

WELCOME TO PORTUGAL FOREIGN RESEARCHERS GUIDE 2006



Foreign researchers guide

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INTRODUCTION

This guide was prepared to help researchers that plan to work or study in Portugal. It intends to be a useful tool throughout their stay and consequently ease the mobility experience. The guide offers some suggestions and guidelines for practical and formal issues.

It was compiled by the Office for international Relations in Science and Higher Education (GRICES), in cooperation with the Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT), as an outcome of the Project Astrolabium co-financed by the EU (6th Framework Programme).

Additionally the Portuguese researcher's Mobility Portal www.eracareers.pt will provide you with updated information on the topics here referred.



Co-financed by the European Commission in the framework of Astrolabium Project (FP6)

01 PORTUGAL



Located at the extreme southwest of Europe, Portugal is constituted by the continental territory and two Autonomous Regions, the archipelagos of Madeira and Azores (Açores). The Continent is divided in 18 districts. Portugal's total area is of 92 152Km² and there are around 10 million inhabitants. The Portuguese Republic borders Spain North and East and has an extensive maritime coastline South and West that bathes the Atlantic Ocean. The country's capital is Lisbon (Lisboa) and the official language is Portuguese.

Portugal was founded in 1143, being one of the oldest countries in Europe. Until the 5th of October 1910, when the Republic was implanted, Portuguese dynasties built a history of discoveries and conquests in Africa, India and Brazil. In 1926, the parliamentary regime was replaced by a military dictatorship giving origin in 1933 to the Estado Novo. Only on the 25th of April 1974, the democratic regime was restored and, mostly due to it, the independence was granted to some of the Portuguese last colonies: São Tomé and Príncipe, Angola, Guiné-Bissau, Mozambique and Cape Verde. The Portuguese Republic adhered to the European Economic Community in 1986.

Political system: Portugal is a Parliamentary Republic with a President, elected by direct and universal suffrage for a 5 year term. Government is formed by a Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister.

Principal political parties: Bloco de Esquerda, Partido Comunista Português, Partido Popular, Partido Socialista, Partido Social Democrata.

Currency: Since January 2002 the Euro has replaced the Escudo as the national currency.

Religion: Although Portugal is a laic country, most Portuguese citizens are Roman Catholic and most holidays have a religious character.

Climate: Continental Portugal in the summer is influenced by air masses associated with the tropical anticyclone of the Azores, which brings dry stable weather, and in winter it is influenced by air masses from the frontal systems of the middle latitudes low areas which bring unstable and rainy weather. Average temperatures in the Coast and Archipelagos are in winter 12°C and in summer 21°C. As for the inland and mountainous regions, in winter 5°C and in summer 25°C.

Time Zone: Portugal (continent) and the archipelago of Madeira have the same time as GMT (one hour earlier than the Continental European Time – CET). In the Azores it is one hour earlier than in continental Portugal and Madeira. Twice a year the legal hour changes (in March and October).

02 LIVING IN PORTUGAL



WORKING (Employees)

The normal working week is of 40 hours, although there can be some flexibility on this issue. Normally, the average time for lunch break, for an employee, is one hour. Regarding holidays, employees have a right to 22 working days, as well as holidays and Christmas subsidies, equal to the value of the salary received.

LEARN PORTUGUESE

You can find a list of Portuguese courses as a foreign language in the following site of the Instituto Camões: www.instituto-camoes.pt

This Institute is responsible for promoting Portuguese language and culture abroad. In this portal you can also find a list of Portuguese language Centres around the world (www.instituto-camoes.pt) and of Portuguese Cultural Centres abroad (www.instituto-camoes.pt).

CULTURAL ASPECTS OF LIVING IN PORTUGAL:

Portuguese men normally shake hands when they meet. On the other hand, women, usually, give two kisses on the cheek. Men and women, when they meet, either shake hands or give two kisses, depending of the acquaintance. Portuguese people are fairly open to foreigners and willing to help them.

Regarding sports, most Portuguese are great adepts of football. The three main clubs are Futebol Clube do Porto, Sporting Clube de Portugal and Sport Lisboa e Benfica.

Additionally, all principal cities have a local club that they support.

There are many cultural activities and music festivals around the country. You may find information in the local *Câmara Municipal* (they all have a website) or in the Ministry of Culture Portal (www.min-cultura.pt).

SCHOOLS

If you are bringing children to Portugal you may consult the following portal of the Ministry of Education, which lists establishments from kindergarten to high schools in all Portugal.

www.dgicd.min-edu.pt

NATIONAL HOLIDAY'S:

1st January

New Year's Day

(March/April)

Good Friday

25th April

Liberation Day

1st May

Labor Day

(May/June)

Corpus Christi

10th June

National Day

15th August

Assumption

5th October

Republic Day

1st November

All Saints Day

1st December

Independence Restoration Day

8th December

Immaculate Conception

25th December

Christmas Day



03

ENTRY AND RESIDENCE CONDITIONS

Portugal is part to the Schengen Convention, and hence the common policy on the circulation of people and goods is applied, including visas. Short stay visas obey to Schengen requisites.

EU/ EEA and Switzerland

nationals don't need a visa to enter Portugal; they only need a valid Passport or Identity Card. Should you stay between three months and one year you will need a temporary residence permit. If you want to stay for more than one year you have to apply for a residence permit ("título de residência").

THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS

SHORT STAY VISA:

Citizens from countries that signed an agreement with Portugal don't need a visa to come to Portugal if they come as *tourist* and as long as their stay is not longer than 90 days. They need a visa if they stay longer or if they come to Portugal with the purpose of working.

All citizens of other countries need a visa to stay in Portugal.

WORKING VISA:

For Researchers the working visa will be Type II – Scientific Research/highly qualified technical activity. This visa is valid for one year and can be renewed for 2 more years, having a maximum duration of 3 years. The visa is only valid for the Portuguese territory.

STUDENT VISA:

This visa is valid for one year. The visa is only valid for the Portuguese territory. It is possible to obtain these visas in Portuguese Embassies or Consulates around the world. Researchers should ask for the visa in the Portuguese Embassy or consulate in their country of residence.

