

# PORTUGAL: A STUDENT'S GUIDE FOR HIGHER EDUCATION



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PROGRAMA APRENDIZAGEM AO LONGO DA VIDA

☀ **CLIMATE** In spite of Portugal's small territory, its climate varies significantly from one region to another since it is influenced by the relief, latitude and proximity to the sea. Even so, it generally offers mild winters, when compared to the rest of Europe and hot and dry summers, particularly in the inland areas. Because of the sea's influence, temperatures are slightly lower in the coastal areas.

In spite of the mild temperatures, in the North region, particularly inland, it gets cold and there is some snowfall (mainly in Serra da Estrela mountains, the highest point in mainland Portugal). There are often warm and sunny days in autumn, especially in November - the so called "St. Martin's Summer" as this saint's day is on 11 November.

In the Archipelagos of the Azores and Madeira the temperatures are mild all year round, especially in Madeira, which subtropical characteristics makes temperatures vary between 24 °C in summer and 19 °C in winter. The sea temperature is also very pleasant all year round in both autonomous regions.



🗣 **LANGUAGE** Of Latin origin, **Portuguese** is the third most widely spoken European language in the world and is the mother tongue of about 200 million people. It is also the official language in: Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe (in Africa), Brazil (in South America) and East Timor (in Asia).

✝ **RELIGION** The majority of Portuguese are Catholics. Even so the Portuguese Constitution guarantees religious freedom, which results in the presence of different religions in Portugal: Christians (Protestants of various denominations and Orthodox), Muslims, Hindus, Buddhists, Jews, etc. Fátima is one of the greatest Catholic sanctuaries of the world.



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## II. How to get here

Lisbon's airport is the city's main international gateway and all overland connections are, of course, through Spain.

✈ **BY PLANE** There are international airports at Lisbon, Oporto, Faro, Funchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada (São Miguel Island-Azores) and Lages (Terceira Island-Azores). TAP Air Portugal is the national airline and it has multiple daily flights to Lisbon from Porto and Faro, and carriers operating scheduled international services.

🚗 **BY LAND**, you can cross the Portugal-Spain border through Valença do Minho (E01/A3), Chaves (N532), Bragança (E82/IP4), Guarda/Vilar Formoso (E80/IP5), Elvas (E90/A6/IP7), Serpa (N260) and Vila Real de Santo António (E1/IP1). There are no longer any border controls.

🚌 **BUSES** are slower and less comfortable than trains, but cheaper - especially for an under-26, student or senior. Two of the options for European long-distance bus travel are Eurolines and Busabout.

🏙 **In Portugal we drive on the right. Seatbelts** are obligatory as well as the **helmet** for moped or motorbike riders.

When driving you should carry with you the following **documentation**: Personal ID, Driving licence, Motor insurance certificate, Vehicle registration or equivalent, Vehicle logbook (livrete) or equivalent.

Most **petrol stations** are open between 8.00 am to midnight; however some are open 24 hours-a-day. In the big cities, motorways and dual-carriageways have service stations open 24 hours-a-day.

The **maximum level of alcohol** is 0.5 g/l.

**Maximum speeds**: cities and built-up areas: 50 Km/h; main roads: 90 km/h; highways: 120 km/h. Insurance is obligatory.



