already new Portuguese citizens. This can be done by increasing the number of integration actions in schools, training and employment actions and other best practices that instil in young people a culture of accountability, participation and confidence in themselves and in the society to which they belong to.

In addition, it is also relevant to view migration as part of a strategy for the growth and valorisation of the Portuguese economy, the management and development of talent and the management and appreciation of mobility, strengthening and promoting the contribution of migrant populations to this goal. It cannot, and should not be a policy aimed only at the situation of the internal labour market. Instead, the migratory policy must take into consideration a broader and renewed economic and social perspective which translates, namely, into a greater recognition of the value of the competences of migrants and into conditions for the creation of new jobs and new economic projects in Portugal. We must, therefore, see migration as an essential route for managing and enhancing talent. The phenomenon of migrations is strategic in the process of transforming produced talent

into effective talent, which has an impact on society and on the entrepreneurial context.

The wide political consensus on the subject of migration, in Portugal, has enabled the success of migration policies. This consensus has been expressed in political practice and also in the large majorities with which the main legislative instruments have been approved in the Portuguese National Assembly, as exemplified by the changes to the legal framework for the entry, permanence, exit and removal of foreigners from national territory, approved by Law No. 23/2007 on 4 July and the Law of Nationality.

This consensus is verified not only regarding the need for adequate immigrant integration but also regarding the indispensable promotion of legal migration, the eradication of illegal immigration networks and the need for policing and punishing employers who collude with these networks. This important control and understanding is that much more important when taking into consideration the fact that the country is facing an economic crisis, at a time when European Union's external borders are under unprecedented migration pressure and situations of great humanitarian need have been observed.

Only this integrated practice and the existing consensus enable the country to continue to honour its personalist tradition in all situations in which it is involved.

Portugal must participate actively and clearly in the debate on the European migration policies. In addition to a historical experience with migrations, Portugal has one of the most important external borders of the European Union.

Portugal must assert its open policy to legal migration and be alert of new migration flows. This vision opposes the vision of Europe as a Fortress, which does not work and is doomed to failure. Coherently, Portugal must defend an evolution to new ways of border management, providing greater commodity to its users and greater safety and security to the European space. It is with this spirit that Portugal pioneered the '*Smart Borders*' project. Lastly, on the important existent humanitarian issue along several EU borders, our country must be on the side that

values a search and rescue response, consistent with the humanistic nature of the European project. Preventing and avoiding the alluring effect that this policy may have, cooperation mechanisms must be developed with the countries of origin in order to find solutions to reduce the demand for illegal immigration.

Once this position is clear, Portugal must remain at the forefront on the combat of illegal immigration and the deviant use of migration for labour or sexual exploitation or for the recruitment of foreign fighters for armed conflicts.

Following this idea, recognising that migration has a positive impact on different dimensions of society, Portugal currently faces five particularly decisive challenges for migration:

*(i)* transversal combat against the demographic deficit and the stabilisation of the net migration; *(ii)* the consolidation of the integration and capacity building of immigrant communities resident in Portugal, continuing Portugal's personalist tradition; *(iii)* the integration of new nationals, who have become naturalised or are descendants of immigrants; *(iv)* address international mobility, by internationalising the Portuguese economy in order to attract migrants and recognise the value of migration and talent as incentives to economic growth; *(v)* follow up of Portuguese emigration, by strengthening ties and conditions for the return and reintegration of emigrant national citizens.

These five challenges regarding integration, inclusion, attraction and return of our emigrants make it peremptory to design a new transversal national strategy for migration.

This strategy should promote equality between men and women in all priority axes.

## 2. Main challenges

### 2.1. Demographic deficit

Portugal faces a demographic deficit problem that is now a social, economic and national political emergency.

Recent demographic trends in Portugal are characterised by a continued increase in life expectancy, reduced infant mortality, increased emigration, negative net migration, sharp and persistent decline in fertility and the consequent ageing of the population. It is, therefore, in this context that the demographic deficit has worsen in recent years.

Although a declining trend has been observed in the population residing in Portugal, the last population census held by the National Institute of Statistics, I.P. (2011 Census) confirmed, once again, the positive contribution of the foreign population to Portuguese demography. In the last 10 years, the population grew 2% (206,061 individuals), especially as a consequence of the net migration (which accounts for 91% of this growth). The foreign population has been responsible not only for the increase of the active population but also for a significant number of births in Portugal.

The decline in the fertility rate and net migration and the increase in life expectancy, following a trend observed in other European Union Member-States, reinforce the populations' ageing.

In this context, Portugal presented a synthetic fertility index of 1.21 children per woman in 2013, below the EU average, and a negative migration net rate (-3.6%), compared to a positive EU average.

According to a EUROSTAT study, it is foreseen that the population growth in member states will be dependent on positive net migration from 2015 onward.

As shown by many national researchers, without the contribution of migration and without a positive net migration, the chances of Portugal reversing the trend of a declining economically active population will be much more difficult, and there is a risk of further aggravating the demographics problem associated with the ageing of the population. A positive net migration enables this effect to be compensated for in the short and medium term. Moreover, this is the policy of many European States, for which the ageing phenomenon became a reality long before Portugal.

These trends imply two lines of intervention: an agenda for births, also a priority of the Government, and another for migration, which this plan aims to develop.

## 2.2. Integration and qualification

The benefits of immigration have been felt in Portugal, not only in the economic sphere, but also in the expansion of diversity, qualifications, tolerance, job creation and openness to the world. The new context demanded that the Portuguese society develop a policy to welcome and integrate immigrants. The implementation of measures for recognition, management and value of cultural and religious diversity was aimed at preventing focal points for tension based on ignorance and mutual hostility, turning good practices for immigrant integration into an asset for the country and contributing to social cohesion.

In the various aspects of integration, Portugal shows positive results recognised at the international level regarding low levels of discrimination, family reunification policies, access to education, labour mobility or issuing temporary residence permits and, subsequently, permanent residence permits.

If these good results must, today, be consolidated and improved, it is also necessary to take into account new problems and aspects in the sphere of integration and qualification given the increased diversity and mobility of migration profiles.

From the outset, the immigration policies during the last two decades favoured migration projects of permanence, directing a substantial part of the legislative effort towards immigrant integration and inclusion, from the point of view of extended permanence with a stable job. The integration was essentially work-related, attempting a better inclusion in Portuguese society through this route. Incidentally, job integration was a condition for a set of extraordinary adjustments and is now a central condition for entry and regular permanence.

Public policies favoured low-skilled immigrant integration who were already in national territory. Currently, Portugal has a very polarized immigration, with the entry of highly skilled immigrants and low-skill immigrants, with seasonal and circular migration phenomena, making it important to draw up integration policies for both. To this extent, there must be an investment in the efforts for integration and attraction of highly skilled immigrants and to find solutions to their problems.

Under these terms, nowadays, it is crucial to promote greater correspondence between the qualifications of immigrants and the use of these qualifications in the Portuguese labour market, in order to prevent the recruitment of qualified individuals to jobs where their qualifications are not put to use. New integration measures will be developed in order to make the most out of the immigrants' capacities; characterisation studies of local and regional level needs will also be promoted. Integration policies will also be extended to previously excluded migration profiles, as is the case of international students.

Measures regarding the promotion of gender equality and the strengthening of the personal, professional and civic integration of immigrant women in Portuguese society will also be reinforced.

Portugal needs to reinforce the prevention of and combat racial discrimination, particularly in labour-related contexts, combat situations of seasonal labour exploitation, improve interaction with public services and agents, decentralise public interventions, and direct resources to educational, training and qualification measures for immigrants and their descendants. New relational and social monitoring programmes for immigrants, of which the Mentors Programme for Migrants is an example, will also be put into practice to reach these objectives.

## 2.3. Inclusion and qualification of new nationals

Integration policies are aimed at better inclusion of immigrants and their descendants into Portuguese society, including all those who obtained Portuguese nationality, either by birth or by naturalisation.

This universe of new Portuguese citizens expanded in recent years. According to the data from the last Census from 2011, 871,813 Portuguese citizens born abroad were resident in Portugal, more than twice the number of foreign residents in Portugal (394,496).

According to the same source, it was also concluded that 92,700 citizens of Portuguese nationality have at least one parent of foreign nationality. This data highlights the effective importance of the descendants of Portuguese immigrants in Portuguese society to be taken into consideration, even if approximately, as well as the pace and effectiveness of the process of naturalisation of immigrants in recent years.

Naturalisation is presented in the OECD's *International Migration Outlook 2014* report as one of the reasons for the decrease in the number of immigrants in Portugal.

Between 2007 and 2013, the number of citizens to whom Portuguese nationality was granted reached 268,831 when, between 2001 and 2006, that number was only 14,865. All established residents who desire to remain in the country can obtain Portuguese nationality and take part in the collective life of Portuguese society with the current policy for obtaining nationality.

New Portuguese citizens are also children of a Portuguese father or mother born abroad. More than of 1/3 of new Portuguese citizens in recent years match this profile.