Portuguese Embassies around the world:

www.minnestrangeiros.pt

Portuguese Consulates around the world:

www.secomunidades.pt

Residence permits, as well as prolongation of your stay in Portugal (with or without visa), can be obtained in the Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras, of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

www.sef.pt

04

SOCIAL SECURITY

The applicable social security regime varies in function of the socio-professional statute: employees or self-employed workers (includes scientific research fellows).

Workers may only receive social payments if they are registered in the Regional Social Security Center covering the region where they work.

Once registered, workers receive a Social Security beneficiary card.

For employees, the employer is responsible for the registration and has to do it until the end of the month following the initiation of the activity. The worker also has to declare the initiation of his activity to the Social Security institution.

GUARANTEED PROTECTION:

Disease: a subsidy and compensatory installments.

Maternity (as well as paternity and adoption): maternity subsidy, paternity subsidy, adoption subsidy, medical assistance on minor or disabled descendants, medical assistance subsidy on deep disabled and chronicle patients, specific risks subsidy, parental license subsidy, special subsidy on grandparents absences.

Unemployment protection: subsidy, social subsidy, partial unemployment subsidy.

Family charges: benefits on juveniles and children (education support) and funeral subsidy.

Disability protection: pension, complement on dependence and complement on pension for partner under charge.

Old-age protection: pension, complement on dependence, complement on pension for partner under charge

Death: survival pension, complement on dependence, death subsidy and reimbursement for funeral expenses.

In the case of **self-employed workers** affiliation is mandatory if the gross yearly income is above 6 times the national minimum wage (presently, 385 euros) and optional when annual income is equal to or below that amount. For the first time self-employed persons affiliation is not compulsory for the first 12 months.



GUARANTEED PROTECTION:

Maternity and Paternity and adoption
Disability
Old age
Death
Professional diseases
Family charges.

Voluntary social security regime

is normally applied to scientific research fellows. It is an optional contributory regime.

GUARANTEED PROTECTION:

Disability (minimum 72 months of contributions)
Old age (minimum 144 months of contributions)
Death (for survival pension 72 months of contributions; for subsidy for death 36 months contributions)
Disease
Maternity, Paternity and adoption
Professional diseases
Family charges

www.seg-social.pt

05

HEALTH CARE



The Portuguese Constitution establishes that all citizens are entitled to receive global health care. The public health system is under the supervision of the National Health Service (Serviço Nacional de Saúde – SNS), which depends of the Ministry of Health.

The beneficiaries of the “National Health Service” (SNS) are: Portuguese citizens, EU Member-States citizens (in conformity with the CE Regulations), foreign citizens residing in Portugal in conditions of reciprocity, stateless persons residing in Portugal and asylum seekers. Foreign citizens residing legally in Portugal have equal treatment as beneficiaries in the access to the health services and medicaments assistance.

Foreign citizens having a residence permit or a working visa, have to obtain a national health service card (cartão de utente) and be assigned to a family doctor. If you don't pay for social security you have to pay for your treatments.

European Union Member State residents are entitled to treatment under the same conditions as nationals (“European Health Card”) as well as for residents of third countries that have signed a bilateral agreement with Portugal.

The National Health Service Card (“Cartão de Utente do SNS”) is a document that proves the identity of its holder to the bodies and services that form part of the National Health Service. It is provided free of charges. It should be presented for health care treatment; arranging doctor's appointment, supplementary diagnostic and therapeutic services; as well for prescribing and obtaining medication.

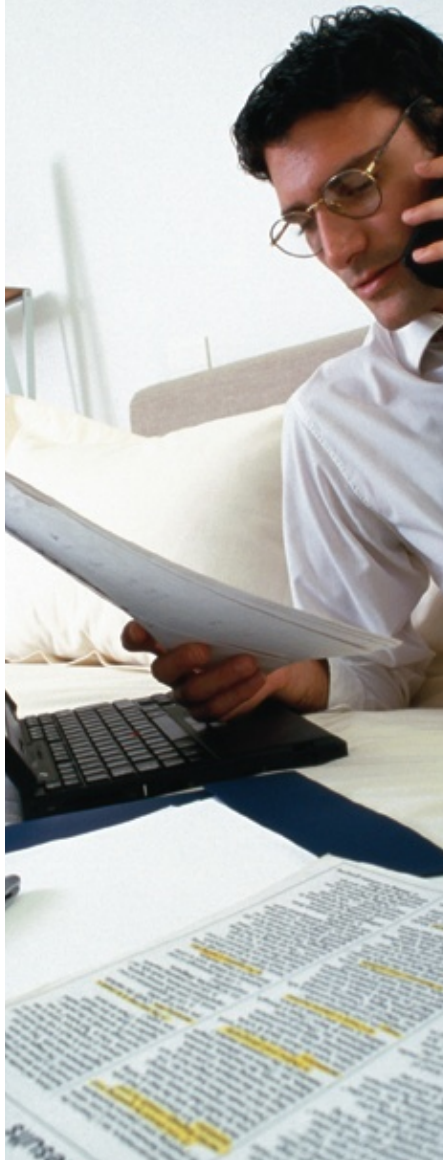
This card can be obtained in the local Health Centre in your area of residence or in a desk of “Citizen's Shop” (“Loja do Cidadão”).

www.lojadocidadao.pt

For more information you may consult the following site:

www.dgs.pt

06 TAXES



The Portuguese tax system is constituted by a set of state and local taxes levied on income, in addition to other taxes imposed on certain particular deeds or situations.

The income taxation is operated by two taxes: Personal Income Tax (IRS) and the Corporate Income Tax (IRC).

As a general rule, a non-resident citizen earning income in Portugal and staying there for over 183 days, in a continuous or interpolated period or having stayed less time but disposing, until the 31st December of that year, of an habitation in Portuguese territory, will suggest that he intends to keep and occupy it as his usual residence and therefore, will be considered a resident for tax imposition purposes (IRS).

If a third country national establishes residence in Portugal, the earned income, even if from another country, can be subject to taxation. Double taxation occurs when income arising in one country is received by someone resident in another country and is taxed in both. To avoid or reduce double taxation, Portugal has signed Conventions with some countries, namely all EU members.

