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Dynamization of the Emigrant Support Office: Internship Report at the Municipal Chamber of Mondim de Basto

Mariana Félix Cardoso

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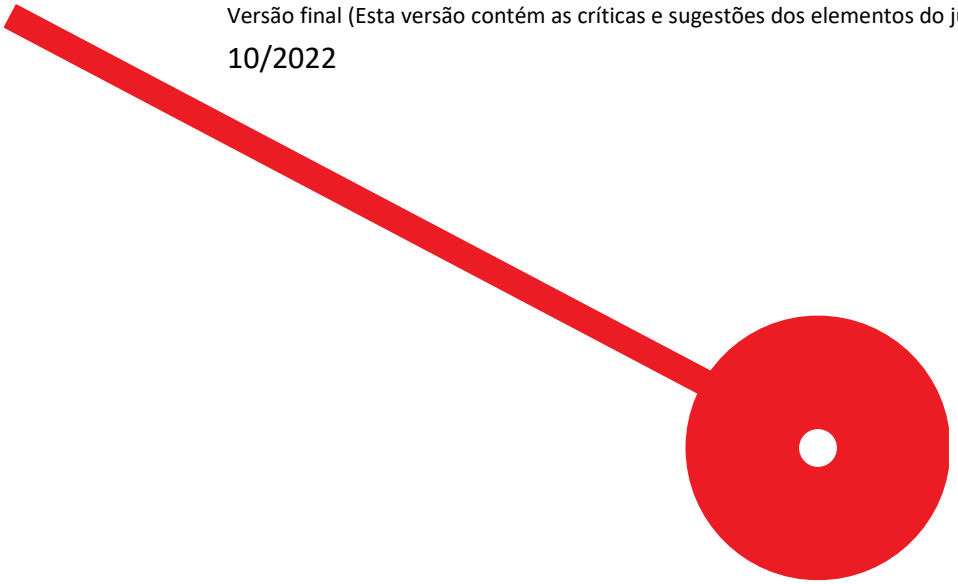

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Mariana Félix Cardoso

Relatório de Estágio apresentado ao Instituto Superior de Contabilidade e Administração do Porto para a obtenção do grau de Mestre em Estudos Interculturais para negócios sob orientação de Doutora Carina Raquel Oliveira Cerqueira

Mariana Félix Cardoso. Dynamization of the Emigrant Support Office: Internship at the Municipal Chamber of Mondim de Basto
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Dedication

To you, my brightest star in the sky. I know you are there watching over me and giving me strength in every stage of my life.

I love you and miss you sister.

Acknowledgments

First of all, I want to express my gratitude to Professor Carina Cerqueira. The insightful questions and feedback were a valuable aid in the development of my internship report. Thank you for always being so kind, motivational, and ready to help me.

Secondly, I would like to express a sincere thank you to Dr. Emília Gonçalves, my internship advisor, who heartily welcomed me from the first day of the internship. Thank you for your patience, for all the support, for the guidance, for everything. And thanks to the Municipality of Mondim de Basto for accepting me as an intern. It was a very enriching experience for me, from which I only keep good moments.

Then, I want to express my gratitude to my family, for all the support and guidance, without you this journey would not be possible.

In addition, a big thank you to all those who responded to my survey; without their help and contribution, the results could not be so complete and satisfatory.

Finally, a special thank you to my boyfriend, for the patience and for always being by my side, in the good and hard times. I recognize that I am often not the easiest person. And I also want to thank my friend Filipa, who has been by my side on this academic journey since primary school, and on every step I take. Our friendship will be eternal.

Resumo:

Portugal sempre foi um país de emigração. Apesar de nos últimos anos a imigração ter ganho elevada importância, é a emigração que mais nos caracteriza e representa. A emigração e o "regresso às origens" são dois elementos caracterizadores da sociedade e cultura Portuguesa. Deste modo, o presente relatório de estágio, realizado no Gabienete de Apoio ao Emigrante da Câmara Municipal de Mondim de Basto, tem como principais objetivos compreender o fluxo migratório português em geral, mas mais especificamente, a emigração de Mondim de Basto, e dinamizar o Gabinete de Apoio ao Emigrante para, ao mesmo tempo, prestar homenagem e auxílio aos emigrantes e ex-emigrantes desta vila.

Para alcançar estes objetivos, e outros propostos pela Câmara Municipal, aos quais vou fazer referência posteriormente, foi feita uma pesquisa literária inicial sobre a emigração portuguesa em geral, de modo a conhecer melhor o tema e, posteriormente, uma pesquisa a nível local sobre a comunidade emigrante de Mondim de Basto. Como forma de apoio à pesquisa, foi elaborado um inquérito, dirigido à Comunidade emigrante mondinense, o que permitiu caracterizar, de forma sucinta, um pouco da emigração desta localidade.

Os resultados da pesquisa inicial e contínua aliada ao inquérito, demonstram a elevada importância da comunidade emigrante para a vila de Mondim de Basto e para os países de acolhimento, devido ao seu impacto económico e à sua contribuição para o desenvolvimento local.

Palavras chave: Migrações; Emigração portuguesa; Regresso a casa; Dinamização do gabinete de apoio ao emigrante

Abstract:

Portugal has always been a country of emigration. Although in recent years immigration has gained great importance, it is emigration that most characterizes and represents us. Emigration and the "return to origins" are two characterizing elements of Portuguese society and culture. In this way, this internship report, carried out at the Emigrant Support Office of the Mondim de Basto Municipality, has as main objectives to understand the Portuguese migratory flow in general, but more specifically, the emigration of Mondim de Basto, and to dynamize the Emigrant Support Office, in order to also pay tribute and help to the many emigrants and ex-emigrants of this village.

To achieve these objectives, and others proposed by the Municipality, to which I will refer later, an initial literary research was carried out on Portuguese emigration in general, in order to better understand the subject and, later, a research at the local level on the emigrant community of Mondim de Basto. As a way of supporting the research, a survey directed to the Mondinense emigrant community was elaborated, which allowed to characterize, in a succinct way, a little of the emigration of this place.

The results of the initial and continuous research combined with the survey demonstrate the high importance of the emigrant community for the village of Mondim de Basto and for the host countries, due to its economic impact and its contribution to local development.

Key words: Migrations; Portuguese emigration; Home return; Emigrant support office dynamization

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List of Abbreviations

AICEP- Agência para o Investimento e Comércio Externo de Portugal

DGACCP- Direção-geral dos Assuntos Consulares e Comunidades Portuguesas

EFTA- European Free Trade Association

E.P.E.- Entidade Pública Empresarial

GAE- Gabinete de Apoio ao Emigrante

GAID- Gabinete de Apoio ao Investidor/Investimento da Diáspora

IAS- Indexante dos Apoios Sociais

IEFP- Instituto do Emprego e Formação Profissional

IRS- Imposto sobre o Rendimento das Pessoas Singulares

LPP- Fundo de Previdência Profissional (da Suíça)

MAREP- Medida de Apoio ao Regresso de Emigrantes a Portugal

PNAID- Programa Nacional de Apoio ao Investidor/Investimento da Diáspora

RCM- Resolução do Conselho de Ministros

VAT- IVA (Imposto sobre o Valor Acrescentado)

Migrations have always existed in human history, and will continue to exist, since it is the nature of the human being to be always on the move, whether for work reasons, economic reasons, to flee from war or from natural disasters. As it has many reasons associated, it also has many consequences.

For the country that loses population, emigration has negative consequences, because in addition to the loss of population, there is also an economic collapse, combined with a loss of labour forces. For the host country, the consequences are already positive, as it gains population, workforce and the economy grow, as people start to consume and spend in the country where they work and live. However, when people emigrate to escape from conflicts, prosecution, war, or from natural disasters, the country of immigration (the host country) is also negatively affected. People do not have a place to stay or work. The country suffers, as does the emigrants.

Apart from war, conflict or prosecution reasons, people also emigrate for economic reasons, usually to seek better job opportunities, thus finding better living conditions. This is the most common reason for emigration, especially among young people, as it is seen in Portugal. The great impact that emigration has in Portugal was one of the main reasons for my theme choice.

As people are important for the economic, social and local development of a country, city or village, it is crucial to improve the conditions for them to stay, or create and put in practice incentives and measures for the emigrants to return. The presence of entities, such as chambers, is fundamental in order to follow up on issues related to emigration, especially to support those who wish to return to their country of origin. Following the previous, the Emigrant Support Office becomes a crucial support for emigrants, but also for immigrants. This was the main objective of my internship: the attempt to dynamize that support because, in the specific case of Mondim de Basto, many people are unaware of the existence of the Emigrant Support Office (GAE).

Along with the lack of knowledge about the Emigrant Support Office, there is also a lack of information about support measures and incentives for emigrants/immigrants and for the return of emigrants to Portugal. It was also here that part of my work was inserted, in which I carried out research on incentives and supports to be made available to citizens, through the official website of the Municipality.

The choice of this theme for my internship report was influenced not only by the internship itself, and because of the great impact that emigration has in Portugal, but also because of personal reasons. Since almost all of my father's side family has been living and working outside Portugal for many years, and already has children there, I was always curious and interested in the topic of emigration. So, when the opportunity to do an internship inside the Emigrant Support Office arose, I was immediately interested.

The present internship report is then divided in four chapters of content: Migration; the return to Portugal; the host institution; and the internship. In the first chapter an analysis on Portuguese Migration and emigration in a general way is made. It is characterized in in sociodemographic terms; then, the reasons for emigration are presented; and after this, a brief analysis on emigration since 1985 until today is made. I decided to choose this period of time, because it is the most recent period of emigration, and also represent the times when most of the emigrants from Mondim de Basto left the country. Still in the first chapter, a small characterization of the emigration of Mondim de Basto is made, result of a survey prepared by me during the internship.

Then, Chapter II starts with a contextualization on the process of returning to Portugal. I decided to first explain the Emigrant Support Office and the Diaspora Investor Support Office, two important supports for emigrants who wish to return. Furthermore, the supports and incentives to the return, existing in Portugal, and the useful websites for those who wish to search, are presented and explained.

After that, a brief explanation and contextualization on the Host institution is made, followed by an explanation about the Emigrant Support Office of Mondim, where my internship was made. To conclude chapter III, I decided to include the explanation of my project that is the dynamization of the Emigrant Support Office and the creation of the Emigrant Provider.

Finally, the internship is presented. The fourth chapter starts by explaining the process of internship selection and the application. Then, the process of integration and the internship plan are briefly explained. After that, I present the framing and aims of this internship. And lastly, the tasks performed during the internship are described.

The main goals of this internship were to first have the possibility of getting in touch with the job market, developing new routines, skills and knowledge, together with the main objective of the internship itself: the dynamization of the emigrant support office.

1.1 Portuguese Migration: overview

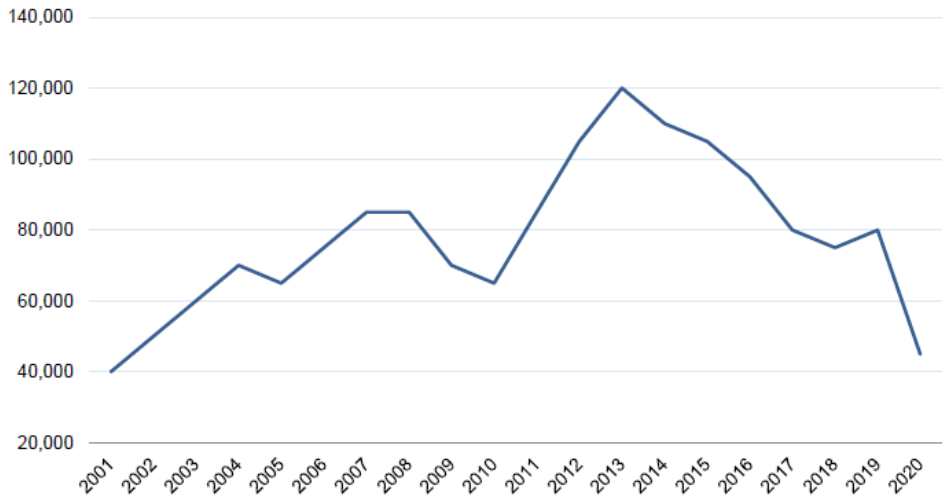
Migrations have always existed in human history. In a voluntary way or forced by external factors, some people just have reasons to leave their location and to move to a different place. For example, some people, especially young people, tend to migrate to study or seek better job opportunities. Unfortunately, the migration process also occurs for worse reasons, for example, during times of war, people try to escape from war zones, from the horror lived within a war. Many try to escape from conflicts, persecution, terrorism, or human rights violations (ONU, 2019). Also, many move from their homes for climatic reasons or natural disasters.

There are several types of migrations, from internal to external migrations, from seasonal to return migration, with the most common and well-known being emigration and immigration. Although these two are the most common, it is important to highlight the meaning of the others too. According to the National Geographic Society, the internal migration is when someone moves within a state, country, or continent; the external migration is when someone moves to a different state, country, or continent; the seasonal migration is the process of "[…] moving with each season or in response to labour or climate conditions" (National Geographic Society, 2015); and the return migration is moving back to where we came from. Now, it is important to describe in detail the two types of migration that most affect society in general.

On the one hand, immigration refers to the process of arriving in a new country and becoming permanent residents or citizens of that country. Individuals are identified as immigrants by their host country. Immigration can have great social, economic, and cultural benefits to countries. When a person arrives in a country, as an immigrant, he or she carries specific cultural identity, behaviours, and values with him or her, "giving" it to the host country, which gains great cultural diversity, "new minds" to improve businesses, thus improving the economy.

On the other hand, emigration refers to the process of leaving the country of origin to work, reside and live in another country. Individuals are identified as emigrants by their home countries. When a person leaves his or her home country, he or she leaves for some reason. The main reasons for emigration in the current century are related to economic and financial issues, generally in search of better job opportunities and better living conditions.

Although both are important and play a crucial role in human society and the development of a country, I will only focus on the emigration process, not only because Portugal is a country largely characterized by emigration (Carrilho & Perista, 2016) (graph 1), but also because it meets the topic of my internship, that is the dynamization of the Emigrant Support Office of the Municipality of Mondim de Basto, a region also strongly marked by emigration.



Graph 1- Estimate of the total outflows of Portuguese emigrants, 2001-2020. Source: Graph drawn by the Emigration Observatory based on data on Portuguese arrivals in destination countries. Retrieved on 01/07/2022 from the Emigration Observatory Statistic Report from 2021 (Pena Pires et al., 2021).

1.2 Portuguese Emigration

There are lot of Portuguese communities spread all around the world since Portugal is considered a country of emigration (Pereira & Azevedo, 2019). For many and many years, the Portuguese emigrated in large numbers, and continue to emigrate in the current days. However, emigration had changed, as had the reasons why people emigrate, the generations who emigrate, and also the destination countries.

According to, Pereira and Azevedo, the Portuguese emigration has four waves[1]. The first one was from 1850 to 1930, when mainly Portuguese male rural workers emigrated to Brazil, permanently, due to the great inequality in the distribution of resources. The

[1] All four waves are explained in more detail in the book "New and Old Routes of the Portuguese Emigrat ion", in chapter I, subtitle 1.2. "The Historical Waves of Portuguese Emigration". Pereira, C., & Azevedo, J. (2019c). The Historical Waves of Portuguese Emigration [E-book]. In New and Old Routes of Portuguese Emigration (1st ed., pp. 4–6). Springer Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-15134-8

second wave was after the II World War, between 1950 and 1974, when emigration was illegal, because of the emergence of barriers and restrictive emigration policies, that were enforced by the authoritative Portuguese regime, the *Salazar* regime. This clandestine emigration was predominantly to neighbouring European countries, such as France and Germany, and the movements were mostly considered temporary, because of the proximity of the countries (Pereira & Azevedo, 2019c). The third wave was between 1974 and 2000, and there the emigration increased due to the beginning of the free movement of people within the European Union and the end of political restrictions imposed on emigration. Also, in this period, Portugal was integrated into the European Union (1986), which resulted not only in an increase in emigration but also in a raise in immigration to Portugal (Pereira & Azevedo, 2019c). The fourth and last wave of emigration began in 2001, with the stagnation of Europe's economy and the end of circulation of escudo currency, and the beginning of circulation of the euro currency. As a consequence, unemployment increased, as did emigration. In the second phase of this wave, from 2011 onwards, a consequence of the country's sovereign debt crisis and ensuing economic containment policies, the number of emigrants increased, reaching its peak of around 115,000 Portuguese people leaving the country per year between 2013 and 2015 (Pereira & Azevedo, 2019b). In addition, the main host countries were the traditional ones, such as Germany, France, Switzerland, and Spain.

Nowadays, Portugal continues on its 4th wave, and Portuguese emigration is most characterized by the departure of young people, mainly highly qualified young, as facing difficulties in securing employment in Portugal (Pereira & Azevedo, 2019).

Since, "[t]he history of Portugal is a history of emigration…" (Pereira & Azevedo, 2019a), I will address the two waves of emigration that are, for my research work, the most important: the third wave (1974-2000), but focusing more on the period after 1985, and the fourth wave (from 2001 until today), not only because they are the more recent periods of emigration, but also because they represent the times when most of the population of Mondim de Basto emigrated[2]

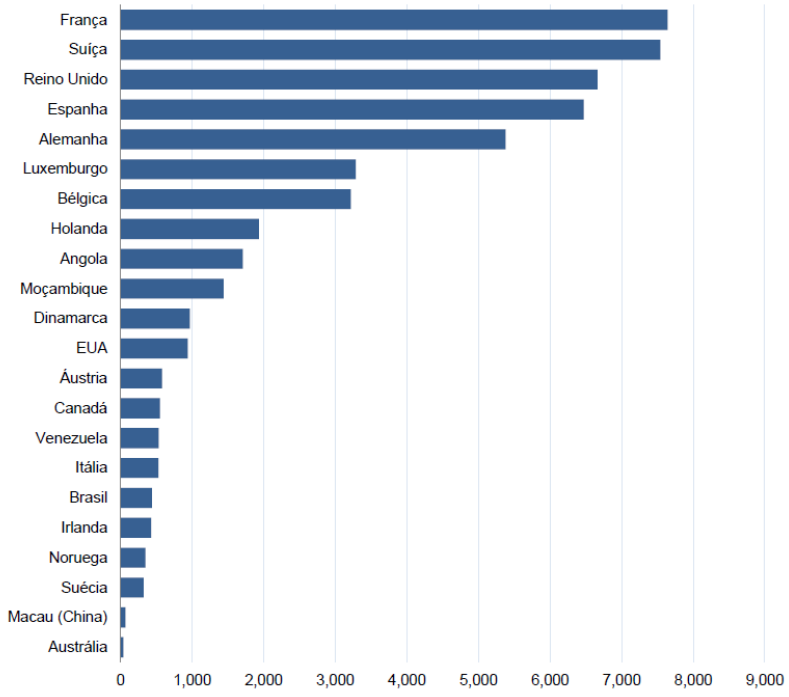
[2] According to data collected in the survey (Appendix V) made by the author.

1.2.1 Sociodemographic characterization

According to Statista[3], in 2014, Portugal was considered one of the countries in the world with the highest percentage of citizens living abroad.

In research from *Portal das Comunidades Portuguesas* (2021), Portuguese emigration is predominantly European, as has been demonstrated (see graph 2 and table 1). Looking at these numbers (graph 2), it is possible to notice how outstanding and strong Portuguese emigration is. But it is not only important to state how strong emigration is, but also to characterize that emigration.

In this section, a sociodemographic characterization will be addressed, focusing on aspects such as gender, type of emigration, qualifications, age, and main destination countries.



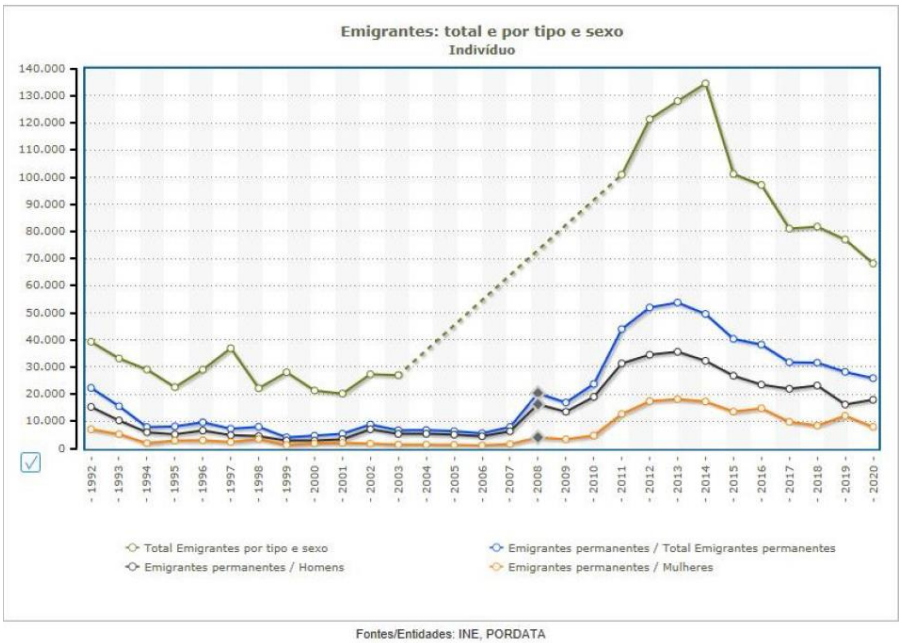
Graph 2- Portuguese entries, main destination countries of emigration, 2020 or latest year available. Retrieved from Relatório da Emigração Portuguesa 2021, accessed on 29/04/2022.