Statistical information on them is scarce, given that the former is only collected according to the nationality of the individual. There is a lack of active measures for these new Portuguese citizens to prevent and combat social exclusion situations,

encourage the creation and the taking advantage of opportunities and to reinforce the integration in education, training and employment.

In the sphere of education, Portugal had a positive evolution in the integration of pupils of immigrant origin in accordance with the results of the 2013 OECD Programme for International Student Assessment, which evaluates the education systems of the various OECD countries.

This report shows Portugal as one of the examples of positive developments among the 34 countries assessed by the OECD. In 2012, 7% of the assessed students were immigrants or descendants of immigrants, when in 2009 they accounted for 5% of the assessed students.

At this level, it is essential to continue the work of promoting the inclusion of children and youth from vulnerable socio-economic backgrounds, towards promoting equal opportunity and the strengthening of social cohesion. The Choices Programme will be extended, in all areas, to youth up to 30 years of age, in order to increase the solutions available to unemployed youth or youth without training, designated by NEET, as a way to combat youth unemployment.

The strengthening of autonomy, responsibility and entrepreneurship will translate into further development of actions under the scope of inclusive and economic entrepreneurship and of projects.

The intended aim is to focus mostly on specific problems, ensuring a “greater response, more resources” rationale.

Given that this is a universe with a relevant populational weight and where the migration experience also defines personal identities, a strategic Plan for Migration must reflect the current reality of Portuguese citizenship. Therefore, civic and political participation is also a specially targeted area in the present plan.

## 2.4. International mobility, talent management and enhancement of the country's attractiveness

Until now, immigration has been considered from an essentially passive point of view. Portugal would receive immigrants seeking our country to live and work, doing all it could to honourably welcome and integrate them.

However, in a world of competition for talent the investment in migration policies is also an instrument of modernisation and competitiveness, which requires organisation and proactivity. Human capital is now considered the main catalyst for change and economic growth.

In many cases, immigrants represent continually increasing self-employment rates. Immigrants contribute positively to the national economy, not only in fiscal terms, but also in the net creation of jobs, goods and services. According to data from the 2011 Census, between 1981 and 2011, the relative importance of foreign employers in the total number of employers in the country increased from 1.4% to 5.2%. This growth is even more relevant if we consider that, from 1981 to 2011, the rate of variation of foreign employers was six times higher than that recorded for Portuguese citizens.

Portugal needs a broader and more modern migration policy, which focuses on maintaining a positive net migration through the integrated management of emigration and immigration flows, and which promotes creative solutions to the national economy's problems. This net migration can only be achieved if policies are developed to attract migrants who can contribute to national and regional development with their talents and skills.

The aforementioned solutions imply the reinforcement of the capacity for transversal intervention, where the immigration policy should not be exclusively based on the internal labour market. An encompassing economic perspective is fundamental.

Portugal can take advantage of this migration mobility space to attract qualified talent and entrepreneurs, as migrations enable new investments, activities, services and economic flows. It is possible, through migration flows, to reach new markets with differentiated products and new public and to build deeper economic relations. Migrants have knowledge, networks and work skills. Portugal can increase the benefits resulting from this environment, which generate wealth and create jobs.

Other countries have already proceeded with legal frameworks to attract economic migrations, which can involve the creation of small and medium enterprises, self-employment and the development of projects that promote retention, return and integration at the regional level.

Resorting to migration diplomacy is, in this regard, essential to showcase Portugal as a migration destination.

In this context, the Government has been approving measures in different sectors that reinforce the attractiveness and internationalisation of the national economy, taking advantage of increased mobility, which is concordant with the current plan.

In the development of the policies for attracting and properly managing the flows, the integrated management of immigration and emigration is another indispensable condition for success and for maintaining public confidence in migration policy.

The pursuit of a strategy for attracting migration flows cannot fail to consider first and foremost Portuguese citizens in the Diaspora or Portuguese descendants, considering their qualifications, knowledge and experience. Portugal has a wide and qualified Diaspora, now enriched by new migration profiles of young people who have looked for other destinations. Therein lies the first source of migrants which we, as a nation, are interested in attracting.

Given the certainty that the country must explore this migration mobility space to attract and retain talent, without differentiating among citizens, it is indisputable that Portuguese citizens abroad constitute the first group of migrants with whom we must strengthen our relations, maintaining their ties to the national territory alive and creating conditions to support and accompany their return to

Portugal. In addition to being an inherent duty of national solidarity, to establish as priority the creation of reinforced channels connecting and supporting the return of Portuguese citizens in the Diaspora also contributes to retain and enhance the national human capital.

### 2.5. Better coordination between immigration and emigration and support for the return and reintegration of Portuguese emigrants

In a context of greater mobility and expansion of the action instruments, modern migration policies cannot ignore the integrated management of the relationship immigration/emigration.

Nowadays, more than ever before, governments of the countries on both ends of the migration movement – origin and destination – recognise the importance of this strategic involvement of emigrants and search for new forms of cooperation.

The countries of origin look to attract talent and resources from the Diaspora, while destination countries look to optimise the effectiveness of integration policies. Both sides have a common goal: to strengthen the role of migrant populations in the development of their country.

The path taken by Portugal in the sphere of immigrant integration, which has received recognition, must be accompanied by another path to further the support of the reintegration of returnee Portuguese emigrants. It is thus fundamental to reinforce knowledge and ties to Portuguese migrations, creating conditions for a stable relationship, based on specific, constant and up-to-date information.

To this end, it is also fundamental to undertake focused strategies in support of the return of Portuguese emigrants, as well as developing creative and innovative ways to connect the country and its new immigrants.

The progressive integration of internal migration services at local level, in support of immigrants and emigrants, will enable better coordination among policies and a better use of resources.

Portugal should encourage and support the return and integration of Portuguese emigrants wishing to return, bringing with them the added value resulting from their experiences abroad. Recent studies show that Portuguese emigrants expect to return, particularly those who are only temporarily emigrated. In addition, Portugal must stimulate proximity and closer ties with new Portuguese emigrants, which are more scattered and not very organised in traditional Portuguese communities.

Policies with these objectives – encourage the return of emigrants and encourage the reconnection to the Diaspora – have been applied in other countries with ample success. In truth, migrants originating from Europe are the first to react and the most sensitive to policies aimed at attracting the return of and forming closer ties with migrants.

At the very least, these policies enable important goals to be achieved:

1. Rebalance the net migration, through the re-entry of people who left.
2. Promote and facilitate the process of reintegration of socially vulnerable emigrants in national territory.
3. Involve emigrated Portuguese professionals and talent, or new Portuguese citizens of Portuguese descent, whose academic and professional value resulting from their experiences abroad are an asset to them and to the country.
4. Create and promote incentives and existent conditions for the return of emigrated citizens to Portugal, addressing their mobility in a positive way and contributing to attract and to the remigration of Portuguese professionals, workers and entrepreneurs.

5. Strengthen the relationship among government institutions, Portuguese communities and stakeholders in a joint effort to mobilise the Portuguese Diaspora.

## 3. Priority Axes

Present requirements in the demographic, economic and social spheres impose a transversal coordinated strategy based on policies that enable the maximisation of available resources.

After Plans I and II for Immigrant Integration were approved by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 63-A/2007 on 3 March and by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 74/2010 on 12 August respectively, the present challenges impose the development of a strategic plan in the area of migration, based on five priority political axes:

### **i) Axis I – Immigrant integration policies**

The goals of this axis aim to consolidate work integration, qualification and to combat discrimination of immigrants and ethnic groups in Portuguese society. They look to better mobilise their talent and abilities, appreciate the value of cultural and religious diversity, strengthen social mobility, decentralise integration policies and to improve coordination between employment policies and access to common citizenship.

### **ii) Axis II – Policies to promote the integration of new nationals**

The goals of this axis aim to reinforce the promotion of the integration and inclusion of new nationals, namely of descendants of immigrants and all those who obtained Portuguese nationality through actions in the spheres of education, professional training, transition into the labour market, civic and political participation, digital inclusion, entrepreneurship and qualification.

### **iii) Axis III – Coordination policies of migration flows**

The goals of this axis aim to the international promotion of Portugal as a migration destination, through national and international actions for identifying, attracting and settling migrants, contributing to a more appropriate and intelligent management of migration flows and to further attract and reinforce the circulation of talent and human capital.

### **iv) Axis IV – Policies strengthening the migratory legality and quality of migration services**

The goals of this axis aim to reinforce the capacity for transversal intervention in the execution of migration policy. This can be done through strengthening the network of partnerships with public and private entities, giving the framework and support to potential migrants, resorting to digital tools, flexibility in trying procedures and assuring a strengthened culture of quality and good practices in providing migration services.

### **v) Axle V – Policies to foster the monitoring and support of the return of national emigrant citizens**

The goals of this axis aim at actions and programmes, in narrow coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which promote, accompany and support the return of emigrated Portuguese citizens abroad or the reinforcement of their ties to Portugal, contributing to the reversal of the migration movement of Portuguese citizens to other countries.