COUNTRY

| | |
|------------|-----------------|
| Alemanha | Islândia |
| Áustria | Letónia |
| Bélgica | Lituânia |
| Brasil | Luxemburgo |
| Bulgária | Macau |
| Cabo Verde | Malta |
| Canadá | Marrocos |
| China | México |
| Coreia | Moçambique |
| Cuba | Noruega |
| Dinamarca | Polónia |
| Espanha | Reino Unido |
| EUA | República Checa |
| Finlândia | Roménia |
| França | Rússia |
| Grécia | Singapura |
| Holanda | Suécia |
| Hungria | Suíça |
| Índia | Tunísia |
| Itália | Ucrânia |
| Irlanda | Venezuela |

List of countries that signed conventions to avoid double taxation with Portugal.

A researcher coming from another State will have to obtain a tax identification number (NIF), essential to relate to the Taxation Administration, personally or through any singular or collective person in any Finance Service or “Loja do Cidadão”. This fiscal card is available on presentation of a valid passport at the local tax office. Every year the researcher will have to hand in an annual income statement (“modelo 3”), and respective annexes, between February 1st and March 15th of the year that follows the perception of the income, where the amounts received are indicated, under the same circumstances as Portuguese nationals.

Valued Added Tax (VAT) applies to transmission of goods, provision of services and importation of goods. Rates vary from 5% to 21%.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:
www.min-financas.pt
www.dgci.min-financas.pt

07

RECOGNITION OF DIPLOMAS

NARIC - National Academic Recognition Information Centres.

www.naricportugal.pt

In Portugal, the system regarding academic equivalence/recognition of foreign higher education qualifications is regulated by the Decree-Law n.º 283/83, dated 21 June and by regulation n.º 1071/83, dated 29 December.

According to the Decree-Law in question requests regarding to equivalence/recognition of foreign qualifications are analysed on a case by case manner, by the higher education institution that offer similar degree programmes. There is no automatic equivalence. A positive decision does not exempt the candidate from the requisites required to exercise the profession.

It is important to refer that this issue is not cover by any communitarian rule and therefore it is up to the State to decide upon the recognition of academic degrees/titles.

Note that there are ongoing changes in the higher education systems arising from the implementation of the Bologna Process.



08

TOURISM

www.portugalinsite.pt
www.guiadeportugal.pt
www.portugal-info.net
www.portugal-live.net
www.portugal.org
www.portugalvirtual.net

POUSADAS DE PORTUGAL

(Historic Hotels)

Pousadas, now high quality hotels, were formerly magnificent castles, monasteries and convents.

There are four types of Pousadas: Historic Pousadas; Historic Design Pousadas; Charm Pousadas; Nature Pousadas.

www.pousadas.pt
www.pousadasofportugal.com

TURISMO DE HABITAÇÃO

Solares de Portugal – includes homes which range from stately manor houses and elegant country houses, to farm houses and rustic cottages, each with its own individual character. They are family homes as opposed to hotels, offering a very different kind of holiday experience.

All these houses have been arranged into three distinct groups: Casas Antigas, Quintas e Herdades and Casas Rústicas.

www.turihab.pt

09 TRANSPORTS

URBAN TRANSPORT IS AVAILABLE IN ALMOST ALL CITIES.

BUSES INSIDE CITIES:

Urban buses are cheap (aprox. 0,70 cent) and normally function efficiently and on time.

Aveiro: www.moveaveiro.pt

Braga: www.tub.pt

Coimbra: www.smtuc.pt

Évora: www.evora.net/

Faro: www.eva-bus.net

Funchal: www.horariosdofunchal.pt

Lisbon: www.carris.pt

Porto: www.stcp.pt

Vila Real: www.corgobus.pt

METROPOLITAN / UNDERGROUND:

Lisbon: www.metrolisboa.pt

Porto: www.metro.doporto.pt

TAXIS:

In most cities, of the country, you can stop a taxi in the streets, get one in a taxi stop or use the Radio-Taxi service. Portuguese taxis are either of a crème color or black and green.

TRAINS:

There are 3600 km of train rails in Portugal. The service is good between the principal cities of the country, which includes express trains with bars and restaurants. Suburban trains, namely in the areas of Lisbon and Porto are rapid and efficient. Children under 4 years don't pay ticket and, until 11 years, only pay half-price.

www.cp.pt

INTERCITY BUSES:

www.rede-expressos.pt

AIR TRAVEL:

Various companies fly to Portugal. The national airline is TAP.

www.tap.pt

Here is a list of the national airports:

Continental Portugal:

www.ana-aeroportos.pt

Lisbon

Porto

Faro

Bragança

Vila Real

Azores:

www.ana-aeroportos.pt

S. Miguel - Ponta Delgada

Santa Maria - Vila do Porto

Faial - Horta

Flores - Santa Cruz das Flores

Pico- Madalena

Graciosa - Santa Cruz da Graciosa

Corvo - Corvo

S. Jorge - Velas

Terceira - Lajes

Madeira:

www.anam.pt

Funchal

Porto Santo

DRIVING IN PORTUGAL:

Like in the rest of continental Europe, you drive on the right side. Unless the contrary is indicated, cars coming from the right side have priority to pass. Cars circulating in roundabouts have priority. It is always obligatory to use the safety-belt both for passengers in front and behind. Rush hours are normally from 8h30-10h00 and from 18h00 to 20h00. Speed limit in localities is 50Km/h, outside localities 90Km and in highways 120Km.

The Portuguese Directorate-General for Traffic (DGV), in the scope of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, is responsible for the administration of the traffic system and road safety, as well as for studying and implementing operational measures and regulations for traffic enforcement.

If your usual residence is not in Portugal, and you have a foreign driving license, you can drive in Portugal as long as your license is from:

- one of the EEA states, Switzerland and Brasil;
- a country that signed a convention or treaty with Portugal where Portugal recognizes these licenses;
- a country that recognizes identical validity to Portuguese drivers licenses.

