MTM i-Map
Migration and Development Layer

PORTUGAL

Latest update of contents: July 2013

The profile provides data from official national sources to the extent possible, complemented by data of international organisations and research projects in case national data was not available. Data may deviate according to source due to differences in data collection methods and in definitions applied.
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## Portugal at a Glance

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
<td>Total (2012)</td>
<td>10,487,289</td>
<td>Statistics Portugal (INE) (EN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Growth rate (2011-2012)</td>
<td>-0.52%</td>
<td>INE (EN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female (2012)</td>
<td>52.3%</td>
<td>INE (EN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Birth rate (2012)</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>INE (EN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fertility rate (births per woman) (2011)</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>EUROSTAT (EN, FR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mortality rate (2012)</td>
<td>1.023%</td>
<td>INE (EN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Life expectancy at birth (years) (2011)</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>EUROSTAT (EN, FR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Under 15 years (2012)</td>
<td>14.80%</td>
<td>EUROSTAT (EN, FR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15-64 years (2012)</td>
<td>65.77%</td>
<td>EUROSTAT (EN, FR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65 years and over (2012)</td>
<td>19.43%</td>
<td>EUROSTAT (EN, FR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economy</strong></td>
<td>GDP (in millions) (2012)</td>
<td>EUR 165,246.8</td>
<td>EUROSTAT (EN, FR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GDP per capita (2012)</td>
<td>EUR 15,756.86</td>
<td>EUROSTAT (EN, FR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GDP growth rate (2012)</td>
<td>-3.2%</td>
<td>INE (EN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public debt (of GDP) (2012)</td>
<td>123.6%</td>
<td>EUROSTAT (EN, FR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inflation rate (2012)</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>EUROSTAT (EN, FR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unemployment rate (May 2013)</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>EUROSTAT (EN, FR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Main import countries (2011)</td>
<td>European Union-27 (72.8%), Nigeria (2.8%), China (2.6%), Brazil (2.5%), Angola (2.0%)</td>
<td>WTO (EN, FR) Trade Profile (EN, FR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Main export countries (2011)</td>
<td>European Union-27 (72.5%), Angola (5.5%), USA (3.5%), Brazil (1.4%), Mexico (1.1%)</td>
<td>WTO (EN, FR) Trade Profile (EN, FR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Migration</strong></td>
<td>Net migration rate (2012)</td>
<td>-0.35%</td>
<td>INE (EN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emigration rate of tertiary educated (%)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internal migration rate (%)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Immigrants (2012)</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>EUROSTAT (EN, FR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Development</strong></td>
<td>Human Development Index</td>
<td>0.816 (ranks)</td>
<td>UNDP (EN, FR) HDR 2013 (AR, EN, FR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aid Activity</strong></td>
<td><strong>Country Profile Portugal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HDI</strong></td>
<td>(HDI) rank</td>
<td>43 out of 187 countries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Inequality Index (2012)</td>
<td>0.114 (ranks 16 out of 187 countries)</td>
<td>UNDP (EN, FR) HDR 2013 (AR, EN, FR)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Poverty Index (HPI) Rank</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GINI Coefficient (income) (2011)</td>
<td>34.2%</td>
<td>EUROSTAT (EN, FR)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (%)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population living below USD 1.25/day (%)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Official Development Assistance (ODA) spent (total)** | EUR 509,059,000 | Camões Institute (PT) |
| Bilateral development assistance (2011) | EUR 343,171,000 | Camões Institute (PT) |
| ODA contributed to multilateral agencies | EUR 165,888,000 | Camões Institute (PT) |
| ODA (main recipients in 2010-2011) | Mozambique, Cape Verde, East Timor, Sao Tome et Principe, Guinea Bissau, Afghanistan, Brazil, Serbia | Camões Institute (PT) |
2 The Migration Situation

2.1 Immigration Movements

2.1.1 The Extent of Immigration Movements

Stock of Immigrants

In 2012, a total of 852,813 foreign-born persons resided in Portugal (R1 [EN, FR]).