## 4. Evaluating and monitoring the Strategic Plan for Migration (2015-2020)

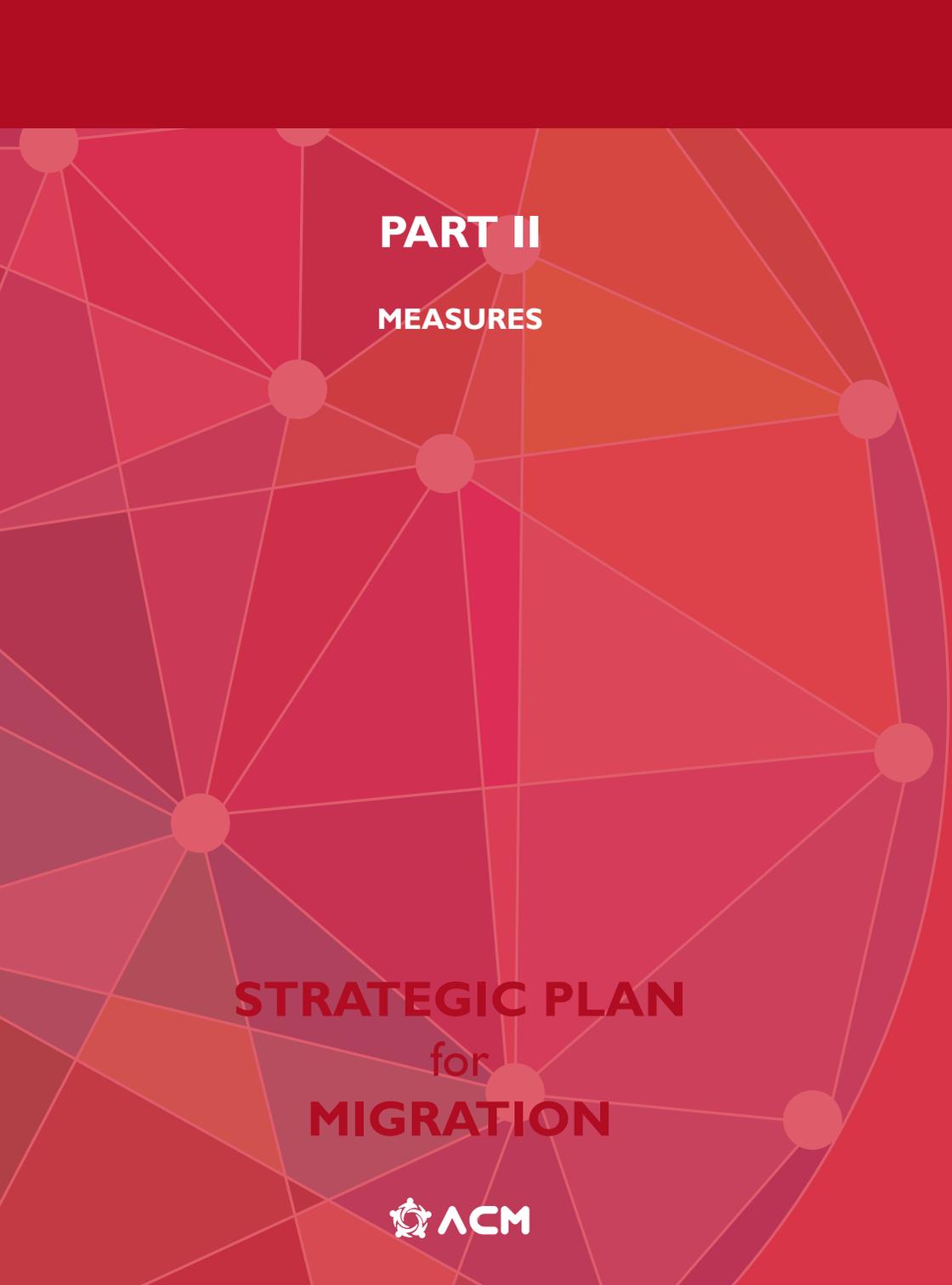
For the purpose of rigorously evaluating and monitoring the implementation of this plan, a biennial report of its implementation is to be elaborated by the High Commission for Migration, I.P. (ACM, I.P.), which is submitted to the Council for Migration.

The members of the Technical Monitoring Group are responsible for presenting to ACM, I.P., by 31 January of each year, information on the execution of the PEM's measures in relation to the previous year, after validation by the respective member of the Government.

The data concerning people relative to the execution of the measures are always disaggregated by sex.

In 2017, an interim evaluation should be carried out, externally and independently, of the parameters in Part II of Annex I to this plan. In this way, the foreseen monitoring and evaluation mechanism reflects the capacity of the present plan to be adapted and adjusted to new challenges and opportunities which present themselves over the course of its implementation, in order to enable the actions and objectives defined.

In addition to the interim monitoring and evaluation, the PEM must be the object of external and independent evaluation at the end of its term.

A network diagram with nodes and connecting lines, overlaid on a red-to-orange gradient background. The nodes are represented by semi-transparent circles of varying sizes, and the lines are thin, light-colored lines connecting these nodes. The overall composition is abstract and geometric.

**PART II**  
**MEASURES**

**STRATEGIC PLAN**  
for  
**MIGRATION**

AXIS I IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION POLICIES					
No.	Measure	Action	Indicator	Responsible Entity	Schedule
1	Definition of local strategies to assure concerted action by the several entities involved in the migration area, aiming at the promotion and capture of migrants, as well as to their integration.	Create local plans for migration as a development tool of local policies in the area of welcoming and integration of migrants.	50 municipal plans undergoing implementation.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; MAI/SEF; municipalities.	2015-2020
2	Implementation of a support tool to local migration policies.	Implement the Network of Municipals Friends of Immigrants and Diversity (IMAD), as an implementation and monitoring tool in the migration area, in conjunction with the Transparency Portal.	60 municipalities involved in IMAD.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; municipalities.	2015-2020
3	Development of initiatives for the prevention and combat of racism and racial discrimination.	Develop training and awareness-raising actions against racial discrimination, namely through electronic means.	5 annual awareness raising actions.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; MPAP/IPDJ, I.P.	2015-2020
		Promote cultural and/or sports events aimed at raising the general population awareness against racial discrimination in partnership with public and private entities.	5,000 people covered per year.		
4	Revision of the current legal framework regarding penalties for discriminatory acts due to nationality or ethnicity.	Prevent and improve the instruction of penalty proceedings for racial discrimination.	Elaboration and approval of the proposed legislative amendment.	MADR/ACM, I.P.	2015-2020
		Modify the competence and composition of the Commission for Equality and Against Racial Discrimination (CICDR), in order to assure better representation and more efficient operation.			

5	Restructuration of CICDR's website.	Review CICDR's online presence, reformulating its website and making it autonomous, such as ACM, I.P.'s website.	Launch CICDR's website by the end 2015.	MADR/ACM, I.P.	2015
6	Improvement of official data regarding migrants' integration.	Create new indicators and improve the existing ones in official sources regarding guardianships that accompany, directly or indirectly, migrants' integration level.	Preparation of an annual analytical report made available online, with data provided by ACM, I.P.'s Migration Observatory and further develop the statistics of migration movements by the INE, I.P.	MADR/ACM, I.P., and INE, I.P.; MSESS/ISS, I.P., and all entities with relevant statistical data on migration flows.	2015-2020
		Develop the statistical information system of SEF - SEFSTAT Statistics Portal on migration flows and residence permit holders and make the information available online – web and mobile.	Availability of the system and the information.	MAI/SEF.	2015-2016
		Create synergies with the <a href="http://www.dados.gov.pt">www.dados.gov.pt</a> portal or administrative data availability.	<i>Dataset</i> availability.	MADR/AMA, I.P.	2015-2020
7	Promotion of partnerships with immigrant communities.	Promote associative actions in the communities through informative and formative materials, as well as develop training/awareness-raising actions.	4 actions per year.	MADR/ACM, I.P.	2015-2020
		Modify the legislation, promoting a greater consolidation of the immigrant associative movement, supporting its structures, clarifying access rules and the financing involved.	Elaboration and approval of the proposed legislative amendment.		2015-2016
8	Promotion of community involvement of young immigrants through youth partnerships, strengthening identity cohesion and multicultural affirmation.	Stimulate young partnerships and non-formal education as instruments of social cohesion, integration, identity and cultural expression and exchange.	10 National Youth Partnership Registration (RNAI) are supported every year by 10 projects from their activity plans, inserted or contributing in the context defined by the measure.	MPAP/IPDJ, I.P.	2015-2020