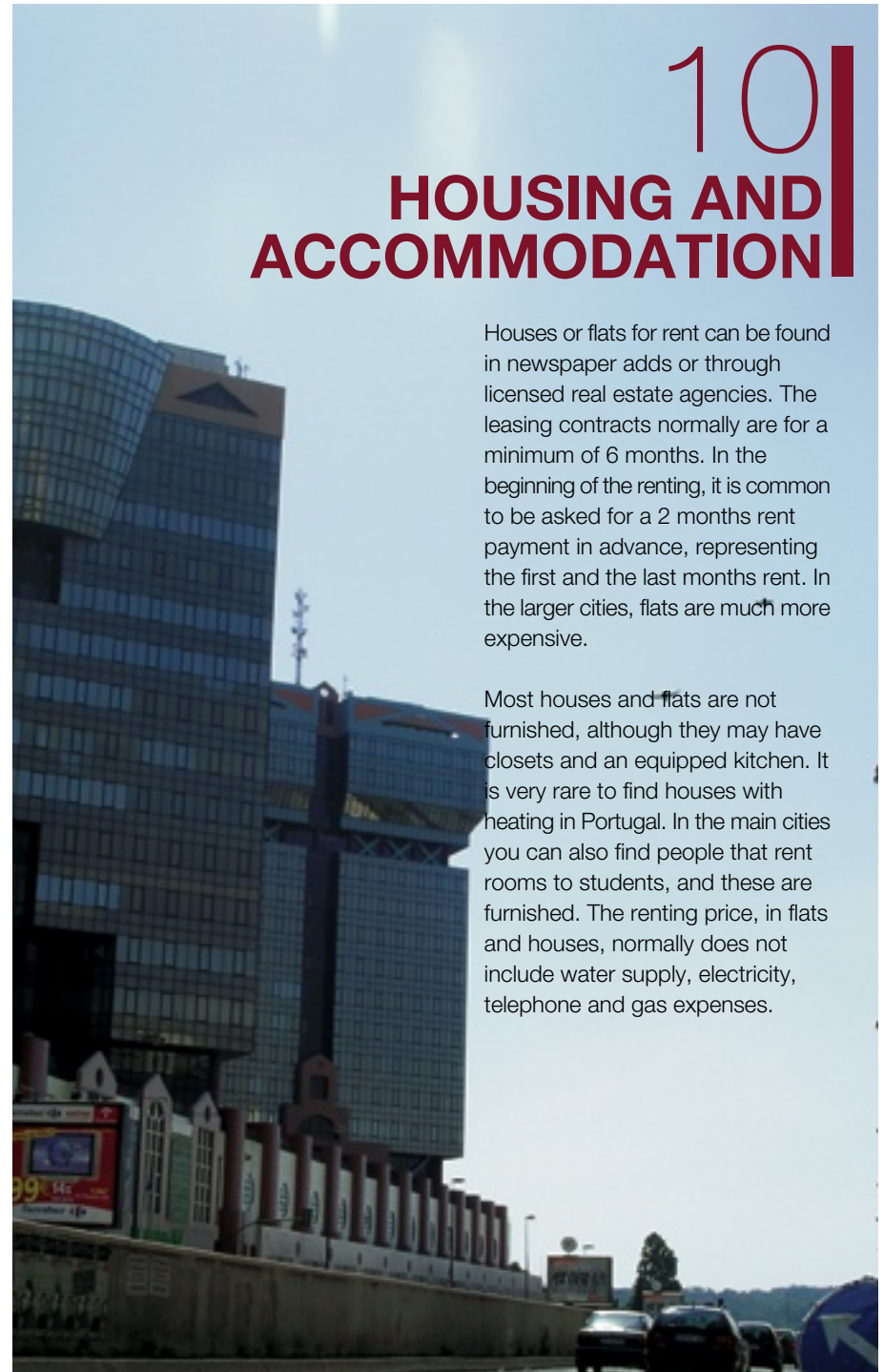
If you have a residence in Portugal, and detain a drivers license from one of the EU Member States, or from the EEA, you have 30 days to declare your Portuguese address to the Traffic Service of your residence area and they will give you a document necessary for internal control.

If you need to change for a national drivers license, you will obtain all necessary information in the Traffic service of your area of residence. Additional information is available in **www.dgv.pt**

10 HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Houses or flats for rent can be found in newspaper adds or through licensed real estate agencies. The leasing contracts normally are for a minimum of 6 months. In the beginning of the renting, it is common to be asked for a 2 months rent payment in advance, representing the first and the last months rent. In the larger cities, flats are much more expensive.

Most houses and flats are not furnished, although they may have closets and an equipped kitchen. It is very rare to find houses with heating in Portugal. In the main cities you can also find people that rent rooms to students, and these are furnished. The renting price, in flats and houses, normally does not include water supply, electricity, telephone and gas expenses.



11 BANKS

Banks in Portugal are well developed. In most shops credit and debit cards are accepted, as well as cash and cheques issued by Portuguese banks. There are many banks spread around the cities. There are also many ATM's and most of them accept any credit card. In Portugal you can pay most bills (water, electricity, phones, etc...) in the ATMs as well as buying train tickets or some shows tickets. In various ATMs, of your bank, you can even request for cheques and make deposits. Internet banking is becoming every day more common.

To open a bank account you need a valid ID card or Passport and a card with Tax Number (issued by the local tax department). You may be asked for a letter of your employer or a proof of your inscription at the University.

MAIN BANKS IN PORTUGAL:

Caixa Geral de Depositos:

www.cgd.pt

Millennium BCP:

www.millenniumbcp.pt

Banco Espírito Santo:

www.bes.pt

Banco Português de Investimentos:

www.bpi.pt

Banco Santander Totta:

www.totta.pt



12 TELEPHONES

FIXED PHONES:

The telephone market in Portugal is liberal; the main fixed communication provider however is Portugal Telecom. You can choose from a wide range of prices and services which best suit your needs. In Portugal Telecom you can also request cable TV and ADSL internet.

Other service providers include Clix (www.clix.pt) and Oni (www.oni.pt). These are companies supply bundled packs (ADSL internet and fixed telephone line) at lower prices – usually these packs exempt you from the payment of the line rental.