The characterization of emigration has changed over time. People who emigrate differ greatly in terms of gender and age, qualifications, and destination countries. There is not a majority of men or women emigrating, nor a balance, but in the past, there was a greater imbalance in the number of men emigrants compared to the number of women emigrants.

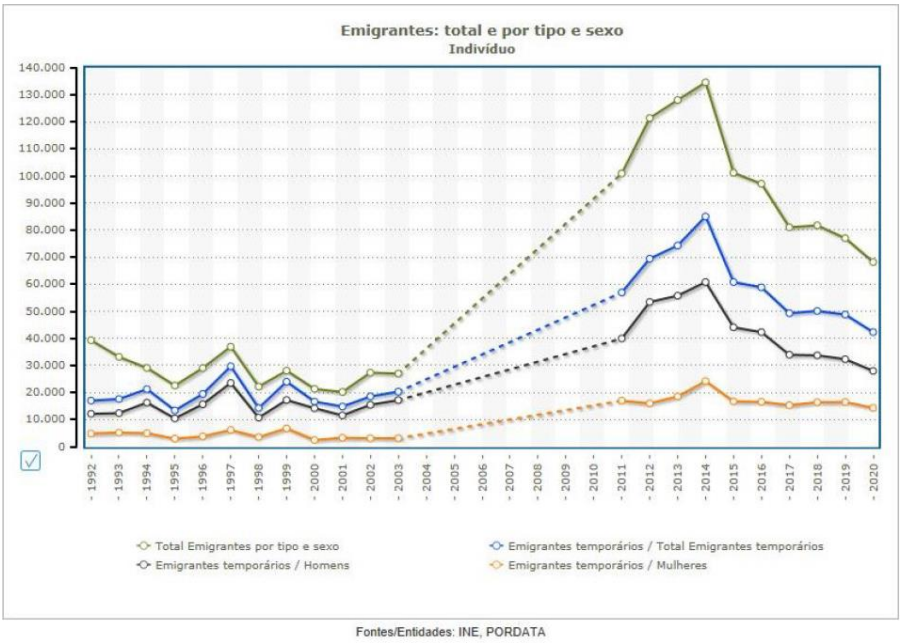
[3] https://www.statista.com/chart/4237/the-countries-with-the-most-people-living-overseas/

Regarding the distribution by gender, in 2020, the Portuguese emigration flows were characterized by having more men than women. In some cases, that difference was minimal, the proportions by sex were almost balanced. According to the Portuguese Emigration report from 2021 (Pires et al., 2021), the feminization rate reached 49% in Portuguese emigration to Italy and 48% in emigration to France. Lower feminization rates, around 40%, characterized the Portuguese emigration to other countries: the United Kingdom (43%), Switzerland (42%), Luxembourg (42%), Sweden (41%), Netherlands (40%), Spain (40%), Austria (38%), Belgium (38%), Germany (37%) and Denmark (36%). In the flows to these last four countries, the gender imbalance was already pronounced, with the percentage of men approaching two-thirds of the total (Pires et al., 2021).

According to data from the REMIGR project, female emigration is more present in European countries than outside Europe, although it has increased over the last few years (Peixoto et al., 2021). The authors (Peixoto et al., 2016) find justification for this dichotomy in the fact that European countries are consolidated destinations for Portuguese emigration, which increases family regrouping and family emigration. On the other hand, in countries outside Europe, professional insertion in sectors of activity that tend to be more masculine, insecurity, and the precariousness of public services are pointed out as factors that retract emigration among women (Peixoto et al., 2021).



Graph 3- Permanent emigrants: Total and by sex, from Portugal (1992-2020). Retrieved from Pordata https://www.pordata.pt/DB/Portugal/Ambiente+de+Consulta/Gr%C3%A1fico/5828618, accessed on 21/04/2022



Graph 4- Temporary emigrants: Total and by sex, from Portugal (1992-2020). Retrieved from Pordata https://www.pordata.pt/DB/Portugal/Ambiente+de+Consulta/Gr%C3%A1fico/5828619, accessed on 21/04/2022.

Graphs 3 and 4 show that the number of male emigrants, both permanent and temporary, respectively, has been higher than the number of female emigrants. However, with the growth and evolution of emigration, it is possible to see a growth in the number of women emigrating over the years, mainly since 2008 (permanent emigration) and since 2003 (temporary emigration).

Regarding the type of emigration, over the years, the temporary emigration has been higher than permanent emigration. According to the Instituto Nacional de Estatística Portugal (2004), temporary emigration is when individuals leave intending to stay abroad for a period equal to or less than one year; and permanent emigration is when individuals leave intending to stay abroad for a period longer than one year. Temporary emigration is higher than permanent emigration, mainly, due to the proximity between Portugal (country of departure) and the destination countries, such as France, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, which are the European countries with the highest number of Portuguese emigrants[4]. The current access to transport also facilitates

4

Alto Comissariado para as Migrações. (n.d.). Saber mais sobre as migrações portuguesas - ACM. ACM. Retrieved 29 April 2022, from https://www.acm.gov.pt/-/saber-mais-sobre-as-migracoes-portuguesas-

the mobility of people between countries, not only in Europe but on other continents. For example, Angola, Mozambique, and the United States also have a large community of Portuguese emigrants, as can be seen in graph 2.

Ano	Total		Europa		América		Outros	
	Milhares	Percentagem	Milhares	Percentagem	Milhares	Percentagem	Milhares	Percentagem
1990	1,873,457	100.0	1,089,715	58.2	730,429	39.0	53,313	2.8
1995	1,922,320	100.0	1,184,057	61.6	685,649	35.7	52,614	2.7
2000	1,995,386	100.0	1,297,016	65.0	644,901	32.3	53,469	2.7
2005	1,744,741	100.0	1,100,491	63.1	583,816	33.5	60,434	3.5
2010	1,950,392	100.0	1,336,976	68.5	537,339	27.6	76,077	3.9
2015	2,461,470	100.0	1,391,068	56.5	990,048	40.2	80,354	3.3
2019	2,631,559	100.0	1,493,128	56.7	1,051,484	40.0	86,947	3.3

Fonte Quadro elaborado pelo Observatório da Emigração, valores de United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, International Migration, International Migrant Stock (The 2017 Revision para os dados de 2017 e The 2019 Revision para os restantes dados).

Table 1- Estimate of the total number of Portuguese emigrants (stock): born in Portugal residing abroad, by continent, 1990-2019. Retrieved from Emigração Portuguesa 2021: Relatório Estatístico, accessed on 28/04/2022.

Emigration affects negatively the country of departure because there is a loss of manpower, that is nowadays mostly highly qualified people, who could be employed in their country of origin, but as they do not have great opportunities, they emigrate to other countries to search for that and to improve their standard of living. Unfortunately, most people that are leaving the country are especially highly qualified young people, which leads to the so-called "brain-drain"[5]. The term "brain-drain" (Young, 2021) refers to the movement of individuals moving from one country to another, usually highly qualified individuals and professionals, that leave because of turmoil within a nation, or searching for better job opportunities, and higher salaries. This process often causes losses for the departure countries, as stated by Young (2021):

> "(…) expertise is lost with each emigrant, diminishing the supply of that profession… the country's economy is harmed because each professional represents surplus spending units. Professionals often earn large salaries, so their departure reduces consumer spending in that region or the country overall." (Young, 2021)

[5] In a study by Susana Amaral and Ana Paula Marques (2013), one can read: "A World Bank report on th e phenomenon of brain drain concludes that Portugal is the medium/large European country most affected by the departure of graduates and technical staff (…) and OECD studies estimate that, in Portugal, aroun d 20% of graduates leave the country, with Portugal having one of the highest rates of the so-called "brain-drain", only surpassed, in the OECD, by Ireland which has higher values." (Amaral & Marques, 2013)

Concerning the qualifications of Portuguese emigrants, there is a big difference between the emigration of the 20th century to the emigration of the 21st century, especially in recent years. In the 20th century, emigration was mainly characterized by people without educational or professional qualifications or with low qualifications, while in the 21st century, the new emigration is seen as the most qualified ever, since the entire population is also the most qualified ever (Oliveira & Neves, 2017). However, it is misleading to assume that the emigration flow, as a whole, is highly qualified, as reality presents fragmentation. On the one hand, there is a flow of younger, more qualified emigrants who migrate to new destinations, inside and outside Europe (e.g., the United Kingdom, Angola, and Brazil); and, on the other hand, there is a majority flow of older emigrants, with fewer qualifications, who leave for countries considered traditional destinations for Portuguese emigration (e.g., Luxembourg and France) (Cerdeira et al., 2016; Peixoto et al., 2016).

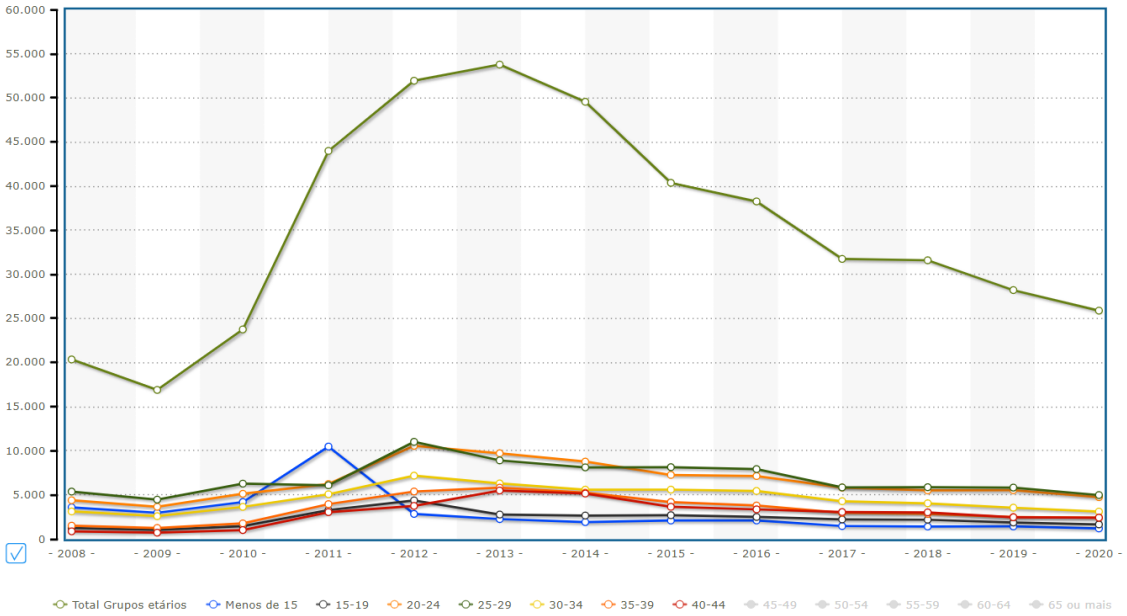
In recent years, especially from 2011 to 2015, there has been a growing exodus of highly skilled individuals and professionals from the Portuguese economy (Amaral, 2013), leaving it with a reduced supply of skilled people. Usually, people leave from less developed countries to developed countries, which weakens the economy of the sending country: the human capital is reduced, the capacity to innovate becomes limited, economic growth is reduced, demographic changes occur, and the cost of public goods increases (Srivastava, 2020). To balance the negative effects of "brain-drain", it is crucial to have a "brain-gain", that is, for individuals to enter the country, positively contributing to the development of the country, or else, to create measures that restrict the departures of highly qualified individuals.

Although, in general, the majority of Portuguese emigrants have low academic qualifications, it was in recent years that a significant increase in the number of emigrants with medium and higher qualifications was noticed, with the number practically doubling from 6% to 11% between 2001 and 2011. It is in the main current destination countries that a greater increase in this more qualified migratory flow can be observed. In the United Kingdom, for example, the percentage of highly qualified Portuguese emigrants increased from 19% (2001) to 38% (2011) (OCDE, 2012). In comparison, as opposed to this skilled emigration to the United Kingdom, we find Luxembourg as one of the destinations for the emigration of less-skilled labour in recent Portuguese history. According to the authors in *A emigração portuguesa no século XXI* (Pires et al., 2020)., the percentage of

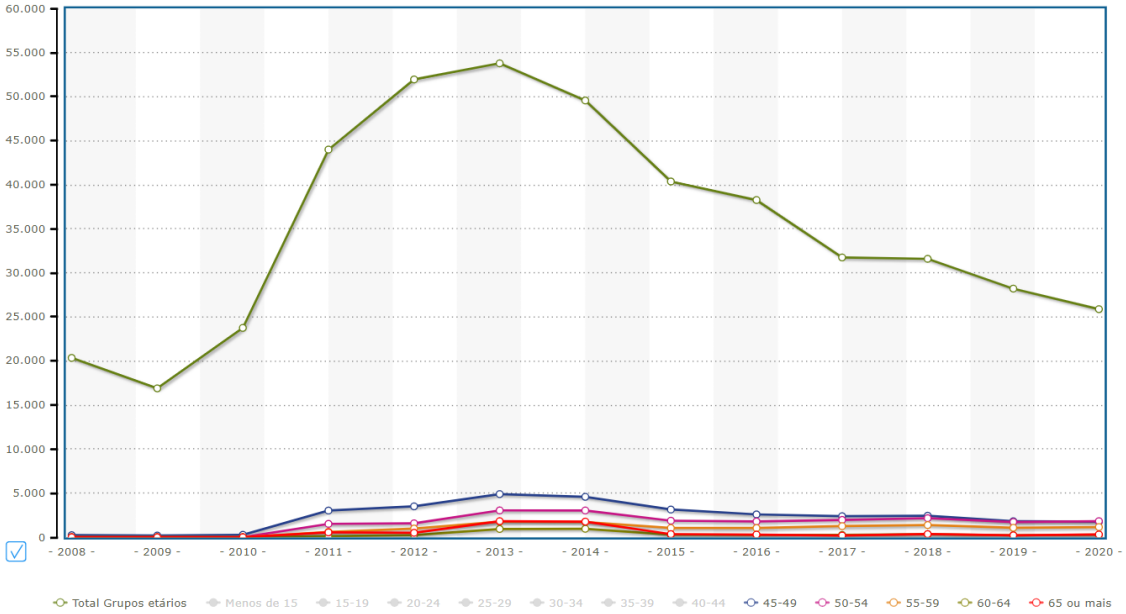
emigrants born in Portugal who did not go beyond basic education increased by 8% between 2001 and 2011, from 65% to 73%.

To conclude the analysis of emigration by qualifications, the new Portuguese emigration is very segmented and, while it is true that a part is more qualified than in previous migratory movements (that is, it evolved in the same way as Portuguese society), there continues to be little or no qualified emigration that tends to be structural and demographically exhausting the country (Góis & Marques, 2016).

Following the trend of highly qualified emigration, it is also in the group of young people, that higher emigration is observed. In recent years, mainly since 2011, there has been a trend towards greater emigration of young people up to 39 years old. The group between 25-29 years old is the one with the highest values in terms of permanent emigration (graph 5), having been below the 20-24 age group, only in the years 2013 and 2014, as can be seen in graph 5.



Graph 5- Permanent Emigrants: total and by age group (less than 15 y until 44 y), 2008-2020. Source: Pordata, accessed on 28/04/2022. Data Sources: INE - Estimativas Anuais de Emigração.



Graph 6- Permanent Emigrants: total and by age group (45 y to 65 y or more)), 2008-2020. Source: Pordata, accessed on 28/04/2022. Data Sources: INE - Estimativas Anuais de Emigração.

According to *the Emigration Report from 2021* (Pires et al., 2021), the emigration flow was undoubtedly constituted, essentially, by people of working age.

> "The differences between flows by destination countries are not very significant, ranging from 95% of emigrants aged between 15 and 64 to the United Kingdom, and 84%, in the case of emigration to Luxembourg. The recent nature of the new Portuguese emigration, as well as the uncertainty associated with the pandemic crisis in 2020, will explain the little presence of family reunification movements that these data seem to suggest. (Pires et al., 2021)[6]

It is a reality that the pandemic that appeared in the world in 2020 also affected migratory flows. Not only because mobility restrictions were imposed, but also because people were a little afraid of the new virus. According to various reports by Inês Vidigal in *Observatório da Emigração* (Vidigal, 2021), in 2020 the tendency was towards a drop in migratory flows to the main countries of destination for the Portuguese, as is the case of France, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Spain, among others.

[6] Translation made by the thesis author.

Despite the drop in the emigration flows, France stood out, with the highest number of Portuguese entries in 2020, followed by Switzerland and the United Kingdom (graph 2).

In a general way, a high percentage of emigration causes demographic changes, which can even lead to crises, if there is no balance between population inflows and outflows.

When emigration is higher than immigration, the country is negatively affected with a negative migratory balance, as it loses population (work forces), loses investment, and people do not buy ("waste money") in the country, which leads to significant losses for the economy, leaving the country with low capacities for economic development.

This is an issue that Portugal has been facing, mainly in low demographic places, such as the interior, which suffers from the biggest exodus of populations, mainly due to the lack of employment opportunities. In addition, there is a tendency toward a low birth rate, which causes these areas to be deserted, and an aging population. To fight this problem, the government implemented measures and supports to combat the desertification of the interior, for example encouraging the return of emigrants, the moving to the interior, among other supports. In chapter 2, I will explain some of the measures implemented and the existing supports at the national level, available for those who want to return, and some to combat the desertification of the interior.

1.2.2 Reasons for emigration

All people around the world emigrate for different reasons and circumstances. In a general way, it is possible to identify some common reasons that encourage people to emigrate. High unemployment rates and the lack of career development opportunities are two of the main reasons for emigration. These two reasons are caused by periods of economic and political instability, which leads people to leave a country to find better job opportunities, and better salaries, to improve their purchasing power, and consequently to have better living conditions. In research from Davin (1999), "[f]actors such as poverty, lack of economic opportunity, land shortage and low living standards at home function as push factors, while prosperity, opportunity, available employment and higher living standards in the place of destination are pull factors." (Davin, 1999, pg.49). Thus, it is noticed that people emigrate not only to "escape" from the bad conditions of their country but for the good conditions of the country they choose to emigrate to. In other words, the destination country often acts as an attractive factor for emigration.

Portuguese emigration does not differ much from emigration in general. High unemployment rates, lack of job opportunities, low wages, and the non-recognition, by most employers and the government, of higher academic qualifications, such as bachelor's, master's, and Ph.D. degrees, compose part of the spectrum of reasons for the population to leave the country. Furthermore, especially a characteristic of young emigration, people emigrate for academic purposes- to do a bachelor's degree, a Master's, or a Ph.D.- and hence enhancing their chances of finding a job. Moreover, emigration has become more frequent among member countries of the European Union since the EU allows free labour movement and facilitates the procedures to move to another member country (European Parliament, 2020). Apart from that, unfortunately, many people migrate for worse reasons: war, conflicts, and ethnic, religious, race, political and cultural persecution. Those who escape from armed conflict, human rights violations, or persecution are more likely to be humanitarian refugees, and not the common emigrant (European Parliament, 2020). In addition, climate change is also a cause of migration. People flee from natural disasters, such as floods, hurricanes, and earthquakes (European Parliament, 2020).

In the specific case of Portugal, it is the imbalances in the country's economic structure and the salary differences between Portugal and the host countries that make an increasing number of people want to migrate out of Portugal (Baganha, 2003).

1.2.3 Emigration since 1985

Emigration has always been present in Portuguese society; however, it began to be more noticeable in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Arroteia, 2001). Portuguese emigration grew on the eve of the 25th of April, due to the dictatorial regime of Salazar, decreasing after that date, but rising again from the mid-1980s. At the beginning of the 21st century it increased again, reaching new highs in 2013, and from then on it began to slowly regress (Pena Pires et al., 2020).