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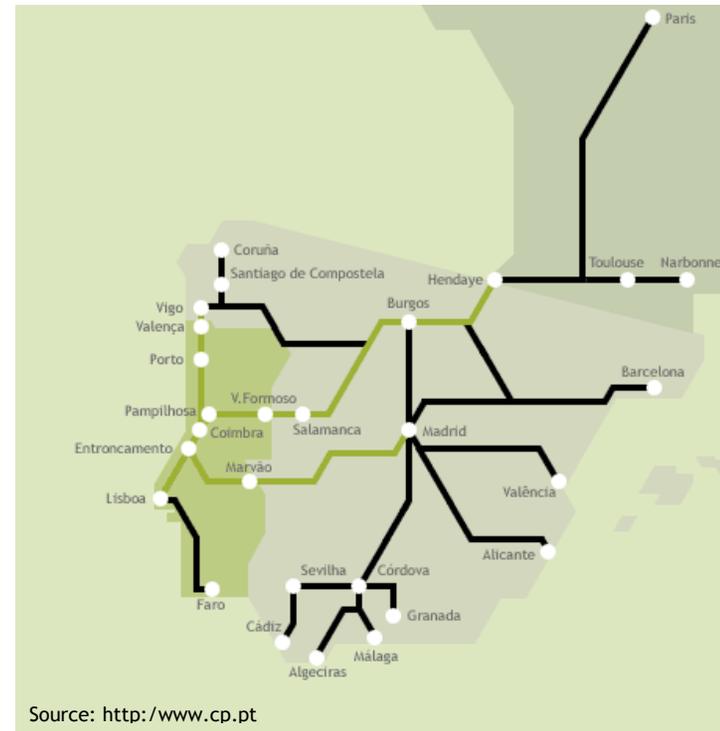
 **BY TRAIN** Daily international trains run between Paris-Lisbon (Sud Express), crossing the frontier at Vilar Formoso; between Lisbon-Madrid, crossing the frontier at Marvão; and between Oporto-Vigo, crossing the frontier at Valença.

The two main rail crossings are at Vilar Formoso (the Paris to Lisbon line) and at Marvão (the Madrid to Lisbon line).

There are two standard long-distance rail journeys into Portugal. Both take the *TGV Atlantique* from Paris to Irún (in Spain), where you must change trains.

**Sud-Expresso** connects every day Paris TGV to Portugal, crossing Hendaye/Irún (Spain) and the border at Vilar Formoso (Fuentes de Oñoro in Spain), continuing to Coimbra and Lisbon.

**Lusitânia Comboio Hotel** - This journey runs from Irún to Madrid, crossing into Portugal at Marvão and on to Lisbon.



Source: <http://www.cp.pt>

 For further information please see the section VI - “Transport System” or the links below:

[Estradas de Portugal, SA](#) (only in Portuguese)

[Caminhos-de-ferro Portugueses](#) (Portuguese Railway Company)

[Sata International](#)



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### III. Official Requirements

Citizens of the **European Union (EU)**, **European Economic Area (EEA** - Andorra, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway) as well as **Switzerland** need only an identity card to enter Portugal. Minors must also present authorization from their parents to travel.

For visits of under 90 days, a passport is necessary for visitors from Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Romania, San Marino, Singapore, South Korea, United States, Uruguay, Vatican, Venezuela and Special Administrative Regions of the People's Republic of China in Hong Kong and Macao.

Citizens from other countries not mentioned above need a visa to enter Portugal. It can be requested at any Portuguese Embassy or Consulate in their country.

Under the terms of the Schengen Agreement, flights between Schengen states are considered to be internal flights, therefore passengers do not need to manage another visa.

All **foreign exchange students coming from non-EU countries** should hold a **study visa** obtained at the Portuguese Embassy or Consulate in their home country, which is valid for one year.

As far as **students coming from EU Member States** are concerned, they are allowed in the country upon the presentation of a valid ID card or passport and their entry in Portugal is not subject to any control. However, the law states that for stays longer than 3 months these students (coming from any EU Member State or

Schengen Country) should request to the *Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras* (SEF in the address quoted below) the **card of residence** within 3 months after their arrival. All EU citizens are entitled to this card, which is valid for one year and can be extended for equal periods. This request should be submitted to the *Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras* (Immigration Office).

① For more detailed information contact the **Department of Immigration and Border Control**: E-mail: [sef@sef.pt](mailto:sef@sef.pt)/ Tel: (+351) 21 358 55 00 / Fax: (+351) 21 314 40 53

#### Sources and related links:

[Department of Immigration and Border Control \(SEF - Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras\)](#)

[Ministry of Foreign Affairs \(Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros\)](#)

[European Youth Portal](#)



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#### IV. Health

According to the Community Regulations on Social Security, **nationals from the 27 European Union countries, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway or Switzerland** are entitled to the same benefits as Portuguese citizens in access to free or reduced-cost healthcare. In order to have access to health services, citizens from the above-mentioned countries, who are not resident in Portugal, must address and carry the European Health Insurance Cards (provided by the origin country) as well as their passports or identity cards.