SOME TELEPHONE SERVICES AVAILABLE:

112-National Emergency Service

12151-Time

1583-National telegrams

1582-International telegrams

12118-Information (www.118.pt)

12153-News

12150-Weather

www.portugaltelecom.pt

YELLOW PAGES:

www.pai.pt

MOBILE PHONES:

You can choose from the three mobile service providers: TMN, Optimus and Vodafone. In all three you can opt between a rechargeable card or a subscription. If you want the phone you buy to be cheaper it will only function with a card of the provider you chose and blocked to any other mobile service provider. This is known as Net-locking.

www.tmn.pt
www.vodafone.pt
www.optimus.pt



13 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN PORTUGAL

The Portuguese research landscape has undergone a profound transformation in the last fifteen years. In particular, the creation in 1995, for the first time in Portugal, of the Ministry for Science and Technology and the definition by the government of a strategic vision and the decision of assigning a high priority to R&D has contributed for the reinforcement and development of the Science and Technology System. The introduction, in 1996, of a systematic evaluation process (every three years) based on international and independent panels and a more active international participation and cooperation have contributed to increase the international awareness regarding the science produced in Portugal and hence to increase the international reputation of our scientific community.

At the same time Portugal has benefited from considerable structural funds for Science and Technology through successive QCA. The results of these changes can be monitored by observing the evolution in time of some key figures.

The following table presents the figures for a few indicators that show the modifications undergone by the national scientific and technological system.

The evolution is characterized by a significant growth of the human and financial resources allocated to research (the reduction observed in 2003 was due to changes on the public policies, however, this trend has been completely reversed by the present government that has given again a high priority to Science, Technology and Innovation). In fact, the creation of a considerable sector of non-profit private research organizations, the enlarged capacity to train new researchers and to participate in national and international research programmes as well as in European and international academic networks was determined by the demanding requisites and goals set to the university based research units and reinforced with the emergence of the Associate Laboratories (reference institutions which have been ranked as excellent units by the international evaluation panels).

The dimension of the NSTS (measured by the total I&D personnel) more than doubled (from 10,883 FTE in 1988 to 25,529 FTE in 2003) in the last fifteen years. The number of PhDs more than tripled, in the same period, as did the scientific production internationally cited (400 articles per inhabitant and year, representing 0.56% of the total

EVOLUTION OF A FEW INDICATORS OF THE NSTS

| YEAR | Total I&D personnel (FTE)* | Total nr. Researchers (FTE)* | Ratio Res./Pop. (%) | Ratio R&D/GDP (%) |
|------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1988 | 10 883 | 6 561 | 60 | 0,41 |
| 1990 | 12 043 | 7 736 | 64 | 0,51 |
| 1992 | 13 448 | 9 451 | 70 | 0,61 |
| 1995 | 15 465 | 11 599 | 75 | 0,57 |
| 1997 | 18 035 | 13 642 | 76 | 0,62 |
| 1999 | 20 806 | 15 751 | 76 | 0,76 |
| 2001 | 22 970 | 17 724 | 77 | 0,85 |
| 2003 | 25 529 | 20 242 | 79 | 0,79 |

Source: EUROSTAT equivalent *FTE: full time

number of articles worldwide in 2003). The number of researchers per thousand active workers is 3.5 in 2003 (OCES, 2005).

In 2003, the contribution to the R&D expenses of the private sector was 0.24% of GDP. Without the fundamental contribution of the economic private sector, namely the industry, it will not be possible to sustain the growing qualified manpower of productive employment in R&D – economic, social and political sustainability of this level of effort has to result from a global effort. It is in this context that the present government has challenged the economic sector to triplicate their contributions until 2009, in order to achieve 0,75% of GDP.

The fast scientific and technological development of the country is hence a national priority and goals are defined aiming at recovering the lag as compared to developed countries. This is the engagement of the present government towards Science. It translates into a set of values for the indicators currently used for measuring the scientific and technological development of countries.

THE FOLLOWING GOALS ARE POINTED OUT:

- To reach 5.5 researchers (FTE) per thousand active workers (in 2003 the number was 3.5 in Portugal and 5.5 in EU25)
- To change from 1,000 to 1,500 doctors per year, increasing also the percentage of PhD in Sciences and Engineering
- To increase by 50% the scientific production internationally cited, growing

from 400 to 600 scientific publications per million of inhabitants

- To triplicate the number of patents registered at the European US Patent Offices (in 2003 the figures were 4.1 and 1.3 per million of inhabitants, respectively)

To attain these goals it is necessary to launch several programmes, as well as mobilizing the whole country, in particular scientists and their organizations.

The proposed orientations aim at an enlarged participation in this movement that also implies renovation and expansion of the social base of the scientific and technological development in Portugal, through the direct involvement of scientific and technological professions, private and public organizations, as well as students and their families and the population in general. The growing appropriation of scientific and technological culture is, necessarily, one of the pillars of these orientations.

THE FIVE ORIENTATIONS ARE:

- To invest in Knowledge and scientific and technological competence, measured at the highest international level
- To invest in the human resources and in the Scientific and Technological Culture
- To invest in public and private R&D organizations, in their reinforcement, responsibility, internal organization and networked infrastructure
- To invest in internationalisation, strictness and evaluation
- To invest in the economic valuation of research



A large range of measures are launched to enforce these orientations that will require an increase of the 2007 budget awarded by the Government to the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education in the amount of 250 Meuros as compared to 2006 budget. This increment to Science and Technology budget must be extended to 2008 and 2009, till set goals have been reached.

In the framework of this “Engagement to Science” a complete and profound revision of the network of scientific organizations will take place in order to ensure the reliability and the quality of the national scientific and technological system, by international standards, in the context of accelerated growth.

Goals to be attained will be defined for the organizations adequate to the their mission, in particular in the technological areas and engineering, in respect to external investment to be attracted, to the minimum level of participation of enterprises in their activities or in common projects and to the intensity of referral to services provided or to scientific and technological dissemination. In applied science areas, the majority of research contracts will have to take the form of research projects in consortia with enterprises.

Finally, the structure of the Foundation for Science and Technology (Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia) will be reinforced to ensure its role of institutional reference and warranty of the evaluation and financing system and to enable its capacity to attract internationally recognized authorities in R&D evaluation and management while a State foundation.

