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Você já se perguntou como seria trabalhar legalmente em um país europeu, desfrutando de uma riquíssima cultura, lindas praias e uma qualidade de vida invejável? Se a resposta for sim, o visto de trabalho em Portugal pode ser a chave para realizar esse sonho!Neste guia completo, vamos desvendar todos os detalhes sobre como obter um visto de trabalho em Portugal. Seja você um profissional experiente ou alguém em busca de novas oportunidades, este guia é o seu mapa para navegar pelo processo de imigração e começar sua nova vida em terras lusitanas.O que é um visto de trabalho em PortugalAntes de entramos em detalhes, é importante entendermos o que exatamente é um visto de trabalho em Portugal. De forma resumida, é um documento oficial que permite a cidadãos estrangeiros, como nós brasileiros, trabalhar legalmente em território português.Este visto é a porta de entrada para muitos que sonham em construir uma carreira internacional ou simplesmente experimentar uma nova cultura enquanto ganham a vida. Ele não só autoriza nossa permanência no país, mas também nos dá o direito de exercer atividades profissionais remuneradas.Tipos de vistos de trabalho em PortugalQuando falamos de visto de trabalho em Portugal, é importante saber que existem diferentes tipos, cada um adequado a situações específicas. Vamos conhecer os principais:Visto para exercício de atividade profissional subordinada: Este é o tipo mais comum, destinado a quem tem uma oferta de emprego de uma empresa portuguesa.Visto para exercício de atividade profissional independente ou para imigrantes empreendedores: Ideal para profissionais liberais ou quem pretende abrir um negócio em Portugal.Visto para atividade altamente qualificada: Voltado para profissionais com formação superior em áreas específicas ou com experiência comprovada em setores de alta tecnologia.Visto para transferência de trabalhadores: Utilizado quando uma empresa transfere um funcionário de uma filial em outro país para Portugal.Visto para trabalho sazonal: Destinado a trabalhos temporários, geralmente ligados a atividades agrícolas ou turísticas.Cada um desses vistos tem seus próprios requisitos e particularidades, mas todos têm o mesmo objetivo: permitir que trabalhadores estrangeiros possam atuar legalmente em Portugal.Não deixe de ler também sobre Trabalho em Portugal: como encontrar emprego em 2024Diferenças entre visto de trabalho e autorização de residênciaMuita gente confunde visto de trabalho com autorização de residência, mas são documentos diferentes, embora complementares. Vamos esclarecer:Visto de trabalho: É o documento inicial que permite a entrada e permanência em Portugal por um período determinado, geralmente até 4 meses, com o propósito de trabalhar.Autorização de residência temporária: Após entrar em Portugal com o visto de trabalho, o próximo passo é solicitar a autorização de residência temporária. Este documento permite uma estadia mais longa no país, geralmente válida por 1 ou 2 anos, e pode ser renovada.Em resumo, o visto de trabalho é o primeiro passo, permitindo a entrada no país, enquanto a autorização de residência é o que nos permite ficar por períodos mais longos, trabalhando e vivendo em Portugal.Requisitos para obter um visto de trabalho em PortugalAgora que entendemos o que é um visto de trabalho e suas variações, vamos falar sobre os requisitos para obtê-lo. É importante notar que esses requisitos podem variar um pouco dependendo do tipo específico de visto, mas em geral, incluem:Contrato de trabalho ou promessa de contrato: Na maioria dos casos, é necessário ter uma oferta de emprego de uma empresa portuguesa. O contrato deve estar de acordo com a legislação trabalhista portuguesa.Qualificações profissionais: Dependendo do trabalho, pode ser necessário comprovar suas qualificações através de diplomas, certificados ou experiência profissional.Passaporte válido: Seu passaporte deve ter validade de pelo menos 3 meses além do período previsto de estadia em Portugal.Atestado de antecedentes criminais: É preciso comprovar que você não tem antecedentes criminais no Brasil ou em países onde tenha residido anteriormente.Comprovação de meios de subsistência: Você precisa demonstrar que terá meios para se sustentar em Portugal, geralmente através do contrato de trabalho.Seguro de saúde: É necessário ter um seguro de saúde válido em Portugal ou comprovante de que terá acesso ao sistema de saúde português.Comprovante de acomodação: Você deve ter um lugar para morar em Portugal, que pode ser comprovado com um contrato de aluguel ou carta de um anfitrião.Lembre-se que esses são os requisitos gerais. Dependendo da sua situação específica ou do tipo de visto de trabalho que você está solicitando, podem ser necessários documentos adicionais.Leia também sobre o Salário mínimo em Portugal: tudo o que você precisa saberVisto de trabalho em Portugal: documentos necessáriosPara tornar o processo de obtenção do visto de trabalho em Portugal mais tranquilo, é fundamental ter todos os documentos necessários em mãos. Vamos dividir essa lista em duas categorias: documentos do empregador e documentos pessoais.Documentos do empregadorContrato de trabalho: Um contrato assinado ou uma promessa formal de contrato de trabalho.Declaração da empresa: Um documento da empresa portuguesa declarando a necessidade de contratar um trabalhador estrangeiro.Comprovação de inscrição na Segurança Social: A empresa deve estar regularizada junto à Segurança Social portuguesa.Certidão da empresa: Um documento que comprove que a empresa está legalmente constituída e operando em Portugal.Documentos pessoaisFormulário de pedido de visto: Devidamente preenchido e assinado.Passaporte: Válido por pelo menos 3 meses além do período de estadia previsto.Fotos: Geralmente são necessárias 2 fotos recentes, tipo passaporte.Atestado de antecedentes criminais: Emitido pela Polícia Federal do Brasil.Comprovante de residência: Um documento que comprove seu endereço atual no Brasil.Comprovante de qualificações: Diplomas, certificados ou comprovantes de experiência profissional, conforme necessário para o trabalho.Curriculum Vitae: Um resumo de sua experiência profissional e educacional.Comprovante de acomodação em Portugal: Pode ser um contrato de aluguel ou uma carta de um anfitrião.Seguro de saúde: Válido para cobertura em Portugal.Comprovante de meios de subsistência: Geralmente, o contrato de trabalho serve como prova.Autorização para consulta do registro criminal português: Um formulário que você assina permitindo que as autoridades portuguesas verifiquem seus antecedentes em Portugal.Lembre-se de que todos os documentos que não estejam em português devem ser traduzidos por um tradutor oficial e, em alguns casos, pode ser necessário fazer a apostila de Haia.Saiba mais também sobre a Carta convite Portugal: modelo e informações essenciaisProcesso de candidatura para o visto de trabalho em PortugalAgora que já sabemos quais documentos são necessários, vamos entender como funciona o processo de candidatura para o visto de trabalho em Portugal. O processo pode parecer um pouco intimidante à primeira vista, mas vamos quebrar em etapas para facilitar:Reunir documentação: O primeiro passo é juntar todos os documentos necessários que listamos anteriormente.Preencher o formulário: Você precisará preencher o formulário de solicitação de visto. Este formulário está disponível online no site do Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros de Portugal.Agendar entrevista: Na maioria dos casos, será necessário agendar uma entrevista no consulado ou embaixada de Portugal no Brasil.Comparecer à entrevista: Leve todos os documentos originais e cópias para a entrevista. Durante a entrevista, você pode ser questionado sobre seus planos em Portugal, sua experiência profissional e outros detalhes relevantes.Pagar as taxas: Existem taxas associadas ao processo de visto que devem ser pagas no momento da solicitação.Aguardar o processamento: Após a entrevista e o envio de todos os documentos, é preciso aguardar o processamento do pedido. O tempo pode variar, mas geralmente leva de 30 a 60 dias.Receber o visto: Se aprovado, você será notificado e poderá retirar seu visto.Onde enviar a candidaturaA candidatura para o visto de trabalho em Portugal deve ser feita no consulado ou embaixada portuguesa mais próximo de você no Brasil. Existem representações diplomáticas portuguesas em várias cidades brasileiras, incluindo:É importante verificar qual é a representação responsável pela sua região de residência, pois cada uma atende a estados específicos.Visto de trabalho em Portugal: prazos e taxasQuando planejamos nossa mudança para Portugal, é crucial levar em conta os prazos e custos envolvidos no processo de obtenção do visto de trabalho. Vamos dar uma olhada nesses detalhes importantes:Prazos:O tempo de processamento do visto de trabalho pode variar, mas em geral, leva de 30 a 60 dias após a submissão de todos os documentos necessários.