As I said before, the third wave of Portuguese emigration began in 1974, after the fall of Salazar's dictatorial regime, and last until the year 2000. However, the period following the fall of the dictatorial regime caused a drop in emigration, due to the high belief in changes in society, especially the expectation of rapid and more equitable development (Pires et al., 2020). Allied to political changes in Portugal, changes in the migration

policies in destination countries were also present, which caused the migratory flow to decrease in the second half of the 1970s.

From the 1980s onwards, particularly since Portugal joined the European Union (1986), emigration resumed a growth trajectory, which was directed both to new destinations and to European destinations from earlier stages of Portuguese emigration: Switzerland, Germany, Spain, France, and United Kingdom (Pires et al., 2020). During this period, it also started the free movement of people within the European Union, which was also an incentive and a facilitator for population migration out of the country. However, with Portugal's entry into the European Union, not only did emigration increased but also immigration emerged in Portugal (Pereira & Azevedo, 2019c). According to Claúdia Pereira and Joana Azevedo:

> "Still, emigration continued to be a consistent feature of Portuguese society: between the 1980s and the end of the century, about 20,000 Portuguese migrants left the country per year. In the beginning of the 1990s the outflow reached 45,000 departures per year but dropped again from the mid-1990s, settling to around 20,000 by the end of the decade (Baganha and Marques 2001, 90; Observatório da Emigração 2018, 17–18)." (Pereira & Azevedo, 2019c, p.6)

Even with the emergence of immigration and researchers starting to focus more on this flow, emigration continued to be a characteristic of Portugal, keeping the number of departures high.

Concerning the main destination countries, in that period (1986-2001), the flows were directed, above all, to Switzerland, spreading to other European countries, such as France and Germany, in which there were already emigrants' networks from previous cycles. The growing predominance of choices for European destinations among Portuguese emigrants is explained by the progressive facilitation of the movement of people within the European space, as well as in the EFTA countries with which agreements were established for this purpose—which would culminate in the signing of the Schengen agreement, which Portugal subscribed in 1991(Pires et al., 2020).

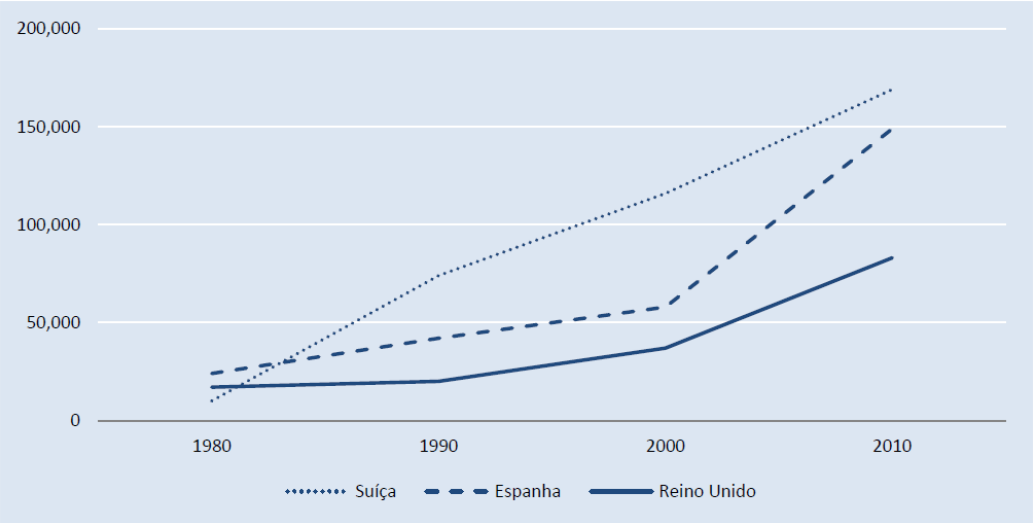
So, between the mid-1980s and late-1990s Portuguese emigration saw the first upsurge, and it was temporary emigration that prevailed, mainly due to the mechanisms of freedom to provide services within the EU and the related importance of posted workers (employees posted by companies to work temporarily in another Member State). During this period, emigration was largely directed to Switzerland, and there was also an increase

in outflows to Germany (this was especially linked to the construction boom after reunification). Although most Portuguese emigration was temporary, some became permanent since temporary permits could be transformed into permanent ones (Peixoto & Sabino, 2009).

1.2.4 The New Emigration (from 2001 onwards)

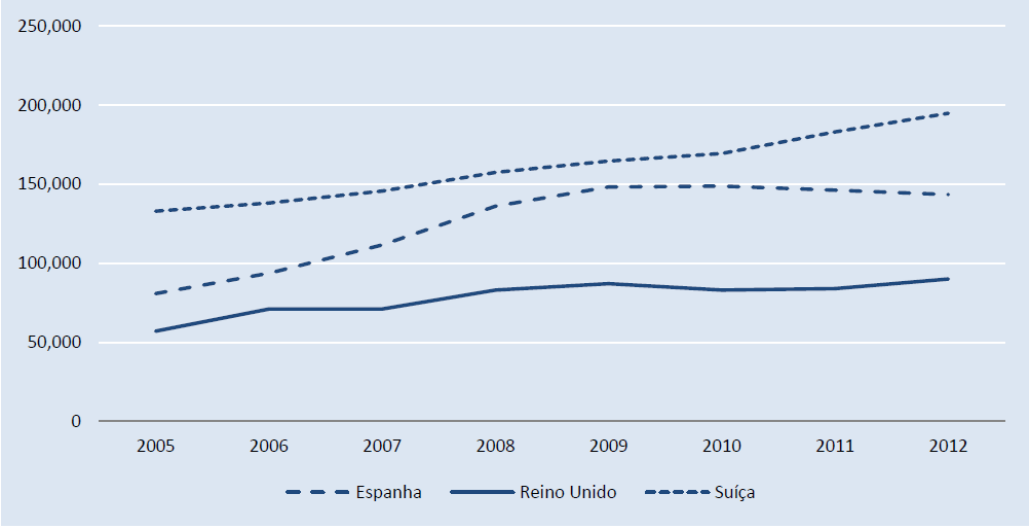
The new emigration period started in 2001, that is for Pereira & Azevedo (2019b) the "fourth wave of emigration", which goes from 2001 to the present day. Pereira & Azevedo (2019d) argued that this new emigration period started with the European economic stagnation and consequently increased unemployment, and with the end of escudo's circulation, and beginning of circulation of the Eurozone's common currency, the euro. This new outflow seemed to be, once again, directed to European Union countries, such as the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Netherlands, and Spain (Peixoto & Sabino, 2009).

The new century saw an increase in the number of Portuguese citizens migrating to Switzerland, Spain, and the United Kingdom (R. Pires et al., 2014), especially between 2000 and 2010 (see graph 7). However, in the specific case of Spain as a country of destination, the migratory flow collapsed after the financial crisis, with the number of entries going from 27,178 in 2007 to 5,302 in 2013, representing a drop of around 80% (R. Pires et al., 2014).



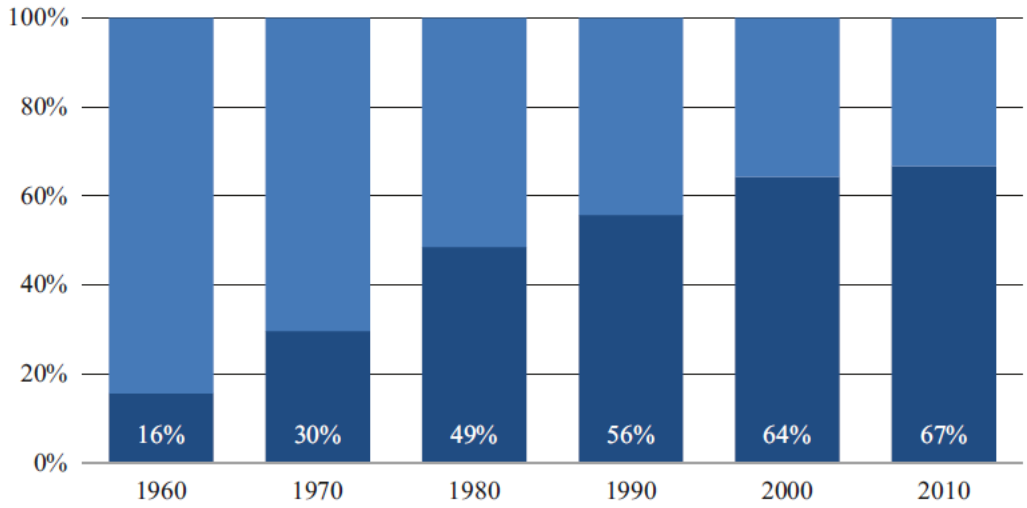
Graph 7- Evolution of the Portuguese emigrated population in Switzerland, Spain and the United Kingdom, 1980-2010, accessed on 30/05/2022. Source: (R. Pires et al., 2014, p.48).

Graph 7 shows growth in Portuguese people who emigrated to the three new countries of destination, from 1980 to 2010, with Switzerland continuing to stand out as the country with the highest number of Portuguese inflows. Graph 8 shows the stagnation of the Portuguese outflows to the three countries. This stagnation was mainly due to the global financial crisis of 2008 (Pena Pires, 2019b), which affected in some way all countries. As the crisis affected countries worldwide, emigration was not a good option, since all countries were suffering from the financial crisis.



Graph 8- Evolution of the Portuguese emigrated population in Switzerland, Spain and the United Kingdom, 2005-2012, accessed on 30/05/2022. Source: figure elaborated by the Emigration Observatory, data from the national statistical institutes. (R. Pires et al., 2014, p.48 [226]).

Rui Pena Pires (2019a) argued that by 2010-2011, this new emigration had already taken shape: "In particular, Portuguese emigration had already completed its transformation into a European phenomenon." (Pena Pires, 2019a, p.31). In that period, two-thirds of Portuguese emigrants were distributed by European countries, and more than 85% of Portuguese who left the country in 2010, had Europe as their destination. Then, the remaining Portuguese emigrants lived in North and South America (30%) and the rest of the world (3%) (Pena Pires, 2019). In addition, according to Rui Pena Pires (2019), "the total proportion of emigrants born in Portugal and living in Europe rose from 16% in 1960 to 67% in 2010" (see graph 9).



Graph 9- Evolution of the Portuguese emigrant population in Europe as a percentage of the total Portuguese emigrant population, 1960–2010, accessed on 31/05/2022. Retrieved from Pena Pires, R. (2019, p.32)

After a period of high emigration rates (2010-2013), in 2014 Portuguese emigration registered a small deceleration, remaining, however, at high levels. From 2014 onwards, following the process of economic recovery in Portugal - employment grew and unemployment fell - migratory flows experienced changes, with emigration falling and immigration rising. The decline in emigration has, however, been slower than the recovery in immigration (Pena Pires et al., 2020, p.10). According to the authors Pena Pires et al. (2020), the number of departures, therefore, remained at a relatively high level, around 0.9% of the resident population in average terms: more than 100,000 per year between 2014 and 2016, and more than 80,000 in 2017 and 2018.

According to available, but provisional, data, in 2019, the downward trend in emigration values in progress since 2013 slowed down, and the number of departures remained at a high level, estimated to have been around 80,000 individuals in that year (Pena Pires et al., 2019). In 2020, two extreme events of external origin caused a big fall in emigration. The covid-19 pandemic and the Brexit were the responsible for that big fall. With the emergence of the pandemic, international mobility was reduced and restricted, due to the contagion containment policies adopted by the States, which included measures such as the placing of barriers to mobility, especially international mobility, even in territories of free movement, as is the case of the European Union. Thus, in the first months of 2020, international mobility, from tourism to student migrations or family reunification, dropped sharply (Pena Pires et al., 2021). With Brexit, the United Kingdom, which in recent years had been one of the main destination countries for Portuguese emigration,

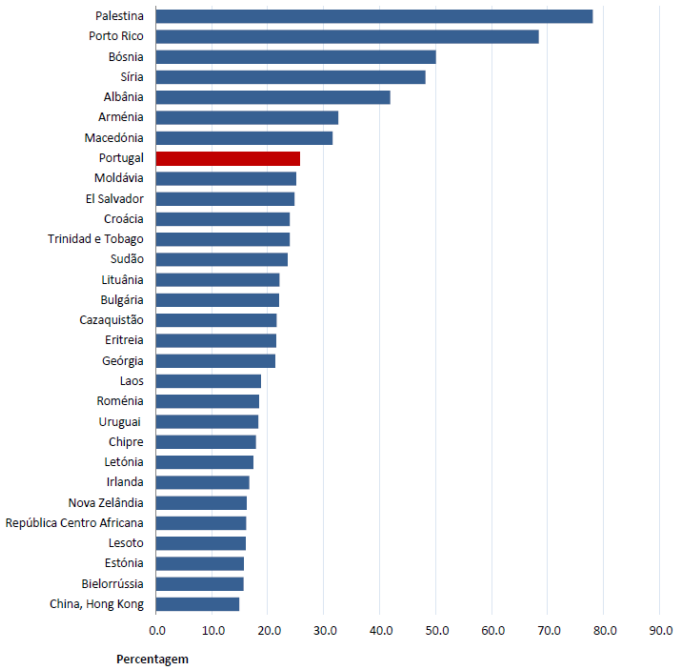
saw an abrupt drop in the total number of Portuguese inflows: there were 18,000 fewer Portuguese arrivals in the United Kingdom in 2020. As, in global terms, in 2020, there were 35,000 fewer Portuguese emigrating than in 2019, looking at the numbers, the reduction for the United Kingdom represents about 51% of that total decrease. So, it can be seen that the reduction in Portuguese emigration to the United Kingdom will explain about half of the reduction in the total Portuguese emigration in 2020 (Pena Pires et al., 2021).

Concerning the main destination countries for Portuguese emigration, in 2020, according to the Emigration Report from 2021[7], the following are recorded: Switzerland was the main destination country, where 7,542 Portuguese entered, being the country with the largest number; followed by the United Kingdom, with 6,664 entries, Spain (6,471) and Germany (5,380). Luxembourg registered about 3,286 entries and the Netherlands 1,933. Therefore, the United Kingdom is no longer the main country of destination, now Switzerland occupies that place, and due to the lack of available data on Portuguese emigration to France in 2020, this conclusion will have to be understood as provisional, as France may have already returned to being the main destination country for Portuguese emigration, as it was in 2019.

Despite the drops in the migratory flow out of the country, according to the new United Nations estimates[8], Portugal continues to be, in accumulated terms, the European Union country with the most emigrants in proportion to the resident population (Considering only countries with more than one million inhabitants) (see graph 10).

[7] Pena Pires, R., Azevedo, J., Vidigal, I., & Moura Veiga, C. (2021). Emigração Portuguesa 2021: Relatór io Estatístico, Lisboa (No. 8). Observatório da Emigração e Rede Migra, CIES-IUL, ISCTE-IUL. https://doi.org/10.15847/CIESOEMRE082021

[8] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Trends in International Migrant Stock: Mi grants by Destination and Origin, 2019.



Graph 10- International comparison: emigration rate (stock), main countries of origin, 2019. Accessed on 10/06/2022, retrieved from Emigration report (2021), p. 46. Source: Graph prepared by the Emigration Observatory, United Nations figures, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2019 revision.

1.3 Emigration from Mondim de Basto

As it occurs in almost all cities or small villages in Portugal, in Mondim de Basto, a lot of people already emigrated and continue to emigrate, to seek better job opportunities, high wages, high purchase power, and consequently better living conditions.

Despite all the good characteristics it has in terms of resources, location, and environment for the creation and establishment of companies and industries, there is not enough population to keep those companies and industries in operation. And this is mainly due to migration, not only out of the country but also migration inside the country, those who migrate, especially, from the interior to coast line and the main city centres.

This village and its parishes have a large number of people who emigrated, both 40 years ago and 10 years ago. In recent years, we have been seeing an increasing number of young people leaving this town. However, this is just what we truly see “with our eyes” and what we hear, because there are no “real” data about that. It was along these lines that the theme of my project was proposed to me: the dynamization of the Emigrant Support Office of the Municipality of Mondim de Basto. Within the project, in addition to make the policies to encourage and support the return of emigrants to Portugal known and to

promote the actions and functions of the Emigrant Support Office, I also proposed to create a database on the Mondinense emigrant community, and for that, I formulated a questionnaire that I shared on social networks, on the Chamber's website, and also in person, to understand the characterization of the emigrant community of the Municipality, spread around the world.

1.3.1 Survey results

A survey is an essential tool for a student or a professional to obtain answers on a matter that has not enough data about. In order to make a small study about the emigrant community of Mondim de Basto, I decided to prepare a survey (Appendix V), which after being accepted by the mayor, was posted on social networks and sent directly to some people I know. The survey was made with the online tool "Google Forms", an easy and effective way to elaborate simple surveys as this one.

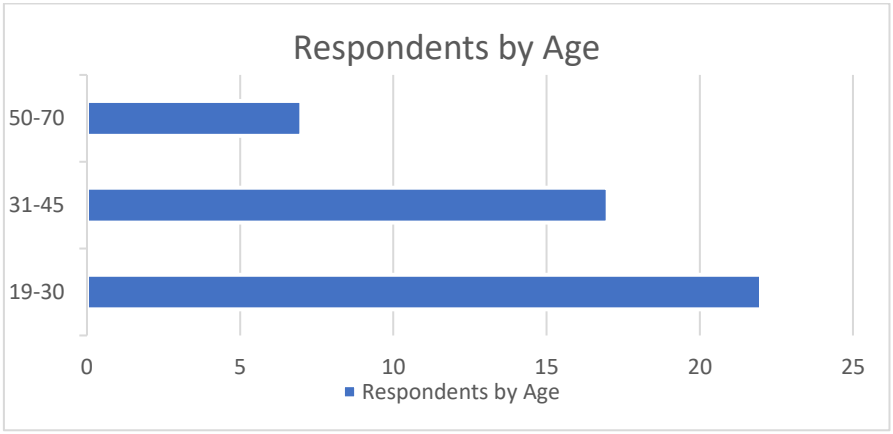
Despite the few answers, only 46, the survey allowed me to understand some important aspects that characterize the emigrant community of Mondim: the main age groups, the main destination countries, years with most outflow movements, and qualifications. It also has contact information, but it is for the exclusive use of the Municipality.

1.3.2 Main characteristics

Through the analysis of the results obtained in the survey, I was able to observe the following aspects:

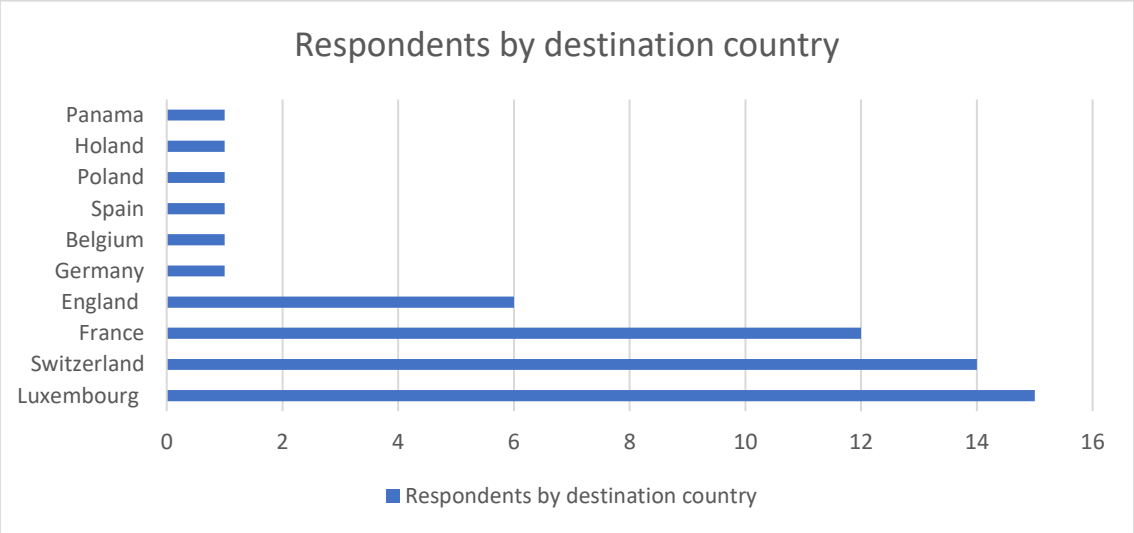
- In terms of age (graph 11), the majority of people who completed the survey are in the range of 19 to 30 years old (22 responses). Next is the age group from 31 to 45 years old (17 answers), and finally the age group from 50 to 70 years old (7 answers). The difference between the responses of the younger age group and the answers of the older age group can be explained, in my view, by the access to social networks and the internet. Usually, it is young people who have easier access to the internet, while the elderly does not have this facility, in general. In this case, in order to obtain more responses from the older age group, what can be done is direct contact with people, for example, during village festivals or

emigrant fairs, which take place during the summer, in which there is a greater influx of emigrants who return to their lands for holidays;



Graph 11- Number of answers by age group. Graph elaborated by the author.