 Because there are certain formalities that have to be fulfilled, it is strongly advisable to visit the local social security office in the home country to check what the conditions are and ensure your **European Health Insurance Card**.

**Students from countries outside the EU** must hold medical insurance or be sure about

appropriate medical coverage for the duration of their studies in Portugal. Many students can benefit from the International agreements in which Portugal participates in order to gain access to the Portuguese Social Security System and through it to the National Health System, particularly within the framework of some conventions/agreements.

 For further information about these conventions and agreements, **students should contact the social security services in their home country** before travelling to Portugal.

**PORTUGUESE PUBLIC HEALTH CARE SYSTEM** includes health centres (“Centros de Saúde” - small organizations that provides a service of proximity to local citizens) and hospitals. For the most efficient use of health services, it is advisable to go to the nearest health center whenever you required medical assistance. Hospital emergency services are for use only in serious situations such as accidents, severe burns, heart attacks, breathing difficulties, etc.

As Portugal assures medical assistance through its National Health Service, patients do not have to pay the entire cost of treatment, medicines, x-rays, etc. when they use health centers or public hospitals. Only the payment of a certain percentage of the costs of medicines or other expenses may be demanded, as well as a standard fee.

Citizens from non-EU or non-EEA countries are not covered by the provisions described above. They are guaranteed medical assistance in exchange for payment of fees, either directly by the patient or by means of a health insurance policy.

 For supplementary information, contact the **Department of International Relations of Social Security**: Tel: (+351) 21 365 23 00 / Fax: (+351) 21 365 24 98 / E-mail: [driss@seg-social.pt](mailto:driss@seg-social.pt) / Web site: <http://www2.seg-social.pt/ingles/>

#### V. Student Concessions and Accommodation



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The **EURO<26 youth card** is a youth card available in about 30 European countries including Portugal. It gives all young people under 26 access to over 100.000 discounts and advantages. This card entitles the holder to benefit from price reductions for travel, accommodation, cultural events, as well as insurance and health benefits in some situations.

Identity cards (**student cards**) provided by host institutions usually give discounts and easy access to academic services and many other: food (university canteens), transportations (e.g. student pass and journey discounts), cultural activities (e.g. cinema, museums, concerts), accommodation (e.g. student residences), school material and books, etc.

 **STUDENT ASSOCIATIONS** play an important role in education institutions within the management bodies of the Schools as well as

## VI. Transport system

promoting students integration and cultural and sport activities. Beside information and recreational activities, usually they provide benefits and education support services to all young members, which include discounts on photocopying, faxing, assignment preparation and job search services.

**Erasmuslisboa** - Associação dos Estudantes Estrangeiros (Association of Foreign Students) - is a non-profit association created in 2004 by a group of former Erasmus students, destined to support the welcoming and integration of foreign students who choose Lisbon as their destination. It provides information and support to all Erasmus students in Lisbon, as well as various activities and events as a way to ease the students' integration. *Erasmuslisboa Trips* (three day long organized tours around Portugal) and the *Welcome Kit* (consisting of envelopes handed freely, with, namely, Lisbon transportation map, Lisbon city map, telephone cards, transportation tickets, discount vouchers) are some examples of

initiatives of this association regarding the Erasmus students support.

 For more information, the Association can be reached through [info@erasmuslisboa.com](mailto:info@erasmuslisboa.com) or <http://www.erasmuslisboa.com/english.htm>

Concerning **STUDENT ACCOMMODATION**, and apart from rental apartments, there are usually supports from universities, non-governmental institutions and town councils. Universities' social services generally provide accommodation facilities in Residence Halls for students with scholarships or far from home. Usually, foreign students and those in mobility programmes also have access to these services.