É recomendável iniciar o processo com pelo menos 3 meses de antecedência da data planejada para a mudança.Lembre-se que o prazo pode ser maior em períodos de alta demanda, como no verão europeu.Taxas:As taxas para o visto de trabalho em Portugal variam de acordo com o tipo específico de visto e podem mudar periodicamente.Em geral, o custo do visto de trabalho gira em torno de 90 a 120 euros.Além da taxa do visto, é preciso considerar outros custos, como:Tradução de documentos (se necessário)Apostila de Haia em documentos brasileirosSeguro de saúdePossíveis custos de viagem para a entrevista no consuladoÉ importante verificar os valores exatos no momento da solicitação, pois as taxas podem sofrer alterações. Além disso, lembre-se de que após chegar a Portugal, haverá custos adicionais para obter a autorização de residência.Confira também este importante vídeo sobre o tema:Visto de trabalho em Portugal e contratos de trabalhoO contrato de trabalho é uma peça fundamental no processo de obtenção do visto de trabalho em Portugal. Ele não só comprova que você tem uma oferta de emprego, mas também demonstra que você terá meios de se sustentar no país. Vamos entender melhor como funcionam os contratos de trabalho no contexto do visto:Tipos de contratos de trabalho aceitosPortugal aceita diferentes tipos de contratos de trabalho para fins de visto, incluindo:Contrato por tempo indeterminado: Este é o tipo mais comum e preferido pelas autoridades portuguesas. Ele não tem uma data de término específica e oferece mais estabilidade.Contrato a termo certo: É um contrato com duração definida, geralmente de 6 meses a 3 anos. Para fins de visto, o contrato deve ter duração mínima de 1 ano.Contrato para atividade altamente qualificada: Destinado a profissionais com qualificações especiais ou em áreas de demanda.Contrato para trabalho sazonal: Para trabalhos temporários, geralmente no setor agrícola ou turístico. Tem duração máxima de 9 meses por ano.Independentemente do tipo, o contrato deve atender a alguns requisitos básicos:Estar de acordo com a legislação trabalhista portuguesaEspecificar o salário, que deve estar de acordo com o mínimo estabelecido em PortugalDetalhar as funções a serem desempenhadasIncluir informações sobre o local de trabalhoMencionar o período de duração (exceto para contratos por tempo indeterminado)É importante notar que o contrato de trabalho não apenas viabiliza o visto, mas também estabelece seus direitos e deveres como trabalhador em Portugal. Por isso, é fundamental ler atentamente e entender todos os termos antes de assinar.Renovação do visto de trabalho em PortugalApós chegar a Portugal com seu visto de trabalho, o próximo passo é obter a autorização de residência temporária. Esta autorização geralmente é válida por 1 ou 2 anos e pode ser renovada. Vamos entender como funciona esse processo de renovação:Prazo para renovação: O pedido de renovação deve ser feito entre 30 e 90 dias antes da data de expiração da sua autorização atual.Documentos necessários: Para a renovação, você precisará apresentar:Passaporte válidoComprovante de residência em PortugalComprovante de meios de subsistência (geralmente seu contrato de trabalho)Comprovante de inscrição na Segurança SocialComprovante de situação tributária regularizadaSeguro de saúdeManutenção do emprego: É importante manter seu vínculo empregatício. Mudanças de emprego devem ser comunicadas às autoridades.Agendamento: A renovação é feita junto ao Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras (SEF). É necessário agendar com antecedência, pois os horários podem estar muito concorridos.Taxas: Há taxas associadas à renovação da autorização de residência. Os valores podem variar, então é bom verificar os custos atualizados no momento da renovação.Processamento: O tempo de processamento pode variar, mas geralmente leva algumas semanas. Durante esse período, você recebe um comprovante que atesta que seu pedido está em análise, permitindo que continue trabalhando normalmente.Lembre-se que manter sua situação regularizada é crucial para sua permanência legal em Portugal. Por isso, fique atento aos prazos e mantenha todos os seus documentos em dia.Não deixe de ler também nosso conteúdo sobre Morar em Portugal: Guia Completo para BrasileirosVisto de trabalho em Portugal e desempregoUma preocupação comum entre quem planeja trabalhar em Portugal é: o que acontece se eu perder meu emprego? É uma pergunta válida e importante. Vamos esclarecer essa questão:Prazo de graça: Se você perder seu emprego, não precisa entrar em pânico imediatamente. Geralmente, há um prazo de graça durante o qual você pode procurar um novo emprego sem perder sua autorização de residência.Comunicação às autoridades: É importante comunicar a mudança em sua situação empregatícia ao Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras (SEF) o mais rápido possível.Seguro-desemprego: Se você tiver contribuído para a Segurança Social portuguesa por tempo suficiente, pode ter direito ao seguro-desemprego, o que pode ajudar a manter sua situação regularizada enquanto procura um novo emprego.Busca por novo emprego: Durante o período de desemprego, é crucial que você demonstre estar ativamente buscando um novo trabalho. Guarde registros de suas candidaturas e entrevistas.Mudança de status: Se não conseguir um novo emprego dentro do prazo estabelecido, pode ser necessário solicitar uma mudança no seu status de residência, como por exemplo, para estudante ou para reunificação familiar, se aplicável.Último recurso: Se todas as opções acima falharem, pode ser necessário retornar ao Brasil e reiniciar o processo de visto de trabalho quando tiver uma nova oferta de emprego.Lembre-se, a chave é agir rapidamente e manter-se em comunicação com as autoridades portuguesas. Quanto mais proativo você for, maiores serão suas chances de manter sua situação regularizada.Conheça também os Sites de emprego em Portugal: lista com os melhoresOportunidades de emprego para brasileiros em PortugalA imigração brasileira em Portugal tem crescido significativamente nos últimos anos, e com isso, as oportunidades de emprego para nossos compatriotas também aumentaram. Vamos explorar algumas áreas promissoras:Tecnologia da Informação: Portugal tem se destacado como um hub tecnológico na Europa, com muitas startups e empresas internacionais estabelecendo escritórios no país. Profissionais de TI, como desenvolvedores, analistas de dados e especialistas em segurança cibernética, estão em alta demanda.Turismo e Hotelaria: Com o crescimento do turismo em Portugal, há uma constante necessidade de profissionais neste setor, especialmente aqueles que falam múltiplos idiomas.Saúde: Enfermeiros e médicos brasileiros são bem-vindos em Portugal, embora seja necessário passar por um processo de reconhecimento do diploma.Construção Civil: O setor da construção tem experimentado um boom nos últimos anos, criando oportunidades para engenheiros, arquitetos e trabalhadores qualificados.Atendimento ao Cliente: Muitas empresas internacionais estão estabelecendo centros de atendimento em Portugal, e procuram profissionais que falem português do Brasil.Ensino: Há demanda por professores de português brasileiro, especialmente para aulas particulares e em escolas de idiomas.Marketing Digital: Com o crescimento do comércio eletrônico, profissionais de marketing digital, especialmente aqueles com experiência em SEO e mídias sociais, estão em alta.