Immigration Flows

The immigration flows have significantly declined in the period 2008-2011.

![Graph 2.1 - Portugal: Immigration Flows, 2008-2011](chart)

Source: EUROSTAT

2.1.2 Main Countries of Origin

Portugal does not collect data on immigrants by country of birth but only by nationality. The main nationality held by immigrants in Portugal is Brazilian and five of the top ten nationalities are of lusophone countries.
Among Southern MTM Countries, Morocco (1,756) and Senegal (1,631) hold the biggest communities in Portugal.

### 2.1.3 Characteristics of Immigrants Population

**Gender**

A slight majority of the foreign-born population in Portugal are females.

**Graph 2.2 - Portugal: Foreign Population by Nationality (Top 10 Countries of Origin), 2012**

Source: ACIDI

**Graph 2.3 - Portugal: Gender Distribution of the Foreign-born Population, 2012**

Source: EUROSTAT
Age

A vast majority of the foreign-born population in Portugal is between 15 and 59 years old, the main age group being 30-44.

Level of Education

A 55% of the foreign-born population had primary education in 2001 (OECD [EN, FR] publication A Profile of Immigrant Populations in the OECD (2008) (EN)).
According to the statistics, over a third of the employed foreign-born population in Portugal works in the personal and social services and slightly less in the agriculture and industry sector respectively (R3 (EN)).
3 Transnational Life of Migrants

3.1 National Legislation and Policy Framework on the Transnational Life of Migrants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nationality and double nationality</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic Law No. 2/2006, of 17 April 2006, in which amendments were made to the Law n.º 37/81 of 3 October 1981 (Nationality Act) (PT)</td>
<td>• Portugal allows dual citizenship&lt;br&gt;• Six years of residence are required for naturalisation of foreign residents. Minors born in Portugal to foreign parents are granted the Portuguese nationality if at the time of the request one of the parents has resided legally in Portugal for five years or if the minor has completed the first cycle of basic education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Voting rights</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law No. 13/99, of 22 March 1999 (PT)</td>
<td>Foreigners with a valid residence permit in Portugal have the right to vote under the following circumstances:&lt;br&gt;• After three years for nationals from countries with reciprocity agreements with Portugal: Argentina, Israel, Norway, Peru, Chile, Uruguay, Venezuela and Estonia (only for local elections)&lt;br&gt;• After two years for nationals of the following countries:&lt;br&gt;  o Cape Verde: limited to local elections&lt;br&gt;  o Brazil:&lt;br&gt;    ▪ Brazilians with a special status of equal political rights have the right to vote in elections to the Assembly of the Republic, the regional legislative assemblies, and local authorities&lt;br&gt;    ▪ Brazilians with the general status of equal rights and duties, have the right to vote only in local elections.&lt;br&gt;  o EU Member States: local elections and those of the European Parliament if the citizen formally declares not to vote in the country of his/her second nationality.&lt;br&gt;Nationals of the following countries may run for local elections in Portugal:&lt;br&gt;• Brazil and Cape Verde: provided they have resided in Portugal for more than four years&lt;br&gt;• Peru and Uruguay: provided they have resided in Portugal for more than five years&lt;br&gt;• Citizens of the European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Migrant status in the country</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law No. 23/2007, of 4 July 2007, known as the Foreigners’ Law (EN), regulated by Regulatory</td>
<td>The law establishes the juridical regime for entry, stay, exit, and removal of foreign citizens from the national territory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Visa Requirements

Information on visa requirements for Portugal is available on the website Visit Portugal (EN) of the National Tourism Authority (‘Turismo de Portugal’) (EN).

3.2 Involvement of Migrant Organisations in their Countries of Origin

The most numerous and active African diaspora organisations in Portugal are organisations of immigrants from lusophone countries (Angola, Cape Verde). For further information please refer to the European-wide African Diaspora Platform for Development (EADPD) (EN, FR) Profile of the African Diaspora in Portugal (2012) (EN).