 Prior your stay, you should **contact your host institution**, as well as its **academic association(s)**, in order to be acquainted with the concessions you may have during your stay in Portugal, such as accommodation and other facilities

**AIR** There are numerous Portuguese airlines offering regular domestic and international flights, such as:



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**TAP - Air Portugal** - the country's "flagship" airline. It has scheduled flights to more than 50 international destinations and domestic flights between Lisbon, Oporto (North), Faro (Algarve), Funchal (Madeira) and Ponta Delgada (Azores).

**SATA** has regular flights between all the islands of the Azores and from the Azores to Madeira and mainland Portugal. SATA also offers regular flights to a number of international destinations.

**ATA - Aerocondor Transportes Aéreos** operates regular domestic flights and international charters.

**Portuguese Airports:**

Lisbon	Portela Airport	Phone: 218 413 500 E-mail: <a href="mailto:contactar@ana.pt">contactar@ana.pt</a>
Oporto	Dr. Francisco Sá Carneiro Airport	Phone: 229 432 400 E-mail: <a href="mailto:contactar@ana.pt">contactar@ana.pt</a>
Faro	Faro Airport	Phone: 289 800 800 E-mail: <a href="mailto:contactar@ana.pt">contactar@ana.pt</a>
Ponta Delgada, Azores	João Paulo II Airport	Phone: 296 205 400 E-mail: <a href="mailto:contactar@ana.pt">contactar@ana.pt</a>
Funchal, Madeira	Funchal Airport	Phone: 291 520 700 E-mail: <a href="mailto:anam@anam.pt">anam@anam.pt</a>

**i** For further information on air transportation, you may look the following web pages:

**[ANA - Portuguese airport authority](#)** - provides departures and arrival information

**[ANAM - Madeira airport authority](#)** - provides departures and arrival information



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**RAIL CP - Caminhos de Ferro Portugueses**, the Portuguese railway company, offers a vast rail network which covers the mainland Portugal. It also offers international train services to Vigo, Madrid and Paris - the international Sud-Express train and Lusitânia hotel-train leave from Lisbon.

The “*Alfa Pendular*” is the fastest and most comfortable train linking Lisbon to Algarve, Oporto, Braga or Guimarães (it also stops in Coimbra and Aveiro). The “*Intercidades*” (Intercity service) covers the following connections: Lisbon-Oporto-Guimarães, Lisbon-Guarda, Lisbon-Covilhã, Lisbon-Alentejo and Lisbon-Algarve.

#### **URBAN TRANSPORT (BUSES, TRAMS, FUNICULARS, COACHES, UNDERGROUND)**

These means of transport offer the best and cheapest way to see and travel through the cities. Buses usually run from 5 a.m. to 2 a.m., with some running all night. A ride on a BUS, TRAM OR FUNICULAR costs about €1.40 (on-board fare). Pre-paid booklets (BUC) are cheaper and also available in the majority of the cities.

There are also many private companies that provide both suburban and nation-wide EXPRESS COACHES. There are regular coach services between Portugal’s main towns and cities. For details of routes, timetables and fares visit [www.rede-expressos.pt](http://www.rede-expressos.pt) the website of *Rede Nacional de Expressos* (only in Portuguese).

**UNDERGROUND** The underground reaches the two major national cities, Lisbon ([www.metrolisboa.pt](http://www.metrolisboa.pt)) and Oporto ([www.metroporto.pt](http://www.metroporto.pt)), and it operates between 6 a.m. and 1 a.m.

The **Lisbon** underground is the oldest and its network is gradually being extended to suburban areas completing four lines in operation. Most of the stations are decorated with Portuguese artist’s panels of tiles, making them true underground art galleries. In **Oporto**, the underground is recent and there are five lines in operation, most of them above ground.

In Lisbon and Oporto a simple metro ticket costs €0.80 and €0.95, respectively, and the tickets are credited on a specific card. In these cities there are also combined tickets for buses, metro and train within the urban area.

 For extended stays, it might be preferable (and cheaper) to use **intermodal season tickets or joint season tickets**, which are valid for one month or 30 consecutive days and combine several means of transport.

**TAXIS** are generally cream in color, although there are still some painted black with a green roof.



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The fare is shown on the taximeter. Usually the prices are posted inside the car. Otherwise you should ask the driver about them.

