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Chapter 1

195

1.1 195.guide

Texified version of data for Portugal.

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Portugal

1.2 195.guide/Portugal

Portugal

Geography (Portugal)
People (Portugal)
Government (Portugal)
Government (Portugal 2. usage)
Economy (Portugal)
Economy (Portugal 2. usage)
Communications (Portugal)
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1.3 195.guide/Geography (Portugal)

Geography (Portugal)

=====

Location:

Southern Europe, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean west of Spain

Map references:

Africa, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

92,080 km²

land area:

91,640 km²

comparative area:

slightly smaller than Indiana

note:

includes Azores and Madeira Islands

Land boundaries:

total 1,214 km, Spain 1,214 km

Coastline:

1,793 km

Maritime claims:

continental shelf:

200 m depth or to depth of exploitation

exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

sovereignty over Timor Timur (East Timor Province) disputed with Indonesia

Climate:

maritime temperate; cool and rainy in north, warmer and drier in south

Terrain:

mountainous north of the Tagus, rolling plains in south

Natural resources:

fish, forests (cork), tungsten, iron ore, uranium ore, marble

Land use:

arable land:

32%

permanent crops:

6%

meadows and pastures:
 6%
 forest and woodland:
 40%
 other:
 16%
 Irrigated land:
 6,340 km2 (1989 est.)
 Environment:
 Azores subject to severe earthquakes
 Note:
 Azores and Madeira Islands occupy strategic locations along western sea approaches to Strait of Gibraltar

1.4 195.guide/People (Portugal)

People (Portugal)

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Population:
 10,486,140 (July 1993 est.)
 Population growth rate:
 0.36% (1993 est.)
 Birth rate:
 11.59 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Death rate:
 9.77 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Net migration rate:
 1.8 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Infant mortality rate:
 9.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 74.89 years
 male:
 71.43 years
 female:
 78.56 years (1993 est.)
 Total fertility rate:
 1.45 children born/woman (1993 est.)
 Nationality:
 noun:
 Portuguese (singular and plural)
 adjective:
 Portuguese
 Ethnic divisions:
 homogeneous Mediterranean stock in mainland, Azores, Madeira Islands;
 citizens of black African descent who immigrated to mainland during
 decolonization number less than 100,000
 Religions:
 Roman Catholic 97%, Protestant denominations 1%, other 2%
 Languages:
 Portuguese

Literacy:
 age 15 and over can read and write (1990)
 total population:
 85%
 male:
 89%
 female:
 82%
 Labor force:
 4,605,700
 by occupation:
 services 45%, industry 35%, agriculture 20% (1988)

1.5 195.guide/Government (Portugal)

Government (Portugal)

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Names:
 conventional long form: Portuguese Republic
 conventional short form:
 Portugal
 local long form:
 Republica Portuguesa
 local short form:
 Portugal
 Digraph:
 PO
 Type:
 republic
 Capital:
 Lisbon
 Administrative divisions:
 18 districts (distritos, singular - distrito) and 2 autonomous regions*, ←
 (regioes autonomas,
 singular - regioao autonoma); Aveiro, Acores (Azores)*,, Beja, Braga, ←
 Braganca, Castelo Branco,
 Coimbra, Evora, Faro, Guarda, Leiria,
 Lisboa, Madeira*, Portalegre, Porto, Santarem, Setubal, Viana do Castelo,, ←
 Vila Real, Viseu
 Dependent areas:
 Macau (scheduled to become a Special Administrative Region of China on 20
 December 1999)
 Independence:
 1140 (independent republic proclaimed 5 October 1910)
 Constitution:
 25 April 1976, revised 30 October 1982 and 1 June 1989
 Legal system:
 civil law system; the Constitutional Tribunal reviews the constitutionality
 of legislation; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
 National holiday:
 Day of Portugal, 10 June
 Political parties and leaders:

Social Democratic Party (PSD), Anibal CAVACO Silva; Portuguese Socialist Party (PS), Antonio GUTERRES; Party of Democratic Renewal (PRD), Pedro CANAVARRO; Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), Carlos CARVALHAS; Social Democratic Center (CDS), Manuel MONTEIRO; National Solidarity Party, Manuel SERGIO; Center Democratic Party; United Democratic Coalition (CDU; Communists)

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Elections:

President:

last held 13 February 1991 (next to be held NA February 1996); results - Dr ←

Mario Lopes SOARES 70%, Basilio HORTA 14%, Carlos CARVALHAS 13%, Carlos MARQUES 3%

Assembly of the Republic:

last held 6 October 1991 (next to be held NA October 1995); results - PSD 50.4%, PS 29.3%, CDU 8.8%, Center Democrats 4.4%, National Solidarity Party 1.7%, PRD 0.6%, other 4.8%; seats - (230 total) PSD 135, PS 72, CDU 17, Center Democrats 5, National Solidarity Party 1

Executive branch:

president, Council of State, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

unicameral Assembly of the Republic (Assembleia da Republica)

Judicial branch: Supreme Tribunal of Justice (Supremo Tribunal de Justica)

1.6 195.guide/Government (Portugal 2. usage)

Government (Portugal 2. usage)

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Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Dr. Mario Alberto Nobre Lopes SOARES (since 9 March 1986)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Anibal CAVACO SILVA (since 6 November 1985)

Member of:

AfDB, Australian Group, BIS, CCC, CE, CERN, COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, EC, ECE, ECLAC, EIB, FAO, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LAIA (observer), LORCS, MTCR, NACC, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOMOT, UNPROFOR, UPU, WCL, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in US:

