



Tax & Business Lawyers

NEWSLETTER

Nº 49/25

05 NOVEMBER 2025

PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN PORTUGAL: THE SMART MOVE AFTER 5 YEARS

With citizenship timelines now expected to extend to 7–10 years, Permanent Residence has become the most secure and strategic way to build a lasting life in Portugal, offering almost all the same rights, with far less uncertainty.

After five years of legal residence, foreign nationals can now achieve something increasingly valuable: a stable, long-term status that allows them to live, work, and invest in Portugal without the recurring renewals and unpredictable changes of immigration law. As citizenship becomes a longer and more complex process, Permanent Residence stands out as the clear, faster and safer route.

Private Clients



PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN PORTUGAL: WHY IT IS THE SMARTEST MOVE NOW

Recently proposed changes to Portugal's Nationality Law mean the typical five-year track to citizenship has shifted to longer horizons. Depending on the applicant's nationality, the route to obtain Portuguese citizenship by residency can take up to 7 (Portuguese speaking countries and EU members) or 10 years (remaining countries).

For many applicants who were planning on citizenship at the five-year mark, this reality calls for a strategic pivot. The most effective response is clear: secure permanent residence as soon as you complete five years of legal residence.

Permanent residence delivers stability, predictability, and nearly all day-to-day rights foreigners need to live and work in Portugal without waiting for the new, longer nationality timelines.

TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT RESIDENCE – WHAT IS THE PRACTICAL DIFFERENCE?

A temporary residence permit allows its holders to live and work in Portugal subject to frequent renewals and the continued existence of the original grounds (employment, studies, business, etc.).

By contrast, permanent residence has no expiry on the underlying status – only the physical card needs renewal every five years or when the identification details change.

In practice, once reached the 5 years of legal temporary residence, this type of residence status removes the cycle of short renewals and reduces administrative risk.

Permanent residence also tolerates longer absences from Portugal than temporary permits (within the limits set by law), which is valuable for professionals with international commitments.

Permanent Residence offers stability, certainty, and full living rights in Portugal — no more waiting for long citizenship timelines!

TWO PERMANENT RESIDENCE PATHS: “STANDARD” AND “GOLDEN”

If one follows the general route that starts with one of the residence visas (so called “D” visas, which can be for work, studies, family, entrepreneurship, etc. purposes), when one reaches the 5 years, it is possible to apply for the standard permanent residence, provided the legal requirements are met.

If, on the other hand, the chosen path was the Golden Visa (ARI), regardless of the investment category, one may also apply for **permanent residence** after 5 years, however, with certain specific requirements.

The “Golden permanent residence” card is tailored to investors and their families. It mirrors standard permanent residence in rights but includes specific safeguards in areas like cancellation rules and absences reflecting the investment route’s characteristics.

In short, both lead to stable long-term residence - the investment version simply builds in investor-specific protection.

ELIGIBILITY— THE REQUIREMENTS FOR “STANDARD” PERMANENT RESIDENCE

To qualify for standard permanent residence, applicants must cumulatively:

- ✓ Have held a temporary residence permit for at least five years
- ✓ Have no criminal convictions in the previous five years resulting in a sentence exceeding one year (with heightened scrutiny for serious offences)
- ✓ Present means of subsistence
- ✓ Show adequate accommodation in Portugal
- ✓ Prove basic Portuguese language knowledge

Once granted, the permanent residence card is valid for five years and renewal is streamlined documents already in AIMA’s electronic systems are not requested again, which reduces time and friction.

ELIGIBILITY— THE REQUIREMENTS FOR “GOLDEN” PERMANENT RESIDENCE

For investors and their families, the “Golden” permanent residence is the natural progression from the residence permit granted under the investment program. It is available after five years of legal residence in Portugal and follows the **same general eligibility requirements as standard permanent residence** mentioned above.

This permanent residence status has **specific legal aspects**:

- ✓ In relation to cancellation and authorized absences, it maintains the 7 day a year rule for the compliance of the stay requirements in national territory

- ✓ Concerning the investment itself, the investor is not required to maintain the investment that granted him/her the Golden Visa
- ✓ In terms of governmental fees, there is a substantial difference compared to the standard permanent residence application fees, as the investor and his/her family face higher amounts

Authorities verify ongoing compliance through official databases and/or managing-entity declarations. If one started under ARI, this is the natural “graduation” step: a permanent, investment-specific card with enhanced resilience compared to the standard regime in certain scenarios.

PERMANENT RESIDENCE VS. CITIZENSHIP —WHY PERMANENT RESIDENCE WINS ON TIMING AND CERTAINTY

Citizenship is now expected to require 7 to 10 years, making permanent residence the faster, lower-risk stability tool.

Day to day, permanent residence holders can work, access the National Health Service, social security, and education, open bank accounts, contract services, and invest—much like citizens.

The main differences are political rights (voting for national offices) and certain public functions reserved for citizens.

Regarding traveling, permanent residence does not equal EU free movement rights, but it significantly strengthens one’s position when dealing with EU institutions, employers, and universities, and it can be a stepping-stone to EU long-term resident status.

Nevertheless, it is not a passport and does not give access to Portuguese visa free agreements.

CONCLUSION

For those who are already in a position to initiate a citizenship application, namely the 5 years of legal residence, the smart move is to do so as soon as possible and still try to take advantage of the current legislation.

For applicants now starting their relocation process and seeking a stable, predictable status, permanent residence is the priority outcome—whether via the standard track or transitioning from ARI. Our team prepares eligibility checks, evidence matrices (income,

accommodation, language), investment-maintenance proof (where applicable), and manages applications with AIMA to minimize delays and request risks.

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