In the urban service, an initial price of approximately €2.50 is set. The final price is determined based on the distance and the travel time.

Ordering a taxi by phone results in an additional cost of €0.80 and transport of luggage requiring use of a roof rack or car boot also implies a supplement (€1.60) - approximate prices.

For transport outside urban areas, the service is paid on kilometre basis, which includes the cost of the return journey, despite of whether or not the passenger makes the return trip. The passenger also has to pay the existing road tolls there and back.

Tipping is at the passenger's judgment. As a reference, it is usual to tip around 5-10% of the total amount.

**DISABLED ACCESS** There are many facilities available in Portugal for persons with restricted mobility, such as accommodation and transportation. Portuguese airports have adapted toilet facilities as well as special assistance service for persons with restricted mobility (e.g. transfer facilities and wheelchair users) which may be provided on request.

 Given the inevitable travel constraints experienced by persons with motor disabilities, it is recommended to look for prior information regarding the services you plan to use in Portugal.

 For further information concerning the facilities available for persons with disabilities, you may contact:  
**Accessible Portugal** - [www.accessibleportugal.com](http://www.accessibleportugal.com)  
Tel: +351 21 720 31 30 - Fax: +351 21 720 31 39  
E-mail: [info@accessibleportugal.com](mailto:info@accessibleportugal.com)

 More information on Transports:  
**Transpor** - Information about public transport multimodal information (and journey planner) in Portugal.



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## VII. Communications

 **TELEPHONES** There are public telephone booths where coins and special cards (sold in Portugal Telecom shops, post offices and kiosks) can be used.

All telephone numbers in Portugal are composed of nine digits. To call from abroad, it is necessary to dial the international access code 00 and the country code 351. To call abroad from Portugal, dial 00, the country code, the area code and then the number wanted. The dialling codes of the various countries are posted in public telephone booths.

 **MOBILE PHONES** There are three main network service providers - TMN, Vodafone and Optimus - that have roaming agreements with most international mobile phone companies providing users with a good coverage nationwide.

 The Portuguese Highway Code forbids the use of mobile phones while driving and there are established penalties that can be applied in case of any infraction. Alternatively you can use hands-free equipment or an earphone.

post offices. In hotels and public facilities, like Airports, Conference centers, Restaurants, Service Areas in motor-ways and shopping centers, it is also possible to access wireless Internet.

 **INTERNET** access is available in cafés, cyber-cafés, public services and in several



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## VIII. Services

**SHOPS** are traditionally open from Monday to Friday, from 9 or 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Some close for lunch from 1 to 3 p.m. On Saturdays from January to November, shops generally close at 1 p.m. though in city centers some are open in the afternoon. Shopping malls usually open from 10 a.m. to midnight every day of the week.

Traditional shops with Portuguese products can be found particularly in city centers and older neighbourhoods of towns and cities.

**BANKS** are open from 8.30 a.m. to 3 p.m. from Monday to Friday. To open a Portuguese bank account, you will need: your passport or international ID card, an address in Portugal and a Portuguese fiscal number (which can be provided in Citizen Shop (Loja do Cidadão)).

**ATMs - Automatic Teller Machines (Multibanco)**

Portugal has a national network of cash machines (ATMs) identified by the symbol MB (*Multibanco*), from which you can withdraw cash 24 hours a day. The most commonly used credit cards are: Visa, American Express, Diners Club, Europay / MasterCard, JCB and Maestro.

 **POST OFFICES** are in general open between 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. from Monday to Friday. Airport offices and those located on city centers have extended opening hours and may be open on Saturdays and in some cases also on Sundays. Beside post offices, stamps are also sold in selling-machines placed in the streets. Besides traditional mailing, many other services are provided in actual post offices, namely the Netpost service that allows access to personal e-mail and the Internet.

 For more detailed information about opening hours and services please go to [CTI](#)

 **PHARMACIES** are open on weekdays between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. (some close for lunch

from 1 to 3 p.m.) and on Saturdays between 9am and 1pm. When open at night, pharmacies display an illuminated green cross outside. Otherwise, they have information posted on the entry indicating the nearest pharmacies that are open at night.