9	Promotion of the participation of immigrant women in the associative movement.	Mobilise immigrant women to participate in the associative movement.	Promote information and awareness-raising campaigns; produce/update information flyers.	MPAP/CIG; MADR/ACM, I.P.	2015-2020
		Inform immigrant women about their specific rights and duties as women.			
10	Creation of a national training plan for professionals working with immigrant integration.	Develop training sessions for professionals working in Local Immigrant Support Centres (CLAI) and other local services professionals, namely in health services and schools.	Three actions: north, centre and south.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; MSES/ACT; municipalities.	2015-2020
11	Promotion of initiatives aiming to improve public opinion's awareness of the importance of cultural diversity.	Make available online tools that will allow training and certification in the diversity management area, namely through the creation of training modules and a test that certifies skills in the area of diversity management.	Launch an online training and certification system.	MADR/ACM, I.P.	2015-2020
		Strengthen the training to qualify professionals of different areas, such as in education, health, employment and media services, among others.	2,000 trainees in 30 training sessions per year.		
		Promote events that value diversity, particularly through strategic partnerships.	20 Events.		
12	Promotion of the exercise of citizenship by members of immigrant communities.	Promote regular information events and events about civil and political rights and duties of immigrants, namely through census.	20 Events.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; MAI/SGMAI; ANMP; ANAFRE.	2015-2020
13	Awareness of the role of the media regarding migration, cultural, religious diversity and racial discrimination.	Promote communication competitions, as well as communication articles and training courses for journalists who foster cultural diversity and religious tolerance.	Hold an annual competition; 1 training session.	MADR/ACM, I.P.	2015-2020

14	Public awareness on the importance of the migration theme.	Create a television programme.	Create a television program on migration.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; MAI/SEF.	2015-2020
		Produce content in the diversity management area to be divulged through audio-visual and multimedia means.	Issue 30 articles on average per year.	MADR/ACM, I.P.	2015-2020
15	Restructuration of the mediators' placement project.	Revise ACM, I.P.'s mediators' projects, strengthening this space with the creation of a wider spectrum integrated programme.	50 active mediators.	MADR/ACM, I.P.	2015-2020
		Consolidate and motivate a network of Higher Education in Intercultural Mediation aiming to create synergies in terms of research, training and consultancy in the areas of intercultural mediation and diversity management.	10 higher education entities; 2 annual meetings.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; higher education institutions and others.	2015-2020
16	Capacity building of entrepreneur immigrants.	Promote the involvement of immigrants in self-employment programmes through their qualification and better usage of the existing financing lines.	200 trainees per year; 20 business created per year.	MADR/ACM, I.P., MPAP/CIG; others	2015-2020
17	Boost the Mentors Programme for Migrants.	Promote mutual assistance experiences and support between Portuguese citizens and immigrants aiming for mutual understanding and resolution of difficulties and challenges.	Average of 100 annual participants involved in mentoring activities (mentors and protégés).	MADR/ACM, I.P.	2015-2020
18	Dissemination of support information to foreign economic operators with businesses in national territory.	Promote public clarification sessions regarding the rules applicable to food safety directed at catering establishments specialised in foreign cuisine.	One annual clarification session.	ME/ASAE.	2015-2020

19	Seal of Business Diversity Award.	Create a seal to recognise and distinguish the promotion of cultural diversity in public and private companies.	Create a seal/number of seals awarded annually.	MADR/ACM, I.P.	2015-2020
20	Prevention and combat exploitation of employment and use of foreigners in irregular working situations.	Create national and regional network of partners against exploitation of illegal immigrant labour.	1 Action/year per regional awareness directorate among the network entities and business associations and immigrants.	MAI/SEF; MF/AT; MSESS/ACT- ISS, I.P.; MADR/ACM, I.P.	2015-2020
		Intensify the efforts against the use of illegal immigrant labour by reinforcing inspections of employment entities.	2,000 inspection operations performed per year.	MSESS/ACT; MAI/SEF.	
21	Distribution of information regarding immigrant workers' rights and duties.	Develop awareness-raising actions with local immigrant integration networks in the areas of labour relations, safety and health at work.	2 actions per year.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; MSESS/ACT; municipalities; others.	2015-2020
		Promote awareness-raising actions and information by ACM, I.P., together with the Commission for Equality in Labour and Employment (CITE), and the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG), related to equality and non-discrimination on the basis of gender, particularly in the areas of parenting, equal pay, work and family balance and moral and sexual harassment.	10 awareness-raising actions and information per year.	MSESS/CITE; MPAP/CIG; MADR/ ACM,I.P.	
22	Divulgence of information regarding foreign employers' rights and duties in the areas of labour relations, safety and occupational health.	Develop awareness-raising actions/ information with employers' associations.	2 actions per year.	MSESS/ACT; others.	2015-2020

23	Promotion of the improvement of labour conditions.	Perform inspections at the workplaces, promoting citizenship and gender equality through immigrant integration, combat illegal use of labour (namely undeclared labour), racial discrimination and human trafficking.	Signal and report situations of non-compliance with the law to the ACT; 300 visits to workplaces per year.	MSESS/ACT; MPAP/CIG and all entities involved.	2015-2020
24	Development of instruments to improve immigrant integration in the agricultural work market.	Elaborate a guide of policies, rules and procedures applicable to migrant workers in the agricultural sector.	Elaboration of the guide; number of guide consultations; number of downloads.	MAM/DGADR; MSESS/IEFP, I.P.	2015-2016
		Create a list of seasonal agricultural activities per region, and make it available on the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DGADR) website.	Creation of the list; number of consultations.	MAM/DGADR/DRAP.	2015
25	Identification of potentially more adequate interventions to the promotion of the population integration in the work market.	Monitor and analyse, in an integrated manner, the flow of registration at the employment services and the integration of active employment measures in the labour market.	Annual report.	MSESS/IEFP, I.P., others.	2016-2020
26	Explanation of the application of the regulatory framework concerning the access of immigrants with irregular documentation to the National Health Service (NHS).	Develop a Ministerial Order that explains the situation.	Publication of the Ministerial Order.	MS/DGS-ACSS, I.P.; MADR/ACM, I.P.	2015-2017
27	Implementation and monitorisation of the Reception Manual at the Foreign Citizens Health System.	Ensure the implementation of the Reception Manual at the Foreign Citizens Health System with services and immigrants.	Implement the Reception Manual in the Foreign Citizens Health System.	MS/DGS-ACSS, I.P.; MADR/ACM, I.P.; MPAP/CIG.	2015-2020
28	Increase health monitoring of vulnerable populations, especially immigrants.	Develop a cross-sectional study with results disaggregated by sex.	Presentation of the study in 2015.	MS/DGS.	2015

29	Creation of accessible information about the health system.	Create information brochures and make information available on the Directorate-General for Health (DGS) website and Health Portal, in several languages, about the health system and citizenship and health rights in other countries.	Information publication.	MS/DGS; MADR/ ACM, I.P.	2015-2020
		Disclose throughout the Portuguese consular network information on migrant's rights to local health services and the Portuguese national system through information brochures made available on the DGS's website and Health Portal in multiple languages.	Information publication.	MS/DGS; MNE/ DGACCP; MADR/ ACM, I.P.	2015-2020
30	Promotion of training for healthcare professionals regarding migrants' needs in the health sector.	Perform specific training sessions.	5 training sessions.	MS/DGS-ARS; MPAP/CIG.	2015-2020
31	Improvement of national and European knowledge in the migrants' health area.	Research migrant health data, with results disaggregated by sex.	2 qualitative and quantitative studies.	MS/DGS.	2015-2020
32	Promotion of immigrant integration in the housing area.	Improve immigrants' housing conditions.	Number of ethnic minorities and immigrants relocated in social housing/year.	MAOTE/ IHRU, I.P.; municipalities.	2015-2020
33	Improvement of the effectiveness of processing and information regarding citizenship applications.	Reduce the internal procedures time for citizenship applications and provide informative support, not only about the means to access citizenship, but also the status of pending applications.	Assure that the necessary time for internal procedures of the citizenship applications is completed within six months, and assure the annual processing of 40,000/year calls for support and information regarding citizenship applications.	MJ/CRC.	2015-2020

34	Definition of strategies to ensure a concerted action of various entities in order to inform and elevate immigrant consumers and new nationals' awareness regarding over-indebtedness issues.	Develop actions/ briefings and awareness-raising initiatives about immigrants and new nationals' rights and duties as consumers.	Number of actions/ sessions done.	ME/DGC; MF/EdP; municipalities.	2015-2020
		Develop actions/ awareness-raising sessions about indebtedness and the existing means of protection.			
35	Encouragement and facilitation of the access and the exercise of economic activities in Portugal directed to migrants, under the companies' social responsibility policies.	Create a questionnaire to survey migrants' necessities/difficulties regarding the access and exercise of economic activities in Portugal.	1 questionnaire to survey necessities/ difficulties.	ME/DGAE.	2016
		Create brochures to support migrants' access and exercise of economic activities in Portugal as a facilitating entrepreneurship tool.	1 informative brochure.	ME/DGAE.	2016-2020
36	Reinforcement of teaching the Portuguese language.	Review the Portuguese For All Programme, by changing the minimum and maximum number of graduates required by law for the creation of training groups.	Revision of Decree No. 1262/2009 of 15/10.	MSESS/IEFP, I.P.; ANQEP, I.P.; MEC/SEE-SEBS; MADR/ACM, I.P.	2016
		Promote Portuguese language education to migrants, children and adults with the involvement of schools, the IEFP, I.P., associations, NGOs and companies.	Average of 5,000 students per year and 2,500 certified students.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; MEC/DGE; MSESS/ IEFP, I.P.	2015-2020