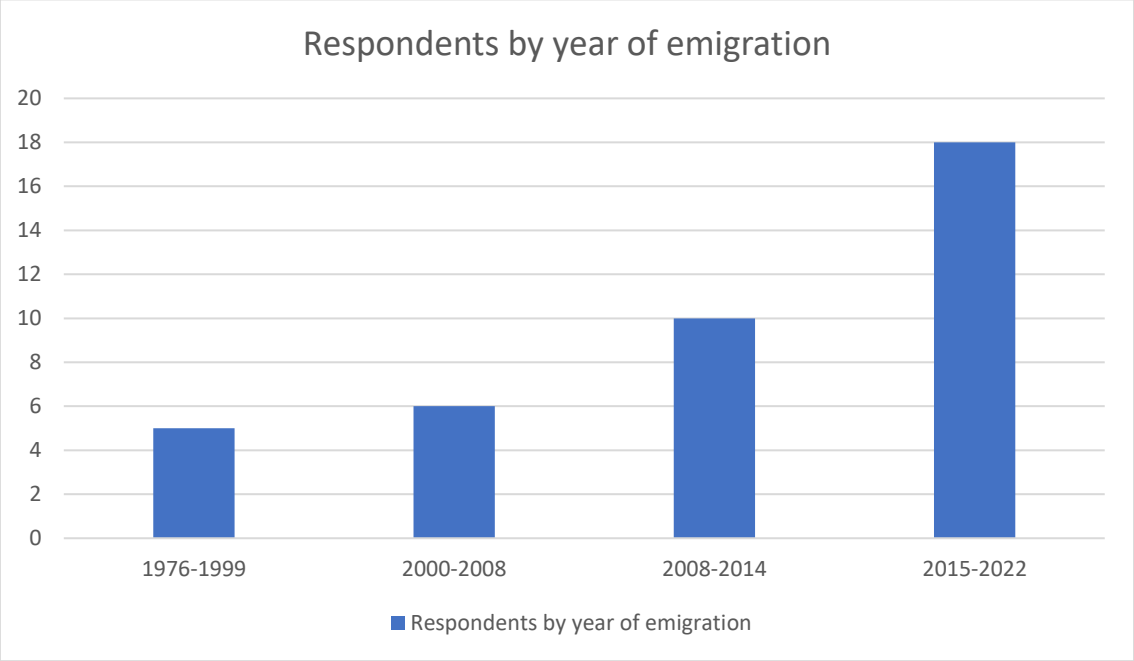
- Concerning destination countries (graph 12), a greater outflow was observed for countries such as Luxembourg (15), Switzerland (14) and France (12). Then, in smaller numbers we have countries like England (6), Germany (1), Belgium (1), Spain (1), Poland (1), Holland (1) and Panama (1), having some people responded to more than one country, as they had emigrated to more than one country;



Graph 12- Number of answers by destination country. Graph elaborated by the author.

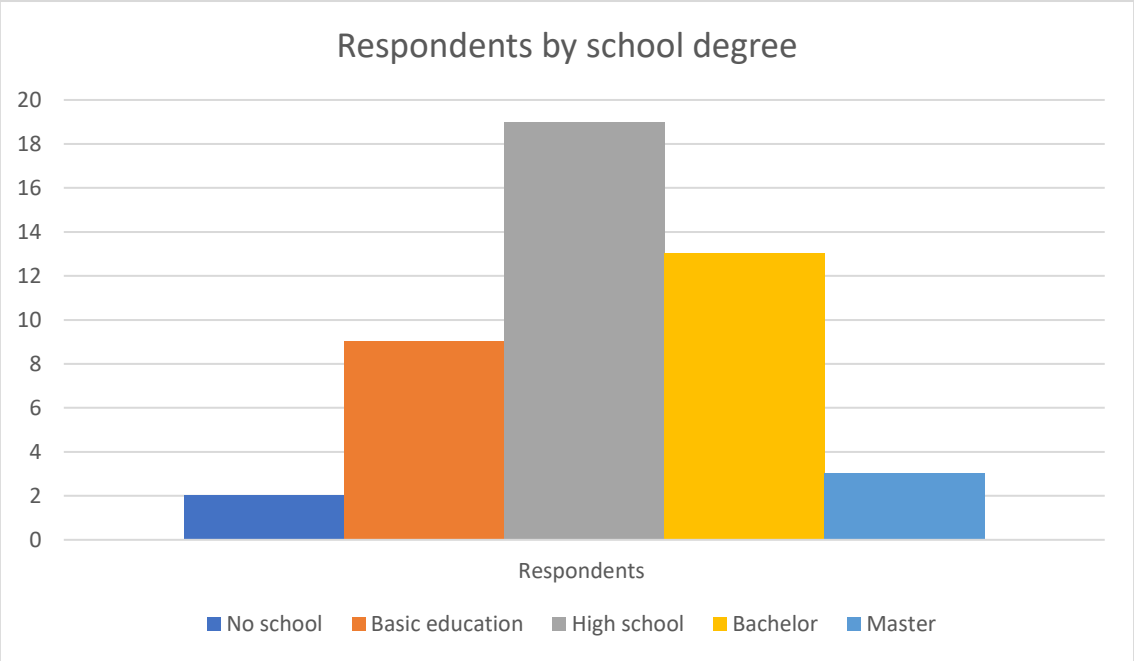
- Regarding the years of emigration (graph 13), most respondents emigrated after the 2008 financial crisis (10 people emigrated between 2008 and 2014) and between 2015 and 2022 (18 people). This last number is the highest due to the emigration boom that occurred in 2015, especially of qualified young people, who

could not find a job in their field of study in Portugal, and then decided to emigrate to find better working and economic conditions. Between 2015 and 2022, most emigrants were young people with higher qualifications, such as bachelor's and master's degrees. Between 1976 and 1999, five respondents emigrated, and between 2000 and 2008, six respondents emigrated or were born abroad;



Graph 13- Number of answers by years of emigration. Graph elaborated by the author.

- Finally, in terms of qualifications, there are 13 respondents that have a bachelor degree and are working in their field of study, and 3 people with a master degree, two of them working in their field of study, and one working as concierge in Switzerland. Then, the majority of respondents have the high school (19), and are working in diverse jobs, such as, for example: concierge, domestic servants, waitress, chauffeur, babysitter, among others. Finally, people who have only basic education (9), or who have no schooling (2), work mainly in cleaning, as builder, or are already retired by age.



Graph 14- Number of answers by education levels. Graph elaborated by the author.

After this analysis, and according to the answers on my survey, I can conclude that the emigrant community from Mondim de Basto is in the majority characterized by a young generation, who have emigrated mainly after the 2008 crisis, and almost all have emigrated to European countries.

2.1. Contextualization

In general, the emigration of the Portuguese aimed to improve their respective living conditions. In the 20th century (Diário de Notícias, 2005), most of the emigration was strongly marked by economic reasons, focused on the search for better levels of personal and family sustenance. Since then until today there is, for the same reasons, an increase in emigration in search of new economic, academic, and personal development opportunities in the more developed host societies. These factors, together with the conditions that emigrants find in the host countries, work almost like a link between them, something that keeps them connected to their roots.

Most emigrants, when leaving their homeland, remain connected to their roots by the same feeling, for the same reason: having to leave their country to find better living conditions, new job opportunities, to work in their area of study, or to build a better life, among other reasons that might exist. The reasons that lead many people to emigrate to another country, in the hope of a better life, are then the main common characteristic between them, after the emigration factor itself. Then, the factor family also functions as a connector between emigrants and the home country. There is a tendency for emigrants to return to their country, to visit their family, especially during summer and winter vacations, which keeps them connected to the country, the language, and the traditions, through the festivals and pilgrimages of their hometown and family gatherings, for example. Also, when arriving in the host country, if it is a country where there are already Portuguese people, emigrants tend to feel more comfortable, more “in-home” and integrated, especially because they “speak the same language”. This is what often connects them in the host countries, and where they gather to "never let the roots and memories die", always keeping the feeling of Portuguese belonging present.

Integration in foreign countries may lead to the loss of cultural identity, traditions, and the use of the mother tongue, as it is necessary to adjust living habits to the host society. However, in most of the countries where there are a large number of Portuguese emigrants, it is easier to preserve the cultural identity, traditions, and even mother tongue, as there are the so-called communities of Portuguese emigrants, where, many times, typical Portuguese parties, gatherings, among others, are organized, even to maintain that Portuguese feeling of belonging. However, the choice of maintaining the cultural aspects of the home country is individual; it is up to each person to keep in touch with habits,

traditions and the mother tongue. In order to facilitate this integration process, the emigrant communities formed in the host country can be really helpful, especially if there is a large number of a Portuguese population residing in the country in question. This greatly facilitates the emigration process, as people feel more comfortable and understood by having people of the same nationality by their side. However, as many emigrants might think, there is no better feeling than that of being at home, of being where we belong, where we feel good and with those who make us feel safe and comfortable.

In this chapter, I will focus on the return process. Many Portuguese emigrants show desire to return, not for economic reasons, but above all for social and family reasons, and there is a tendency for the return to the native land (Silva, 1984). In a colloquium called "Economic Potential of the Diaspora", José Marques (Iscte - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, 2021) stated that "[…] among the reasons given for wanting to return, these Portuguese mention the climate, social life, landscape and environment and family situation."[9]

2.2. Emigrant Support Office (GAE)

It is crucial to encourage people to return to their home country, in order to improve and develop the economy and living conditions in the country.

The emigrant support office, and then the *Regressar* Program (República Portuguesa, 2020), comes in this line: trying to encourage the return of those people who have emigrated, especially between the years 2008 and 2015, as a consequence of the crisis and troika, which are mostly characterized by being a young generation, more connected to the country (because they are abroad for a few years), and with more and better qualifications, a characterization that is crucial for the development of our country.

It was mainly between 2011 and 2015 that the Portuguese emigrated the most, especially because Portugal was under external assistance, the so-called "troika" (Lusa, 2018). This was when Portugal was in difficulties because of the 2008 crisis. Portugal suffered a slowdown and a fall in the economy with the 2008 crisis: industrial production fell, the unemployment rate increased, and the economy began to have high levels of indebtedness and depend on access to credit (Fundação Francisco Manuel dos Santos, 2022). The austerity measures applied in Portugal, such as the increase in the VAT and IRS rate, the

[9] Translation made by the thesis author

salary reductions, and the pensions freeze, led many Portuguese to find themselves in a weak and unstable economic situation, which increased emigration (Público & Lusa, 2012).

Nevertheless, despite all difficulties and weaknesses, our country has a range of good opportunities to become a rich and developed country. Focusing on the emigration matter, it is fundamental to try to attract emigrants to return to Portugal, improve the country's economy and combat problems such as the desertification of the interior, high unemployment, and weak entrepreneurship. As a way of supporting those who wish to return or who have already returned, or even who do not wish to return in the recent future, but intend to invest in the country, the Government created the Emigrant Support Offices, as a way of support.

According to República Portuguesa and Comunidades Portuguesas, the Emigrant Support Office (GAE in Portuguese) is a free support structure for Portuguese emigrant citizens, resident or not in Portugal, and their relatives, who wish to return to Portugal, or who have in mind to start a migration process. It also functions as a support to former emigrants, those who have already returned to the country and need some kind of information, guidance, or support with anything related to their migration process. The instruction and management of the Emigrant Support Offices is the competence of Municipal bodies (Article 22 of Law no. 50/2018 of 16 August), in articulation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with the national network of citizen shops (Article 1 of Decree-Law no. 104/2018 of 29 November). This involvement of local authorities results from the fact that most Portuguese citizens who return to Portugal settle in the Parish from where they left (Silva, 1984). Thus, the Municipal Councils and Parish Councils are the reference points for the emigrant population returning to their lands.

The Emigrant Support Offices are the result of Cooperation Agreements between the Directorate-General of Consular Affairs and Portuguese Communities (DGACCP in portuguese) and the Municipalities. These agreements are established through protocols signed between the two entities, based on two basic principles: availability to assist and proximity to the user/citizen.

All Portuguese citizens who have emigrated, those who already returned, and all citizens who want to start a migration process (to return or to emigrate to another country), can go to the Emigrant Support Office of their municipality or contact it by phone or search

for information on the official municipalities' website, to get information about the provided support and services and benefit from them.

In order to facilitate the returning process, the Emigrant Support Offices are available to provide support for those who have emigrated, are in the process of returning, or are still living in the host countries. They aim to answer questions related to the return and reinsertion in matters related to social, legal, economic, investment, employment, studies, and other areas. Also, they intend to boost the economic potential of the Councils within the Portuguese Communities, using possible pre-existing structures, in combination with the Diaspora Investor Support Office (GAID in Portuguese), part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Directorate General for Consular Affairs and Portuguese Communities. In addition, the Emigrant Support Office provides support for emigrants in matters within the competence of Municipalities, such as the licensing of works, licensing for commerce or industry, and projects, among others.

The main objectives of these Offices are to inform citizens about their rights in the host countries, to support their return and reinsertion in Portugal, to contribute to the resolution of the problems presented, in a fast, free, and personalized way, to facilitate the contact and articulation with other services of the Portuguese Public Administration.

In a general way, Emigrant Support Offices address some common subjects, but it depends from office to office, mainly due to the level of training of the superior technicians who are in front of the office in question. Some offices deal with matters directly, but others only provide information on certain matters, and do not deal with them directly. On the whole, and according to the Portuguese Communities Portal, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Emigrant Support Offices are technically qualified to attend, among others: foreign, community, and extra-community social security affairs; monitoring processes related to social security, such as applications for old age, invalidity, and survival pensions, occupational accident benefits, family allowance, and unemployment benefits, occupational welfare benefits (the 2nd LPP, Swiss Funds); legalization of vehicle and exemption from automobile tax, on the occasion of definitive residence transfer to Portugal; study equivalences, such recognition of qualifications acquired abroad; double taxation; general legal information; non-habitual resident status in Portugal; guidance for the creation of companies in the country, in articulation with the Municipal Offices of Support to the Investor/Entrepreneur; and advising those who wish

to emigrate under the Work Abroad Campaign. They also promote articulation with other entities and institutions, to assist in the resolution of other issues.

The incentive for the return of emigrants becomes a crucial factor for the development of the Municipality, making it possible to attract investment and stabilize the local economy.

2.3. Diaspora Investor Support Office (GAID)

Given the need to attract population and investment to the interior of the country, where our Municipality is located, it is of great importance to have a structure that allows supporting not only emigrants who want to return to the country, but also those who wish to invest here. In this sense, the Emigrant Support Office, together with the GAID, are two necessary anchors to help combat the desertification of the interior, unemployment, the emigration of highly qualified young people, trying to alleviate and even end the crisis in the labour market and entrepreneurship. With the support of these two offices, it is possible to encourage the return of emigrants to their country, and also to try to attract investment to the interior.

The Diaspora Investor Support Office (GAID) is aimed at identifying, supporting, and facilitating micro and small investments from the Portuguese and Luso-descendant Communities directed to Portugal, monitoring ongoing or prospective projects, and encouraging and guiding the internationalization of companies and /or regional products, targeting Portuguese communities (Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros, n.d.). In short, GAID works on two fronts: attracting investment from the Diaspora to Portugal and the internationalization of Portuguese companies or endogenous products and traditional Portuguese arts and crafts. To carry out its functions, and to develop existing projects and initiatives, GAID works in close coordination with Networks to support its work, such as the Diplomatic and Consular Network, the Network of Municipalities and Emigrant Support Offices, and the Institutional Network of Focal Points.

Its general objectives are: to reinforce support for the return of Portuguese emigrants and descendants, in cooperation with Emigrant Support Office; invest in people and encourage initiatives and the attraction of qualified diaspora to Portugal; support investment in the Diaspora and through the Diaspora, providing information on opportunities, programs, and incentives, to facilitate the realization of projects, disseminating the results, whether related to wealth creation or jobs, giving special attention to territories from the interior; contribute to the establishment of people and

companies, and above all to their economic development in inland territories; and, finally, to promote the internationalization of Portugal through the Diaspora, as well as to diversify the markets of the different sectors of the Portuguese economy.

2.4. Support and Incentives for the return

2.4.1. *Regressar* Programme

In the face of economic growth, and hope for improvements at the national level, there is a great opportunity to recover the national economy, and enrich our country. Thus, promoting and facilitating the return of emigrants and Portuguese descendants to Portugal is vital. This is important not only in economic terms but also because Portugal continues to face complex demographic challenges (*Resolução Do Conselho de Ministros n.o 12-B/2015*, 2015).

In 2019, the Government decided to create inside their 2019 budget, the *Regressar* Programme (*Resolução Do Concelho de Ministros No60/2019*, 2019). It was created to support Portuguese emigrants or their descendants, who want to return to Portugal. To encourage the return of emigrants, the programme offers financial support, and it also helps with the costs of transporting goods and the travel costs of the candidates and their household members, upon starting to work in Portugal.

Therefore, the *Regressar* Programme encompasses three key measures: a more favourable tax regime for returning emigrants; financial support for emigrants or relatives of emigrants who come to work in Portugal; and a line of credit to support business investment and the creation of new businesses in the country. Any emigrant, or relative, who had left Portugal by December 31, 2015, and had started or will start working in mainland Portugal between January 1, 2019, and December 31, 2023, can benefit from the program. To qualify for the aid, the person concerned must enter into a full-time or part-time employment contract or create his or her full-time job. This measure considers an emigrant, a national citizen, who has left Portugal until December 31, 2015, who has lived for at least 12 months, permanently, in a foreign country and where he or she has pursued a remunerated professional activity, as self-employed or on behalf of someone else.

This programme compiles diverse supports and measures. They include: the promotion of job offers; the Measure to Support the Return of Emigrants to Portugal (MAREP in

Portuguese); the Tax Support Measure; the Investment Support Measure-Credit Line Return; and Support for the Recognition of Academic and Professional Qualifications.

The first one involves the publication of job offers through the Institute of Employment and Training (IEFP), to ensure a faster entry into the labour market. Thus, those who wish to return to Portugal can seek and express interest in job offers before settling in Portugal. This dissemination is done through job fairs, organized by the IEFP together with business associations (AICEP and E.P.E) and the General Directorate for Consular Affairs and Portuguese Communities. In addition, emigrants can disclose their CVs making them known to potential employers. The emigrant covered by the programme can also register on *iefponline* to consult and apply to offers.

Then, the Measure to Support the Return of Emigrants to Portugal encompasses two measures: a financial support granted to emigrants or family members of emigrants who start working in mainland Portugal, and an additional support. The financial support varies depending on the type of professional activity and, in the case of activity on behalf of others, depending on the duration of the employment contract (see table 2). The additional support helps with return expenses, such as travel costs, transport of goods, and recognition of qualifications (see table 3). Also, the financial support is increased according to the number of relatives who settled in Portugal, and wherever professional activity is located in the interior.

Through the Tax Support Measure, 50% of income from dependent work and business and professional income of emigrants or family members who become tax residents in Portugal are excluded from taxation (IRS) for 5 years. This measure had been closed since December 2020, however, on June 28, the State Budget Law for the year 2022 introduced changes to article 12 of the IRS Code, extending the Tax Benefit, included in the list of measures inside the *Regressar* programme, until 2023[10].

The Investment Support Measure consists of supporting those who wish to invest in the national territory, creating a company or new businesses, through the provision of a line of credit -*Linha de Crédito Regressar*- for the support. However, this line is closed since 24 September 2020.

[10] Information retrieved from the *Ofício Circulado N.º: 20243/2022-Programa Regressar*. Accessed on 02/09/2022.

Finally, the Support for the Recognition of Academic and Professional Qualifications aims to help, as the name says, with the recognition of academic and professional qualifications that are acquired outside Portugal.

SUPPORT	TYPE AND DURATION
6 X IAS	• For open-ended contracts or indefinite contracts; • Fixed-term contract (duration equal to or superior to 12 months); • Uncertain-term contract (predictable duration equal or superior to 12 months)
5 X IAS	• Fixed-term contract (initial duration equal or inferior to 12 months); • Uncertain-term contract (predictable duration inferior to 12 months)
6 X IAS	• Own job or company creation

Table 2- Finacial support (amount and type/duration of contracts), elaborated by the author, with data retrieved from https://www.iefp.pt/documents/10181/9192203/Ficha+Sintese+Apoio+ao+Regresso+de+Emigrantes+a+Portugal+%28vf+03-01-2022%29.pdf/d1e69a42-4122-4cae-8bcd-589285dbe9cc, accessed on 01/03/2022

EXTRA SUPPORTS	AMOUNT
TRAVEL COSTS	3 x IAS
TRANSPORT OF GOODS COSTS	3 x IAS
COSTS WITH QUALIFICATIONS RECOGNITION	1 x IAS
INCREASE IN SUPPORT FOR EACH MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD WHO TAKES UP RESIDENCE IN PORTUGAL	20% of the financial support (up to 3 x IAS)
INCREASE IN SUPPORT FOR PLACE OF WORK LOCATED IN THE INTERIOR OF THE COUNTRY	25% of the financial support

Table 3- Extra supports (with inherent costs of return), elaborated by the author, with data retrieved from https://www.iefp.pt/documents/10181/9192203/Ficha+Sintese+Apoio+ao+Regresso+de+Emigrantes+a+Portugal+%28vf+03-01-2022%29.pdf/d1e69a42-4122-4cae-8bcd-589285dbe9cc, accessed on 01/03/2022

The value of the Social Support Index (IAS) is currently 443,20€ (in 2022).