É importante notar que, por outro lado, embora existam muitas oportunidades, a concorrência pode ser acirrada. Ter um diferencial, como fluência em outros idiomas além do português e inglês, ou especializações em áreas de alta demanda, pode ser um grande trunfo.Além disso, vale ressaltar que networking é fundamental. Muitos brasileiros em Portugal encontram oportunidades através de contatos e indicações. Participar de grupos de networking, tanto online quanto presenciais, pode abrir muitas portas.Confira também as Áreas com mais vagas para trabalhar em PortugalConclusão sobre o visto de trabalho em PortugalObter um visto de trabalho em Portugal é um processo que requer planejamento, paciência e persistência. A oportunidade de viver e trabalhar em um país com rica história, cultura vibrante e qualidade de vida invejável é algo que muitos brasileiros sonham.Ao longo deste guia, exploramos os diferentes tipos de vistos de trabalho, os requisitos necessários, o processo de candidatura, e até mesmo o que fazer em situações de desemprego. Também vimos que há diversas oportunidades de emprego para brasileiros em Portugal, especialmente em setores como tecnologia, turismo e saúde.Lembre-se, cada jornada é única. Enquanto este guia fornece uma visão geral do processo, no entanto, é sempre recomendável buscar orientação específica para o seu caso, seja através dos canais oficiais do governo português ou de profissionais especializados. Boa sorte em sua jornada europeia! For other uses, see Portugal (disambiguation). Portugal,[f] officially the Portuguese Republic,[g] is a country on the Iberian Peninsula in Southwestern Europe. Featuring the westernmost point in continental Europe, Portugal borders Spain to its north and east, with which it shares the longest uninterrupted border in the European Union; to the south and the west is the North Atlantic Ocean; and to the west and southwest lie the Macaronesian archipelagos of the Azores and Madeira, which are the two autonomous regions of Portugal. Lisbon is the capital and largest city, followed by Porto, which is the only other metropolitan area. Portuguese RepublicRepública Portuguesa (Portuguese)República Pertuesa (Mirandese) Flag Coat of arms Anthem: A Portuguesa"The Portuguese"Show globeShow map of the European UnionLocation of Portugal (dark green)– in Europe (green & dark grey)– in the European Union (green)Capitaland largest cityLisbon38°46′N 9°9′W / 38.767°N 9.150°W / 38.767; -9.150Official languagesPortugueseRecognised languagesMirandese[a]Portuguese Sign Language Nationality (2024)[3]85.6% Portuguese14.4% foreigners Religion (2021)[4] 84.8% Christianity 80.2% Catholicism 4.6% other Christian 14.1% no religion1.1% otherDemonym(s)PortugueseGovernmentUnitary semi-presidential republic[5][b]• President Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa• Prime Minister Luís Montenegro• Speaker José Pedro Aguiar-Branco LegislatureAssembly of the RepublicEstablishment• County 868• Sovereignty 24 June 1128[c]• Battle of Ourique 25 July 1139• Treaty of Zamora 5 October 1143• Manifestis Probatum 23 May 1179• Restoration 1 December 1640• First constitution 23 September 1822• Republic 5 October 1910• Democratization 25 April 1974• Current constitution 25 April 1976[d] Area • Total92,230 km2 (35,610 sq mi)[7][8] (109th)• Water (%)1.2 (2015)[6]Population• 2024 estimate 10,749,635[9] (87th)• 2021 census 10,343,066[10]• Density116.6/km2 (302.0/sq mi)GDP (PPP)2025 estimate• Total $536.096 billion[11] (51st)• Per capita $50,037[11] (41st)GDP (nominal)2025 estimate• Total $321.440 billion[11] (45th)• Per capita $30,002[11] (40th)Gini (2024) 31.9[12]medium inequalityHDI (2023) 0.890[13]very high (40th)CurrencyEuro[e] (€) (EUR)Time zoneUTC (WET) UTC−1 (Atlantic/Azores)• Summer (DST)UTC+1 (WEST) UTC (Atlantic/Azores)Note: Continental Portugal and Madeira use WET/WEST; the Azores are 1 hour behind.Calling code+351ISO 3166 codePTInternet TLD.pt The western Iberian Peninsula has been continuously inhabited since prehistoric times, with the earliest signs of settlement dating to 5500 BC.[15] Celtic and Iberian peoples arrived in the first millennium BC. The region came under Roman control in the second century BC. A succession of Germanic peoples and the Alans ruled from the fifth to eighth centuries AD. Muslims invaded mainland Portugal in the eighth century, but were gradually expelled by the Christian Reconquista, culminating with the capture of the Algarve between 1238 and 1249.[16][17] Modern Portugal began taking shape during this period, initially as a county of the Christian Kingdom of León in 868, and formally as a sovereign kingdom with the Manifestis Probatum in 1179.[18] As one of the earliest participants in the Age of Discovery, Portugal made several seminal advancements in nautical science.[h] The Portuguese subsequently were among the first Europeans to explore and discover new territories and sea routes,[20] establishing a maritime empire of settlements, colonies, and trading posts that extended mostly along the South Atlantic and Indian Ocean coasts.[21] A dynastic crisis in the early 1580s resulted in the Iberian Union (1580–1640), which unified Portugal under Spanish rule,[22] marking its gradual decline as a global power.[23] Portuguese sovereignty was regained in 1640 and was followed by a costly and protracted war lasting until 1688, while the 1755 Lisbon earthquake destroyed the city and further damaged the empire's economy.[24] The Napoleonic Wars drove the relocation of the court to Brazil in 1807, leading to its elevation from colony to kingdom, which culminated in Brazilian independence in 1822;[25] this resulted in a civil war (1828–1834) between absolutist monarchists and supporters of a constitutional monarchy, with the latter prevailing.[26] The monarchy endured until the 5 October 1910 revolution, which replaced it with the First Republic. Wracked by unrest and civil strife, the republic was replaced by the authoritarian Ditadura Nacional and its successor, the Estado Novo.[27] Democracy was restored in 1974 following the Carnation Revolution, which brought an end to the Portuguese Colonial War and allowed the last of Portugal's African territories to achieve independence.[28] Portugal's imperial history has left a vast cultural legacy, with around 300 million Portuguese speakers around the world. The country is a developed and advanced economy relying chiefly upon services, industry, and tourism. Portugal is a member of the United Nations, European Union, Schengen Area, and Council of Europe, and one of the founding members of NATO, the eurozone, the OECD, and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries. The word Portugal derives from the combined Roman-Celtic place name Portus Cale[29][30] (present-day's conurbation of Porto and Vila Nova de Gaia). Porto stems from the Latin for port, portus; Cale's meaning and origin is unclear. The mainstream explanation is an ethnonym derived from the Callaeci, also known as the Gallaeci peoples, who occupied the north-west of the Iberian Peninsula.[31] One theory proposes Cale is a derivation of the Celtic word for 'port'.[32] Another is that Cala was a Celtic goddess. Some French scholars believe it may have come from Portus Gallus,[33] the port of the Gauls. Around 200 BC, the Romans took Iberia from the Carthaginians during the Second Punic War. In the process they conquered Cale, renaming it Portus Cale ('Port of Cale') and incorporating it into the province of Gallaecia. During the Middle Ages, the region around Portus Cale became known by the Suebi and Visigoths as Portucale. The name Portucale changed into Portugale during the 7th and 8th centuries, and by the 9th century, it was used to refer to the region between the rivers Douro and Minho. By the 11th and 12th centuries, Portugale, Portugallia, Portvgallo or Portvgalliae was already referred to as Portugal. Main article: History of Portugal Main article: Prehistoric Iberia The region has been inhabited by humans since circa 400,000 years ago, when Homo heidelbergensis entered the area. The oldest human fossil found in Portugal is the 400,000-year-old Aroeira 3 H. Heidelbergensis skull discovered in the Cave of Aroeira in 2014.[34] Later Neanderthals roamed the northern Iberian peninsula and a tooth has been found at Nova da Columbeira cave in Estremadura.[35] Homo sapiens sapiens arrived in Portugal around 35,000 years ago and spread rapidly.[36] Pre-Celtic tribes inhabited Portugal. The Cynetes developed a written language, leaving stelae, which are mainly found in the south. Almendres Cromlech, the largest stone circle in the Iberian Peninsula. Early in the first millennium BC, several waves of Celts arrived in Portugal from Central Europe and intermarried with the local populations to form several different ethnic groups. The Celtic presence is patent in archaeological and linguistic evidence. They dominated most of northern and central Portugal, while the south maintained its older character (believed non-Indo-European, likely related to Basque) until the Roman conquest.