37	Consolidation of the learning programmes of Portuguese as a foreign language.	Provide updated information regarding how Portuguese as a Foreign Language (PLNM) works in the education system.	Dissemination of updated information about how the PLNM works in the basic and secondary school cycles, on the institutional communication channels of the DGE, the DGEstE, and ACM, I.P., among others, whenever appropriate.	MEC/ DGE-DGEstE.	2015-2020
		Elaborate a proposal of a regulatory normative about the operation of the PLNM in the educational system, aiming at promoting fair access to the curriculum and, consequently, to educational success.	Elaborate a proposal of a regulatory normative about the operation of the PLNM in the educational system.	MEC/DGE.	2015
		Divulge impact assessment studies of the education policy set out for the PLNM.	Publish, on DGE's website the Study – <i>Portuguese as a Foreign Language in the Educational System: Impact assessment and Prospective Measures.</i>	MEC/DGE.	2015
		Design a training programme, accredited by the Scientific and Pedagogical Council for Continuous Training (CCPFC), directed to the head teachers of the 1 <sup>st</sup> cycle of basic education, and a training programme directed at the PLNM and Portuguese teachers of 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> cycles of basic education and secondary school, regarding the specificity of teaching Portuguese as a foreign language, considering its concession to the Schools' Training Centres Association (CFAE).	Spread the training to 100% of the CFAE.	MEC/ DGE-CFAE.	2015-2017

38	Amendment of the rules of acquisition of linguistic proficiency level to be excused from the citizenship test.	Revise Ordinance No. 1262/2009 of 15 October, in conjunction with Decision No. 13567/2010 of 24 August.	Legislative amendment by the beginning of 2016.	MSESS/IEFP, I.P.; MEC.	2015-2016
39	Consolidation of the mechanism for making proof of knowledge of the Portuguese language exam for citizenship purposes.	Assure the proof of knowledge of the Portuguese language exam for citizenship purposes.	Hold the Portuguese language exam quarterly, in national territory or abroad in places accredited by the Camões Institute – Cooperation and Language Institute, I.P. (Camões, I.P.).	MEC/IAVE, I.P.; MAI/SEF; MJ/IRN, I.P.	2015-2020
40	Promotion of Intercultural Education subjects in schools.	Support the integration of Intercultural Education in the curriculum and schools' pedagogic practice.	Develop a Manual for Intercultural Education as an area for Education towards Citizenship.	MEC/DGE; MADR/ ACM, I.P.; Aga Khan Foundation.	2016
		Create and credit, on behalf of the CCPFC, a training course in the area of Intercultural Education, for pre-school, basic and secondary education teachers.	Disseminate the training course to 100% of the CFAE.	MEC/ DGE-CFAE.	2017-2020
		Create information/ awareness-raising actions on Intercultural Education.	Number of information/ awareness-raising actions developed and one webinar per year.	MEC/DGE.	2016-2020
		Recognise and disseminate good practices in areas of Intercultural Education in schools by awarding the Intercultural School Seal.	Number of Intercultural School Seals awarded for each level of certification.	MEC/DGE; MADR/ACM, I.P.; Aga Khan Foundation.	2015-2020
		Disseminate pedagogical resources and intercultural projects on the DGE's webpage.	Disseminate resources and projects on the DGE's webpage.	MEC/DGE.	2015-2020

41	Measures for the promotion and awareness about academic and professional recognition.	Hold awareness-raising actions directed at higher education institutions.	Hold two awareness-raising actions on behalf of the DGES with higher education institutions during the term covered by this plan, in order to explain and promote the current means regarding academic recognition of foreign qualifications.	MEC/DGES.	2015-2020
		Raise awareness of the National Immigrant Support Centres (CNAI)/CLAII in conjunction with CNAI's Qualifications Acknowledgement Support Bureau for academic and professional recognition.	Hold two awareness-raising actions on behalf of the DGES, with CNAI/CLAII, during the term covered by this plan, in order to explain and update the centres, taking into account their activities in this area.	MEC/DGES; MSES/DGERT-IEFP, I.P.	2015-2020
		Compile testimonies and experiences of immigrants who found personal and professional fulfilment.	Creation of a brochure.	MEC/DGES.	2015-2020
		Adapt and update legislation on the recognition of diplomas obtained in short-term higher education courses, awarded by foreign higher education institutions.	Revise the current legislation in order to adapt it to the new short-term higher education courses, allowing the recognition of diplomas of the same nature awarded by foreign higher education institutions during the period covered by this plan.	MEC/DGES.	2015-2020

42	Educational measures for the promotion of educational success and the reduction of school dropouts.	<p>Measures and interventions promoted by schools, specifically oriented at promoting education and learning quality, school success, dropout prevention, indiscipline reduction and school absenteeism, namely through:</p> <p>I. Creation of temporary groups of relative homogeneity, for example, by using methodologies resulted from the More Success School Programme;</p> <p>II. Further development of the Educational Areas for Priority Intervention Programme (TEIP), by the terms regulated by the Implementing Order no. 20/2012, of 3 of October;</p> <p>III. Development of Integrated Education and Training Programmes created by Joint Order no. 882/99, of 28 September, as currently stated;</p> <p>IV. Other initiatives for competitors for the education policy objectives and of Agenda ET 2020.</p>	Reduce early school dropout rate by 25% compared to the 2013/14 numbers. Reduce school retention rate by 25% compared to the 2013/14 numbers.	MEC/DGE.	2015-2020
43	Integration of international students.	Organise a workshop with universities on attracting and integrating international students.	1 workshop/year.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; MEC/DGES.	2015
44	Reinforcement of the cooperation established between the Immigrant and Borders Office (SEF) and the Directorate-General for Reinsertion and Prison Services (DGRSP).	Update the Cooperation Protocol signed in 2009 between SEF and the former Directorate-General of Prison Services.	1 updated protocol.	MAI/SEF; MJ/DGRSP.	2015

45	Strengthen the cooperation between the DGRSP and consular entities in the countries of origin on the assistance to foreign prisoners.	Define a working methodology with consular entities.	10 entities.	MJ/DGRSP; MNE.	2015-2020
46	Promotion of social inclusion of foreign citizens under the DGRSP's guardianship.	Hold training actions and other courses for foreign citizens.	6 actions on average per year.	MJ/DGRSP; MEC; MPAP/CIG.	2015-2020
47	Promotion of cultural activities for the immigrant population, especially for those residing in economically vulnerable environments.	Hold a national competition annually, as an awareness tool regarding Copyright, for immigrants residing in vulnerable neighbourhoods.	6 contests.	SEC/IGAC; others.	2015-2020
		Value unknown talents from vulnerable neighbourhoods.	Dissemination of 60 unknown immigrant authors.		
48	Dissemination of international cinematography and promotion of access to foreign audiences.	Add to the Cinemateca Portuguesa – Museu do Cinema, I. P., daily regular programming which include cinematography from other countries and cycles organised in collaboration with embassies and foreign representation entities.	Organisation of five annual activities in cooperation with representative entities of other countries.	SEC; others.	2015-2020
		Hold specific promotional activities to attract foreign public.	Increase of up to 20% of registered foreign public.		
49	Boost the creation of work groups on immigrant integration between the countries of origin and Portugal.	Promote a seminar sponsored by the Camões I. P. Sub-Commission for Migrations.	1 seminar/year.	MNE/ Camões, I.P.	2015-2020

50	Implementation of the Protocol signed between Portugal and Cape Verde for the integration of the Cape Verdean immigrant community in Portugal.	Develop a national campaign for regularisation of undocumented Cape Verdean children residing in Portugal.	Implementation of 1 campaign in 2015.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; MAI/SEF.	2015-2016
		Create special programmes that allow the return of Cape Verdean elderly people in vulnerable situations or, whenever possible, improve their integration in Portugal.	3 actions envisaged in the Protocol.		

# AXIS II

## POLICIES TO PROMOTE THE INTEGRATION OF NEW NATIONALS

AXIS II POLICIES TO PROMOTE THE INTEGRATION OF NEW NATIONALS					
No.	Measure	Action	Indicator	Responsible Entity	Schedule
51	Combat of social, educational and professional exclusion of immigrant descendants.	Consolidate the Choices Programme in the search for integrated answers for situations of social, educational and professional exclusion of more vulnerable children and youth, promoting a more effective integration.	Annual academic success rate higher than 70%.	MADR/ACM, I.P.	2015-2020
			2,000 school, professional training and employment (re)integrations per year.		
52	Participation of young descendants in sports.	Consolidate social inclusion programmes, namely through the organisation of sports events by signing agreements with relevant entities.	1 sporting event; 5 protocols signed.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; MPAP/IPDJ, I.P.	2015-2020
53	Digital inclusion.	Create spaces oriented to access occupational activities and the development of capacities, courses on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) initiation, for a minimum of hours per week, and support success in school and employability activities.	30,000 certified in ICT competence; 50,000 participants.	MADR/ACM, I.P.	2015-2020
		Promote digital inclusion ( <i>learn by doing</i> ) through digital assisted help for public services.	Increase by 25% the use of electronic public services.	MADR/AMA, I.P.	2015-2020
54	Scholarships for young university students.	Provide scholarships to university students, residents in vulnerable territories, trying to avoid school dropout in this study cycle.	50 scholarships per year.	MADR/ACM, I.P.	2015-2020