2.4.2. PNAID - The National Diaspora Investor Support Programme

The National Diaspora Investor Support Programme (PNAID) is a national programme for the enhancement of Portuguese communities that promotes Diaspora investment, especially in the interior of the country, as well as exports and internationalisation of national companies through the Diaspora (MNE, 2020a).

Approved by the Council of Ministers Resolution no. 64/2020 of 18 August, the PNAID is an instrument to promote territorial cohesion, mitigate territorial asymmetries, deepen relations between emigrants and Portuguese descendants and their community of origin and strengthen the sense of belonging to a common purpose.

This programme is intended not only for Portuguese emigrants and Portuguese descendants who wish to invest or expand their economic activity in Portugal but also for national entrepreneurs who want to internationalize their business through the Diaspora. Through the measures established in the PNAID, and with its subsequent implementation, it becomes possible to promote territorial cohesion, combat the inequalities of the territories and value them, especially the interior, as well as promote the valorisation of endogenous products, allowing to attract investment and people, and internationalize

products and services. Thus, it is foreseen the international affirmation of Portugal and the development of the economic and business fabric of the country and its territories.

According to their official website (MNE, 2020b), the PNAID is divided into 4 distinct axes, each of which has its measures and sub-measures. Axis A refers to support and incentives; Axis B to facilitation; Axis C to information and dissemination; and Axis D to promotion, mobilization, and networks.

Axis A- Financial incentives for investment and job creation; Return Program; Special quota (7%) in access to higher education; Opportunities in Tourism and Real Estate;

Axis B- "Online company" service at Consulates; Reduction of context costs; Streamlining of school/professional equivalences; Professional internships for recent graduates in Portuguese companies;

Axis C- Diaspora Investment Support Guide; Emigrant Support Office network expansion; Information and Guidance in Chambers of Commerce; Identification of Good Practices and Investment Opportunities;

Axis D- Diaspora Investor Support Network; Diaspora Investor Meetings; Diaspora Investor Statute; Diaspora Investment Brand.

So, this programme aims to enhance the support to the return of Portuguese or Portuguese descendent to the national territory, encourage the attraction of qualified diaspora into Portugal and companies to settle in national territory, especially in the interior. It also aims to make the diaspora a factor in promoting the internationalization of Portugal and diversifying markets in the various sectors of the Portuguese economy. This programme goes in line with the next one, since both expect a cohesive territory, although one is more emigration-oriented (PNAID) and the other can be only at the national level (PNCT).

2.4.3. PNCT- National Programme for Territorial Cohesion

With more than 160 Measures (mostly governmental initiatives) and an Agenda for the Interior with 8 Initiatives (thematic nature), the National Programme for Territorial Cohesion aims, as its name implies, for the construction of Territorial Cohesion. The Measures are organized in 5 axes, aiming at a territory of the Interior more Cohesive, more Competitive, more Sustainable, more Connected, and more Collaborative.

Concerning the Agenda for the Interior, it consists of 8 Initiatives, inter-ministerial and inter-institutional agendas, organized around challenges and structuring issues that arise for the development of inland territories (República Portuguesa, 2017):

1. Aging with Quality;

2. Innovation of the Economic Base;

3. Territorial Capital;

4. Cross-border Cooperation;

5. Rural-Urban Relationship;

6. Digital Accessibility;

7. Territorial Attractiveness;

8. Approaches, Networks, and Participation.

In the case of Measures, systematic monitoring of their implementation will be ensured. In the case of the Agenda for the Interior and the initiatives that comprise it, a more active attitude is required with a view to its dynamization and operationalization.

2.5. Useful websites

2.5.1. Portugal 2020

Portugal 2020 is the Partnership Agreement that Portugal proposed to the European Commission, which adopts the programming principles of the Europe 2020 Strategy and anchors the economic, social, environmental, and territorial development policy that will stimulate growth and job creation in the coming years in Portugal. It defines the necessary interventions, investments, and financing priorities to promote the sustainable, intelligent, and inclusive growth of our country, and the execution of the Europe 2020 targets.

The European Union Funds for 2014-2020 focused on growing the competitiveness and internationalization of Portugal, increasing social inclusion and employment, improving human capital, and betting on sustainability and efficiency in the use of resources. These priorities aimed to increase exports, investment, and qualified employment while implementing policies for better access to employment, social and health services, and the promotion of active social inclusion. In addition, it was also intended to reduce school dropouts, and focus on higher education in order to have academic success and better

employability. Finally, sustainability and efficiency in the use of resources were also a bet, especially the reduction of carbon and energy efficiency.

On the Portugal 2020 portal (Portugal 2020, n.d.), notices of applications can be found, in the various investment priorities, in which the thematic field and the appropriate tender for the investment project in question can be identified. Following all the criteria contained in the notice, you can submit your application through *Balcão 2020.*

The co-financing rate of the funds depends on the type of region where the investment is applied (Portugal 2020, n.d.). For example, if it is a less developed region, where the GDP per capita is under 75% of the EU average (such as in North, Centre, *Alentejo*, and A.R. of Azores), the co-financing rate of the funds is 85%, but if it is a more developed region, where the GDP per capita is higher than 90% of the EU average (such as in Lisbon and Madeira), the co-financing rate of the funds is 50% to Lisbon and 85% to Madeira.

2.5.2. PDR2020- Mainland Rural Development Programme

The PDR 2020 - Mainland Rural Development Programme is the main instrument to support the development of agricultural projects throughout the continent, under the new Community Framework 2014-2020. This programme is part of Portugal 2020, the partnership agreement established between Portugal and the European Commission for the application of the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF).

The principles underlying the PDR 2020 are consistent with the so-called Europe 2020 strategy, and are based on the sustainable growth of the agroforestry sector throughout the national territory, based on three strategic objectives:

- Growth in the added value of the agroforestry sector and economic profitability of agriculture;
- Promotion of efficient management and protection of resources;
- Creation of conditions for the economic and social dynamism of rural areas.

Thus, supporting the activities of the agricultural and agroforestry sector, the PDR 2020 ensures that these two sectors, so important for the country's development, are not forgotten.

2.5.3. IAPMEI- Agency for Competitiveness and Innovation

IAPMEI - Agency for Competitiveness and Innovation, I.P. is a public agency responsible for promoting competitiveness and business growth, ensuring support for the design, implementation, and evaluation of policies aimed at industrial activity, to reinforce innovation, entrepreneurship, and business investment. It is a public institute endowed with administrative and financial autonomy, which has its assets but is part of the indirect administration of the State, specifically under the Ministry of Economy.

The Portuguese business fabric is mostly dominated by small and medium-sized companies (SMEs). According to Pordata[11], in 2019, micro and SMEs represented 99.9% of all companies in Portugal. It is possible to verify the high importance of companies of this size to the national economy. Therefore, IAPMEI is essential for the maintenance of the activity of many entities, as well as for supporting the creation of new businesses and jobs.

IAPMEI has existed for 40 years, and since then it has followed the emergence of new products and businesses on the market, the arrival of new companies and their growth, and providing technical and financial assistance to companies and entrepreneurs.

On their website (IAPMEI, n.d.), entrepreneurs and enterprises have at their disposal all the information related to IAPMEI. From its values and mission to the offer of available products and services. Among the wide range of products and services offered, its performance in the area of entrepreneurship and innovation can be highlighted, through the promotion of a wide range of programmes, initiatives, and services, aimed at supporting this segment.

2.5.4. Portugal Tourism ("Turismo de Portugal")

Integrated into the Ministry of Economy and Digital Transition, *Turismo de Portugal* is the National Tourist Authority. This entity aggregates all the institutional competencies related to the promotion of tourism, from supply to demand, being responsible for the promotion, enhancement, and sustainability of tourism activity. Due to its privileged relationship with other public entities and economic agents in the country and abroad,

[11] https://www.pordata.pt/Portugal/Pequenas+e+m%C3%A9dias+empresas+em+percentagem+do+total+de+empresas+total+e+por+dimens%C3%A3o-2859

Turismo de Portugal is committed to strengthening tourism as one of the main growth engines of the Portuguese economy.

Referring to their website[12], their mission is to:

- Promote Portugal as a tourist destination;
- Support the development of tourist infrastructure and investment in the sector;
- Develop the training of human resources;
- Regulate and supervise games of chance.

All programmes and websites referenced in this subchapter are useful both for emigrants who wish to return to Portugal, and for residents in Portugal, as they provide a lot of information about existing supports in various areas, such as tourism, agriculture, investments, as well as some aimed at professional and academic insertion.

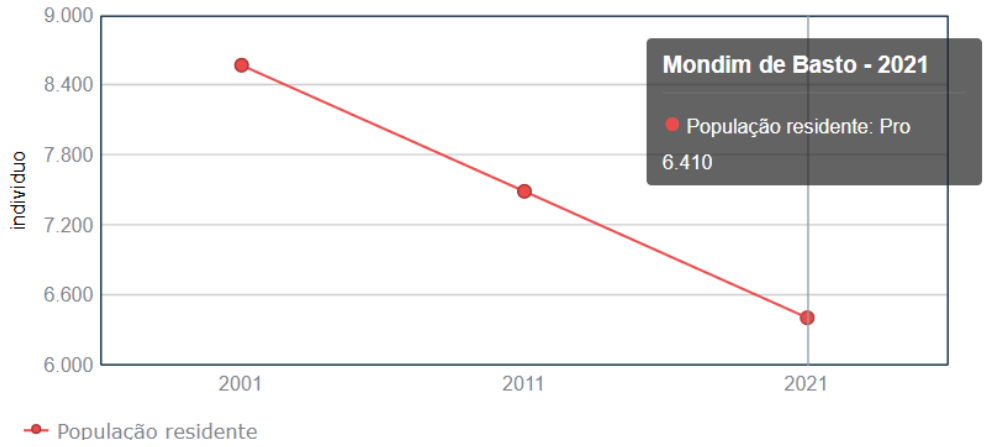
[12] https://www.turismodeportugal.pt/pt/quem_somos/Organizacao/Missao_Visao/Paginas/default.aspx

3.1. The Municipal Chamber of Mondim de Basto

In this section, I will first do a brief contextualization of the host institution, approaching its historical background, as Mondim de Basto, and consequently the Municipality, has a lot of history behind. Then, I will characterize the Emigrant Support Office, where I did all my internship.

3.1.1. Contextualization

Located in the transition between Minho and Trás-os-Montes, Mondim de Basto is a municipality with an area of 175 km² and a population of around 6410 inhabitants, according to Pordata (see graph 15).



Graph 15- Resident population in Mondim de Basto (2001, 2011, 2021), data from INE/Pordata. Accessed on 02/05/2022.

Mondim de Basto belongs to the district of Vila Real and is currently subdivided in six Parishes: *Atei, Bilhó, União das Freguesias de Campanhó e Paradança, União das Freguesias de Ermelo e Pardelhas, São Cristóvão de Mondim de Basto, e Vilar de Ferreiros.* The municipality is bounded to the west by the municipality of *Celorico de Basto*, to the northeast by *Ribeira de Pena*, to the northwest by *Cabeceiras de Basto*, to the southwest by *Amarante* and to the southeast by *Vila Real* (Annex I).

The Municipality of Mondim de Basto is seen by many as a beautiful gateway to Trás-os-Montes. Not only because it borders Minho and Trás-os-Montes, but also because of its richness, its gastronomy, traditions, mountainous and green landscapes, where *Maronesa* cows and *Minho* highland goats graze, which then results in good meat to prepare the typical dishes of the region. From the altitude come the meats of the

indigenous breeds, from the half slopes of the Tâmega valley come the *Vinhos Verdes* of Mondim, white and red, like a "divine blessing", capable of giving soul to the body of the gastronomy of our land[13].

When writing or talking about Mondim de Basto, one cannot forget the *Monte Farinha* and the chapel of Our Lady of Grace. *Monte Farinha* is the place for a queen stage of the *Volta a Portugal* by bike. Mondim is also a stage of the well-known Rally of Portugal, which attracts many car racing lovers and many tourists (Pires Cabral, 2002).

After this brief contextualization of the village itself, it is important to explain a bit about the local administration: its mission and values, how it is organized, and how it works.

3.1.2. Municipal Chamber characterization

The Municipality of Mondim de Basto is the municipal body of the village and its mission is to define and implement policies to defend the interests and satisfy the needs of the local population, thus contributing to the social, cultural, and economic development of the municipality (Annex II). The Municipality is located in *Paços do Concelho,* the central area of Mondim de Basto, also inserted in the historical area of the town.

The Municipal Chamber has two floors, and it is organized by departments (figure 1). There are nine divisions/ units, namely[14]: the Office of Integrated Services of the Presidency; Administrative and Financial Division; Territory Management Division; Equipment and Territory Conservation Division; Territory Planning Division; Division of Social and Cultural Development; Education Unit; Social Action and Health Unit; and Economic Development Division. Each Division/Unit is responsible for different areas of action. Divisions and subdivisions are led by 2nd (Chief of Division) or 3rd degree middle management position holders.

The Emigrant Support Office, where I did my internship, belongs to the Administrative and Financial Division. Later, on this chapter, I will explain briefly the action and functions of this Office.

[13] Extracted from Costa, A. (n.d.). Municipio de Mondim de Basto - Onde comer. Município de Mondim de Basto. Retrieved 2 May 2022, from https://municipio.mondimdebasto.pt/index.php/turismo/descubra/onde-comer.html
[14] (Município de Mondim de Basto, 2022)

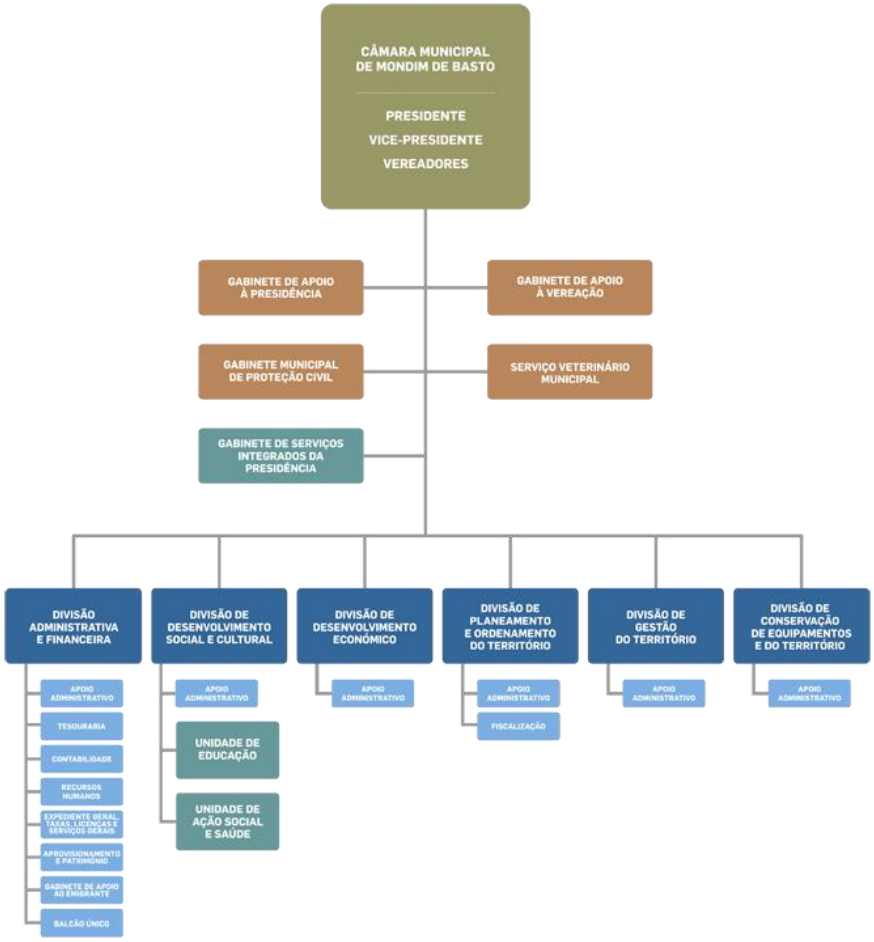


Figure 1- Organizational chart of the Municipal Chamber of Mondim de Basto. Retrieved from https://municipio.mondimdebasto.pt/index.php/municipio-separador/municipio-de-mondim/organograma.html, accessed on 05/07/2022.

3.1.3. Historical Background[15]

After 3 years of submission to the neighbouring municipality, Celorico de Basto, the Restoration of the Municipality of Mondim de Basto took place on January 13, 1898, recovering two crucial values for the community: its territorial identity and the freedom to decide for itself, values that were at stake until then. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the municipality practically had the configuration and area that it currently has, about 172.08 km2, and was, at the time, made up of 8 parishes,

[15] All this information was written using the book: Pereira Dinis, A., Francisco Laranjeira, J., & Mota, P. (2018). 120 anos da Restauração do Concelho de Mondim de Basto- 1898–2018. Mondim de Basto : Município de Mondim de Basto, 2018

which currently are 6, as there was a union of the parishes of *Ermelo* and *Pardelhas*, and *Campanhó* and *Paradança*, with the administrative reorganization in 2012.

Until the then Restoration of the Municipality, Mondim de Basto had almost zero autonomy, having only the right to elect two councillors for the respective Municipality. With the Restoration of the Municipality, in 1898, the administration of the Municipality started to be carried out by the Mondim Chamber. In the first four years of its mandate, the municipal administration focused on carrying out public works, especially the conservation of the buildings in charge of the council (the *Paços do Concelho*, the jails, and the houses where the schools operated).

Only 3 years after the Proclamation of the Republic, the first republican elections were held, on November 13, 1913. At that time, the Municipality, also known as the Municipal Senate, was elected for three years and had merely deliberative functions. At the end of the Monarchy and during the First Republic, there were several presidents of the Chamber, the Administrative Commission, and the Executive Commission of the Chamber (Annex III).

Also, during the military dictatorship and the *Estado Novo*, several names passed in the presidency of the Chamber (Annex IV). It was after the 1974 Revolution that more differences in local government were noticed. The Municipality joined the programme of the *Junta de Salvação Nacional* and developments were made in the processes initiated previously - the central street and the construction of the Preparatory Cycle School. At the same time, the construction project for the town's Municipal Market was also approved and the population's demands were heard, mainly related to the construction of primary schools, roads, and cemeteries, among others[16]. During several years, several works were carried out, and several monuments were recovered, under the management of several presidents (Annex V).

From 2010 onwards, the Municipality started to be managed by the socialist party. Also, in this period (2010-2021) several improvements were made in the municipality, especially in terms of works, sanitation, and electricity. However, in the same period, there was also a decline in services, such as health, for example, which some medical

[16] Complete information on page 135 from book: Pereira Dinis, A., Francisco Laranjeira, J., & Mota, P. (2018). 120 anos da Restauração do Concelho de Mondim de Basto- 1898–2018. Mondim de Basto : Município de Mondim de Basto, 2018.

services provided to the population of the county were extinguished and an exodus of young people occurred, which “fled” to the large cities of the country, but also abroad.

In the 2021 elections, the PSD won, currently constituting the new executive of the Municipal Council.

3.2. Emigrant Support Office in Mondim de Basto

The Emigrant Support Office, abbreviated in Portuguese to GAE, is the emigrant support service available in the Municipality of Mondim de Basto. As I stated before, in terms of organization, it belongs to the Administrative and Financial Division and it is in charge of Dr, Emília Gonçalves, the person I was with throughout the internship and who helped me throughout this stage.

This office works in cooperation with the Directorate-General for Consular Affairs and Portuguese Communities (DGACCP), with which the Municipality has signed a Cooperation Protocol, the last one in 2016 (annex VI). The protocol was concluded in view of several considerations, among them the migratory profile of Portugal, the fact that the majority of Portuguese return to the parish where they left, and the fact that there was always a high rate of emigration in the Municipality of Mondim de Basto. Those three considerations are included in the protocol, as are the object, the competences, and the commitments of the DGACCP and the Municipality.