[37] In southern Portugal, some small, semi-permanent commercial coastal outposts were also founded by Phoenicians and Carthaginians. Main articles: Lusitania, Gallaecia, and Hispania Roman Temple of Évora, one of the best preserved landmarks of Roman presence in Portugal Romans first invaded the Iberian Peninsula in 219 BC. The Carthaginians, Rome's opponent in the Punic Wars, were expelled from their coastal colonies. During Julius Caesar's rule, almost the entire peninsula was annexed to Rome. The conquest took two hundred years and many died, including those sentenced to work in slave mines or sold as slaves to other parts of the empire. The Roman occupation suffered a setback in 155 BC, when a rebellion began in the north. The Lusitanians and other native tribes, under the leadership of Viriathus,[38][39] wrested control of all of western Iberia. Rome sent legions to quell the rebellion but were unsuccessful. Roman leaders bribed Viriathus's allies to kill him in 139 BC; he was replaced by Tautalus. In 27 BC, Lusitania gained the status of Roman province. Later, a northern province was separated from the province of Tarraconensis, under Emperor Diocletian's reforms, known as Gallaecia.[40] There are numerous ruins of castros (hill forts) and remains of the Castro culture, like the Mozinho, Zambujal, Cidadelhe, Conímbriga, Mirobriga, Briteiros archaeological sites. Map of the Kingdom of the Suebi in the 5th and 6th centuries In 409, with the decline of the Roman Empire, the Iberian Peninsula was occupied by Germanic tribes.[41] In 411, with a federation contract with Emperor Honorius, many of these people settled in Hispania. An important group was made up of the Suebi, Buri,[42] Vandals in Gallaecia, who founded a Suebi Kingdom with its capital in Braga. They came to dominate central Portugal, including Aeminium (Coimbra) all the way to the Tagus, while the Visigoths occupied the south.[43] The Suebi and the Visigoths were the Germanic tribes who had the most lasting presence in the territories corresponding to modern Portugal. As elsewhere in Western Europe, there was a sharp decline in urban life during the Dark Ages.[44] Roman institutions disappeared in the wake of the Germanic invasions with the exception of ecclesiastical organisations, which were fostered by the Suebi in the fifth century and adopted by the Visigoths afterwards. Although the Suebi and Visigoths were initially followers of Arianism and Priscillianism, they adopted Catholicism from the local inhabitants. St. Martin of Braga was a particularly influential evangelist.[43] In 429, the Visigoths moved south to expel the Alans and Vandals and founded a kingdom with its capital in Toledo. From 470, conflict between the Suebi and Visigoths increased. In 585, the Visigothic King Liuvigild conquered Braga and annexed Gallaecia; the Iberian Peninsula was unified under a Visigothic Kingdom.[43] A new class emerged, unknown in Roman times: a nobility, which played a key social and political role during the Middle Ages. It was under the Visigoths that the Church began to play an important part within the state. As the Visigoths did not learn Latin from the local people, they had to rely on bishops to continue the Roman system of governance. The laws were made by councils of bishops, and the clergy emerged as a high-ranking class. Today's continental Portugal, along with most of modern Spain, was invaded from the South and became part of al-Andalus between 726 and 1249, following the Umayyad Caliphate conquest of the Iberian Peninsula. This rule lasted decades in the North, up to five centuries in the South.[45] Ruins of Aljezur castle, in the Algarve built by the Moors in the 10th century. After defeating the Visigoths in a few months, the Umayyad Caliphate started expanding rapidly in the peninsula. Beginning in 726, the land that is now Portugal became part of the vast Umayyad Caliphate's empire of Damascus, until its collapse in 750. That year the west of the empire gained its independence under Abd-ar-Rahman I with the establishment of the Emirate of Córdoba. The Emirate became the Caliphate of Córdoba in 929, until its dissolution in 1031, into 23 small kingdoms, called Taifa kingdoms.[45] The governors of the taifas proclaimed themselves Emir of their provinces and established diplomatic relations with the Christian kingdoms of the north. Most of present-day Portugal fell into the hands of the Taifa of Badajoz of the Aftasid Dynasty, and in 1022 the Taifa of Seville of the Abbadids poets. The Taifa period ended with the conquest of the Almoravids in 1086, then by the Almohads in 1147.[46] Al-Andaluz was divided into districts called Kura. Gharb Al-Andalus at its largest consisted of ten kuras,[47] each with a distinct capital and governor. The main cities were in the southern half of the country: Beja, Silves, Alcácer do Sal, Santarém and Lisbon. The Muslim population consisted mainly of native Iberian converts to Islam and Berbers.[48] The Arabs (mainly noblemen from Syria) although a minority, constituted the elite. The Berbers who joined them, were nomads from the Rif Mountains of North Africa.[45] "Marcas" share similarities with bomärken, in Scandinavia Invasions from the North also occurred in this period, with Viking incursions raiding the coast between the 9th and 11th centuries, including Lisbon.[49][50] This resulted in the establishment of small Norse settlements in the coastline between Douro and Minho.[51] One likely Viking cultural heritage is found in the ancient Marcas Poveiras or Siglas Poveiras. It is generally accepted that the siglas, also known as marcas, are of Scandinavian origin. Based on numerous similarities initially found at the Nationalmuseet in Copenhagen, several objects marked with "home-marks" were also identified in Funen (also known as Fyn), Denmark. Further studies revealed that the complex hereditary marking system of Póvoa de Varzim was also present in Fyn. Given the geographical distance, historical Viking incursions along the Portuguese coast, and pagan rituals practiced by people from this particular fishing region, it is believed that there is a partial Norse ancestry and cultural legacy.[52] Main article: Portugal in the Reconquista A statue of Count Vímara Peres, first Count of Portugal (868–873) The Reconquista was a period when Christians reconquered the Iberian Peninsula from Moorish domination. An Asturian Visigothic noble named Pelagius of Asturias was elected leader in 718[53] by many of the ousted Visigoth nobles. Pelagius called for the remnants of the Christian Visigothic armies to rebel against the Moors and regroup in the unconquered northern Asturian highlands, known today as the Cantabrian Mountains, in north-west Spain.[54] After defeating the Moors in the Battle of Covadonga in 722, Pelagius was proclaimed king, thus founding the Christian Kingdom of Asturias and starting the war of Christian reconquest.[54] At the end of the 9th century, the region of Portugal between the rivers Minho and Douro was reconquered from the Moors by nobleman and knight Vímara Peres on the orders of King Alfonso III of Asturias.[55] Finding many towns deserted, he decided to repopulate and rebuild them.[56] Vímara Peres elevated the region to the status of County, naming it the County of Portugal after its major port city – Portus Cale or modern Porto. One of the first cities he founded is Vimaranes, known today as Guimarães – "birthplace of the Portuguese nation" or the "cradle city".[56] After annexing the County of Portugal into one of the counties that made up the Kingdom of Asturias, King Alfonso III of Asturias knighted Vímara Peres, in 868, as the First Count of Portus Cale (Portugal). The region became known as Portucale, Portugale, and simultaneously Portugália.