 **NATIONAL EMERGENCY NUMBER - 112** - The national number for emergencies is 112. The call is free and it can be dialled at any time of the day or night from anywhere in Portugal.

## NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

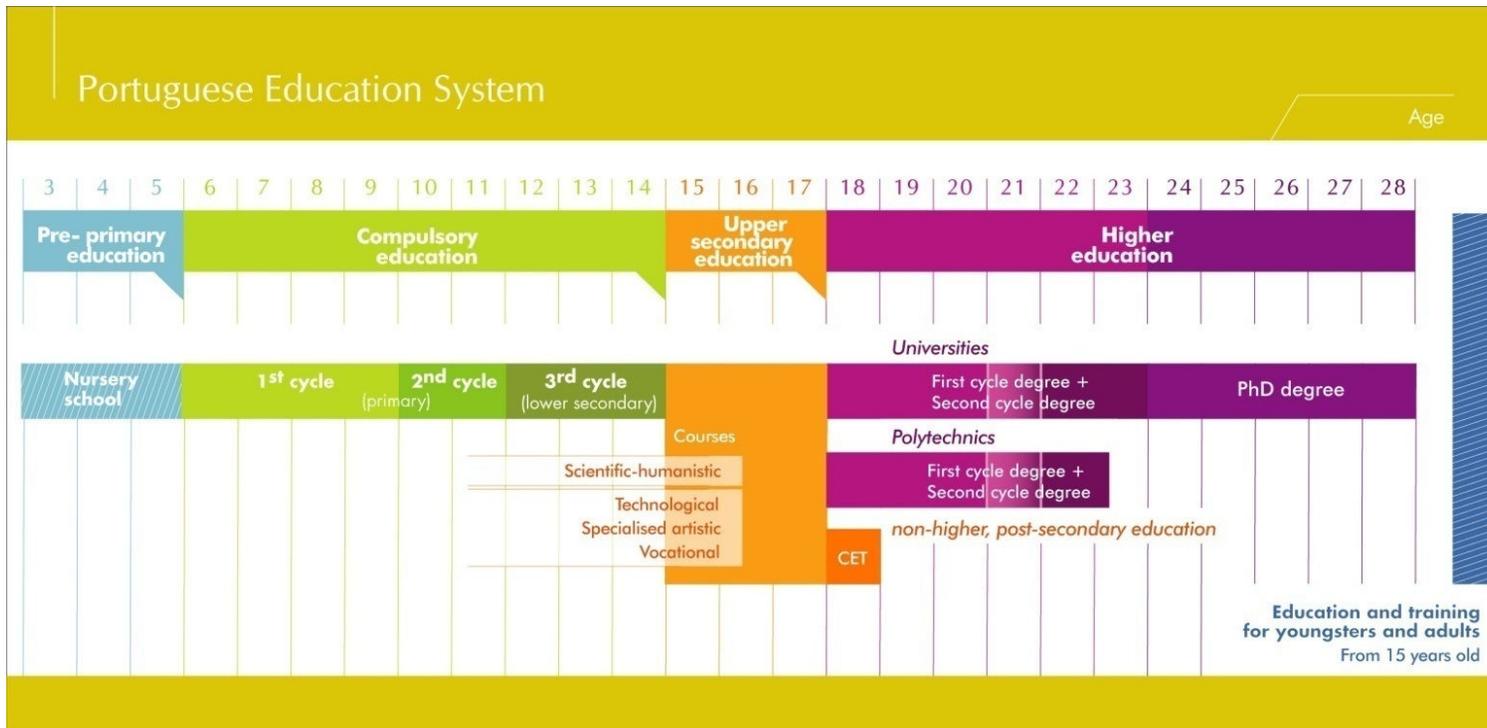
1 January	New Year's Day
25 April	Freedom Day
1 May	Worker's Day
10 June	Portugal Day
15 August	Feast of the Assumption
5 October	Implantation of the Republic
1 November	All Saints Day
1 December	Restoration of Independence
8 December	Immaculate Conception
25 December	Christmas Day
Moveable public holidays:	- Good Friday (April) - Corpus Christi (June) - Carnival (February)

## IX. Education system and higher education: a brief description



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Briefly, the Portuguese education system is organized in four stages, as the image below illustrates.