3.3 Initiatives Related to the Transnational Life of Migrants

Examples of initiatives related to the transnational life of migrants, introduced by national and international institutions, are listed below (table 3.2). The MTM region is not a priority for Portuguese initiatives in this field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Actor</th>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Cooperation</th>
<th>Aim</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immigration and Borders Service (EN) of the Ministry of Interior (EN), Directorate-General for Consular Affairs and Portuguese Communities (DGACCP) (PT)</td>
<td>Pilot Project on Circular Migration between Portugal and Ukraine based on the Bilateral Agreement on Temporary Migration No. 3/2005 from 14 February 2005 (PT)</td>
<td>IOM Portugal (EN), Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (UK)</td>
<td>The goal is to support regulated labour migration from Ukraine to Portugal and to contribute to the development of the country of origin, within the framework of the existing bilateral agreement on temporary migration between the two countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B: This list is not exhaustive.
Source: IOM Portugal (EN)
4  Financial Remittances Transfers and Migrants’ Investments

4.1  National Legislation on Economic Incentives for Migrants

No legal framework facilitating migrants’ remittances, entrepreneurship, or investments is currently in place. The 1st National Plan for the Integration of Immigrants (2007-2009) (EN) stresses the need for more efficient financial systems for sending remittances:

- ‘To encourage the development of systems of transferring remittances through financial institutions (banking or other) be they public or private, promoting market competition between institutions to generate a reduction in the prices incurred by clients (migrants) for transfers and to improve the quality of the services provided.

- To improve information materials about the various types of existing institutions in the market available for immigrants who send remittances to their countries of origin.’

The Immigration Observatory (EN)) provides information on Immigrants' Access to Banking Services in Portugal (2009) (PT) in a publication of the same title.

Bilateral Agreements on the Avoidance of Double Taxation

Bilateral agreements on the avoidance of double taxation are in place with the following Southern MTM countries:

- Algeria: 23 March 2006 (PT)
- Egypt: 14 November 2000 (PT)
- Morocco: 23 December 1998 (PT)

4.2  Financial Remittances Data: Outflows and Characteristics

4.2.1  Financial Remittances Outflows

Remittance outflow slightly declined in 2012, compared to the previous 4 years.
4.2.2 Main Countries of Destination of Financial Remittances

Brazil receives around 50% of the remittances outflow from Portugal with EUR 226 million in 2012, followed by Ukraine with EUR 39 million.
Regarding the Southern MTM States, there are only data available for 2011 for 3 countries (R1 (EN, FR)):

- Morocco: EUR 4.1 million
- Egypt: EUR 0.7 million
- Algeria: EUR 0.2 million

4.2.3 Characteristics of Financial Remittances Senders

No information on characteristics of remittances senders (gender, age, level of information, business area/sector of activity/professional position) could be collected at this stage.

4.3 Migrant Financial Remittances Marketplace: Channels and Costs

4.3.1 Mode of Financial Remittances Transfers from Portugal

No information could be collected at this stage.

4.3.2 Financial Remittances Marketplace

Most remittances are operated through MTOs. However, some banks provide more competitive transfer prices for migrants than other banks, such as Banco Espírito Santo (EN) through the BES Boas-Vindas service. A bank account is required to be able to use this service (Immigrants' Access to Banking Services in Portugal (2009) (PT) Immigration Observatory (EN)).

Most services target the Brazilian community, but there are some general ones such as the Conta Passaporte (EN) from Millennium BCP (EN). This account, a ‘low-cost’ solution, aims to establish a banking relation, allowing migrants to have access to payments transfers to their countries of origin, including risk insurance (Immigrants' Access to Banking Services in Portugal (2009) (PT) Immigration Observatory (EN)).