[56] With the forced abdication of Alfonso III in 910, the Kingdom of Asturias split into three separate kingdoms; they were reunited in 924 under the crown of León. In 1093 Alfonso VI of León bestowed the county to Henry of Burgundy and married him to his daughter, Teresa of León. Henry thus became Henry, Count of Portugal and based his newly formed county from Bracara Augusta (modern Braga). Main article: Portugal in the Middle Ages Oldest representation of Afonso I, c. 13th century[57] At the Battle of São Mamede, in the outskirts of Guimarães, in 1128, Afonso Henriques, Count of Portugal, defeated his mother Countess Teresa and her lover Fernão Peres de Trava, establishing himself as sole leader of the county. Afonso continued his father Henry of Burgundy's Reconquista wars. His campaigns were successful and in 1139, he obtained a victory in the Battle of Ourique, so was proclaimed King of Portugal by his soldiers. This is traditionally taken as the occasion when the County of Portugal became the independent Kingdom of Portugal and, in 1129, the capital city was transferred from Guimarães to Coimbra. Afonso was recognized as the first king of Portugal in 1143 by King Alfonso VII of León, and in 1179 by Pope Alexander III as Afonso I of Portugal, with the papal bull Manifestis Probatum. Afonso Henriques and his successors, aided by military monastic orders, continued pushing southwards against the Moors. In 1217, during the reign of King Afonso II, Portuguese troops, supported by crusaders and others, retook Alcácer do Sal, with further land conquests from the Moors during the reign of Sancho II, mainly the start of the conquest of the Algarve in 1238. After internal tensions, Sancho II was deposed from the throne and his brother, Afonso III, became king in 1248.[58] A year later, in 1249, the Reconquista ended with the capture of the Algarve, in the aftermath of the Siege of Faro, and the last Moorish settlements were expelled. With minor readjustments, Portugal's territorial borders have remained the same, making it one of the oldest established nations in Europe. Copy of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1373. After a conflict with the kingdom of Castile, Denis of Portugal signed the Treaty of Alcañices in 1297 with Ferdinand IV of Castile. This treaty established the border between the kingdoms of Portugal and Leon. During the reign of Denis, the first university in Portugal opened in Lisbon, on March 1st 1290, being then transferred to Coimbra in 1308.[59] Denis died in 1325 and was succeeded by his son, Afonso IV, who had a strained relationship with his father that nearly ended in war. In 1355, in the aftermath of the assassination of Inês de Castro, Peter's I lover, a civil war broke between the King, Afonso IV, and his son, and heir, Peter, with peace only being achieved in 1357.[60][61] The reigns of Denis, Afonso IV, and Peter I mostly saw peace with the other kingdoms of Iberia. In 1348-49 Portugal, as with the rest of Europe, was devastated by the Black Death.[62] In 1373, Portugal, during the reign of Ferdinand I, made an alliance with England, the oldest standing alliance in the world. This alliance was signed during the Fernandine Wars, a series of conflicts between Portugal and Castile over the right to the throne of Castile. This alliance would be reinforced with the signing of the Treaty of Windsor in 1386. Main article: Portuguese Empire Vera Cruz Caravel replica sailing on the Tagus River, near Lisbon In 1383 John I of Castile and Beatrice of Portugal, the only surviving legitimate child of Ferdinand I of Portugal, claimed the throne of Portugal. John of Aviz, later John I of Portugal, led a revolt against this claim and defeated the Castilians in the Battle of Aljubarrota, with the House of Aviz becoming the ruling house. The new ruling dynasty led Portugal to the limelight of European politics and culture. They created and sponsored literature, such as a history of Portugal, by Fernão Lopes.[63][64][65] Portugal spearheaded European exploration of the world and the Age of Discovery under the sponsorship of Prince Henry the Navigator. Portugal explored the Atlantic, encountering the Azores, Madeira, and Portuguese Cape Verde, which led to the first colonisation movements. The Portuguese explored the Indian Ocean, established trade routes in most of southern Asia, and sent the first direct European maritime trade and diplomatic missions to China (Jorge Álvares) and Japan (Nanban trade). In 1415, Portugal acquired its first colonies by conquering Ceuta, in North Africa. Throughout the 15th century, Portuguese explorers sailed the coast of Africa, establishing trading posts for commodities, ranging from gold to slavery. Portugal sailed the Portuguese India Armadas to Goa via the Cape of Good Hope. The Treaty of Tordesillas of 1494 was intended to resolve a dispute created following the return of Christopher Columbus and divided the newly located lands outside Europe between Portugal and Spain along a line west of the Cape Verde islands, off the west coast of Africa. In 1498 Vasco da Gama became the first European to reach India by sea, bringing economic prosperity to Portugal and helping to start the Portuguese Renaissance. In 1500, the Portuguese explorer Gaspar Corte-Real reached what is now Canada and founded the town of Portugal Cove-St. Philip's, one of many Portuguese colonies of the Americas.[66][67][68] Areas that were, at some point, part of the Portuguese Empire In 1500, Pedro Álvares Cabral landed on Brazil and claimed it for Portugal.[69] Ten years later, Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Goa in India, Muscat and Ormuz in the Persian Strait, and Malacca, now in Malaysia. Thus, the Portuguese empire held dominion over commerce in the Indian Ocean and South Atlantic. Portuguese sailors set out to reach Eastern Asia, landing in Taiwan, Japan, Timor, Flores, and the Moluccas. Although it was believed the Dutch were the first Europeans to arrive in Australia, there is evidence the Portuguese may have discovered it in 1521.[70][71][72] Between 1519 and 1522 Ferdinand Magellan organised a Spanish expedition to the East Indies which resulted in the first circumnavigation of the globe. The Treaty of Zaragoza, signed in 1529 between Portugal and Spain, divided the Pacific Ocean between Spain and Portugal.[73] Main article: Iberian Union Portugal voluntarily entered a dynastic union (1580–1640) because the last two kings of the House of Aviz (Sebastian, King of Portugal, followed by his grand-uncle Henry, King of Portugal) died without heirs, resulting in the Portuguese succession crisis of 1580. Philip II of Spain claimed the throne, under the pretext that his mother was a Portuguese princess, Isabella of Portugal, the second child and first daughter of King Manuel I of Portugal. Philip II of Spain was accepted as Philip I of Portugal. Yet, Portugal did not lose its formal independence. Instead, a union of kingdoms was formed. But the joining of the two crowns deprived Portugal of an independent foreign policy, and led to its involvement in the Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. Palace of Mafra built by John V, now a UNESCO World Heritage Site War led to a deterioration of relations with Portugal's oldest ally, England, and the loss of Hormuz, a strategic trading post located between Iran and Oman. From 1595 to 1663 the Dutch Portuguese War primarily involved Dutch companies invading Portuguese colonies and commercial interests in Brazil, Africa, India and the Far East, resulting in the loss of Portugal's Indian sea trade monopoly. In 1640 John IV of Portugal spearheaded an uprising backed by disgruntled nobles and was proclaimed king. The Portuguese Restoration War ended the 60-year period of the Iberian Union under the House of Habsburg. This was the beginning of the House of Braganza, which reigned until 1910. John V saw a reign characterized by the influx of gold into the royal treasury, supplied largely by the royal fifth (tax on precious metals) from the Portuguese colonies of Brazil and Maranhão. Most estimates place the number of Portuguese migrants to Colonial Brazil during the gold rush of the 18th century at 600,000.[74] This represented one of the largest movements of European populations to their colonies, during colonial times. Main article: History of Portugal (1640–1777) The Marquis of Pombal effectively ruled Portugal during the reign of Joseph I of Portugal (1750–1777). In 1738 Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, later ennobled as 1st Marquis of Pombal, began a career as the Portuguese Ambassador in London, later in Vienna. King Joseph I was crowned in 1750 and made him his Minister of Foreign Affairs. As the King's confidence in Carvalho e Melo increased, he entrusted him with more control of the state. By 1755, Carvalho e Melo was made prime minister. Impressed by British economic success witnessed as Ambassador, he successfully implemented similar economic policies in Portugal. In 1761, during the reign of King José I, he banned the import of black slaves into mainland Portugal and India, not for humanitarian reasons, but because they were a necessary work force in Brazil. At the same time, he encouraged the trade of black slaves ("the pieces", in the terms of that time