55	Promotion of the attribution of Portuguese citizenship, especially among immigrant descendants.	Create mechanisms which value the attribution of Portuguese citizenship in order to promote citizenship values.	Create ceremonial moments, including sending a letter upon receiving nationality.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; MJ/IRN, I.P.; municipalities.	2015-2020
			Create an appreciation campaign for the attribution of Portuguese citizenship in order to promote citizenship values.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; MJ/IRN, I.P.	
			Create a workgroup with the accession of 15 new youths per year.	MADR/ACM, I.P.	
56	Support the creation of economic and social entrepreneurship solutions by immigrant descendants.	Promote an annual competition of ideas for young people.	30 projects implemented annually.	MADR/ACM, I.P., MPAP/IPDJ, I.P.; others.	2015-2020
57	Qualification of immigrant descendants for civic and political participation.	Create an annual training programme for Portuguese sovereign bodies, as well as for the countries of origin, reinforcing political and social participation.	Hold one course per year, involving 20 trainees per year.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; others.	2015-2020
		Create a training programme for young Cape Verdean leaders under the Protocol signed between Portugal and Cape Verde.	1 training program.	MADR/ACM, I.P.	2015-2016
58	Support the transition of descendants into the labour market.	Implement measures encouraging companies' social responsibility commitments, aimed at receiving interns or employing qualified young descendants.	50 experiences with effective placement in the labour market.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; others.	2015-2020

59	Consolidation of SEF in Movement Programme and its subprograms and expansion of the programme to cover matters of social reinsertion and the protection of minors at risk.	Facilitate the relationship with vulnerable citizen groups, creating an individualised assistance and monitoring, safeguarding fundamental rights and social inclusion opportunities.	Two protocols; 10 local partnerships; six assessment reports.	MAI/SEF, MJ/DGRSP; MEC; National Commission for the Protection of Children and Youth at Risk (CNPJR) and the Protection of Children and Young People Committees (CPCJ); municipalities.	2015-2020
		Disseminate SEF in Movement and SEF goes to School programmes.	Develop a website for SEF in Movement; number of participants in awareness-raising actions/trainings.	MAI/SEF; MJ-DGRSP; CNPJR; CPCJ; MEC.	
60	Creation of the Talent Council.	Contribute to increase debate and awareness about the reality and the talent opportunity in Portugal, and define strategic lines necessary for the development and reaching the highest performance of each talent – foreign advisors residing in Portugal will promote a culture organisation to value national talents.	Creation of the Talent Council 2015.	MADR/ACM, I.P.	2015

**AXIS III  
COORDINATION POLICIES OF MIGRATION FLOWS**

No.	Measure	Action	Indicator	Responsible Entity	Schedule
61	Extension of "talent visas".	Revise the visa regime to promote residence permits, particularly for entrepreneurs and skilled youth in post-studies qualification periods.	Framework that establishes the rules and procedures for "talent visas".	MAI/SEF; MADR; MNE/ME; MEC/DGES.	By the end of 2015
62	Promotion of attraction and mobility in higher education.	Extend the ISU platform – SEF Interface – Universities to all public higher education institutions, in order to ensure quality and celerity in processing procedures for granting residence permit to international students in order to streamline the registration process of international students in educational establishments.	Reach 70% coverage rate in higher education institutions integrated in the ISU Platform – SEF Interface.	MAI/SEF; CRUP; higher education institutions.	2018
		Create a common communication platform among the different organisms and institutions involved in this process.	Launch the online communication platform through a work group, to streamline the visa concession procedures to students, within three years.	MAI; MNE; MEC/DGES; CRUP; Coordinating Council of Superior Polytechnic Institutes; Portuguese Association of Private Higher Education.	2015-2017
		Prepare a guide for the welcoming and integration of international student/ teacher/researchers, namely making clear and accessible all information required to access higher education in Portugal, continue studying or for academic and professional recognition.	Publish the guide.	MEC/DGES; CRUP; higher education institutions.	2015

63	Promotion of Portugal's image abroad.	Create a communications plan to attract migrants (image, media, content, etc.) through information and awareness about rights and duties, procedures to obtain residence permit/family reunification, living conditions, employment, investment, access to health care, social security regime, among other aspects in order to facilitate future integration into Portuguese society.	Hold two annual roadshows; annual dissemination of products and content.	MNE/DGACCP; MADR/ACM, I.P.; MAI/SEF; VPM/AICEP, E.P.E; MSES/ISS,I.P.	2015-2018
64	Description and identification of the main necessities, areas of interest and specificities of each country of origin.	Support policy development and measures that allow cross-checks between the needs of the countries of origin, furthering the negotiation of agreements promoting socio-economic development and diplomatic capacity.	Preparation of five studies for each country of origin and development of respective charts.	MAI/SEF; MNE/DGACCP.	2015-2020
		Put immigration liaison officers in embassies of relevant countries of origin.	6 countries of origin with liaison and immigration officers placed per year.		
65	Continuation of the VIS - Visa Information System.	Assure the system's expected levels of performance through technological modernisation of the visas emitting centres.	Use of 80% of VIS until 2017.	MNE/DGACCP; MAI/SEF.	2015-2020
		Expedite the validation procedure of VIS information regarding visas and the entrance and stay in national territory control systems; Develop interoperability among VIS and the Information Integrated System of SEF (SIISEF)/ National Visa System (SNV) and the SIISEF/ Safe and Automatic Entries and Exits Passage (PASSE).	Carry out technological intervention projects.		

66	Streamline of procedures for receiving, processing and issuing of long-duration visas.	Create a prior accreditation system for sponsors through the certification of recruiting entities by assessing their reputation and legitimacy through SEF.	Elaboration and approval of the proposed legislative amendment until 2015.	MAI/SEF; MADR/ACM, I.P.; MNE/DGACCP; consular network.	2015
		Create the possibility of formulating requirements for issuing visas in national territory with SEF.			
67	Reception and decision on visas awaiting approval platform reformulation (Portugal Visas – online) with the possibility of connection with ACM, I.P.'s new website platform.	Enable possibility of filling out the request anywhere in the world, adjust the size as a work platform for those acting on the request processing and its instruction and visas issuing, simplify access to submission document receipt.	New platform operation date.	MNE/DGACCP; MAI/SEF.	2015-2016
68	Enhancement of the mobility of nationals from other countries that frequently travel to Portugal, through the trip pre-registration electronic system.	Create a common automated system for citizens circulation, particularly those from the Community of Portuguese Language Countries, through the trip pre-registration system.	New platform operation date.	MNE/DGACCP; MAI/SEF.	2015-2020
		Sign agreements with other relevant States, inclined to streamline and facilitate visas issuing procedures.	Number of streamlining agreements signed.	MAI/SEF.	
69	Qualification – Visas.	Qualify and train those involved in visa procedures, especially those knowledgeable in Visa Code, identification and travel documentation, technological knowledge of the local operators and support.	Train up to 70% of border personnel until 2016.	MNE/DGACCP; MAI/SEF.	2015-2020
70	Promotion of the best practices identified under the Common Visa Centre at Praia – Cape Verde.	Expand the local cooperation network to other actors.	Number of awareness-raising actions, dissemination and promotion of the developed activity.	MNE/DGACCP; MAI/SEF.	2015-2020

71	Qualification and training of those involved in border control procedures, fundamental rights and documentation fraud, in agreement with the Common Board of Training of the European Agency of Foreign Borders Management (FRONTEX).	Provide all SEF personnel with knowledge to improve the service to citizens and promote safe-guard homeland security.	90% of CIF/SEF personnel trained in Investigation and Monitoring Career of SEF (CIF).	MAI/SEF.	2015-2020
72	Dissemination of ways to improve performance according to the Integrated Border Management Model (IBM), centralising technical and operational information.	Encourage the Border Situation Centre (CSF), especially the collection, processing and analysis of information on borders, permanence and return, as well as the preparation of documents aimed at focusing the operational activities towards major trends and risks.	1 access terminal to the European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR) available in the CSF; number of products to help decision making regarding migration risk.	MAI/SEF.	2015-2020
73	Participation of elements in operations sponsored by the European Agency FRONTEX.	Prevent, detect and combat illegal entry of foreign citizens, in particular regarding aiding illegal immigration and human trafficking.	80% participation in operations: operations with Portuguese participation/ operations planned.	MAI/SEF; MPAP/CIG.	2015-2020