The High Commission for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue (ACIDI) (EN) includes in its website a detailed FAQ section on remittances (PT) with explanations on remittances transfers, their prices, and specificities.
4.3.3 Costs of Money Transfers from Portugal

For an overview on money transfer costs from Portugal, please consult the following Money Transfer Price Comparison Services:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Established by</th>
<th>Receiving Countries Covered</th>
<th>Amounts Covered</th>
<th>Money Transfer Operators (MTOs) Covered for Transfers from Portugal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Send Money Home (EN)</td>
<td>UK Government Department for International Development (EN)</td>
<td>Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal and Tunisia</td>
<td>Every amount (in sending country currencies)</td>
<td>MTOs covered vary depending on the country combination chosen between 91 sending countries and 125 receiving countries and can be queried <a href="en">here</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Currency Transfer (EN)</td>
<td>Global Currency Partners LTD</td>
<td>Egypt, Kenya, Morocco and Nigeria</td>
<td>Every amount (in sending country currencies)</td>
<td>MTOs covered vary depending on the country combination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: This list is not exhaustive

4.4 Collective Financial Remittances and Donations

No information could be collected at this stage.
4.5 Migrant Capital Investments and Entrepreneurship

4.5.1 Enterprises Started/Jobs Created by Immigrants in Portugal

Around 13% of the foreign-born population in Portugal is self-employed. 63.5% of these entrepreneurs only employ themselves and 30.4% own businesses with up to 10 employees (R3 (EN)).
The share of people employed by foreign-born employers declined in the 2007-2008 period after a sustained growth in former years. The total number rises to up to 61,000 persons in 2007-2008 (R3 (EN)).

4.5.2 Investment Volume of Immigrants in Portugal

No information could be collected at this stage.

4.5.3 Financial Capacities of Immigrants in Portugal

No information could be collected at this stage.
### 4.6 Initiatives Related to Financial Remittances Outflows and Migrants’ Investments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Actor</th>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Cooperation</th>
<th>Aim</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IOM Portugal (EN)</td>
<td>Dias de Cabo Verde — Diaspora for the Development of Cape Verde (EN)</td>
<td>Cape Verdean Institute of Communities (PT)</td>
<td>To contribute to the socio-economic development of Cape Verde through the matching of professional needs in priority sectors in the country of origin, with available competences and skills in Portugal. Additionally, the project promoted migrant entrepreneurship in Cape Verde, particularly in the constitution of entrepreneurial partnerships and the creation of business projects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B: This list is not exhaustive.
Source: IOM Portugal (EN)
5 ‘Return’ Migration and Reintegration

5.1 National Programmes Facilitating Voluntary ‘Return’ and Reintegration of Immigrants

Assisted Voluntary Return ex Portugal (AVR) (EN) has been implemented in Portugal since 1997. The programme is implemented by IOM Portugal (EN) and financed by the Portuguese Border and Alien Service (SEF) (EN) and the EU Return Fund (EN). It aims at promoting the humane, effective, and sustainable return and reintegration of migrants to their countries of origin. AVR foresees the following services:

- Pre-departure counselling services;
- Operational services; and
- Post Return services.

For further information on these services, the High Commission for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue (ACIDI) (EN) has a detailed FAQ section on voluntary return (PT), with information on which migrants may apply for it and under which conditions.

In 2012, the AVR programme had 753 beneficiaries with up to 1,799 applicants. The number of beneficiaries has grown every year since 2008 (information provided by IOM Portugal (EN), 17 July 2013).
5.2 ‘Return’ Migration Movements From Portugal

5.2.1 Main Countries of ‘Return’ From Portugal

In the period 2008-2012, more than 80% of all beneficiaries came from Brazil, followed by Angola and Cape Verde. Among Southern MTM countries, only Senegal, with 2 beneficiaries, as well as Mali, Ghana, and Nigeria with one beneficiary each, played a role (information provided by IOM Portugal (EN), 17 July 2013).