3.2.1. Available functions and activities performed

This office works mainly in the area of emigration, but also provides support to those who wish to enter the municipality, namely immigrants who need to apply for resident status. It intends to support all citizens of the municipality of Mondim de Basto who are emigrated or who have already returned, as well as to help those who are considering leaving the country, informing them of their rights and contributing to the resolution of problems presented. As in all Emigrant Support Offices at national level, this one is addressed to Portuguese citizens still residing in the host country; returnees (ex-emigrants); to citizens wishing to start a migratory process (those wishing to return to Portugal, or wishing to emigrate); and to the Portuguese descendants of the emigrants who find themselves in the situations described above. In order to support all these citizens, the Emigrant Support Office is able and functional to deal with various issues or

to forward to the competent authorities in the questions presented (when the matter cannot be resolved at the office in question), such as:

- Matters related to Social Security, such as: requests for old-age, disability and survivors' pensions; Work accident benefits; Family allowance and unemployment benefits; Professional pension benefits – LPP guarantee fund in Switzerland[17];
- Give information to avoid Double Taxation[18];
- Applications for Non-Habitual Resident Status in Portugal;
- Assist in the legalization of a vehicle and exemption from car tax, on the occasion of the definitive transfer of residence to Portugal;
- Guide to the competent entity in the recognition / equivalence of Literary Qualifications acquired abroad (DGES- General Directorate of Higher Education);
- Guidance for the creation of companies in the Municipality (articulation with the National Diaspora Investment Support Program and the Entrepreneur's Office);
- Issues within the competence of the Autarchy, such as requests for licenses, permits, projects, investments, social action, among others;
- Articulation with other public and private institutions, helping to resolve other issues that may be necessary.

In addition, the Emigrant Support Office plays an important role in connecting the emigrant communities abroad with the municipality. It establishes contacts to support the realization of events, such as: gatherings in foreign countries where there are huge communities of *mondinense* emigrants; twinning agreements and "friendship letters". As examples, the Municipality has a twinning agreement[19] with Saint-Avertin, in France, where it is common to hold events, such as fairs and meetings between the local

[17] The LPP Guarantee Fund is Switzerland's liaison body with the EU and EFTA Member States for the P rofessional Welfare sector. (Fundo de Garantia LPP, n.d.)

[18] "Double taxation refers to income taxes paid twice on the same income source." (Kagan, 2022). For ex ample: someone works in France, but has tax residence in Portugal. That person will have to declare in Po rtugal all the income obtained in the tax year, in Portugal and abroad. However, France will also tax the in come, which means that the person would have to pay tax twice. To avoid double taxation, there are two ways in place: either the current convention with the country in question is activated (if any), or Portugal unilaterally reduces or eliminates this taxation, in accordance with article 81 of the CIRS. More about this on the website: https://info.portaldasfinancas.gov.pt/pt/informacao_fiscal/codigos_tributarios/cirs_rep/Pa ges/irs81.aspx

[19] https://municipio.mondimdebasto.pt/index.php/330-delegacao-mondinense-representou-o-concelho-em-saint-avertin.html

government of Mondim de Basto and of Saint-Avertin, together with the population, as happened recently, at the *Feira da Terra*, in Mondim de Basto, where a stand from Saint-Avertin was present, promoting their local products and meeting with people from here. Also, there is a street called "Street of Saint-Avertin" in honour of the twinning agreement.

In addition, the Municipality has signed a friendship letter[20] with the village of Diekirch, Luxembourg, in order to recognize the importance of the village of Mondim de Basto for them, and vice versa, as there are many emigrants from Mondim residing in that area. It is common to organise meetings between the two communities, both in Diekirch, as happened recently, and in Mondim, that also happened recently at Feira da Terra, where Diekirch was represented by a stand, promoting its products. There is also a street in Mondim called "Street of Diekirch"[21] in honour of the emigrants of Mondim de Basto.

These events are crucial, because they help recognizing the role of emigrants in the development of the municipality of Mondim de Basto. So, considering the migratory profile of Portugal, and above all of Mondim de Basto, in which emigration is still very representative, this office is a central piece in the process of linking emigrants and the Municipality.

3.3. Project: Emigrant Support Office Dynamization

As mentioned earlier in the development of this report, Portugal has always been a country of emigration. In the specific case of Mondim de Basto, where my case study is focused, a high outflow of migration is also observed. However, when I started my internship, I realized that there were not enough data about new migratory movements. Therefore, it is necessary to invest in research on this subject, especially to know data, especially important for the Municipalities, on: flows (how many citizens actually emigrate?); the duration of the movements (whether they are temporary or permanent); the characteristics of the citizens who emigrate (age group, gender, qualifications and profession); the causes and consequences of these same flows; and afterwards, it is important to make a study about the evolution of the country and the city or village from

[20] https://municipio.mondimdebasto.pt/index.php/1457-ainfo-170529-visita-diekirch-presidente-da-camara-visitou-comunidade-mondinense-no-luxemburgo.html

[21] https://municipio.mondimdebasto.pt/index.php/1055-rua-de-diekirch-em-homenagem-aos-emigrantes-mondinenses.html

which these citizens come, and if they maintain some kind of contact with Portugal or with the village.

At the national level, it is the Portuguese Communities Portal and the consulates that have the capacity to carry out this type of studies. At the local level, the Emigrant Support Offices, which are part of the Municipalities, play a key role not only in supporting studies for the Portuguese Communities Portal and Consulates, but also in carrying out local studies. It was in this last aspect that the main theme of my internship was inserted: the attempt to dynamize this point so important to know the emigration reality in Mondim de Basto.

3.3.1. The dynamization plan

In view of the poor dissemination and information among citizens, whether residents in Mondim or emigrants, and the poor demand of the Emigrant Support Office, it is crucial to boost it, so that people can have up-to-date and continuous access to relevant information. To this end, there must be:

- Permanent communication between the Municipality and the Directorate-General for Consular Affairs and Portuguese Communities (*Direção-Geral dos Assuntos Consulares e Comunidades Portuguesas*);
- Documentary repositories, containing essential documents for the resolution of various issues related to emigration;
- Dynamization of the physical location of the Emigrant Support Office and also of its online platform;
- Continuous training for the technicians responsible for the Emigrant Support Office.

Citizens must be provided with up-to-date information and relevant contacts; location of important places, such as the Emigrant Support Office, SEF offices, among others; legal documentation; other matters that are important.

Subsequently, it would be crucial to take advantage of the actions of the Emigrant Support Office to study/observe:

- The local impact of emigration (the emigrants' behaviour at the time of their return);

- The economic impact (through the reforms) and the socioeconomic characterization of the population;
- The relationship that emigrants maintain with the host country after their return;
- Intentions to leave the country;
- The scope of Emigrant Support Office services (who uses the services, number of attendances, subjects dealt with, among others).

Furthermore, it would be important to strengthen the relationship between Portuguese business communities around the world and the Municipality, as a way of attracting investment to Mondim de Basto, and also being able to internationalize the companies based here.

So, in order to help boost the Emigrant Support Office and put the previous into practice, I drew up, throughout the internship, and with the help of my coordinator, a boosting plan (Appendix I), which was later revised and accepted by the mayor.

3.3.2. The Emigrant Provider ("Provedor do Emigrante")

In addition to the dynamization plan, I was proposed by the mayor to develop an idea of a kind of provider for emigrants.

When emigrants leave their country, they leave family, traditions, mother tongue, culture and habits behind. Many times, the reasons that lead them to emigrate are common to each other. Then, in the host countries, they have to adapt to new habits, new routines, get to know new cultures and traditions, and learn new languages. In order to facilitate the new adaptation, many emigrants have at their disposal help from Portuguese emigrant communities, which are normally created when there are a high number of Portuguese emigrants in a country/city. Within these communities, typical Portuguese parties are organized, where emigrants can get in touch with their culture and traditions outside Portugal, so that their adaptation to the host country does not become so difficult. It is in this line that the idea of an Emigrant Provider arises.

The idea of an Emigrant Provider involves the existence of a person or group of people, who "gives voice" to emigrants, and who makes the connection between emigrant communities abroad and, in this case, the Municipality of Mondim de Basto. It would be someone in charge of providing information, receiving complaints and suggestions from emigrants, proceeding with the resolution, when possible, of existing problems. Although

the Emigrant Provider has similar functions to the Emigrant Support Office, it differs from the same because it aims to provide the Municipality with a valence that improves proximity and communication with the emigrant communities from Mondim de Basto.

My idea of an Emigrant Provider is to choose a person inside the Municipal Chamber, who might be the responsible for the Emigrant Support Office, and then choose one person or a group of people in each country/ city, where there are large communities of *mondinense* emigrants, in order to easier the communication between the foreign country and the Municipality of Mondim de Basto.

So, I left that idea, which I hope will be useful for the Emigrant Support Office, and for the Municipality.

This internship was carried out in the Emigrant Support Office of Mondim de Basto, however I had the opportunity and luck to get in touch not only with matters related to that office, but also related to other matters, such as municipal assemblies, *Balcão Único* services, financial services (payments of terraces in the municipality), cultural events (XVIII Edition of *Feira da Terra*), among others, since my coordinator works in various matters, in addition to coordinate the Emigrant Support Office. Thus, this chapter analyses the internship in which I engaged. It starts off by describing the application and selection process. After this, it describes the integration and internship plan, the framing and aims. Finally, it analyses the tasks I performed and their respective results.

4.1. Internship selection and application

I decided to start writing about my choice, because it is important to know, especially for me, why I chose internship, instead of dissertation or project. Knowing what an internship is really helps when deciding what to choose. According to a journal article I read:

> …internships supplement learned material by providing students with 'real-world' experiences not readily available in the classroom environment. This joining of practice and theory helps engage the student while solidifying conceptual knowledge about the field.[22]

So, I have decided to do an internship, first because since high school, when I thought about university, I always wanted to be able to do an internship. As I did not have the opportunity to do so in my Bachelor degree, as the course did not have a practical part, when I chose this master's degree, I decided from the beginning that I would want to carry out an internship, rather than a dissertation or project. I felt that for my vision, for my knowledge, doing an internship would always be the most appropriate and enriching.

Then, from my point of view, doing an internship is like "opening a door for the future". We can always have the chance to get a job inside the company we made the internship. There are three things that encouraged me to do an internship: being able to have contact with the real job market; having the opportunity to work with experienced people in my areas of interest; and being able to "learn by practicing".

[22] Cortelyou-Ward, K., Sumner, J., & Rotarius, T. (2012). Expanding the Definition of an Internship: Embracing Non-Conventional Graduate Students. Journal of Health Administration Education, 29(4), 330.

In addition, during and after doing the internship, the writing process is really important, not only to demonstrate an overview of our experience working at the host company, but also to show what we have learned, what we have developed (for example, a kind of project), and what we know about the topic we have chosen to develop.

So, last summer, in 2021, I started thinking about where I could do my internship. First, I applied for Millennium BCP. However, as they had many applications, they took a long time to respond, so I decided to look for a second option. It was then that I thought of running for the Municipal Chamber of my homeland. So, I decided to send an email to the President, who received me right away, accepting my internship. My initial idea was to do the internship in some department related to entrepreneurship. However, the President suggested me an internship in the international relations office. Still, I had the idea of doing it in the Emigrant Support Office, which needed to be dynamized. So, I strived to draw up a dynamization plan for the office, and from there everything was decided.

Before starting the internship, the President elaborated the objectives for me to fulfil throughout the internship, with which I agreed from the beginning, as I felt motivated to achieve them.

4.2. Integration and internship plan

The internship had a total duration of 5 months, with a weekly workload of 25 hours. It started on the 1st of February, ended on the 31st of June.

The morning of the first day of the internship was dedicated to getting to know the facilities and all the staff of the Chamber. Dra Emília, my internship coordinator, was kind enough to introduce me to the entire staff. Even during the morning of the first day, I managed to organize and outline the tasks/actions to be carried out, also with her help. After the moment of integration, I started working on my project to dynamize the Emigrant Support Office and on the goals that had been outlined for me.

As a way of organizing myself throughout the internship, I always kept in mind the defined goals.

4.3. Framing and aims

This internship had as main objective to be the final part of my Master's path, so it was carried out in the context of a curricular internship.

The internship had duration of 5 months, having started on the 1st of February, and ended on the 31st of June. The distribution of weekly hours was agreed between the institution and me, so on average, there was a weekly schedule of 25 hours of work, as I had Wednesday free.

As I said before, the Municipality President elaborated a list of objectives for me to accomplish. So, the following aims were set:

- Creation of a database about the natural emigrant community in the municipality of Mondim de Basto;
- Compilation and provision of useful information for emigrants and ex-emigrants (support, notices, legislation, applications, etc);
- Definition and implementation of policies to encourage and support the return of emigrants;
- Creation and promotion of the "Emigrant Ombudsman" (*Provedor do Emigrante*);
- Creation of a database about the companies in the emigrant community;
- Creation and promotion of a business network for the *Mondinense* community;
- Dynamization of a point of service/physical contact in the municipality;
- Creation of an online platform;
- Creation of communication channels and content.

Almost all objectives were achieved, except for the creation of a database on companies in the emigrant community and its business network, as it was not possible to obtain information about it, both during the internship and through the form created by me. Also, the "Emigrant Ombudsman" was not created, however it was left the suggestion in the dynamization plan made by me. In addition, in relation to the online platform, there was not created an individual platform, but a tab about the Emigrant Support Office, to be placed on the official website of the Municipality. What I did was gathering and prepares the necessary, up-to-date information to be placed in that tab. Then, the design and

communication department were in charge of structuring and designing the tab for the Emigrant Support Office, and later, putting the information prepared by me.

4.4. The working process: tasks assigned

While doing my internship, although I was not able to do "concrete tasks" related to the Emigrant Support Office, as it was not in great demand, I had the opportunity to observe some of the functions available in there. That was why I set out to make it more dynamic, through my project, in order to make it more active and known by the population.

4.4.1. Research work

Right in the beginning of the internship I decided to do deep research about matters related to the emigrant support office, such as: other emigrant support offices at the national level; existing support programmes; and useful websites. After doing a list of all the available programmes and websites, an analysis of documents, such as legislation, related to the programmes was made. All the research made at the beginning underpinned the dynamization project that I set out to do.

Throughout my research on the existing offices at the national level, it was possible to understand how they work, what types of incentives and support they provide to emigrants, and how their websites are structured, in order to inspire myself throughout my project work.

In addition, while researching the existing incentives and websites at the national level, I learned a lot about things I was not aware of. Also, the incentives and support programmes I researched are not only aimed at emigrants, but are also useful, some of them, for residents in Portugal, especially young people, and mostly in the area of entrepreneurship or agriculture. All the programs I am referring to were explained in Chapter II.

4.4.2. Constructing Databases

A database is very important because besides reducing the time you spend managing data, it also allows you to analyse the data in several ways, improving the quality and consistency of the information. During my internship, I created a database for the information collected in my survey, which will be really helpful for the Office, not only to know the numbers itself, but to be able to establish contacts with emigrants and help them. In addition, I helped updating a simple database for the Municipality. The latter

arose following the invitation process to the *Feira da Terra*[23], a fair that takes place every year in Mondim de Basto, during four days, in which various sectors participate, from restaurants to handicraft and agriculture, both native to the land and from other cities or towns. That database served as support to contact the participants and find out which sector they belonged to.

4.4.3. *Balcão Único* services

As my coordinator was in charge of many things, I had the opportunity to observe and learn some of the Backoffice work at the *Balcão Unico* of the Municipality. *Balcão Único* is a physical and online service point, where all the assistance of the municipality is concentrated.

My coordinator was responsible for reviewing the requests that entered the *Balcão Único* so that they could later be forwarded to the relevant Office, or else they could be archived. Any matter that the *Balcão Unico* employees needed, they went to the office where I was, to ask any questions. While I was doing my internship, I was also able to help my coordinator to contact the restaurants and cafes that have terraces, in order to pay the fee for the same. In addition, I was also able to help her in the weeks when the Municipal Assemblies were held, so that she could organize all the necessary documents for the Assembly.

4.4.4. Emigrant support office activity

The activities directly related to the Emigrant Support Office were based in assisting to attendance, which included: requests for pensions; proofs of life; assistance in the recognition of foreign qualifications; and referral to the SEF on matters such as the request for residency in Portugal.

Then, the majority of my work was for my personal project, which included: elaboration of a dynamization plan for the Emigrant Support Office (Appendix I); elaboration and organization of material (Appendix II) to be published in the Emigrant Support Office tab on the Chamber's official website; help in creating a logo for the Emigrant Support Office (Appendix III) and a brochure (Appendix IV); elaboration of a survey for emigrants

[23] http://www.portoenorte.pt/en/what-to-do/feira-da-terra/

(Appendix V), in order to obtain information to create an updated database on emigration from Mondim de Basto; and elaboration of a plan to create the "Emigrant Provider".

4.4.5. Other tasks

In addition to the tasks described above, the Municipal Chamber asked me for help in three other tasks/events.

The first followed the presentation of the Municipality's expression of interest in the measure "Digital Commercial Neighbourhoods", a measure that aims to promote the digitization of the economy. My task was, together with 3 other people, to collect information, through a survey, about the traditional trade in the municipality of Mondim de Basto. During a week, my colleagues and I visited all the companies and businesses based only in the Municipality, in order to collect the necessary information, which also allowed us to update the database related to the companies.

Then, I was asked to support during the Gastronomic Month, in March, an initiative of the Chamber that intended to promote the economic development of the commerce and the local products. My tasks were, during the weekends in March, to be at the Tourist Office to support this initiative, providing information to tourists, delivering vouchers, upon presentation of an invoice as proof that they had lunch or dinner at any participating restaurant, to be later discounted in the local commerce.

Furthermore, I had the huge opportunity to participate in the Lisbon Tourism Exchange (*Bolsa de Turismo de Lisboa-BTL*), which is the biggest tourism event held in Portugal. Our main task was to promote the Municipality of Mondim de Basto as a destination to explore. We had on display several local products such as honey, unripe wine and regional pastries, and we provided information about the village to those who asked us. We also had a show cooking of *Maronesa* meat (a native breed of the region), combined with the tasting of local products. It was five very enriching days, where I was able to get to know a little about every corner of our country and get in touch with several people and companies that were present at the fair.

Although I did not have the opportunity to carry out daily tasks during the internship, that is, I did not have much practice, I feel that I learned a lot from this internship, and that I carried out a project that can help the emigrant support office to become if more dynamic.

The internship carried out at the Emigrant Support Office of the Municipal Chamber of Mondim de Basto was a great opportunity and an enriching experience. Although I did not have the opportunity to carry out specific practical tasks related to the operation of the office in question, I had the opportunity to attend, on a daily basis, not only the Emigrant Support Office operations, but also the *Balcão Unico* services, and to see how Municipal Assemblies and City Council meetings work and everything that involves their preparation, since my coordinator worked directly with those matters.

The reason why I was not able to carry out practical tasks related to the Emigrant Support Office was because it did not have a dynamic, that is, a regular service, as many people do not even know of its existence. This was also one of the main reasons why I decided to carry out this internship and consequently the dynamization plan for the office, in order to make known its functioning and the services provided. Despite all limitations, this internship enriched my knowledge and helped me developing my adaptability and communication skills, two important skills to integrate the job market and be able to carry out individual tasks, but also to work in a team-oriented environment, since communication is crucial in that environment.

The knowledge and concepts acquired throughout my academic career, and especially in the master's degree in Intercultural Studies for Business, played a fundamental role during the internship and especially during the writing process. While writing the internship report, and also during the internship itself, it was then possible to explore and use the tools, concepts and knowledge learned during the Master's; concepts such as intercultural communication and language awareness and migration. Intercultural Communication since I have worked with a variety of people, from superiors, like the mayor, to colleagues of mine, other interns.

Since I worked in an environment where many people work, behave and correlate in distinct ways, I was able to experience different work situations, which led me to remind two other concepts learned in the curricular unit of English Culture for Business III: individualism and collectivism. Not the concepts related to a specific culture, but about each person's behaviour at work. I have experienced people working together with each other and helping one another ("collectivism"), but I have also experienced people working exclusively alone and only for themselves ("individualism"). These are situations that happen in most companies, but that often lead to conflicts within the workplace. At the same time, having experienced such an environment, in a way, prepared

me for the future, to work in any business environment, without becoming scared with similar behaviours.

The concept of language awareness emerged when I found that my supervisor was in charge of the Emigrant Support Office because she was the only person trained for that, and mainly because she knew how to speak French. So, knowing more than our mother tongue is crucial not only for those working in international companies, it is always necessary for any kind of work. For example, my coordinator had, many times, to speak French, especially to establish contacts between the Municipality and two cities in the Luxembourg (Diekirch) and France (Saint-Avertin).