of Windsor), signed in 1373. Olivenza: Under Portuguese sovereignty since 1297, the municipality of Olivença was ceded to Spain under the Treaty of Badajoz in 1801, after the War of the Oranges. Portugal claimed it back in 1815 under the Treaty of Vienna. However, since the 19th century, it has been continuously ruled by Spain which considers the territory theirs not only de facto but also de jure.[140] Savage Islands: A small group of mostly uninhabited islets which fall under Portuguese Madeira's regional autonomous jurisdiction. Found in 1364 by Italian mariners under the service of Prince Henry The Navigator,[141] it was first noted by Portuguese navigator Diogo Gomes de Sintra in 1438. Historically, the islands have belonged to private Portuguese owners from the 16th century on, until 1971[142] when the government purchased them and established a natural reserve area covering the whole archipelago. The islands have been claimed by Spain since 1911,[143] and the dispute has caused some periods of political tension between the two countries.[144] The main problem for Spain's attempts to claim these small islands, has been not so much their intrinsic value, but the fact that they expand Portugal's exclusive economic zone considerably to the south, in detriment of Spain.[145] The Selvagens Islands have been tentatively added to UNESCO's world heritage list in 2017.[146] Main article: Portuguese Armed Forces Portuguese Navy frigate NRP Bartolomeu Dias The armed forces have three branches: Navy, Army and Air Force, commanded by the Portuguese Armed Forces General Staff. They serve primarily as a self-defence force whose mission is to protect the territorial integrity of the country but can also be used in offensive missions in foreign territories.[147] In recent years, the Portuguese Armed Forces have carried out several NATO and European Union military missions in various territories, namely in Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Mali, Central African Republic, Somalia, Mozambique and East Timor. As of 2023, the three branches numbered 24.000 military personnel. Portuguese military expenditure in 2023 was more than 4 billion US$, representing 1.48 per cent of GDP.[148] Four F-16A from the Portuguese Air Force The Army of 11,000 personnel comprises three brigades and other small units. An Infantry Brigade (mainly equipped with Pandur II APC, M114 howitzer and MIM-72 Chaparral air defence systems), a Mechanized Brigade (mainly equipped with Leopard 2 A6 tanks and M113A2 APC) and a Rapid Reaction Brigade (consisting of Paratroopers, Commandos, Rangers and Artillery Regiment). The Navy (7,000 personnel, of which 900 are marines), the world's oldest surviving naval force, has five frigates, two corvettes, two submarines, and 20 oceanic patrol vessels. The Air Force (6,000 personnel) has the Lockheed F-16M Fighting Falcon as the main combat aircraft. In addition to the three branches of the armed forces, there is the National Republican Guard, a security force subject to military law and organisation (gendarmerie) comprising 25,000 personnel. This force is under the authority of both the Defence and the Interior Ministry. It has provided detachments for participation in international operations in Iraq and East Timor. The United States maintains a military presence with 770 troops in the Lajes Air Base at Terceira Island, in the Azores. The Allied Joint Force Command Lisbon (JFC Lisbon) is one of the three main subdivisions of NATO's Allied Command Operations. Main article: Judiciary of Portugal Lisbon's Campus of Justice The Portuguese legal system is part of the civil law legal system. The main laws include the Constitution (1976), the Portuguese Civil Code (1966) and the Penal Code of Portugal (1982), as amended. Other relevant laws are the Commercial Code (1888) and the Civil Procedure Code (1961). Portuguese laws were applied in the former colonies and territories and continue to be influences for those countries. The supreme national courts are the Supreme Court of Justice and the Constitutional Court. The Public Ministry, headed by the Attorney General of the Republic, constitutes the independent body of public prosecutors. Drug decriminalisation was declared in 2001, making Portugal the first country to allow usage and personal possession of all common drugs. Despite criticism from other European nations, who stated Portugal's drug consumption would tremendously increase, overall drug use has declined along with HIV infection cases, which dropped 50 percent by 2009. Overall drug use among 16- to 18-year-olds declined, however use of marijuana rose slightly.[149][150][151] LGBT rights in Portugal have increased substantially in the 21st century. In 2003, Portugal added an anti-discrimination employment law on the basis of sexual orientation.[152] In 2004, sexual orientation was added to the Constitution as part of the protected from discrimination characteristics.[153] In 2010, Portugal became the sixth country in Europe and eighth in the world to legalize same-sex marriage at the national level.[154] LGBT adoption has been allowed since 2016[155] as has female same-sex couple access to medically assisted reproduction.[156] In 2017 the Law of Gender Identity,[157] simplified the legal process of gender and name change for transgender people, making it easier for minors to change their sex marker in legal documents.[158] In 2018, the right to gender identity and gender expression self-determination became protected, intersex minors became protected by law from unnecessary medical procedures "until the minor gender identity manifests" and the right of protection from discrimination on the basis of sex characteristics became protected by the same law.[159] Over the past 30 years, Euthanasia legalization has been proposed and approved in several parliamentary reviews, but has been blocked by the Constitutional Court, with the most recent unfavorable decision dating from 2025.[160] In the most recent proposal, national residents over 18 who were terminally ill and in extreme suffering, but who could still decide to, would have the legal right to request for assisted dying. For non-residents or foreigners euthanasia would not be allowed.[161] Main article: Law enforcement in Portugal Public Security Police agents patrolling in bicycles Portugal's main police organisations are the Guarda Nacional Republicana – GNR (National Republican Guard), a gendarmerie; the Polícia de Segurança Pública – PSP (Public Security Police), a civilian police force who work in urban areas; and the Polícia Judiciária – PJ (Judicial Police), a highly specialised criminal investigation police that is overseen by the Public Ministry. Portugal has 49 correctional facilities in total run by the Ministry of Justice. They include seventeen central prisons, four special prisons, twenty-seven regional prisons, and one 'Cadeia de Apoio' (Support Detention Centre).[162] As of 1 January 2023[update], their current prison population is about 12,257 inmates, which comes to about 0.12% of their entire population.[163] The incarceration rate has been on the rise since 2010, with a 15% increase over the past eight years.[164] Main article: Administrative divisions of Portugal Administratively, Portugal is divided into 308 municipalities (municípios or concelhos), which after a reform in 2013 are subdivided into 3,092 civil parishes (Portuguese: freguesia). Operationally, the municipality and civil parish, along with the national government, are the only legally local administrative units identified by the government of Portugal (for example, cities, towns or villages have no standing in law, although may be used as catchment for the defining services). Continental Portugal is agglomerated into 18 districts, while the archipelagos of the Azores and Madeira are governed as autonomous regions; the largest units, established since 1976, are either mainland Portugal and the autonomous regions of Portugal (Azores and Madeira). The 18 districts of mainland Portugal are: Aveiro, Beja, Braga, Bragança, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Évora, Faro, Guarda, Leiria, Lisbon, Portalegre, Porto, Santarém, Setúbal, Viana do Castelo, Vila Real and Viseu – each district takes the name of the district capital. Within the European Union NUTS system, Portugal is divided into nine regions:[165] the Azores, Alentejo, Algarve, Centro, Lisboa, Madeira, Norte, Oeste e Vale do Tejo and Península de