5.2.2 Characteristics of ‘Return’ Migrants from Portugal

Gender

A slight majority of 51% of the “returnees” are males. (Information provided by IOM Portugal (EN), 17 July 2013).
Given that AVR beneficiaries come to Portugal with the intention to work, 60% are aged between 18 and 60 years. 40% of 2012 returnees were minors traveling with their families (information provided by IOM Portugal (EN), 17 July 2013).

### Level of Education

No information could be collected at this stage.

### Business Area/Sector of Activity/Professional Position before ‘Return’

Returnees worked mostly in service activities (41%). At application time, 27% were unemployed (information provided by IOM Portugal (EN), 17 July 2013).

### 5.3 Initiatives Facilitating Voluntary ‘Return’ and Reintegration of Immigrants

The following examples of initiatives related to ‘return’ migration and reintegration have been introduced by national and international institutions (table 5.1).

#### Table 5.1 – Portugal: Initiatives by National and International Institutions Related to ‘Return’ Migration and Reintegration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Cooperation</th>
<th>Aim</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IOM Portugal (EN)</td>
<td>Center of Support for Migrants in the Country of</td>
<td>Within the framework of the</td>
<td>CAMPO is as a structure delivering pre-departure and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Country Profile Portugal

Interactive Map on Migration in Africa, the Middle-East and the Mediterranean Region (MTM i-Map)
| **Origin (CAMPO) (PT)** | Mobility Partnership signed between the European Union (EU) and Cape Verde, IOM Portugal supports CAMPO | post-return orientation and referral, as well as concrete support to Cape Verdean migrant entrepreneurship in the country of origin |

Source: [IOM Portugal](EN)
6 Migration and Development Actors

6.1 Linkages between Migration and Development in National Policies

At policy level, Migration and Development is mentioned in the Plan for Immigrant Integration 2010-2013 (EN). In the section on relations with countries origin, Measure 72 is addressed to ‘coordinating the award of scholarships with the needs of countries of origin to counteract brain drain’, Measure 73 to ‘reinforcing support for circular migration’ and Measure 74 to ‘promoting the involvement of immigrant associations in the development of their countries of origin’. Most of these policies are focused on lusophone countries.

The Commitment to Development Index (CDI) (EN) established by the Centre for Global Development (EN) describes the impact of other policies on development. The developmental impact of Portugal migration policy is rated at a score of 4.0 (a score of 5 being considered average).

At European level, the Commission Staff Working Paper: Migration and Development (2011) Accompanying the Global Approach to Migration (EN) examines the European Union approach to M&D.

6.2 Relevant Bilateral Agreements and Other Frameworks of Cooperation

Bilateral Social Security Agreements
- Morocco: 16 July 2010 (PT); and
- Tunisia: 17 April 2009 (PT).

Treaty of Friendship, Good Neighbourhood and Cooperation
- Algeria: 08-01-2005 (PT); and

A comprehensive list (PT) of bilateral agreements is available on the website of Aicep Portugal Global - Trade & Investment Agency (EN).

6.3 The Protection of Immigrants’ Rights in Portugal

The Role of National Authorities with Regard to Protection of Migrants’ Rights
The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (EN, FR) constitutes the overarching legal framework related to the protection of fundamental rights in the European Union and was brought to the level of primary law with the entering into force of the Treaty of Lisbon (EN, FR). The Charter guarantees the fundamental rights of all persons, including all immigrants, unless explicitly stated that the relevant right only applies to citizens or lawful residents (e.g. the right to vote in European Parliamentary elections). Some rights are granted under the conditions ‘established by national laws and practices’, such as the freedom to conduct a business. For detailed provisions please refer to the full text of the Charter, which is accessible here (EN, FR).

The rights granted by the charter have to be reflected in national law. While it is the duty of national authorities to ensure the protection of the rights granted by law, the courts act as a control system that ensures that these duties are fulfilled and rights protected.

Information on the national court system is accessible through the European Justice Portal (EN, FR), including:
- Ordinary courts (EN, FR); and
- Specialized courts (EN, FR).

