

# Electoral Results Parliamentary Elections 2025

Political analysis  
and possible outcomes

# ELECTION NIGHT HIGHLIGHTS

First facts and analysis from  
the 2025 general election

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# What happened? - Final results

## Comparative analysis between 2024 and 2025 data

Party	2024	2025	Variation	
AD (Centre-right)	28,02%	32,10%	4,08%	↑
PS (Socialists)	28%	23,38%	-4,62%	↓
CH (Populist right)	18,07%	22,56%	4,49%	↑
IL (Liberals)	4,94%	5,53%	0,59%	↑
BE (Left)	4,36%	2%	-2,36%	↓
CDU (Communists)	3,17%	3,03%	-0,14%	↓
L (Environmental left)	3,16%	4,20%	1,04%	↑
PAN (Ecocentric left)	1,58%	1,36%	-0,22%	↓
JPP (Regional Party)	0,30%	0,34%	0,04%	↑

# What happened?

## Election night highlights



**Luís Montenegro**

Current and next PM

**Increases the vote**

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The AD coalition (PSD+CDS), in Government since last year's elections, **has strengthened its position in Parliament**. Nonetheless, it still falls short of securing the desired majority.

The coalition wins more 156 000 votes and increases 9 MPs\* since the 2024 election.

It is therefore expected for the next government to be a continuation of the previous one – both in terms of most ministers and policies.

Common sense says the socialists will abstain in the next State Budget - therefore allowing it to pass.



**André Ventura**

Populist Right-wing Leader

**Increases significantly its vote**

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When the elections were called, Chega party had just been rocked by scandals, but a focused campaign - centered on immigration and anti-establishment rhetoric - along with the recent health scare of its leader (a collapse on stage followed by hospitalization) made Chega the main topic of conversations and flooded the media.

Chega is now 0,82% short of being the second largest party by votes **but will likely be the second largest in number of Members of Parliament\***.

Its leader claimed a historical result and vows to combat corruption, the establishment and immigration.



**Pedro Nuno Santos**

Former Leader of the opposition

**Major socialist loss in the elections**

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Last week's polls showed a rise in support of the Socialists – some even within the winner's margin of error – that ultimately failed to materialize. The losses across constituencies are significant and the local socialists are now deeply concerned about upcoming municipal elections later this year.

For the first time in democratic history, the socialists face the risk of becoming the third most voted party (escaping by 0,82%).

The socialist leader, **Pedro Nuno Santos, resigned on election night following the announcement of the official results**. In his final statement, however, he asserted that the socialists should never support the centre-right Government.

\*4 MPs from the Diaspora to be counted

# 01 | AD wins

The PM increases votes and holds his office, the extreme right grows and the Left has a historical defeat.

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# What changes?

## In Portugal's political landscape

The victory of AD with a relative majority, along with the rise of the Chega party, divides the Parliament into three blocs – the centre-right (AD+IL), the left (PS+L+CDU+BE) and Chega.

This will test the ability of the centre-right and the left to reach agreements without formal pacts.

Although the new Parliament lacks a stable majority, new elections cannot be held before January 2026 due to constitutional restrictions.

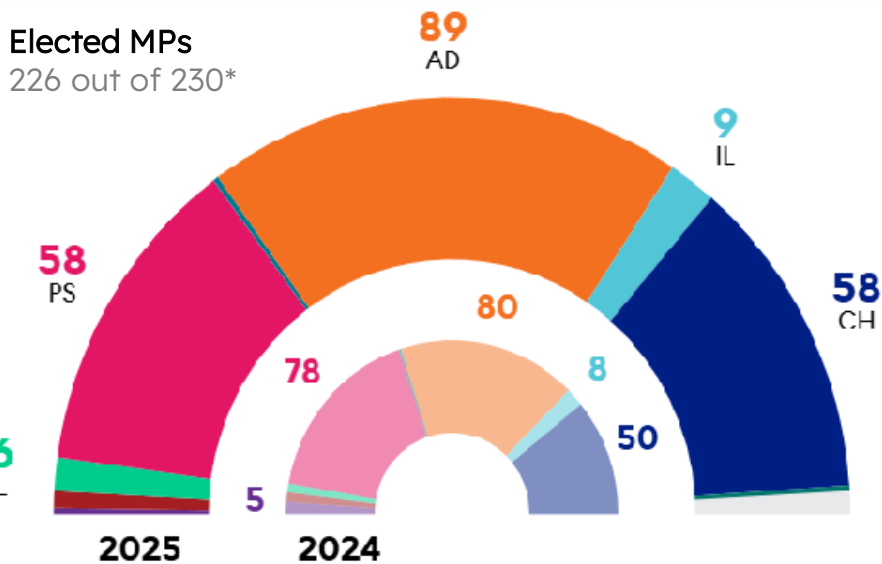
The new Government cannot guarantee it will serve a full four-year term, but it gained political momentum from its improved results – an increase in both votes and MPs. Meanwhile, the decline of the socialists suggests they are likely to allow the coalition to govern for the near term.

Two key moments will define the course of the new Government: the approval of its Programme and the State Budget. Both are expected to pass, given the Socialist Party's election results.

In the vote on the Government Programme, the AD only requires the abstention of either the PS or Chega to secure approval. It is also expected for the BE, PCP, Livre and PAN to vote against it and

the IL in favour. The same may happen with the votes for the 2026 State Budget.

PM Luis Montenegro emphasized the need for stability and responsibility from all the parties, expressing a willingness to engage in dialogue and seek consensus.



Source: SIC - Expresso

\*4 MPs from the Diaspora to be counted

# 02 | What's next?

In the day after the elections, what happens in and outside the Parliament.

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# Political Calendar

## What happens after the day after?

The Portuguese Constitution does not set strict deadlines for the period between election day and the Government taking office.

However, from election day to the inauguration, the post-election process usually takes between three and five weeks.

In the previous legislative elections, which took place on 10 March 2024, the new Government took office on 2 April 2024, 23 days later.



# Political Calendar

## What happens after the day after?

### I - Getting all the results

The results of all constituencies within Portuguese territory are known on election night. However, there are two “diaspora constituencies” (Europe and Outside Europe) whose results are usually known between one to two weeks after election day.

Usually, the President of the Republic consults the political parties in the week following the election, without waiting for the results of the overseas constituencies. However, the President may call for another round of consultations with the parties once these results are known.

### II - Parliament takes office and the PM is invited

Three days after all results are confirmed, the Parliament meets for the first time, and MPs are sworn in.

During this period, and considering the election results, the President of the Republic invites the leader of the most voted party to form a Government.

Following this invitation, the new Prime Minister is expected to present the full composition of the Government to the President, usually within a few days. The governmental swearing-in ceremony then takes place in the following days.

### III - Government takes office and submits its programme

After the inauguration of the Government, the Prime Minister must submit, within ten days, the Government Programme, approved by the Council of Ministers, for consideration in Parliament.

The Programme is not voted but if any opposition party calls for a rejection motion on it, the Parliament can either approve it - with an absolute majority of MPs (meaning an alliance between the Left and the populist Right) - or reject it. If the former, the Government falls. However, this is not considered a likely scenario.

## Contacts

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