Setúbal, and with the exception of the Azores and Madeira, NUTS areas are subdivided into 28 subregions. Population estimates from 2024. Regions[166] Region Capital Area Population 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 North Region Porto 21,278 km2 (8,215 sq mi) 3,692,842 2 Central Region Coimbra 22,636 km2 (8,740 sq mi) 1,717,560 3 West and Tagus Valley Santarém 9,839 km2 (3,799 sq mi) 865,315 4 Greater Lisbon Lisbon 1,580 km2 (610 sq mi) 2,156,612 5 Setúbal Peninsula Setúbal 1,421 km2 (549 sq mi) 848,507 6 Alentejo Region Évora 27,329 km2 (10,552 sq mi) 474,894 7 Algarve Region Faro 4,997 km2 (1,929 sq mi) 492,747 8 Madeira Autonomous Region Funchal 801 km2 (309 sq mi) 259,440 9 Azores Autonomous Region Ponta Delgada 2,351 km2 (908 sq mi) 241,718 Districts[167] District Area Population District Area Population 1 Lisbon 2,761 km2 (1,066 sq mi) 2,390,715 10 Guarda 5,518 km2 (2,131 sq mi) 142,210 2 Leiria 3,517 km2 (1,358 sq mi) 486,583 11 Coimbra 3,947 km2 (1,524 sq mi) 423,432 3 Santarém 6,747 km2 (2,605 sq mi) 446,393 12 Aveiro 2,808 km2 (1,084 sq mi) 734,762 4 Setúbal 5,064 km2 (1,955 sq mi) 916,859 13 Viseu 5,007 km2 (1,933 sq mi) 357,841 5 Beja 10,225 km2 (3,948 sq mi) 149,546 14 Bragança 6,608 km2 (2,551 sq mi) 122,360 6 Faro 4,960 km2 (1,915 sq mi) 492,747 15 Vila Real 4,328 km2 (1,671 sq mi) 184,707 7 Évora 7,393 km2 (2,854 sq mi) 153,430 16 Porto 2,395 km2 (925 sq mi) 1,860,255 8 Portalegre 6,065 km2 (2,342 sq mi) 103,566 17 Braga 2,673 km2 (1,032 sq mi) 867,537 9 Castelo Branco 6,675 km2 (2,577 sq mi) 180,889 18 Viana do Castelo 2,255 km2 (871 sq mi) 234,645 Main article: Economy of Portugal Vasco da Gama Tower in Parque das Nações with the Vasco da Gama Bridge, the longest bridge in the EU, in Lisbon Portugal is a developed and high-income country[168][169][170] with a GDP per capita of 82% of the EU27 average in 2024,[171] and a HDI of 0.874 (the 42nd highest in the world) in 2022.[172][173] It holds the 13th largest gold reserve in the world at its national central bank,[174] has the 8th largest proven reserves of lithium,[175][176][177] with total exports representing 46.6% of its GDP in 2024.[178] Portugal has been a net beneficiary of the European Union budget since it joined the union, then known as EEC, in 1986.[179][180][181][182] By the end of 2023, GDP (PPP) was $47,331 per capita, according to the World Bank.[183] In 2023, Portugal had the 5th lowest GDP per capita (PPP) of the eurozone out of 20 members, and the 8th lowest of the European Union out of 27 member-states.[184] In 2022, labour productivity had fallen to the fourth lowest among the 27 member-states of the European Union (EU) and was 35% lower than the EU average.[185] Portugal was an original member of the eurozone. The national currency, the euro (€) started transitioning from the Portuguese Escudo in 2000 and consolidated in 2002. Portugal's central bank is the Banco de Portugal, an integral part of the European System of Central Banks. Most industries, businesses and financial institutions are concentrated in the Lisbon and Porto metropolitan areas – the Setúbal, Aveiro, Braga, Coimbra, Leiria and Faro districts are the biggest economic centres outside these two main areas. Since the Carnation Revolution of 1974, which culminated in the end of one of Portugal's most notable phases of economic expansion,[186] a significant change has occurred in the nation's annual economic growth.[187] After the turmoil of the 1974 revolution, Portugal tried to adapt to a changing modern global economy, a process that continues. Since the 1990s, Portugal's public consumption-based economic development model has changed to a system focused on exports, private investment and the development of the high-tech sector. Consequently, business services have overtaken more traditional industries such as textiles, clothing, footwear and cork (Portugal is the world's leading cork producer),[188] wood products and beverages.[189] In the 2010s, the Portuguese economy suffered its most severe recession since the 1970s, which resulted in the country receiving a 78-billion-euro bailout from the European Union and the International Monetary Fund in May 2011.[190] By end of 2023, the share of debt as percentage of GDP fell below 100 percent, to 97.9%,[191] and fell further to 94.9% by the end of 2024.[192] In 2024, the average gross salary was €1,602 per month,[193] and the minimum wage, which is regulated by law, is €870 per month (paid 14 times per annum) as of 2025.[194] The World Competitiveness Ranking 2025, by Swiss institute IMD, ranked Portugal at 37th.[195] The Numbeo quality of life index placed Portugal 20th in the world in 2023.[170] Volkswagen Autoeuropa cars in the Port of Setúbal Companies listed on Euronext Lisbon stock exchange like EDP, Galp, Jerónimo Martins, Mota-Engil, Novabase, Semapa, Portucel Soporcel, Portugal Telecom and Sonae, are among the largest corporations by number of employees, net income or international market share. The Euronext Lisbon is the major stock exchange and part of the pan-European group of stock exchanges Euronext. The PSI-20 is Portugal's most selective and widely known stock index. The OECD economic reports since 2018 show recovery.[196][197][198] Rents and house prices have skyrocketed in Portugal, particularly Lisbon, where rents jumped 37% in 2022. The 8% inflation rate in the same year exacerbated the problem.[199] According to the IMF, Portugal's economic recovery from the COVID pandemic in 2022 was substantially better than the EU average. Although modest, economic growth continued in 2023 while inflation continued decreasing to 5%.[200][201] In 2024 the annual inflation continued a downward trend ending at 2.3% and accompanied by a small economic growth.[202][203] In 2025, the economy is expected to continue growing at 1.9 annually, while inflation is forecast at 2.1% for the fiscal year. These moderately optimistic indicators are supported by increased private consumption, investment, employment growth and unemployment easing.[204] Agriculture in Portugal is based on small to medium-sized family-owned dispersed units. However, the sector also includes larger scale intensive farming, export-oriented agrobusinesses. The country produces a variety of crops and livestock products, including: tomatoes, citrus, green vegetables, rice, wheat, barley, maize, olives, oilseeds, nuts, cherries, bilberry, table grapes, edible mushrooms, dairy products, poultry and beef. According to FAO, Portugal is the top producer of cork and carob in the world, accounting for about 50% and 30% of world production, respectively.[205] It is the third largest exporter of chestnuts and third largest European producer of pulp.[206] Portugal is among the world's top ten largest olive oil producers and fourth largest exporter.[207] The country is one of the world's largest exporters of wine, reputed for its fine wines. Forestry has played an important economic role among the rural communities and industry. In 2001, the gross agricultural product accounted for 4% of the economy; in 2022 it was 2%.[208] Main article: Tourism in Portugal Portuguese coast in Algarve Travel and tourism is an important part of Portugal's economy. As of 2023, nearly half of real GDP growth was due to the tourism sector, with tourism accounting for 16.5% of GDP.[209] It has been necessary for the country to focus upon its niche attractions, such as health, nature and rural tourism, to stay ahead of its competitors.[210] Portugal is among the top 20 most-visited countries in the world, receiving more than 26,5 million foreign tourists by 2023.[211] In 2014, Portugal was elected The Best European Country by USA Today.[212] In 2017, Portugal was elected both Europe's Leading Destination[213] and in 2018 and 2019, World's Leading Destination[214] Tourist hotspots in Portugal are: Lisbon, Cascais, Algarve, Madeira, Nazaré, Fátima, Óbidos, Porto, Braga, Guimarães and Coimbra. Lisbon attracts many tourists, being the 9th most visited city in Europe,[215] and with 6,7 million tourists occupying the city's hotels by 2024, of which 5,5 million were foreign.