The Role of NGOs with Regard to Protection of Migrants’ Rights

Examples of NGOs working on the protection of migrants’ rights include:
- Amnesty International Portugal (PT);
- Caritas Portugal (PT);
- Medicos do Mundo (PT); and
- SOS Racismo (PT).

A broad majority of the relevant Portuguese NGOs are represented in the Portuguese Platform of Development NGOs (PT).

6.4 Description of Most Relevant National Migration and Development Actors

The following national actors are active in areas related to Migration and Development in Portugal (table 6.1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Actor</th>
<th>Involvement with Migration and Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>High Commission for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue (ACIDI)</strong> (PT)</td>
<td>ACIDI collaborates on the creation, implementation, and evaluation of sector, crosscutting, and public policies concerned with the integration of immigrants and ethnic minorities and it promotes the dialogue between the various cultures, ethnic groups, and religions. Among other agencies, it coordinates the National Centers for the Integration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Country Profile Portugal

Interactive Map on Migration in Africa, the Middle-East and the Mediterranean Region (MTM i-Map)
The National Development Cooperation

Table 6.2 provides an overview on target countries and thematic priorities of the national development cooperation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Country</th>
<th>Thematic Priorities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portugal focuses at bilateral level on lusophone countries. At multilateral level it is focused on Africa, with an interest in least advanced and fragile states. No MTM i-Map partner states are focus countries of the Portuguese development cooperation.</td>
<td>Portugal focuses its development cooperation policy in the framework of the EU and around the following issues: migration, aid for trade, food security, human rights, good governance, gender, security and development, state fragility, health, education, environment, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B: This list is not exhaustive
Source: Portuguese Strategy of Multilateral Cooperation (PT)

Joint Chambers of Commerce

The Arab-Portuguese Chamber of Commerce (PT) covers the relations with an important part of Southern MTM States.

Data on the development assistance granted by Portugal can be downloaded from the OECD aid Statistics (EN, FR).
## 7 Sources

### 7.1 List of References

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Type of data collection/ methodology</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Accessibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>EUROSTAT (EN, FR)</td>
<td>Based on data collected by the national statistical agencies and conveyed to EUROSTAT</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2</td>
<td>Statistics Portugal (INE) (EN)</td>
<td>National institute of statistics; its information is directly collected from the national institutions</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3</td>
<td>A Profile of Immigrant Populations in the 21st Century (EN)</td>
<td>This OECD publication presents and discusses some of the key information available in the Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4</td>
<td>Immigration Observatory (EN), ACIDI PT</td>
<td>The Immigration Observatory gathers information on migrants in Portugal from several national institutions</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R5</td>
<td>Migration and Development in Europe - Policies, Practices and Actors from EUNOMAD (EN, FR)</td>
<td>Main document from the EUNOMAD network, analysing the situation of the migration and development policies throughout Europe</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Free</td>
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<tr>
<td>R6</td>
<td>Open for Business - Migrant Entrepreneurship in OECD Countries (EN) from OECD (EN, FR)</td>
<td>Main findings of the Conference on Entrepreneurship and Employment Creation of Immigrants in OECD countries, 9-10 June 2010, Paris</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Paid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* N.B: Reports that have been quoted three times or more will be referred to with this reference system the following times. Sources that are quoted less than three times are listed in this table without having a reference number assigned to them in the first column.

** N.B: Information on type of data collection / methodology is only provided for the main country-specific surveys.
7.2 Overview on National Data Collection on Migration and Remittances

For detailed information on the statistical system of Portugal please refer to:

- The Country Profiles of Statistical Systems (EN) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) (AR, EN, FR);
- The Country Reports (EN) of the Prominstat project (EN) funded by the European Commission (EC) (EN, FR); and

Furthermore, the World Bank (AR, EN, FR) Statistical Capacity Indicator (EN) provides an overview on the statistical capacity score of Portugal.