Source: ME/GEPE - Gabinete de Estatística e Planeamento da Educação (Web: <http://www.gepe.min-edu.pt/>)



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**Pre-school education** is optional for children from the age of 3 until they enter compulsory education and is provided by the state, private and cooperative bodies, private social solidarity institutions and non-profit institutions.

**Basic Education** is a compulsory full-time education from 6 to 15 years of age organized in three cycles. To access upper secondary education, students must have successfully completed nine years of compulsory education.

**The upper secondary education** curriculum lasts for three academic years and comprises scientific-humanistic, technological, specialized artistic and vocational courses. There are also post-secondary education which consists in specialized technological courses which combining qualification and professional skills and competences with the possibility of proceeding to higher education.

**Adult education and training** is a sub-system designed to offer a second chance to individuals who left school early or are at risk of dropping out.

The **Portuguese Higher Education system** is organized according to the binary model, of university and polytechnic education.

The network of **public higher education** covers 15 universities, 24 polytechnic institutes and 5 institutions of military and police education.

The network of **private higher education** covers 32 universities and 36 polytechnic institutes.

Some universities, whether public or private, integrate polytechnic schools and faculties.

To apply for access to higher education via the national system, students must possess an upper secondary education course or legally equivalent qualification; must take the necessary entrance exams for the course they wish to attend with a minimum mark of 95 points; and, if applicable, must satisfy the necessary pre-requisites of the course they are applying to.

Entrance to each higher education institution is subjected to *numerus clausus*.



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Students over 23, with no formal qualifications for higher education, have access via specific examinations that prove their capacity for the course in question. These tests are set by the higher education establishments concerned.

Higher education provides the following academic qualifications: First-degree (*licenciado*), Master's degree (*mestre*) and PhD (*doutor*). University and polytechnic institutions confer First-degrees and Master's degrees, while universities also award PhD.

In polytechnics, a *licenciado* degree normally involves six semesters, which corresponds to 180 credits. In universities a *licenciado* degree normally lasts from six to eight semesters, which corresponds to 180 or 240 credits. The study cycle that leads to a *master* degree lasts between three and four semesters, both in universities and polytechnics, corresponding to 90 or 120 credits.

Fees are set by the different higher education institutions, being its amount defined between a minimum and a maximum, depending on the type of the course.

The Portuguese higher education system is currently undergoing a profound reform. This objective is part of a European-wide strategy for the modernization of higher education institutions promoting the knowledge-based economy and society. A series of measures have been introduced in the last two years for the accomplishment of the **Bologna process**: to widen access to higher education, particularly to new audiences; to guarantee quality evaluation; and to modernize and internationalize higher education institutions.

In the academic year 2008/2009, about 98% of the initial training courses that have opened vacancies were already organized according to the principles of the Bologna process, including public and private higher education (90% in 2007/2008).

**i** For further information on Higher education system in Portugal, please see the links below:

[Eurydice](#)

[Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education](#)

[Direcção Geral do Ensino Superior](#) - information about available courses, universities and higher education institutes in Portugal as well as information about admissions and applications



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## X. Culture and places to visit

You can get to know more about Portugal in Portugal's official tourist website - [Visit Portugal.](#)

The following links gives you some suggestions on culture, events and places to visit in our country.