Then, the concept of migration, and mainly emigration was fundamental for all my research and the development of this report. Since emigration is very representative in Mondim de Basto, my thought was to help demonstrating its due importance to the village.

This internship report analysed and relied upon many references, sources, and other theses on the topics mentioned throughout the writing. As all these studies and works were important supports for the writing of this report, I hope that the content of what was written in this report will also help other works to come. Furthermore, the idea of dynamization of the emigrant support office may serve as an example for other municipalities that have the same lack of dynamism. And I really wish my passage through this office not to have been in vain, and I feel that I did my best to help make it more dynamic, leaving a dynamization plan and a propose for the creation of the Emigrant Provider (*Provedor do Emigrante*), which can help to give visibility to the office and to its services.

To conclude, the internship and, consequently, this internship report, were extremely productive and enriching, having as a result my professional and personal growth. Despite all the difficulties and adversities that occurred during this stage, being able to finish this work and leave a legacy was really important for me.

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Appendix I – Dynamization Plan

Estágio curricular fev.-jun. 2022- Mariana Cardoso

Plano de Dinamização do Gabinete de Apoio ao Emigrante

- Criação de um novo meio de comunicação para o GAE (Redes Sociais), para divulgar a ação do gabinete, informação atualizada direcionada aos emigrantes e ex-emigrantes, como os apoios existentes, avisos de abertura de candidaturas, entre outras; partilhar notícias sobre o tema "emigração e comunidade emigrante", como por exemplo, geminações que o município faça…
- Atualizar as funções desempenhadas/ assuntos tratados, conforme disponibilidade do município e sempre que a formação do técnico/a responsável pelo GAE o permita;
- Posteriormente, apostar na formação/qualificação de pessoal, de modo a tornar o gabinete mais diversificado, para conseguir uma vasta oferta de respostas/informações. Participar nas possíveis formações sobre emigração/imigração, GAE, Programa Regressar, que decorram;
- Incorporação da componente empresarial- Através do GAID e do Gabinete de Apoio ao empreendedor→ para aqueles que desejem criar o seu próprio negócio/empresa no Concelho: pesquisa ativa de apoios, incentivos, concursos existentes, e posterior divulgação dos mesmos, de forma ativa e atualizada:
  - Apoios do Programa Regressar (dirigido a emigrantes);
  - Apoios direcionados a diversas áreas (agricultura, sustentabilidade, empreendedorismo jovem, valorizar o interior, etc.) que podem ser encontrados no PNAID (Programa Nacional de Apoio ao Investimento da Diáspora), PDR2020, AICEP (Agência para o Investimento e Comércio Externo de Portugal), ACM (Alto Comissariado para as Migrações), IAPMEI (Agência para a Competitividade e Inovação), Portugal2020, Turismo de Portugal, entre outras plataformas; há também medidas específicas de apoio ao investimento no interior -Guia Fiscal do Interior.
- Disponibilizar, de forma mais ativa e constante, informação atualizada sobre programas de apoio e incentivos ao regresso de emigrantes:
  - ✓ no site da Câmara (criação de um separador para o GAE);
  - ✓ nas redes sociais (possível criação de um novo meio de comunicação para o GAE);

- ✓ "abordar" diretamente os emigrantes e ex-emigrantes na rua, nas feiras municipais (é mais viável no verão, ou Páscoa e Natal, quando os emigrantes tendem a visitar a sua terra natal);
- ✓ distribuir folhetos informativos sobre o GAE (a sua atuação, contactos…) e Programa Regressar e PNAID, e questionar sobre a disponibilidade das pessoas para receberem informações através do email, ou correio (para a população mais envelhecida e para quem não tem email), o que pode ser feito através do questionário disponível no site;
- ✓ divulgar, também, a informação sobre o GAE junto das Comunidades Portuguesas, através dos consulados, por exemplo.

➢ Sessões de esclarecimento sobre os programas, através de vídeos tutoriais, cartazes/panfletos publicados nas redes sociais e site da Câmara; através de sessões realizadas presencialmente; ou presença nas feiras (durante o verão e/ou na feira do emigrante), para prestação de informação sobre o serviço;

➢ Criação do "provedor do emigrante" - uma pessoa ou um grupo de pessoas para "dar voz" aos emigrantes, e para fazer a ligação entre a comunidade emigrante mondinense localizada no exterior e o Município. Alguém encarregue de fornecer informações, receber críticas, sugestões, reclamações, procedendo à resolução/orientação, quando possível, dos problemas.

O provedor do emigrante visa dotar o Município de uma valência que melhore a proximidade e a comunicação com as comunidades de emigrantes mondinenses, possíveis residentes estrangeiros, podendo, também, prestar apoio a imigrantes que cheguem ao concelho.

Appendix II- Information for the Emigrant Support Office tab[24]

❖ Gabinete de Apoio ao Emigrante (GAE) e Gabinete de Apoio ao Investidor da Diáspora (GAID)

Local de Funcionamento:

Câmara Municipal de Mondim de Basto

Praça do Município, 1

4880-236 Mondim de Basto

Horário de Atendimento:

De segunda-feira a sexta-feira, das 9H00 às 17H00

Telefone: 255 389 300

E-mail: gae@cm-mondimdebasto.pt

❖ GAE

O **Gabinete de Apoio ao Emigrante (GAE)** é uma estrutura de apoio aos emigrantes da área do Município de Mondim de Basto, residentes ou não residentes em Portugal, bem como aos seus familiares. Este gabinete atua em articulação com a Direção Geral dos Assuntos Consulares e das Comunidades Portuguesas.

O GAE presta um serviço gratuito e personalizado ao emigrante, residente ou não em Portugal, bem como aos seus familiares, apoiando-o na resolução dos diferentes problemas com que se depare e prestando ainda apoio no seu regresso e reinserção no país. Com o funcionamento do GAE, fomenta-se a relação entre o Município e a Comunidade Emigrante Portuguesa, aumentando a capacidade de resposta face às várias questões pertinentes.

Objetivo: O GAE pretende dar apoio a todos os cidadãos do município de Mondim de Basto que se encontrem emigrados ou que já tenham regressado, assim como, ajudar aqueles que ponderam sair do país, informando-os dos seus direitos e contribuindo para a resolução de problemas apresentados.

[24] All the information in this appendix was made by the author, and supported by already established information.

A quem se dirige:

- Cidadãos portugueses ainda a residir no país de acolhimento;
- Emigrantes já regressados (ex-emigrantes);
- Cidadãos que pretendam iniciar um processo migratório (aqueles que desejem regressar a Portugal, ou que desejem emigrar);
- Aos lusos descendentes dos emigrantes que se encontram nas situações acima descritas.

Assuntos tratados pelo GAE:

O GAE presta apoio aos emigrantes do Município de Mondim de Basto e faz o encaminhamento para as entidades competentes nas questões apresentadas, nomeadamente nas seguintes áreas:

- Assuntos relacionados com a Segurança Social, tais como: pedidos de pensões de velhice, invalidez e sobrevivência; Prestações de acidentes de trabalho; Prestações de Abono de Família e desemprego; Prestações de previdência profissional-2ºLPP (Fundos-Suíça);
- Dupla-Tributação;
- Estatuto do Residente Não Habitual em Portugal;
- Legalização de viatura e isenção de Imposto automóvel, por ocasião de transferência definitiva de residência para Portugal;
- Equivalência de estudos – Reconhecimento / Equivalência de Habilitações Literárias adquiridas no estrangeiro;
- Orientação para a criação de empresas no Concelho (articulação com o Programa Nacional de Apoio ao Investimento da Diáspora e Gabinete do Empreendedor);
- Articulação com outras Instituições públicas e privadas;
- Questões da competência da Autarquia, tais como licenças, alvarás, projetos, investimentos, ação social, etc.

O GAE promove ainda a articulação com outras entidades e instituições, auxiliando na resolução de outros assuntos.

❖ Programa Regressar

O Programa Regressar visa apoiar os emigrantes, bem como os seus descendentes e outros familiares, de modo a que tenham melhores condições para voltar a Portugal e para aproveitar as oportunidades que hoje existem no nosso país.

O Programa Regressar envolve todas as áreas governativas e inclui medidas concretas como um regime fiscal mais favorável para quem regressa, um apoio financeiro para os emigrantes ou familiares de emigrantes que venham trabalhar para Portugal e uma linha de crédito para apoiar o investimento empresarial e a criação de novos negócios em território nacional, entre outras.

Para incentivar o regresso e a fixação de emigrantes ou familiares de emigrantes em Portugal, será atribuído um apoio financeiro aos candidatos. Além deste apoio, está prevista a comparticipação em custos de transporte de bens e nos custos de viagem dos destinatários e respetivos membros do agregado familiar, mediante o início de atividade laboral em Portugal continental. Tendo em conta o desígnio da coesão territorial, o Programa Regressar introduziu ainda uma majoração dos apoios financeiros concedidos a emigrantes cujo local de trabalho seja situado em concelhos do Interior do País.

Podem candidatar-se ao programa os emigrantes que iniciem atividade laboral, por conta própria ou por conta de outrem, em Portugal continental entre 1 de janeiro de 2019 e 31 de dezembro de 2023, e que tenham saído de Portugal até 31 de dezembro de 2015.

- **Apoios ao Regresso**
  - **Divulgação de ofertas de emprego -** possibilitar aos cidadãos portugueses, residentes no estrangeiro, a consulta das ofertas de emprego existentes em Portugal, antes do seu regresso, adequadas às suas pretensões, qualificações e experiência profissional. Possibilita ainda a divulgação do seu Curriculum Vitae (CV), dando a conhecer o seu perfil profissional aos empregadores e ainda inscrever-se como candidato a emprego no *iefp* online, podendo não só consultar as ofertas disponíveis como também candidatar-se às que considere mais adequadas às suas pretensões, qualificações e experiência profissional.
  - **Medida de Apoio ao Regresso de Emigrantes a Portugal -** Apoio financeiro a conceder pelo IEFP, IP aos emigrantes ou familiares de emigrantes que iniciem atividade laboral em Portugal continental, e apoios complementares para comparticipação das despesas inerentes ao seu regresso e do seu agregado familiar.

Para beneficiarem desta medida de apoio, os cidadãos devem reunir, cumulativamente, as seguintes condições:

a) Iniciar atividade laboral em Portugal continental entre 1 de janeiro de 2019 e 31 de dezembro de 2023, mediante a celebração de contrato de trabalho por conta de outrem ou mediante a criação de empresa ou do próprio emprego;
b) Sejam emigrantes que tenham saído de Portugal até 31 de dezembro de 2015;
c) Tenham a respetiva situação contributiva e tributária regularizada;
d) Não se encontrem em situação de incumprimento no que respeita a apoios financeiros concedidos pelo IEFP, IP.

Este apoio pode ser majorado em 20% por cada elemento do agregado familiar do destinatário do apoio financeiro que fixe residência em Portugal, até um limite de 3 vezes o valor do IAS, e em 25% sempre que a atividade profissional se situe em território do interior (consultar territórios abrangidos).

Para mais informações sobre esta medida e como se candidatar, consultar o site do IEFP: https://iefponline.iefp.pt/IEFP/medFixacaoEmigrantes.do?action=overview

- **Apoio ao Reconhecimento de Habilitações Académicas e Qualificações Profissionais -** Criar condições para que os processos de equivalência / reconhecimento de habilitações, estudos e diplomas, de nível básico e secundário, obtidas fora de Portugal, sejam concluídos da forma mais célere e eficaz possível. O pedido de equivalência / reconhecimento de habilitações é efetuado nas escolas da respetiva área de residência, em território nacional, sendo a sua formalização efetuada em requerimento próprio, a fornecer pela escola, conforme modelo de requerimento presente no Site da Direção-Geral da Educação (DGE). Toda a restante informação sobre os processos de equivalência / reconhecimento de habilitações, tais como documentação a apresentar, prazos, horários, entre outras, encontram-se disponíveis no Site da DGE.

- **Roteiro do regresso**

Neste Roteiro encontra os procedimentos que devem ser tratados pelos portugueses residentes no estrangeiro antes de iniciarem um processo de transferência de residência definitiva para Portugal. **https://portaldascomunidades.mne.gov.pt/images/EMI/Roteiro_de_Regresso.pdf**

❖ GAID

O **Gabinete de Apoio ao Investidor da Diáspora (GAID)**, em articulação com o GAE, está vocacionado para identificar, apoiar e facilitar o micro e pequeno investimento com origem nas Comunidades Portuguesas e Luso-descendentes dirigido a Portugal, acompanhar projetos em curso ou em perspetiva e estimular e orientar as iniciativas de internacionalização de empresas e/ou produtos regionais, tendo como destino as comunidades portuguesas nos países estrangeiros.

Para cumprir aqueles objetivos, o GAID atua em estreita coordenação com a rede diplomática e consular, assumindo a qualidade de eixo funcional e interativo entre os agentes económicos e representativos do associativismo empresarial da Diáspora, o tecido empresarial nacional e entidades e organismos do Estado que, em função da matéria e tutelas, se integram neste ciclo de intervenção.

- **Guia de Apoio ao Investimento da Diáspora**

O Guia de Apoio ao Investimento da Diáspora é uma das medidas do Programa Nacional de Apoio ao Investimento da Diáspora, aprovado pelo Governo através da Resolução do Conselho de Ministros n.º 64/2020, de 18 de agosto, e pretende atuar com o um instrumento facilitador para os destinatários deste programa. Com o objetivo de clarificar oportunidades do investimento da diáspora, sistematiza, num só documento, um conjunto de informações relevantes que, de forma simples e acessível, orientem os emigrantes portugueses e os lusodescendentes que queiram investir ou alargar a sua atividade económica em Portugal, bem como os empresários nacionais que queiram internacionalizar os seus negócios através da nossa diáspora. Entre os conteúdos encontram-se informação resumida sobre o Portugal 2020 e os seus Programas Operacionais, o processo de candidaturas a estes fundos europeus, o acesso ao Balcão 2020 e os aspetos a verificar e os cuidados a ter na elaboração das candidaturas. É ainda fornecida uma explicação sobre os regulamentos a cumprir na atribuição destes incentivos, e inclui exemplos de incentivos à inovação empresarial, ao

empreendedorismo, à internacionalização, à criação de emprego qualificado e ao investimento no setor do turismo, bem como apoios à floresta, agroindústria e a jovens agricultores.

Guia de Apoio: https://pnaid.mne.gov.pt/images/gaid-atualizacao_maio2021.pdf

- **Guia Fiscal do Interior**

  Tendo em conta o leque alargado de benefícios fiscais direcionados à valorização dos territórios do Interior, foram sistematizadas, para conhecimento dos cidadãos e das empresas, as principais medidas fiscais num só documento - o Guia Fiscal do Interior.

  De forma simples e acessível, este Guia pretende, acima de tudo, oferecer um resumo explicativo destes benefícios e contribuir para divulgar as condições mais favoráveis à fixação e ao investimento no Interior.

  Guia Fiscal do Interior:
  https://pnaid.mne.gov.pt/images/guia_fiscal__do__interior.pdf

❖ Programa de Apoio ao Investidor da Diáspora (PNAID)

O PNAID é um programa nacional de valorização das comunidades portuguesas que promove o investimento da diáspora, em especial no interior do país, bem como as exportações e a internacionalização das empresas nacionais através da diáspora.

A quem se dirige:

Este programa destina-se não só aos emigrantes portugueses e lusodescendentes que desejem investir ou alargar a sua atividade económica em Portugal, mas também a empresários nacionais que queiram internacionalizar os seus negócios através da Diáspora.

Para mais informações sobre o PNAID consultar o folheto explicativo disponível em https://pnaid.mne.gov.pt/images/folheto_pnaid_vs04-20201021.pdf

Objetivo:

- Reforçar o apoio ao regresso de portugueses e lusodescendentes ao território nacional, investir nos recursos humanos e incentivar as iniciativas e a atração da diáspora qualificada para Portugal;
- Contribuir para a fixação de pessoas e empresas e para o seu desenvolvimento económico nos territórios do interior;
- Apoiar o investimento da diáspora, e através da diáspora, em Portugal, informando sobre oportunidades, programas e incentivos, reduzindo custos de contexto e facilitando a realização dos projetos divulgando os resultados, em termos quer de criação de riqueza, quer de postos de trabalho, com discriminação positiva para territórios do interior;
- Fazer da diáspora um fator de promoção da internacionalização de Portugal e de diversificação de mercados dos diversos setores da economia portuguesa.

A quem se dirige:

- Emigrantes portugueses e lusodescendentes que queiram investir ou alargar a sua atividade económica em Portugal;
- Empresários nacionais que queiram internacionalizar os seus negócios através da diáspora.

O PNAID:

- Congrega várias áreas de governação num desígnio comum;
- Reforça o papel das Comunidades portuguesas como plataforma de apoio às exportações e à internacionalização das empresas portuguesas;
- Enquadra e integra objetivos;
- Sistematiza os apoios simplificando as formas de adesão ao programa;
- Utiliza as medidas de apoio já existentes;
- Cria a figura do Investidor da Diáspora que abre uma via de elegibilidade para os apoios o que constitui um elemento diferenciador;
- Permite aos investidores da diáspora terem incentivos próprios e dedicados (majorações e avisos) com benefício adicional se o investimento for no interior do país.

Para que serve o estatuto do investidor da diáspora:

Ao pretender apresentar uma candidatura, no âmbito do PNAID- Programa Nacional de Apoio ao Investimento da Diáspora, este estatuto reconhece-lhe uma posição preferencial, no âmbito de investimento em Portugal, em especial se a intenção de investir for no interior do país. Para saber mais consultar a RCM nº 64/2020 de 18 de agosto e toda a informação disponível sobre medidas e programas relativos à coesão territorial ou ao plano de valorização do interior.

Para que serve obter a Marca Investimento da Diáspora:

A Marca "Investimento da Diáspora" é uma das medidas do PNAID- Programa Nacional de Investimento da Diáspora. Consta do 4º eixo do programa (Eixo D). Esta medida visa reconhecer e dar destaque aos investimentos realizados por investidores da diáspora. Para além do lançamento de um concurso de ideias visando a seleção deste sinal distintivo, está ainda em fase de discussão o regulamento de atribuição desta marca.

❖ **Legislação**

- Legislação que aprova o Programa Regressar, e respetiva renovação: RCM n.º 6 0/2019, de 28 de março (https://files.dre.pt/1s/2019/03/06200/0175701759.pdf) alterada pela RCM n.º 124/2020, de 31 de dezembro (https://files.dre.pt/1s/2020 /12/25300/0002000021.pdf);
- Legislação que Aprova a MAREP e respetivas alterações: Portaria nº 214/2019, de 5 de julho (https://files.dre.pt/1s/2019/07/12700/0337003373.pdf), alterada e republicada pela Portaria nº 373/2019, de 15 de outubro (https://files.dre.pt/1s/2020/02/02301/0001000020.pdf) e pela Portaria nº 36-A/2020, de 3 de fevereiro (https://files.dre.pt/1s/2020/02/02301/0001000020.pdf) e pela Portaria nº23/2021, de 28 de janeiro (https://files.dre.pt/1s/2021/01/0190 0/0002800041.pdf).

❖ **Links úteis**

➔ Medida de Apoio ao Regresso de Emigrantes a Portugal (https://www.iefp.pt/apoio-ao-regresso-de-emigrantes)

➔ FAQ sobre o Apoio ao Regresso de Emigrantes a Portugal (Medida integrada no Programa Regressar) -

https://www.iefp.pt/documents/10181/9192203/FAQ_Apoio+ao+Regresso+Emigrantes+a+Portugal_v501-02-2021)

- ➔ Guia Fiscal das Comunidades Portuguesas (https://info.portaldasfinancas.gov.pt/pt/destaques/paginas/guia_fiscal_comunidades_portuguesas.aspx)
- ➔ Roteiro do Regresso a Portugal (https://portaldascomunidades.mne.gov.pt/images/EMI/Roteiro_de_Regresso.pdf)
- ➔ Divulgação de ofertas de emprego (https://iefponline.iefp.pt/)
- ➔ Apoio ao Reconhecimento de habilitações académicas e qualificações profissionais (https://www.programaregressar.gov.pt/pt/apoio-ao-reconhecimento-de-habilitacoes/)
- ➔ Folheto explicativo sobre o PNAID (https://pnaid.mne.gov.pt/images/folheto_pnaid_vs04-20201021.pdf);
- ➔ As medidas do PNAID (https://pnaid.mne.gov.pt/images/medidas_pnaid-vs1-_dez2020.pdf)
- ➔ INVESTE Jovem (https://www.portaldosincentivos.pt/index.php/investe-jovem)
- ➔ +CO3SO Emprego Interior (https://www.portaldosincentivos.pt/index.php/co3so), isto para microempresas; Portaria nº52/2020 (https://files.dre.pt/1s/2020/02/04200/0000400013.pdf)
- ➔ Criação do próprio emprego (https://www.portaldosincentivos.pt/index.php/criacao-do-proprio-emprego)
- ➔ Empreende XXI (https://www.portaldosincentivos.pt/index.php/medida-empreende-xxi)

Appendix III- Emigrant Support Office logo (provisional)[25]

[25] The Logo and Brochure are provisional because the mayor had not the opportunity to approve it, yet, due to health problems.