[216] Main article: Science and technology in Portugal Champalimaud Foundation, one of the leading research centres for neuroscience and oncology in the world Scientific and technological research activities are mainly conducted within a network of R&D units belonging to public universities and state-managed autonomous research institutions like the INETI – Instituto Nacional de Engenharia, Tecnologia e Inovação and the INRB – Instituto Nacional dos Recursos Biológicos. Funding and management of this system is conducted under the authority of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education and the Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia (Foundation for Science and Technology). The largest R&D units of the public universities by volume of research grants and peer-reviewed publications, include biosciences research institutions. Among the largest non-state-run research institutions are the Instituto Gulbenkian de Ciência and the Champalimaud Foundation, a neuroscience and oncology research centre. National and multinational high-tech and industrial companies, are responsible for research and development projects. One of the oldest learned societies of Portugal is the Lisbon Academy of Sciences, founded in 1779. Iberian bilateral state-supported research efforts include the International Iberian Nanotechnology Laboratory and the Ibercivis distributed computing platform. Portugal is a member of pan-European scientific organizations. These include the European Space Agency (ESA), the European Laboratory for Particle Physics (CERN), ITER, and the European Southern Observatory (ESO). Portugal has the largest aquarium in Europe, the Lisbon Oceanarium, and have other notable organizations focused on science-related exhibits and divulgation, like the state agency Ciência Viva,[217] the Science Museum of the University of Coimbra, the National Museum of Natural History at the University of Lisbon, and the Visionarium. The European Innovation Scoreboard 2011, placed Portugal-based innovation 15th, with increase in innovation expenditure and output.[218] Portugal was ranked 31st in the Global Innovation Index in 2024.[219] Main article: Transport in Portugal Marão tunnel, the longest road tunnel in the Iberian Peninsula[220] Portugal has a 68,732 km (42,708 mi) road network, of which almost 3,000 km (1,864 mi) are part of system of 44 motorways. On many highways, a toll needs to be paid (see Via Verde). Vasco da Gama bridge is the longest bridge in the EU (the second longest in Europe) at 12.345 km (7.671 mi).[221][222] Continental Portugal's 89,015 km2 (34,369 sq mi) territory is serviced by four international airports located near the principal cities of Lisbon, Porto, Faro and Beja. Lisbon's geographical position makes it a stopover for many foreign airlines at several airports within the country. The primary flag-carrier is TAP Air Portugal, although many other domestic airlines provide services within and without the country. The most important airports are in Lisbon, Porto, Faro, Funchal (Madeira), and Ponta Delgada (Azores), managed by the national airport authority group ANA – Aeroportos de Portugal. A new airport, to replace the current Lisbon airport, has been planned for more than 50 years, but it has been always postponed by a series of reasons.[223] A national railway system that extends throughout the country and into Spain, is supported and administered by Comboios de Portugal (CP). Rail transport of passengers and goods is derived using the 2,791 km (1,734 mi) of railway lines currently in service, of which 1,430 km (889 mi) are electrified and about 900 km (559 mi) allow train speeds greater than 120 km/h (75 mph). The railway network is managed by Infraestruturas de Portugal while the transport of passengers and goods are the responsibility of CP, both public companies. In 2006, the CP carried 133,000,000 passengers and 9,750,000 tonnes (9,600,000 long tons; 10,700,000 short tons) of goods. Metro do Porto Bombardier Flexity Swift train in Maia The major seaports are located in Sines, Leixões, Lisbon, Setúbal, Aveiro, Figueira da Foz, and Faro. The two largest metropolitan areas have subway systems: Lisbon Metro and Metro Sul do Tejo light rail system in the Lisbon metropolitan area, and Porto Metro light metro system in the Porto Metropolitan Area, each with more than 35 km (22 mi) of lines. Coimbra is currently developing a Bus rapid transit system, Metro Mondego, as is the Algarve, Algarve Metrobus. In Portugal, Lisbon tram services have been supplied by the Companhia de Carris de Ferro de Lisboa (Carris), for over a century. In Porto, a tram network, of which only a tourist line on the shores of the Douro remains, began construction on 12 September 1895 (a first for the Iberian Peninsula). All major cities and towns have their own local urban transport network, as well as taxi services. Main article: Energy in Portugal Alqueva Dam, the largest dam and artificial lake in Western Europe As of 2023, oil made up 44% of Portugal's total energy supply. However the country phased out coal-fired generation in 2021 and has been developing renewable energies such as hydopower and wind power[224] and investing in public transport and electric vehicles.[225][226] Portugal has considerable wind and hydropower resources. In 2006, the world's then largest solar power plant, the Moura Photovoltaic Power Station, began operating, while the world's first commercial wave power farm, the Aguçadoura Wave Farm, opened in the Norte region (2008). By 2006, 66% of the country's electrical production was from coal and fuel power plants, while 29% were derived from hydroelectric dams, and 6% by wind energy.[227] In 2008, renewable energy resources were producing 43% of the nation's electricity, even as hydroelectric production decreased with severe droughts.[228] As of 2010, electricity exports had outnumbered imports and 70% of energy came from renewable sources.[229] Portugal's national energy transmission company, Redes Energéticas Nacionais (REN), uses modelling to predict weather, especially wind patterns. Before the solar/wind revolution, Portugal had generated electricity from hydropower plants on its rivers for decades. New programmes combine wind and water: wind-driven turbines pump water uphill at night; then water flows downhill by day, generating electricity, when consumer demand is highest. Portugal's distribution system is now two-way. It draws electricity small generators, like rooftop solar panels. In 2023 Portugal emitted around 339 million tonnes of greenhouse gases (about 5 tonnes per person), equivalent to around 1% of global total emissions.[230] As an EU member state, Portugal is part of their joint plan to reduce emissions by a minimum of 55% by 2030, compared to the level of emissions in 1990. Portugal has committed to carbon neutrality and net zero by 2050.[231] Main articles: Demographics of Portugal and Portuguese people Population density in Continental Portugal by statistical area: Per km2 0-49 50-99 100-499 500-999 1000-1999 2000+ As of 31 December 2024, Portugal had a population 10,749,635, of which 52.2% was female and 47.8% male, according to Statistics Portugal. [10][232] In 2025, the median life expectancy reached 82.95 years,[233] with United Nations projecting a rise of up to 90 years or more by 2100.[234] The population historically has been relatively homogeneous, with most people adhering to Catholicism and speaking Portuguese. Portugal has had a fertility rate well below the replacement rate of 2.1 since the 1980s.[235] The total fertility rate (TFR) as of 2024[update] was estimated at 1.36 children born per woman, one of the lowest in the world,[236][237] and considerably below the high of 5.0 in 1911.[238] Consequently, Portugal's population has been steadily ageing and was the 11th oldest in the world in 2024, with a median age of 46.4 years and the fourth highest number of citizens over 65 years, at 21.8% of the total population.[15][239] According to projections by the national statistics office, the population will fall to 7.7 million by 2080 and the population will continue to age.[240] As of 2022, 60.2% of births were to unmarried women,[241] and 24.5% of births were to foreign born women.[242] Portuguese society displays relatively high rates of socioeconomic equality, with the country ranking 24th within the 41 countries of the EU and OECD in the 2019 Social Justice Index.[243] In 2018, Portugal's parliament approved a budget plan for 2019 that included tax breaks for returning emigrants in a bid to attract back those who left during the 2008 financial crisis.[244] According to a Statistics Portugal study conducted between 2022 and 2023, around 6.4 million people aged between 18 and 74 years old identified themselves as White (84%), more than 262,000 as Mixed-race (3%), nearly 170,000 as Black (2%), 57,000 as Asian (