(a) Preventing and managing conflicts of interest (Article 7 (4));
Conflict of interests is a matter of fundamental importance in the relationship between citizens and public entities and essential to the promotion of a culture of integrity and transparency in public management.

The wording of the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic is clear in assuming that the "Public Administration aims at the pursuit of the public interest" (Article 266) and, therefore, "in the exercise of their functions, Public Administration workers and other agents of the State and other public entities are exclusively at the service of the public interest" (Article 269).

The performance of public functions can not therefore have any other reason than this one. Ensure, on an exclusive basis, the satisfaction of the general interest of the society.

The emergence of issues related to conflicts of interest has mainly arisen from the way in which the relationship between the citizen and the State has evolved and, in correlation, the models of organization and management of the entities of the Public Administration.

It has been in this evolutionary context that issues such as ethics in the public service, transparency in procedures, access to information, as well as efficiency, effectiveness and even the economy in administrative action have become particularly relevant.

The assumption of these concepts has lead to a change of values and of intervention in the functioning of public services in relation to such important aspects as organizational culture, accountability and relationship with the citizen and with society.

Portugal has been naturally involved in this process, notably through the creation and application of a legal framework that corresponds to the meaning and scope of international standards and
conventions, especially those related to the prevention and fight against corruption, in order to prevent the occurrence of risk situations.

Portugal has in force legal instruments that include provisions for the prevention of conflicts of interest, of which the following are examples:

- Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, in relation to liability, to the statutes and to the regime of public administration officials;
- Code of Administrative Procedure;
- Regime of incompatibilities of personnel of free designation by holders of political office (Decree-Law 11/2002, of 20 January);
- Legal Regime of incompatibilities and impediments of holders of political office and of high public positions (Law 64/93, of 26 August and subsequent amendments);
- Statute of the persons in charge of the services and bodies of central, regional and local administration of the State (Law 2/2004, of January 15 and subsequent amendments);
- Statute of the public manager (Decree-Law 71/2007, of 27 March and subsequent amendments);
- Regime for the attachment, careers and remuneration of workers who perform public functions (Law 12-A / 2008, of 27 February and subsequent amendments);
- Disciplinary Statute for workers who perform public functions (Law 58/2008, of 9 September).

It should also be referred the principles enshrined in the 'Ethics of Public Administration - 10 ethical principles for Public Administration', with the principles of public service, legality, justice, impartiality, loyalty and integrity being particularly relevant in the field of conflicts of interest.

As internationally recognized, in particular in the framework of the GRECO mutual evaluations, Portugal is equipped with a satisfactory set of provisions and measures safeguarding the risks associated with situations of conflicts of interest.

Regarding the Members of the Parliament and in accordance with its Statute, approved by Law 7/93 of March 1, and subsequent amendments, the most recent of April 2009 (Law 16/2009), is created in the Assembly of the Republic (Parliament) a register of interests.
The registration of interests consists in the inscription, in own document, of all the acts and activities that may create impediments (Article 26). According to this provision, registration must include the registration of activities carried out, regardless of their form or regime, namely a) Indication of positions, functions and activities, public and private, carried out in the last three years; b) Indication of positions, functions and activities, public and private, to exercise cumulatively with the parliamentary mandate.

The registration of relevant financial interests shall as well include the identification of the acts that generate, directly or indirectly, payments. The register of interests is public and should be made available for consultation on the Assembly of the Republic website, or to whoever requests it.

Article 27 (Eventual conflict of interest) of the Statute of the Members of the Parliament states that MPs when they present a draft bill or intervene in any Parliamentary work, in a Comission or in the the Plenary, must first declare the existence of particular interests, if any, in the matter under discussion.

Issues that could be considered as possible conflict of interests are (a) MPs, spouses or their relatives or other persons in direct line or until the second degree of the collateral line, or people with whom they live in the common economy, holders of rights or parties in legal transactions whose existence, validity or effects are affected as a direct consequence of the law or resolution to be adopted by the Assembly of the Republic; (b) MPs, spouses or relatives or other persons in a straight line or until the second degree of the collateral line, or people with whom they live in the common economy, are members of corporate bodies, agents, employees or permanent employees of companies or non-profit companies, whose legal situation may be modified directly by the law or resolution to be adopted by the Assembly of the Republic.

(b) Asset and interest disclosure systems (Article 8 (5)).

In what regards the asset's and interest disclosure systems, Law 4/83, of 2 April, on the Public Control of the Wealth of Political Officeholders is in force in Portugal. This law applies namely to the President of the Republic, Prime Minister, Ministers, Members of the Parliament, Mayors,
The holders of political offices and equivalents and senior public officeholders shall, within a time limit of sixty days counting from the date on which they begin to exercise the respective functions, submit a declaration of their income and of their assets and corporate or associative positions, that should include (a) the total amount of the gross income set out on the last return made for the purposes of calculating personal income tax, or which would be so set out if that return were not the object of dispensation; (b) a description of the items that comprise their assets in Portugal and abroad, to be ordered by major headings, particularly real-estate assets, shares or other stakes in the capital of civil or commercial enterprises, rights to boats, aircraft or automobiles, and securities portfolios, term bank accounts, equivalent financial investments and, if their amount is greater than fifty minimum wages, current bank accounts and credit rights; (c) a description of their liabilities, particularly in relation to the state, leading institutions and any public-sector or private enterprises in Portugal and abroad; (d) a list of corporate and associative positions they hold or have held in the two years preceding the declaration, in Portugal and abroad, in enterprises, public-law foundations and associations and, if the positions are or were remunerated, private-law foundations and associations.

The declaration of the income and of the assets and corporate or associative positions should be submitted to the Constitutional Court.

According to Articles 5 and 6 any citizen may consult the declarations and decisions provided for in the present Law and the content of the declarations shall be freely disclosable. The Constitutional Court shall, in accordance with its own Rules of Procedure, define the way in which the consultation of the declarations and decisions provided for in the present Law is organised.

The Public Prosecutors' Office at the Constitutional Court shall annually analyse the declarations submitted after terms of office have ended or the respective holders have ceased their functions. Concerning other measures and systems requiring public officials to make declarations to appropriate authorities regarding, inter alia, their outside activities, employment, investments, assets and substantial gifts or benefits from which a conflict of interest may result with respect to their functions as public officials, the following legislation should be referred:

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Correo electrónico: corrinfo@deej.mlj.pt Internet: www.dgpj.mj.pt
- Council of Ministers’ Resolution 53/2016, of 21 September - approves the Governments’ Code of Conduct;
- Law 35/2014, of 20 June - approves the general law on the civil service employment (Articles 19 to 24 specifically related to conflicts of interest);
- Code of Administrative Procedure - Articles 69 to 76 (guarantees of impartiality and prevention of situations of conflict of interests).

The registry of interests related to the members of the independent administrative entities whose designation is incumbent upon the Assembly of the Republic is obligatory for the members of the Supervisory Board of the Information System of the Portuguese Republic and for the members of the Supervisory Entity of State Secret and comprises the public activities or private, paid or not, exercised by the declarant from the beginning of his professional and civic life.

It mentions, in particular, the positions, functions and public and private activities to be exercised cumulatively with the mandate and membership, participation or performance of functions in associative entities.