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Ambassador Francisco Jose Laco Treichler KNOPFLI

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 US diplomatic representation:
 chief of mission:
 Ambassador Everett Ellis BRIGGS
 embassy:
 Avenida das Forcas Armadas, 1600 Lisbon
 mailing address:
 PSC 83, APO AE 09726
 telephone:
 [351] (1) 726-6600 or 6659, 8670, 8880
 FAX:
 [351] (1) 726-9109
 consulate:
 Ponta Delgada (Azores)
 Flag:
 two vertical bands of green (hoist side, two-fifths) and red (three-fifths)
 with the Portuguese coat of arms centered on the dividing line

1.7 195.guide/Economy (Portugal)

Economy (Portugal)

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Overview:

Although Portugal has experienced strong growth since joining the EC in 1986 ↩

- at least 4% each year through 1990 - it remains one of the poorest members. To prepare for the European single market, the government is restructuring and modernizing the economy and in 1989 embarked on a major privatization program. As of 1 January 1993, Lisbon has fully liberalized its capital markets and most trade markets. The global slowdown and tight monetary policies to counter inflation caused growth to slow in 1991 and 1992. Growth probably will remain depressed in 1993, but should pick up again in 1994.

National product:

GDP - purchasing power equivalent - \$93.7 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate:

1.1% (1992)

National product per capita:

\$9,000 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

9% (1992)

Unemployment rate:

5% (1992)

Budget:

revenues \$27.3 billion; expenditures \$33.2 billion, including capital expenditures of \$4.5 billion (1991)

Exports:

\$16.3 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:

cotton textiles, cork and paper products, canned fish, wine, timber and timber products, resin, machinery, appliances

partners:

EC 75.4%, other developed countries 12.4%, US 3.8% (1991)

Imports:
 \$26.0 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities:
 machinery and transport equipment, agricultural products, chemicals,
 petroleum, textiles

partners:
 EC 72%, other developed countries 10.9% less developed countries 12.9%, US
 3.4%

External debt:
 \$16.9 billion (1992 est.)

Industrial production:
 growth rate 9.1% (1990); accounts for 40% of GDP

Electricity:
 6,624,000 kW capacity; 26,400 million kWh produced, 2,520 kWh per capita
 (1992)

Industries:
 textiles and footwear; wood pulp, paper, and cork; metalworking; oil
 refining; chemicals; fish canning; wine; tourism

Agriculture:
 accounts for 6.1% of GDP and 20% of labor force; small, inefficient farms;
 imports more than half of food needs; major crops - grain, potatoes, olives ←
 ,
 grapes; livestock sector - sheep, cattle, goats, poultry, meat, dairy
 products

Illicit drugs:
 increasingly important gateway country for Latin American cocaine entering
 the European market

Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$1.8 billion; Western (non-US)
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.2 billion

1.8 195.guide/Economy (Portugal 2. usage)

Economy (Portugal 2. usage)

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Currency:
 1 Portuguese escudo (Esc) = 100 centavos

Exchange rates:
 Portuguese escudos (Esc) per US\$1 - 145.51 (January 1993), 135.00 (1992),
 144.48 (1991), 142.55 (1990), 157.46 (1989), 143.95 (1988)

Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.9 195.guide/Communications (Portugal)

Communications (Portugal)

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Railroads:

3,625 km total; state-owned Portuguese Railroad Co. (CP) operates 2,858 km 1.665-meter gauge (434 km electrified and 426 km double track), 755 km 1.000-meter gauge; 12 km (1.435-meter gauge) electrified, double track, privately owned

Highways:

73,661 km total; 61,599 km surfaced (bituminous, gravel, and crushed stone) ←
 ,
 including 140 km of limited-access divided highway; 7,962 km improved earth ←
 ;
 4,100 km unimproved earth (motorable tracks)

Inland waterways:

820 km navigable; relatively unimportant to national economy, used by shallow-draft craft limited to 300-metric-ton cargo capacity

Pipelines:

crude oil 11 km; petroleum products 58 km

Ports:

Leixoes, Lisbon, Porto, Ponta Delgada (Azores), Velas (Azores), Setubal, Sines

Merchant marine:

51 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 634,072 GRT/1,130,515 DWT; includes 1 short-sea passenger, 21 cargo, 3 refrigerated cargo, 3 container, 1 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 13 oil tanker, 2 chemical tanker, 5 bulk, 2 liquified gas; note - Portugal has created a captive register on Madeira (MAR) for Portuguese-owned ships that will have the taxation and crewing benefits of a flag of convenience; although only one ship currently is ←
 known
 to fly the Portuguese flag on the MAR register, it is likely that a ←
 majority
 of Portuguese flag ships will transfer to this subregister in a few years

Airports:

total:

64

usable:

62

with permanent-surface runways:

36

with runways over 3,659 m:

2

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

10

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

11

Telecommunications:

generally adequate integrated network of coaxial cables, open wire and microwave radio relay; 2,690,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 57 AM, 66 (22 repeaters) FM, 66 (23 repeaters) TV; 6 submarine cables; 3 INTELSAT earth stations (2 Atlantic Ocean, 1 Indian Ocean), EUTELSAT, domestic satellite systems (mainland and Azores); tropospheric link to Azores

1.10 195.guide/Defense Forces (Portugal)

Defense Forces (Portugal)

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Branches:

Army, Navy (including Marines), Air Force, National Republican Guard, ←
Fiscal
Guard, Public Security Police

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 2,696,325; fit for military service 2,188,041; reach
military age (20) annually 88,735 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$2.4 billion, 2.9% of GDP (1992)