74	Expedition of border control procedures and strengthening of the exchange of information regarding the integrated border management, through border technological management.	Update the RAPID System regarding maritime borders, expand the electronic border capacity and usage and reduce border crossing time.	Four maritime borders stations with the RAPID system installed; four border crossing stations with the Citizen's Card (CC) installed.	MAI/SEF.	2015-2020
		Develop interoperability among the various external border control systems and existing visas and under development ( <i>PASSE-Entry/Exit System(EES)</i> , <i>RAPID - Automated Border Control (ABC)</i> , <i>Visa Information System (VIS)</i> , <i>Advance Passenger Information System (APIS)</i> , <i>Schengen Information System II (SIS II)</i> , <i>International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)</i> , <i>European Police Office (Europol)</i> , <i>Registered Traveller Programme (RTP)</i> , considering the European Union specifications.	80% under execution.	MAI/SEF.	2016-2020
75	Preparation of a contingency plan for massive flow of immigrants.	Qualify Portugal with a contingency plan for available means and humanitarian response to massive flow of immigrants.	Publication of a Plan in 2015.	MAI/SEF; MADR/ACM, I.P.; MDN; MSESS/ISS, I.P; other entities.	2015
76	Expedition and optimisation of the procedures for family reunification concession, namely for Residence Permit for Investment Activity (ARI) and respective renewals, for residence permit of researchers and/or highly qualified.	Promote effectiveness, streamlining, speed and safety of residence permit procedures; promote interoperability with different information systems.	Reduce the average decision time.	MAI/SEF; MNE/DGACCP.	2015

77	Development and optimisation of SIISEF.	Ensure the maintenance and efficiency of SIISEF by promoting interoperability with other systems and information analysis tools.	Prepare annual report on evolutionary needs.	MAI/SEF.	2015-2020
			Implement evolutionary/corrective measures evidenced in annual reports.		
		Expedite the information exchange model on foreign citizens within the scope of inter-institutional cooperation.	Development and implementation of the new model of information exchange.	MAI/SEF-FSS.	
78	Development of instruments for issuing, verification and validation of visas at SEF's service and border stations and police cooperation and customs officers centres (mobile controls) – VISAMOBILE – within the scope of direct police cooperation, adopting a mobile equipment capable of verifying the issue of visas and residence permits.	Allow document, fingerprint and security verification in real time, as well as the collection of elements aimed at granting and issuing residence permits and visas.	Early tests with a prototype.	MAI/SEF; INCM, S.A.	2017-2020
79	Dissemination of information on the extent of returns (coercive, voluntary and assisted pre-return and return).	Conduct a study on voluntary return in Portugal.	Hold biennial study.	MAI/SEF; other entities.	2015-2020
		Promote awareness-raising actions regarding the alternatives to the detention in return context, aimed at police and judicial operators; promote awareness-raising actions on return extent for relevant stakeholders (social technicians, social communication, jurists, etc.).	Six actions per year.		

80	Improvement of the quality and installation capacity for foreigners staying illegally prior to their return, safeguarding fundamental rights and ensuring the provision of assistance in several areas (social, health, legal, linguistic).	Operationalise temporary installation centres and similar spaces.	Open a new centre.	MAI/SEF; other entities.	2016-2018
			Develop an information workflow application for the return aspect and management of the CIT and EECIT.		2016
81	Monitorisation of withdrawal actions, including returns, during the certification of the identification procedure, detention and removal of foreigners.	Develop mechanisms of standardisation and certification procedures, to promote internal control actions and verification of compliance practices.	Two internal control actions executed.	MAI/SEF.	2016
		Implement the return monitoring system and assessment of return practices.	Monitoring system operational by 2016.	MAI/IGAI-SEF.	2016
82	Promotion of mechanisms for voluntary return and reintegration in the country of origin, assuring priority access to victims of human trafficking.	Promote the use of the voluntary return aspect and immigrant support as essential instruments in the management of migrations, namely the VolREG Programme (voluntary return and reintegration).	Increase the ratio fomenting voluntary return.  Ratio of victims supported/flagged – 20% in the 1st phase.	MAI/SEF; MPAP/CIG; MSESS/ISS, I.P.; other entities.	2015-2020
		Implement pre-shipment actions and removal of foreigners/ assisted, voluntary, or coercive return, namely through the Return to Country of Origin Programme.	Number of pre-shipment actions towards removal.		MAI/SEF; other entities.
83	Operationalisation of the readmission agreements.	Develop the countries' capacity with the readmission and reintegration scope of returning nationals and promote the management of migration flows, through the Readmission Agreements Programme.	10 contact points until 2020 with an annual assessment report.	MAI/SEF; other entities.	2015-2020

# AXIS IV

## POLICIES STRENGTHENING THE MIGRATORY LEGALITY AND QUALITY OF MIGRATION SERVICE

AXIS IV					
POLICIES STRENGTHENING THE MIGRATORY LEGALITY AND QUALITY OF MIGRATION SERVICES					
No.	Measure	Action	Indicator	Responsible Entity	Schedule
84	Promotion of a better service level (scheduling, notification and provision of information regarding individual administrative procedures).	Operationalise SEF's Contact Centre and respective evolution of the technological platform, by using cultural mediators.	Implement automatized information residence permit renewal (automatic notification) until 2015.	MAI/SEF; immigrant associations.	2015
		Improve the possibility of scheduling a support service with SEF, through digital assistance («espaços do cidadão», "citizens' areas").	Number of scheduling done in the citizen areas/year.	MADR/AMA, I.P.; MAI/SEF.	2015-2020
85	Systematisation of the relationship between citizens and SEF, to complement the service provided by SEF's Contact Centre.	Resize SEF's Single Counter, making it into a relational and dynamic portal (Public Administration and User) improving e-government good practices.	Operationalise SEF as a Single Counter.	MAI/SEF.	2016-2018
86	Facilitation of the communication of foreign countries nationals and expedite the conclusion of the administrative procedures.	Expand the Cultural Mediators Programme into the general attributions of SEF.	5 organic units with public services and cultural mediators.	MAI/SEF; immigrant associations.	2015-2020
87	Expedite administrative procedures involving the validation of documentation regularity situation in national territory, through the IS-AP/ Interface SEF-Public Administration.	Expand to other Public Administration institutions with migrants' interaction for validation of legal status (for example, issuing driver's licence, health care, education and training, employment, social security, sports).	10 protocols implemented.	MAI/SEF; MCESS/ISS, I.P.; other entities.	2015-2020

88	Modernisation of the procedures regarding migration, enhancing their efficiency and speed, and promoting the creation of better quality information and greater sharing capacity.	Automatise issuing of residence permit procedures, ensuring the evolution and maintenance of the Integrated System for Automated Case Files Management (SIGAP) in order to guarantee better quality, swiftness, and security in the promotion of continued immigration and integration measures.	Develop and implement an interoperability interface between SEF and SIGAP documentation management systems.	MAI/SEF.	2015-2020
			Preparation of an annual report on evolutionary needs.		
			Implement evolutionary/corrective measures evidenced in the annual reports.		
			Elaboration of SIGAP assessment report.		
89	Promotion of legality in migration flows management.	Review applicable framework to intermediary migration services through the creation of legal or regulatory framework.	Publication of legal framework.	MADR/ACM,I.P.	2015
90	Creation of a new portal with migration services managerial potential, in a dematerialised way – “Migrant Simplex”.	Update and adapt ACM, I.P.’s portal to its new attributions promoting the international image of Portugal as a migration destination; provide migration services online and initiatives aimed at increasing public opinion awareness of the importance of cultural diversity.	Launch the new portal.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; MAI/SEF; MNE; VPM/ AICEP, E.P.E.	2015
		Integrate the information systems with the Public Administration interoperability platform, for the «only once» principle.	Number of web services available.	MADR/AMA,I.P.	2015-2020

# AXIS IV

## POLICIES STRENGTHENING THE MIGRATORY LEGALITY AND QUALITY OF MIGRATION SERVICE

91	Rethink the migration support services.	Assess CNAI and CLAIL, their bureau and services response capacity, especially those regarding the new attributions of ACM, I.P.	Assessment study by the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2015.	MADR/ACM, I.P.	2015
		Promote a new approach to the relationship with certain groups of migrant citizens in specialised support centres.	Six specialised support centres until 2020.	MAI/SEF.	2015-2020
		Install «citizen spaces» in CNAI and launch a pilot project in CLAIL.	Install 2 citizen spaces in CNAI and launch 1 pilot project in CLAIL.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; AMA, I.P.	2015-2020
92	Preparation of studies in key areas for migration policies in order to contribute to the definition and assessment of migration policies.	Research migration phenomena, immigrant integration, diversity appreciation.	Publish five studies.	MADR/ACM, I.P.	2015-2020
		Launch the Migration Observatory (OM).	Implementation of the OM regulation.		2015

**AXIS V**  
**POLICIES TO FOSTER THE MONITORING AND SUPPORT OF**  
**THE RETURN OF NATIONAL EMIGRANT CITIZENS**

No.	Measure	Action	Indicator	Responsible Entity	Schedule
93	Prevention, detection and combat against emigrants' irregular employment and labour exploitation.	Create a network of local, public and private partners to support the consular network, including partnerships.	Number of interventions for correction of situations; number of awareness-raising actions for its prevention.	MNE/DGACCP; consular network; other entities.	2015-2020
94	Implementation of support measures for emigrant citizens.	Strengthen consular network tools, including consular antennas and permanencies and the expansion of the CC and SIRIC network.	Number of consular actions; number of permanencies and antennas; number of posts with CC and SIRIC.	MNE/DGACCP; consular network; other entities.	2015-2020
		Promote the use of online assisted service within the consular network.	Number of consulates that provide an online assisted service.	MNE/DGACCP; consular network; MADR/ AMA, I.P.	2015-2020
95	Encouragement and consolidation of ties and sense of belonging to Portugal, for the promotion and dissemination of the Portuguese language and culture and the associative movement for the benefit of the Portuguese communities.	Support initiatives and projects of the associative movement for which they have contributed.	Number of initiatives and sponsored events.	MNE; ICA, I.P.; consular network; other entities.	2015-2020
96	Encouragement of emigrants' integration and civic and political participation in host societies and communities.	Support education; promote political and civic participation.	Academic success rate; identification and dialogue with elected officials of Portuguese descent.	MNE/DGACCP; consular network.	2015-2020