Have a nice stay! 😊



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## PORTUGUESE CULTURE

Contemporary Portuguese Culture  
<http://www.instituto-camoes.pt/cvc/contportcult/index.html>

Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation  
<http://www.gulbenkian.pt/index.php?langId=2>

Centro Cultural de Belém Foundation  
<http://www.ccb.pt/sites/ccb/en-EN/Pages/default.aspx>

Centre of Modern Art Azeredo Perdigão  
<http://www.camjap.gulbenkian.org/>

Luso-American Foundation Art Collection:  
<http://www.flad.pt/?no=5010002>

Major events in Portugal  
<http://www.visitportugal.com/pturismo/Eventos/Eventos.aspx?Action=Search>

Port Wine (Vinho do Porto)  
<http://www.ivp.pt/pt/index.asp>

Serralves Foundation  
<http://www.serralves.pt/>

The Art of “Azulejo” (tile) in Portugal  
<http://www.instituto-camoes.pt/cvc/azulejos/eng/index.html>

## SCIENCE

Physics Museum of the University of Coimbra  
<http://museu.fis.uc.pt/indexi.htm>

Lisbon University Museum of Science  
<http://www.mc.ul.pt/indexi.html>

Orlando Ribeiro, the leading XX Century Portuguese geographer  
<http://www.orlando-ribeiro.info/en/home.htm>

National Museum of Natural History (Lisbon University)  
<http://www.mnhn.ul.pt/>

## ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

Architectural Heritage (IPPAR and DGEMN)  
[http://www.ippar.pt/english/;](http://www.ippar.pt/english/)  
<http://www.monumentos.pt/english/destaques.asp>

Historic Center of Guimarães  
[http://www.cm-guimaraes.pt/PageGen.aspx?WMCM\\_PaginaId=4223](http://www.cm-guimaraes.pt/PageGen.aspx?WMCM_PaginaId=4223)

Monastery of Santa Maria de Belém (Heronymites) and Tower of Belém  
<http://www.mosteirojeronimos.pt/english/index.html>

## HERITAGE

## Museums (IPM)

<http://www.ipmuseus.pt/>

Calouste Gulbenkian Museum  
<http://www.museu.gulbenkian.pt/mainb.asp?size=sup&lang=pt>

Orient Museum (Museu do Oriente-Fundação Oriente)  
[http://www.foriente.pt/Pt/acervo\\_art.asp](http://www.foriente.pt/Pt/acervo_art.asp)

Portuguese Heritage classified by UNESCO  
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>

Pré-Historic Rock Art Sites at the Côa Valle  
<http://www.ipa.min-cultura.pt/coa/>

World Heritage of Portuguese origin  
<http://www.uc.pt/whpo/home.html>

## DISCOVERIES

The Travel of the Portuguese (BN)  
<http://purl.pt/711/1/>

The Portuguese and the Orient/East (184-1940) (BN)  
<http://purl.pt/711/1/>



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## XI. Useful links

### ***Yellow Pages***

[www.paginasamarelas.pt](http://www.paginasamarelas.pt)

### ***Information Service***

<http://www.1820.pt/1820pt>

### ***Information for the Citizen*** (Portuguese only)

<http://www.portaldocidadao.pt/PORTAL/pt>

### ***Citizen's Shop*** (Portuguese only)

[www.lojadocidadao.pt](http://www.lojadocidadao.pt)

### ***Department of Immigration and Border Control***

[www.sef.pt](http://www.sef.pt)

### ***Portuguese Embassies*** (Portuguese only)

[www.min-nestrangeiros.pt](http://www.min-nestrangeiros.pt) ;

<http://www.secomunidades.pt/web/guest/PostosConsulares>

### ***Major events in Portugal***

<http://www.visitportugal.com/pturismo/Eventos/Eventos.aspx?Action=Search>

### ***Erasmuslisboa - Associação dos Estudantes Estrangeiros (Association of Foreign Students)***

<http://www.erasmuslisboa.com/english.htm>

## XII. Sources and related links

### **Portugal's official tourist website**

<http://www.visitportugal.com/>

### **European Youth Portal**

[http://europa.eu/youth/studying/index\\_pt\\_en.html](http://europa.eu/youth/studying/index_pt_en.html)

### **Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education**

<http://www.mctes.pt/>

### **Direcção Geral do Ensino Superior**

<http://www.dges.mctes.pt/>

### **SEF - Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras (Portuguese Immigration Authority)**

<http://www.sef.pt/>

### **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

<http://www.mne.gov.pt/>

### **European Youth Portal**

[http://europa.eu/youth/studying/index\\_pt\\_en.html](http://europa.eu/youth/studying/index_pt_en.html)