THE VISIT TO THE FOLLOWING LINKS WILL COMPLETE THE INFORMATION ABOUT THE PORTUGUESE RESEARCH LANDSCAPE:

Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education: www.mctes.pt

Foundation for Science and Technology: www.fct.mctes.pt

Office of the International Relations of Science and Higher Education: www.grices.mctes.pt

Observatory on Science and Higher Education: www.oces.mctes.pt

Council of Associated Laboratories: www.labs-associados.org

Council of the Rectors of Portuguese Universities: www.crup.pt

Council of the Polytechnic Institutes: www.ccisp.pt

Portuguese Association of Private Higher Education: www.apesp.pt

Association of Portuguese Higher Institutes: www.adispor.pt

Innovation Agency: www.adi.pt

Pavilion of Knowledge - Ciência Viva: www.pavconhecimento.pt



WOMEN IN SCIENCE

Analyzing data published in “Women and Science Statistics and Indicators – She figures 2006 “, from the European Commission, from a pool done in 2003, we note that 56% of the PhD graduates in Portugal were women, showing a 15% growth from 1999 to 2003. It also establishes that, in Portugal, 44% of the workers in scientific research were women, approaching parity. Looking at these figures and taking into account the growth of women in scientific research, Portugal is in a favorable position within the EU. Especially if you remember that, since the 80s, there is a tendency for the stabilization of the number of scientist women. However, we still find gender differences when looking at the representation of men and women in the different fields of sciences (namely in engineering and technology), as well as in regard to their positions in their scientific career.

FINANCING

In Portugal, the State is the main financing agent. Revenue allocated to the different levels of education is distributed in function of the strategic priorities and goals set by each government.

The Foundation for Science and Technology’s (www.fct.mctes.pt) mission is to promote the scientific and technological development in Portugal, namely through different types of institution financing, research teams and individuals. The attribution of financing is based on an evaluation of merit established by public contests. There are also cooperation agreements and other forms of support established by partnership with universities, public and private institutions.

The Innovation Agency – Adl (www.adi.pt) aims to promote innovation and technological development by supporting and deepening relations between research and industry. Adl also disposes of a range programmes and financing schemes.

Moreover, there are some private foundations that finance Research and Development. This is the case of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (www.gulbenkian.pt).

14 HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

Although, since the XII century, Portugal disposed of two large religious schools, in Coimbra and Alcobaça, it was King D.Dinis that founded, in 1290, the first Portuguese University.

Pressing needs of economic, cultural and social development through out the years, turned access to University more democratic. It was only in the seventies that we could assist to a considerable expansion of the Portuguese higher education system. Especially in 1973 with a reform that created schools of higher education outside the traditional teaching Centres. This contributed both to decentralize higher education and to develop these regions.

At the time, Portugal had 42 public and 37 private schools of higher education. At the end of the decade, short duration higher education turned to polytechnic higher education. This way, polytechnic colleges were set up to co-exist with universities.

This growth of the number of higher education institutions persisted, exceeding 50%, in both public and private co-operative teaching, between the second half of the eighties and the beginning of the nineties. By the early nineties Portugal disposed of 152 public and 81 private schools of higher education.

PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

The Public Higher Education is organized in a binary system, composed of **university teaching** and **polytechnic teaching**.

The **Public University network** is composed of:

- 15 universities, that dispose of 110 teaching units (faculties or departments);
- 1 non-integrated university;
- 4 military and police science university institutions

The **Public network of polytechnic higher education** is composed of: 15 polytechnic institutes, with 78 teaching units (higher education schools or higher education institutes), three non-integrated Nursing Colleges, two non-integrated higher education schools, three higher education polytechnic colleges (military and police), 10 higher education polytechnic colleges integrated into universities and three polytechnic branches or extensions.

PRIVATE AND CONCORDATE HIGHER EDUCATION

The private and cooperative university network, consists of 15 universities and 34 non-integrated university schools.

Concordate higher education, on the other hand, disposes of an 8 branch university, which has 18 teaching units (faculties, institutions or schools).

BOLOGNA PROCESS

Portugal is reorganizing the higher education system in conformity with the named Bologna Process.

The Process that establishes the harmonization of the European higher education system was adopted by 45 countries and is being implemented in Portugal.

Decree-Law nº 74/2006, of the 24th March, on the new model of higher education organization regarding the study cycles developed in the scope of the Bologna Process, was adopted, as a consequence.

Higher education is organized in three cycles (leading to, respectively, a degree/bachelorship, masters and doctorate), that are object to a previous accreditation. Each cycle is structured in accordance with the European Credit Transfer System and has as a purpose to pass from an education system based on the transfer of knowledge to a system based on the development of competencies and the promotion of mobility and professional competitiveness.

ACADEMIC DEGREES CONFERRED:

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION:

Degree/Bachelorship: The cycle of studies leading to a degree/bachelorship has 180 credits and has a normal duration of six curricular semesters.

Masters: The cycle of studies leading to the degree of Master has from 90 to 120 credits and has a normal duration of three to four curricular semesters. The degree of Master can also be conferred after an integrated study cycle, of 300 to 360 credits with a normal duration of ten to twelve curricular semesters.

Doctorate: The cycle of studies leading to the degree of Doctorate requires: the elaboration of an original thesis, especially for this purpose and adequate to the branch of knowledge or specialization; to eventually undertake the training for research curricular units.

POLYTECHNIC EDUCATION:

Degree/bachelorship: The cycle of studies leading to a degree/bachelorship has 180 credits and has a normal duration of six curricular semesters.

Masters: The cycle of studies leading to the degree of master has from 90 to 120 credits and has a normal duration of three to four curricular semesters.

As agreed in the 2005 European Ministerial Conference on the Bologna Agreement, in Bergen, the generalized adoption of this model of cycles should be completed between 2007 and 2010 and is one of the essential objectives of the higher education policy.