# AXIS V

## POLICIES TO FOSTER THE MONITORING AND SUPPORT OF THE RETURN OF NATIONAL EMIGRANT CITIZENS

97	Boost emigrants' cultural, economic and business relations with Portugal.	Promote initiatives for incentive and appeal of the Portuguese communities commercial and investment relations with and within Portugal.	Number of promotional activities.	MNE/DGACCP; consular network; VPM/AICEP, E.P.E.; other entities.	2015-2020
		Promote a meeting for young professionals to collaborate with international organisations or public and private transnational companies.	1 meeting for young professionals/year.	MNE/DGACCP; consular network; MADR/ACM, I.P.	
98	Attraction of entrepreneurial emigrants.	Contribute to the return of emigrants through incentives for the creation of businesses to be developed in Portugal.	Launch of the VEM programme.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; MNE; consular network.	2015-2016
99	Promotion of support policies for the return of national citizens by disseminating information regarding all aspects of their return and reintegration: social, legal, economic, investment, employment, education, tax, administrative.	Create and accompany the Emigrant Support Offices (GAE), in the city councils; stimulate a specific Portal.	Number of GAE created and training events carried out, number of assistances.	MNE/DGACCP; MADR/ACM, I.P.; municipalities; other entities.	2015-2020
100	Improvement of the official data concerning the dimension and structure of the communities and their integration in the host countries and in Portugal after their return.	Collect and process statistical data for the construction of an adequate database.	Number of entries in the database; number of reports submitted.	MNE/DGACCP; consular network; MADR/INE, I.P.	2015-2020

101	Promotion of support policies for the reintegration of emigrants, non-residents in national territory for over a year.	Support the creation of self-employment.	Number of new businesses created by non-residents; number of new subordinated job posts.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; MNE/DGACCP; ME; MSESS.	2015-2020
		Support professional training and the connection to the national employment platform.			
		Support professional internships within the framework of the "Reactivate" programme for the reintegration in the labour market and/or the professional retraining of medium and long-term unemployed.			
102	Creation of the Mentors Programme for Emigrants.	Promote mutual assistance exchanges and support between resident and non-resident nationals in order to support a sustainable return to a career plan.	Launch of pilot project in 2015; annual implementation of Mentors Programme for Migrants.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; MNE/DGACCP.	2015-2020
103	Support the creation of companies by nationals living abroad.	Present the Entrepreneur's Desk to emigrants as the sole point of contact with the Public Administration for licensing economic activities.	Launch of 1 promotional campaign/year with Portuguese communities.	MADR/AMA, I.P.; MNE/DGACCP; consular network; ME/DGAE, I.P.	2015-2020
		Support entrepreneurship projects with high international mobility, considered of strategic importance to the Portuguese economy or to a certain region.	Number of high international mobility projects created.	MADR/ME.	2015-2020
104	Internationalisation of the Choices Programme.	Support vulnerable children and young people, going through situations of social, educational or professional exclusion, promoting a more effective integration within the host society and community.	Launch of two international projects.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; MNE/DGACCP; consular network; other entities.	2015-2016

# AXIS V

## POLICIES TO FOSTER THE MONITORING AND SUPPORT OF THE RETURN OF NATIONAL EMIGRANT CITIZENS

105	Support the employment of highly qualified Portuguese citizens residing abroad.	Carry out initiatives to present and create ties between businesses and young people residing abroad.	1 annual roadshow.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; ME/IAPMEI, I.P.; VPM/AICEP, E.P.E.	2015-2020
		Promote and publicise job opportunities in Portugal with online tools.	Job portal launch in 2016; launch of first pilot-portal with the Order of Engineers in 2015.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; MNE/DGACCP.	
		Promote return to Portugal of Portuguese students, researchers and doctorates living abroad, through the concession of – through a competitive process – grants and scholarships for doctorates, for business doctorates and for research fellowships.	Number of scholarships awarded.	MEC/DGES.	2015-2020
106	Promotion of available financial incentives abroad within the scope of Portugal 2020, with a view to support the return.	Inform Portuguese residents living abroad about the financial incentives available in Portugal 2020.	Number of roadshows; number of training events with the consular network; number of informative materials.	MADR/ACM, I.P.; Agência, I.P.; MNE/DGACCP; consular network.	2015-2020

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

## STRATEGIC PLAN for MIGRATION

ACM, I.P. – High Commission for Migration

ACSS – Health Systems Central Administration

ACT – Authority for Labour Conditions

AICEP – International Association of Portuguese-Speaking Communications

AMA, I.P. – Agency for the Public Services Reform

ANAFRE – National Association of Civil Parishes

ANMP – National Association of Portuguese Municipalities

ANQEP – National Agency for Qualifications and Professional Training

ARS – Regional Health Administration

ASAE – Authority for Economic and Food Safety

AT – Tax Authority

BdP – Bank of Portugal

CC – Citizen’s Card

CCPFC – Scientific and Pedagogic Council for Continual Training

CFAE – Educational Centre for the Association of School

CICDR – Commission for Equality and Against Racial Discrimination

CIG – Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality

CIT – Detention facility

CITE – Commission for Equality in Labour and Employment

CLAIH – Local Immigrant Support Centres

CNAI – National Immigrant Support Centres

CNPCJR – National Commission for the Protection of Children and Youth at Risk

CPCJ – Child and Youth Protection Commission

CRC – Central Registry Office

CRUP – Council of Rectors of Portuguese Universities

DGACCP – Directorate-General for Consular Affairs and Portuguese Communities

DGADR – Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

DGAE – Directorate-General for Economic Activities

DGAI – Directorate-General for Internal Administration

DGC – Directorate-General for the Consumer

DGE – Directorate-General for Education

DGERT – Directorate-General for Employment and Labour Relations

DGES – Directorate-General for Higher Education

DGEstE – Directorate-General for Schools

DGRSP – Directorate-General for Reinsertion and Prison Services

DGS – Directorate-General for Health

DRAP – Regional Direction of Agriculture and Fisheries

EECIT – Space Similar to a Detention Facility

EP – Prison Establishments

EUROSTAT – European Commission’s Directorate General for Statistics

FSS – Security Forces and Services

GAE – Emigrant Support Office

GP – Occupational Insertion Offices

IAPMEI, I.P. – Institute for Assistance to SMEs and Innovation

IAVE – Institute of Educational Evaluation

ICA, I.P. – Institute of Cinema and Audiovisual

ICT – Information and Communication Technologies

IEFP, I.P. – Institute of Employment and Professional Training

IGAC – General Inspection of Cultural Activities

IGAI – General Inspection of Internal Administration

IHRU, I. P. – Institute of Housing and Urban Rehabilitation

IMAD – Network of Municipals Friends of Immigrants and Diversity

INCM – National Mint

INE, I.P. – National Institute of Statistics

IPDJ, I.P – Portuguese Institute of Sport and Youth

IRN, I.P. – Institute of Registration and Notary Affairs

ISS, I.P. – Institute of Social Security

ISU – Interface Immigration and Borders Office and Universities

MADR – Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

MAI – Ministry of Internal Administration

MAM – Ministry of Agriculture and Sea

MAOTE – Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy

MDN – Ministry of National Defence

ME – Ministry of Economy

MEC – Ministry of Education and Science

MF – Ministry of Finance

MJ – Ministry of Justice

MNE – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MPAP – Ministry of Presidency and Parliamentary Affairs

MS – Ministry of Health

MSESS – Ministry of Solidarity, Employment and Social Security

NGO – Non-Government Organisations

NHS – National Health Service

OECD – Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

OLI – Immigration Liaison Officer

OM – Migration Observatory

PALOP – African Countries with Portuguese as an Official Language

PEI – Immigrant Entrepreneurship Programme

PEM – Strategic Plan for Migration

PLNM – Portuguese as a Foreign Language

PPT – Portuguese For All Programme

RNAJ – National Youth Partnership Registration

SEBS – Secretary of State of Basic and Secondary Education

SEC – Secretary of State of Culture

SEE – Secretary of State of Education

SEF – Immigration and Borders Office

SEFSTAT – Statistics Portal for Immigration and Borders Office

SGMAI – General Secretariat of the Ministry of Internal Affairs

SIGAP – Integrated System for Automated Case Files Management

SIISEF – Integrated Immigration and Borders Office Information System

SIRIC – Integrated System for Civil Registration and Identification

TEIP – Educational Areas for Priority Intervention

TNSJ – São João National Theatre

TSH – Human Trafficking

VEM – VEM Programme

VPM – Deputy Prime Minister





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