For more information:

www.dges.mctes.pt
www.eurydice.org

15 RESEARCHERS MOBILITY PORTAL

www.eracareers.pt

This Portal is part of a set of national portals developed by the EU Member States with the aims of stimulating youngsters to pursue research careers, building an environment favourable to the mobility of researchers within the European Research Area and attracting researchers from third countries to this same area.

The Portuguese Researchers' Mobility Portal is essentially devoted to foreign researchers wanting to come and live in Portugal. However, it also contains useful information to Portuguese researchers going to work abroad for it provides links to the Mobility Portals and Centres in the other EU countries.

The development of the Portuguese Researchers' Mobility Portal is a project in the framework of the Sixth Framework Program co-financed by the European Commission and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education.

MAIN SECTIONS OF THE PORTAL

• **Organizations:** This section offers interested organisations (universities, research centres, enterprises, foundations, etc.) through registering in this Portal the possibility to advertise their research job vacancies.

Registered organisations will be able to identify suitable candidates according to detailed and tailored parameters corresponding to their specific recruitment needs.

The service is completely free of charge and it may not be used for any form of commercial advertising. Information on registered organisations will not be made available for market development on a commercial basis.

• **Researchers:** This section offers researchers, whatever their age, nationality or level of experience, the opportunity to add their CVs to the Researcher's Mobility Job Database and in this way it provides a structured and confidential way of showing the CVs to registered organisations. The database offers matching between registered CVs and posted employment job vacancies, according to detailed and selected parameters.

Moreover, alert service enables registered researchers to be informed about the type of research jobs registered organisations are recruiting for. The service is completely free of charge.

Information on registered researchers seeking a research vacancy will not be made available for market development on a commercial basis.

• **Job Opportunities and Fellowships:** This section offers access to a database of job opportunities and fellowships in all scientific areas. These opportunities are offered by private or public entities in the framework or not of R&D national or international programmes.

• **Mobility Centres:** This section shows the network of Portuguese Mobility Centres, their location within the country and their contacts. These Centres offer personalized local information concerning practical issues in connection with the mobility of researchers to those places.

The Portuguese Network of Mobility Centres is part of the European Network of Mobility Centres – ERA-MORE.

• **Practical Information:** This section provides access to practical information about administrative and legal issues when moving to Portugal, as well as up to-date information about cultural and family-related aspects (housing, schooling, day-care, language courses, etc.)

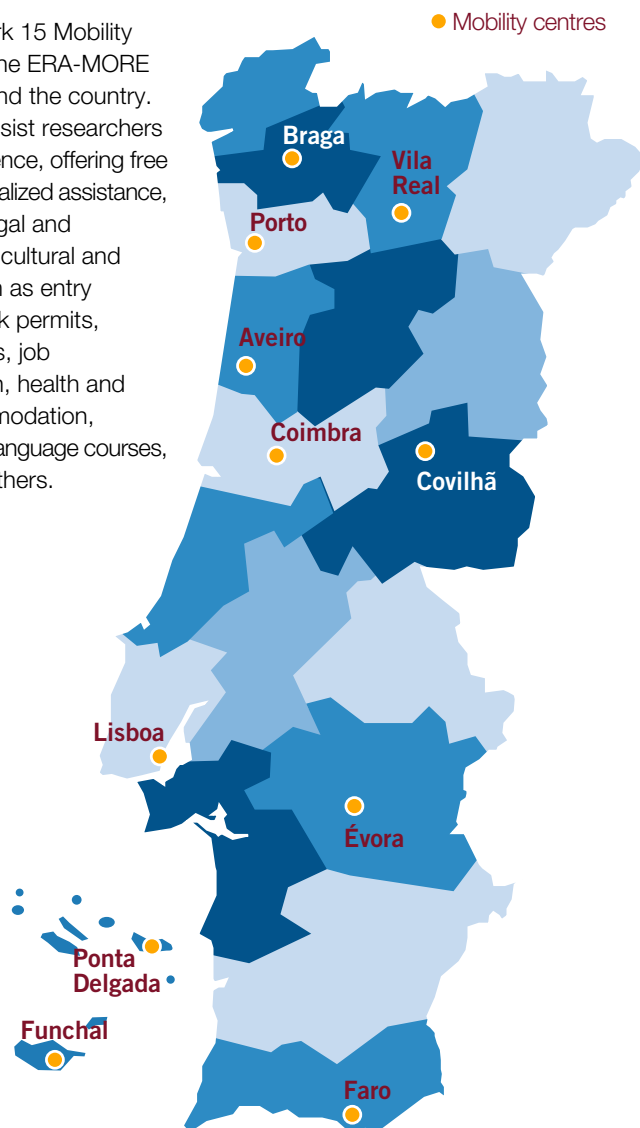
• **Useful Links:** This section provides a list of other careers resources for Researchers.

• **R&D in Portugal:** This section presents the research landscape in Portugal

• **Women in Science:** This section presents the evolution of the participation of women in the National Science and Technology System.

16 MOBILITY CENTRES

Portugal has a network 15 Mobility Centres, member of the ERA-MORE network, spread around the country. The main goal is to assist researchers in their mobility experience, offering free information and personalized assistance, in areas that cover legal and administrative issues, cultural and country aspects, such as entry conditions, visas, work permits, recognition of degrees, job opportunities, taxation, health and medical care, accommodation, transports, schooling, language courses, and tourism among others.



BRIDGEHEAD ORGANIZATIONS:

GRICES
Gabinete de Relações Internacionais da Ciência e do Ensino Superior
Av. 5 de Outubro, 85 – 5º
1050-050 Lisboa
Tel. 217828308
Fax. 217971687
e-mail: mobility@grices.mctes.pt
www.grices.mctes.pt

FCT
Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia
Av. D. Carlos I, 126 – 2º
1249-074 Lisboa
Contacto: Sílvia Silva
Tel: 213924444
Fax: 21395 284
e-mail: mobility@fct.mctes.pt
www.fct.mctes.pt

Centros de mobilidade:

Agência de Inovação S.A.
Agência da Inovação
Campus do INETI, Edifício 0
Estrada do Paço do Lumiar
1649-038 Lisboa
Contacto: Jorge Liz
Tel. 212432100
Fax. 212432101
e-mail: pegadoliz@adi.pt
www.adi.pt

Instituto Gulbenkian de Ciência
Apartado 14
2781-901 Oeiras
Contacto: Greta Martins
Tel: 214464643
Fax: 214410852
e-mail: gmartins@igc.gulbenkian.pt
www.igc.gulbenkian.pt

Universidade dos Açores
Apartado 1422
9501-801 Ponta Delgada
Contacto: Carla Mascaranhas
Tel: 296 650 513
Fax: 296 650 005
e-mail: cmascaranhas@notes.uac.pt
www.uac.pt

Universidade do Algarve
Campus de Portimão
Largo Engº Sarrea Prado, 25
8501-859 Portimão
Contacto: Pedro Martins
Tel: 282 424 987
Fax: 282 418 773
e-mail: pmmartin@ualg.pt
www.ualg.pt

Universidade de Aveiro
Campus de Santiago
3810-193 Aveiro
Contacto: Cristina Ferreira Simões
Tel. 234370211 Ext. 52053
Fax: 234 370985
e-mail: cferreira@adm.ua.pt
www.ua.pt

MOBILITY CENTRES

Universidade da Beira Interior
Gabinete de Relações Internacionais
Convento de Santo António
6200-001 Covilhã
Contacto: Pedro Esteves
Tel: 275 319 061
Fax: 275 319 057
e-mail: pmse@ubi.pt
www.ubi.pt

Universidade de Coimbra
Divisão de Relações Internacionais,
Imagem e Comunicação
Rua Castro Matoso, nº 12B
3000-104 Coimbra
Contacto: Cláudia Regina Sá Freitas
Tel: 239852600
Fax: 239852601
e-mail: intstudy@ci.uc.pt
www.uc.pt

Universidade de Évora
Largo dos Colegiais, 2
7000-803 Évora
Contacto: Ana Mafalda Dourado
Tel: 266740837
Fax: 266740804
e-mail: amdmd@uevora.pt
www.uevora.pt

Universidade da Madeira
Colégio dos Jesuítas
Largo do Colégio
9000 Funchal
Contacto: Emília Pimenta
Tel: 291209473
Fax: 291209470
e-mail: emilia@uma.pt
www.uma.pt

Universidade do Minho
Gabinete de Apoio a Projectos
Campus de Gualtar
4710-057 Braga
Contacto: Maria Luísa Brás
Tel: 253 604 005
Fax: 253 676172
e-mail: cmob@gap.uminho.pt
www.uminho.pt

Universidade do Porto
Serviço de Relações Internacionais
Reitoria da Universidade do Porto
Rua D. Manuel II
4050-345 Porto
Contacto: Rita Sinde Monteiro
Tel: 226 073 575
Fax: 226 064 694
e-mail: rsinde@reit.up.pt
www.up.pt

Universidades Públicas de Lisboa

Universidade de Lisboa
Alameda da Universidade
1649-004 Lisboa
Contacto: Eugénia Balsas
Tel: 217939193
Fax: 217933624
e-mail: eugenia.balsas@reitoria.ul.pt
www.ul.pt

Universidade Nova de Lisboa
Campus de Campolide
1099-085 Lisboa
Contacto: Carmo Sampaio
Tel: 213 715 641/46
Fax: 213 715 645
e-mail: grinernacionais@unl.pt
www.unl.pt

Universidade Técnica de Lisboa
Alameda Santo António
dos Capuchos, 1
1169-047 Lisboa
Contacto: Ricardo Nobre
Tel: 218811911
Fax: 218811992
e-mail: gre@reitoria.utl.pt
www.utl.pt

Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto
Douro
Quinta de Prados
Edifício das Ciências Agrárias, Sala 1.71
Apartado 1013
5000-911 Vila Real
Contacto: Ana Carvalhinha
Tel: 259 350 439
Fax: 259 350 629
e-mail: vric@utad.pt
www.utad.pt

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OTHER CONTACTS

In the Government Portal you will find relevant information on all Portuguese Ministries.

www.portugal.gov.pt

Embassies and Consulates:

Find foreign Embassies in Portugal:

www.min-nestrangeiros.pt

Portuguese Embassies around the world:

www.min-nestrangeiros.pt

Portuguese Consulates around the world:

www.secomunidades.pt/postos.php

In the Portal of the Foundation for Science and Technology (www.fct.mctes.pt) State Laboratories, Associated Laboratories and Research Centres, in Portugal, are listed, as well as their contacts.

Office for International relations in Science and Higher Education.

www.grices.mctes.pt

In the Portuguese Universities Rectors Conference web site you will find, among others, the contacts of the Portuguese Public Universities.

www.crup.pt

The Portuguese Association for Private Higher Education will provide the contacts of non statal higher education institutions.

www.apesp.pt

ADISPOR is an association of Polytechnic Institutes

www.adispor.pt

European Commission Representation in Portugal:

Largo Jean Monnet, 1 - 10º

1069 - 068 Lisboa

Tel.: (+351) 213 509 800

Fax: (+351) 213 509 801

E-Mail: burlis@cec.eu.int

www.europa.eu.int/portugal

European Information Centre Jacques Delors

Centro Cultural de Belém

Rua Bartolomeu Dias

1400-026 Lisboa

Portugal

Tel. (+351) 21-365-2500

Fax. (+351) 21-365-2513

www.cijdelors.pt

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USEFUL WORDS

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| olá | Hello |
| médico | doctor |
| adeus | Good bye |
| universidade | university |
| obrigada | Thank you |
| professor | Professor/teacher |
| sim | yes |
| trabalho | work |
| não | No |
| dinheiro | money |
| se faz favor | please |
| preço | price |
| autocarro | bus |
| polícia | police |
| carro | car |
| bombeiros | fireman |
| comboio | train |
| urgência | emergency |
| avião | plane |
| escola | school |
| casa | house |
| Bilhete de identidade | ID card |
| homem | man |
| bilhete | ticket |
| mulher | women |
| investigador | researcher |
| criança | child |
| estudante | student |
| loja | shop |
| esquerda | left |
| supermercado | supermarket |
| direita | right |
| quarto | room |
| em frente | in front |
| conta | bill |
| horas | time |