Appendix IV- Brochure for the Emigrant Support Office (provisional)

Sobre
NÓS

O Gabinete de Apoio ao Emigrante (GAE) é uma estrutura de apoio aos emigrantes do Município de Mondim de Basto, residentes ou não em Portugal, bem como aos seus familiares, atuando em articulação com a Direção Geral dos Assuntos Consulares e das Comunidades Portuguesas (DGACCP).

O GAE, em articulação com o Gabinete de Apoio ao Investimento da Diáspora (GAID), está vocacionado para identificar, apoiar e facilitar o micro e pequeno investimento com origem nas Comunidades Portuguesas e Luso-descendentes dirigido a Portugal, acompanhar projetos em curso ou em perspetiva e orientar as iniciativas de internacionalização de empresas e/ou produtos regionais, tendo como destino as comunidades portuguesas nos países estrangeiros.

GAE

GABINETE DE APOIO AO EMIGRANTE

Local de Funcionamento:
Câmara Municipal de Mondim de Basto
Praça do Município, 1
4880-236 Mondim de Basto

Horário de Atendimento:
De segunda-feira a sexta-feira, das 9H00 às 17H00
Telefone: 255 389 300
E-mail: gae@cm-mondimdebasto.pt

gae
GABINETE DE APOIO AO EMIGRANTE
Mondim de Basto

COMUNIDADES PORTUGUESAS

Objetivos

O GAE pretende dar apoio a todos os cidadãos do Município de Mondim de Basto que se encontrem emigrados ou que já tenham regressado, assim como, ajudar aqueles que ponderam sair do país, informando-os sobre os seus direitos, contribuindo para a resolução dos problemas apresentados, apoiando os emigrantes no regresso e reinserção no país, e fomentando a inter-relação entre o Município e as Comunidades Portuguesas.

Programa Nacional de Apoio ao Investidor da Diáspora

O PNAID é um programa nacional de valorização das comunidades portuguesas que promove o investimento da diáspora, em especial no interior do país, bem como as exportações e a internacionalização das empresas nacionais através da diáspora.

A quem se destina:

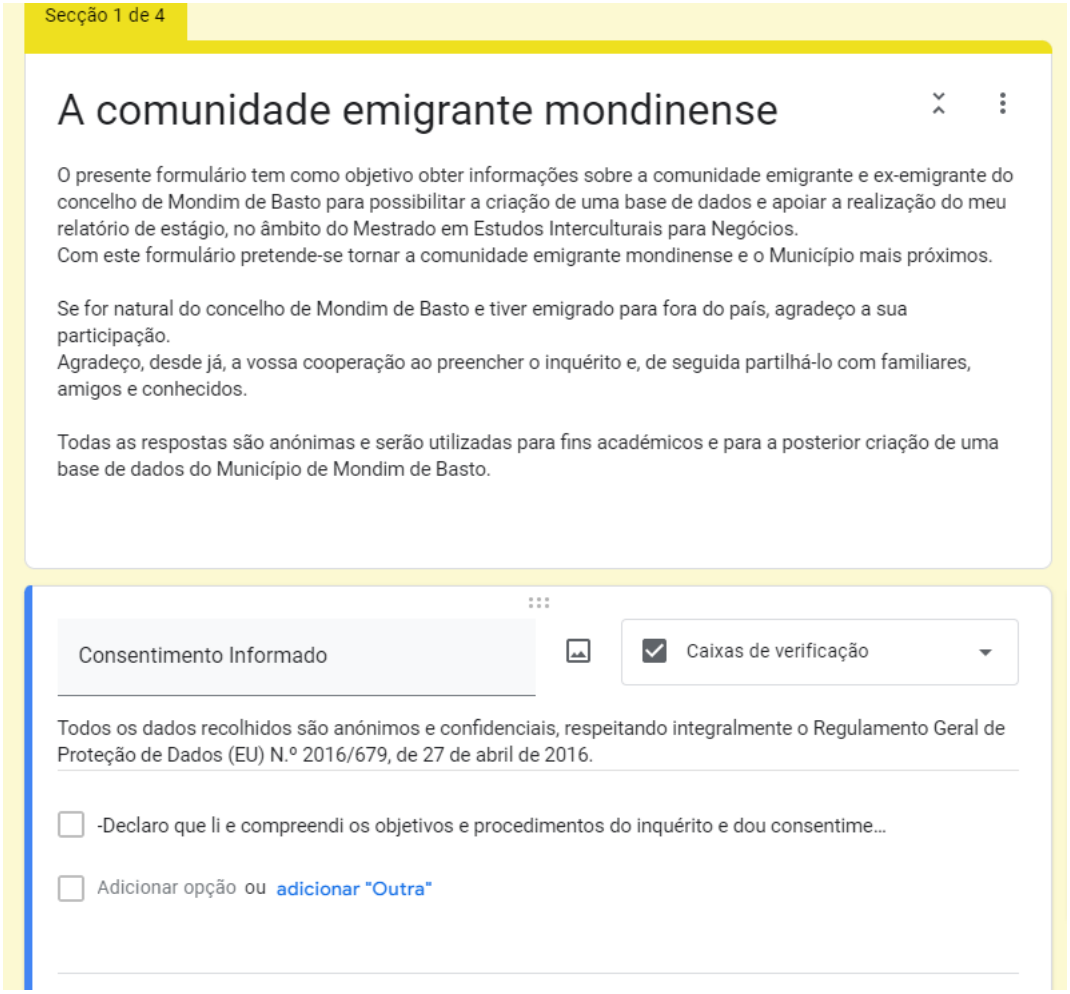
- Emigrantes ou ex-emigrantes residentes ou não em Portugal;
- Cidadãos que pretendam regressar a Portugal;
- Cidadãos que pretendam emigrar;
- Luso-descendentes nas situações acima descritas;
- Emigrantes portugueses e lusodescendentes que queiram investir ou alargar a sua atividade económica em Portugal;
- Empresários nacionais que queiram internacionalizar os seus negócios através da diáspora.

Assuntos a tratar:

O GAE presta apoio aos emigrantes do Município de Mondim de Basto e faz o encaminhamento para as entidades competentes nas questões apresentadas, nomeadamente nas seguintes áreas:

- Assuntos relacionados com a Segurança Social, tais como: pedidos de pensões de velhice, invalidez e sobrevivência; Prestações de acidentes de trabalho, de Abono de Família e desemprego e de previdência profissional;
- Dupla-Tributação;
- Estatuto do Residente Não Habitual em Portugal;
- Legalização de viatura e isenção de Imposto automóvel, por ocasião de transferência definitiva de residência para Portugal);
- Equivalência de estudos – Reconhecimento / Equivalência de Habilitações Literárias adquiridas no estrangeiro;
- Orientação para a criação de empresas no Concelho (articulação com o Programa Nacional de Apoio ao Investimento da Diáspora e Gabinete do Empreendedor);
- Articulação com outras Instituições públicas e privadas;
- Questões da competência da Autarquia, tais como licenças, alvarás, projetos, investimentos, ação social, entre outras.

Appendix V- Emigrant Community Survey



Nome *

Texto de resposta curta

Contacto (telemóvel ou e-mail) *

Texto de resposta curta

Género *

- ○ Feminino
- ○ Masculino
- ○ Outra opção...

Idade *

Texto de resposta curta

País de Nascimento *

Texto de resposta curta

É natural do concelho de Mondim de Basto? *

- ○ Sim
- ○ Não

A qual freguesia pertence? *

- São Cristóvão de Mondim de Basto
- Atei
- Bilhó
- União das freguesias de Campanhó e Paradança
- União das Freguesias de Ermelo e Pardelhas
- Vilar de Ferreiros
- Outra opção...

Nível de escolaridade

- Sem escolaridade
- Ensino básico
- Ensino secundário
- Licenciatura
- Mestrado
- Doutoramento

Profissão *

Texto de resposta curta

Caso seja empresário/trabalhador por conta própria, por favor indique o nome da empresa e o setor de atividade

Secção 3 de 4

Emigração

Nesta secção pretende-se obter informações acerca do processo migratório, tais como: ano em que emigrou, país de acolhimento, razões para ter emigrado, entre outras.

País de emigração (se esteve emigrado em mais do que um país, por favor indique quais) *

Texto de resposta curta

Cidade/Vila onde reside atualmente *

Texto de resposta curta

Em que ano emigrou?

Texto de resposta curta

Razões para ter emigrado *

- [ ] Busca de melhores oportunidades de emprego
- [ ] Para estudar
- [ ] Busca de melhores condições de vida/ económicas
- [ ] Razões familiares (emigrei com os meus pais/familiares)
- [ ] Fuga ao serviço militar obrigatório
- [ ] Perseguição étnica, religiosa, racial, política ou cultural
- [ ] Outra opção...

É emigrante, ex-emigrante ou filho de emigrantes (caso tenha nascido no estrangeiro)? *

- ◯ Sou emigrante
- ◯ Sou ex-emigrante (já regressei ao meu país)
- ◯ Filho/a de emigrantes, mas resido em Portugal
- ◯ Filho/a de emigrantes (resido no estrangeiro)

Pensa regressar ao seu país (Portugal)? (se sim, por que motivo?) *

- ◯ Sim
- ◯ Não
- ◯ Sim, quando for reformado(a)
- ◯ Sim, pretendo arranjar emprego em Portugal
- ◯ Sim, gostaria de ter o meu próprio negócio em Portugal
- ◯ Já regressei
- ◯ Outra opção...

Se já regressou ao seu país, por favor indique em que ano regressou

Texto de resposta curta

Secção 4 de 4

Gabinete de Apoio ao Emigrante (GAE)

Nesta secção pretende-se saber se os emigrantes e ex-emigrantes do concelho têm conhecimento dos programas de apoio existentes, e do Gabinete de Apoio ao Emigrante (GAE).

Tem conhecimento das políticas de incentivo e apoio ao regresso de emigrantes a Portugal (Programa Regressar, por exemplo), e da existência do Gabinete de Apoio ao Emigrante (GAE)? *

- ○ Sim, conheço ambos
- ○ Sim, apenas as políticas
- ○ Sim, apenas o GAE
- ○ Não

Se respondeu sim à questão anterior, como conheceu as políticas e/ou o GAE?

- ☐ Através das plataformas online (no site da Câmara, facebook...)
- ☐ Através de familiares, vizinhos ou amigos
- ☐ Já recorri aos serviços do GAE
- ☐ Outra opção...

Deseja receber informações acerca dos apoios existentes e das possíveis ações do GAE? (como avisos de candidaturas a apoios, flyers informativos...). *

- ○ Sim, por email
- ○ Sim, por correio
- ○ Não

Se pretende receber informação por email, por favor indique o seu email.

Texto de resposta curta

Se pretende receber informação por correio, por favor indique o seu endereço (morada).

Texto de resposta curta

Annex I – Mondim de Basto map with cardinal points

Annex II- Quality management manual - Vision and Mission of the Municipality

1.4-Sistema de Gestão da Qualidade – Âmbito e Campo de Aplicação

O Sistema de Gestão da Qualidade aplica-se ao Balcão Único (serviços gerais) do município de Mondim de Basto.

O Manual da Qualidade explicita os objetivos de gestão da Qualidade considerados necessários para responder aos requisitos da Gestão da Qualidade decorrentes da Norma NP EN ISSO 9001:2008.

1.5-Visão / Missão / Política da Qualidade

VISÃO

A visão do município de Mondim de Basto consiste em ser uma referência na gestão sustentável e na prestação de serviços à comunidade.

MISSÃO

O município de Mondim de Basto tem como missão contribuir para o desenvolvimento social, cultural e económico do Município.

No cumprimento desta missão, o município de Mondim de Basto procura promover a valorização do Concelho em harmonia com o meio ambiente, tendo em vista a constante melhoria da qualidade de vida da população. Procura de igual modo melhorar a prestação de serviços aos seus munícipes, apostando na melhoria contínua da qualidade dos seus serviços, visando a satisfação das suas necessidades e expetativas.

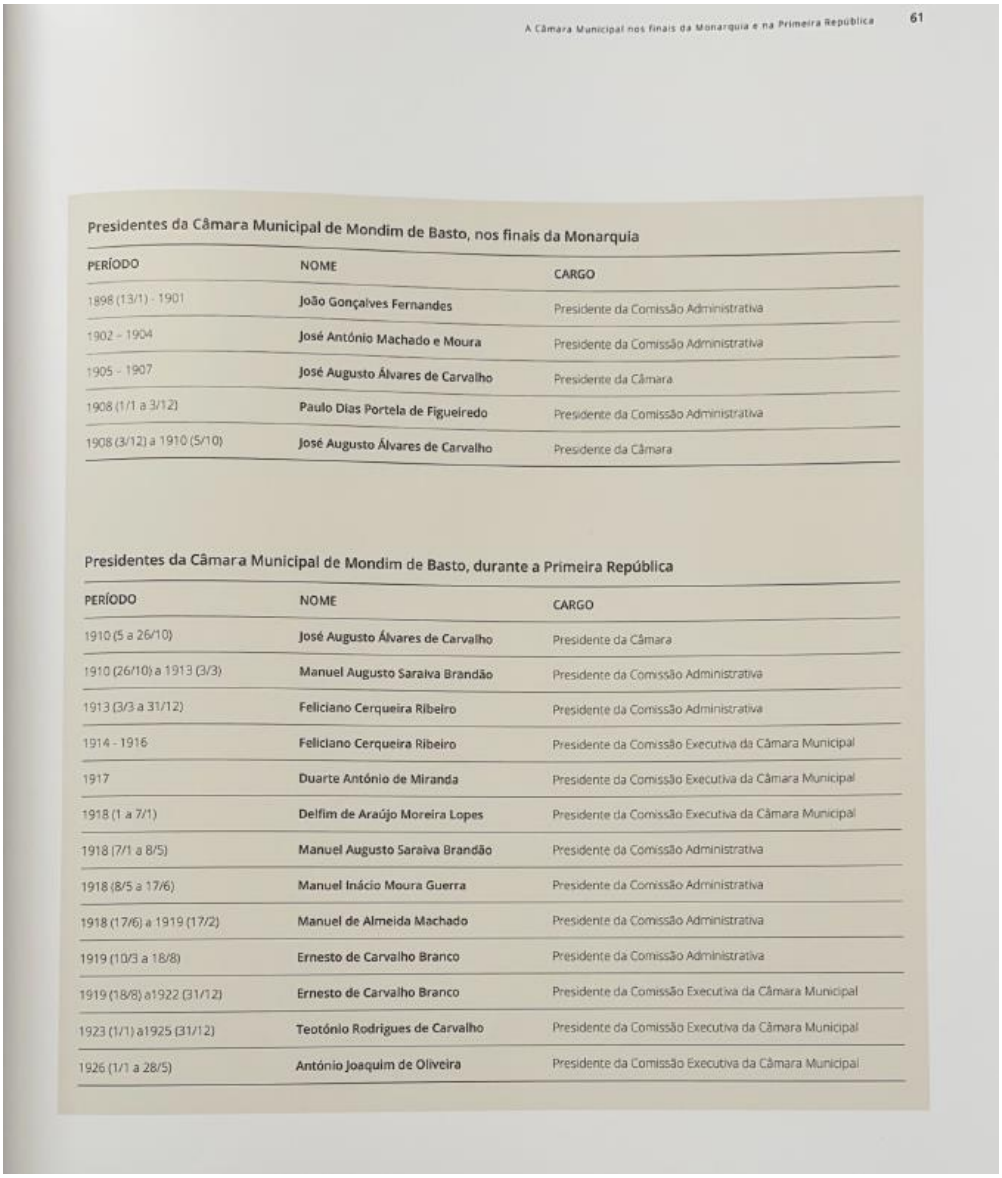
Esta missão é suportada nos seguintes valores:

- ✓ Ética
- ✓ Inclusão
- ✓ Integração
- ✓ Participação
- ✓ Responsabilidade
- ✓ Valorização do ser humano
- ✓ Preservação do meio ambiente

POLÍTICA DA QUALIDADE

A Política da Qualidade do Balcão Único do município de Mondim de Basto tem como referencial a sua missão e valores anteriormente mencionados, assim como as competências que lhe estão legalmente atribuídas. Na prossecução dos objetivos políticos e dos princípios gerais de gestão sustentável, o município de Mondim de Basto adota uma Política de Qualidade que privilegia e simplifica os procedimentos dos seus serviços, com vista à melhoria contínua e permanente da qualidade dos serviços prestados no Balcão Único, direcionados para os habitantes do Concelho.

Annex III- Presidents of Municipal Chamber, at the end of the Monarchy and during the First Republic



Presidentes da Câmara Municipal de Mondim de Basto, nos finais da Monarquia

PERÍODO	NOME	CARGO
1898 (13/1) - 1901	João Gonçalves Fernandes	Presidente da Comissão Administrativa
1902 - 1904	José António Machado e Moura	Presidente da Comissão Administrativa
1905 - 1907	José Augusto Álvares de Carvalho	Presidente da Câmara
1908 (1/1 a 3/12)	Paulo Dias Portela de Figueiredo	Presidente da Comissão Administrativa
1908 (3/12) a 1910 (5/10)	José Augusto Álvares de Carvalho	Presidente da Câmara

Presidentes da Câmara Municipal de Mondim de Basto, durante a Primeira República

PERÍODO	NOME	CARGO
1910 (5 a 26/10)	José Augusto Álvares de Carvalho	Presidente da Câmara
1910 (26/10) a 1913 (3/3)	Manuel Augusto Saraiva Brandão	Presidente da Comissão Administrativa
1913 (3/3 a 31/12)	Feliciano Cerqueira Ribeiro	Presidente da Comissão Administrativa
1914 - 1916	Feliciano Cerqueira Ribeiro	Presidente da Comissão Executiva da Câmara Municipal
1917	Duarte António de Miranda	Presidente da Comissão Executiva da Câmara Municipal
1918 (1 a 7/1)	Delfim de Araújo Moreira Lopes	Presidente da Comissão Executiva da Câmara Municipal
1918 (7/1 a 8/5)	Manuel Augusto Saraiva Brandão	Presidente da Comissão Administrativa
1918 (8/5 a 17/6)	Manuel Inácio Moura Guerra	Presidente da Comissão Administrativa
1918 (17/6) a 1919 (17/2)	Manuel de Almeida Machado	Presidente da Comissão Administrativa
1919 (10/3 a 18/8)	Ernesto de Carvalho Branco	Presidente da Comissão Administrativa
1919 (18/8) a1922 (31/12)	Ernesto de Carvalho Branco	Presidente da Comissão Executiva da Câmara Municipal
1923 (1/1) a1925 (31/12)	Teotónio Rodrigues de Carvalho	Presidente da Comissão Executiva da Câmara Municipal
1926 (1/1 a 28/5)	António Joaquim de Oliveira	Presidente da Comissão Executiva da Câmara Municipal

Annex IV- Presidents of Municipal Chamber, during the Military Dictatorship and the *Estado Novo*

Presidentes da Câmara Municipal de Mondim de Basto, durante a Ditadura Militar e o Estado Novo

PERÍODO	NOME	CARGO
1926 (28/5 a 13/7)	António Joaquim de Oliveira	Presidente da Comissão Executiva da Câmara Municipal
1926 (24/7) a 1929 (fevereiro)	Amadeu de Jesus Figueiras	Presidente da Comissão Administrativa
1929 (29/8) a 1933 (8/6)	Joaquim de Oliveira	Presidente da Comissão Administrativa
1933 (8/6) a 1934 (15/10)	Ernesto Carvalho Branco	Presidente da Comissão Administrativa
1934 (15/10) a 1937	José Júlio de Matos Pinto Coelho	Presidente da Comissão Administrativa
1938 a 1945	José Júlio de Matos Pinto Coelho	Presidente da Câmara Municipal
1946 a 1959	António Júlio de Carvalho Antunes de Lemos	Presidente da Câmara Municipal
1959 (5/4) a 1961	António Maria Garrido de Meireles	Presidente da Câmara Municipal
1961 (9/10) a 1973 (9/10)	Alfredo Augusto Ferreira Pinto Coelho de Mendonça	Presidente da Câmara Municipal
1973 (novembro) a 1974 (24/4)	Arlindo da Costa Pinto e Cruz	Presidente da Câmara Municipal

Annex V- Presidents of Municipal Chamber, in the democratic period

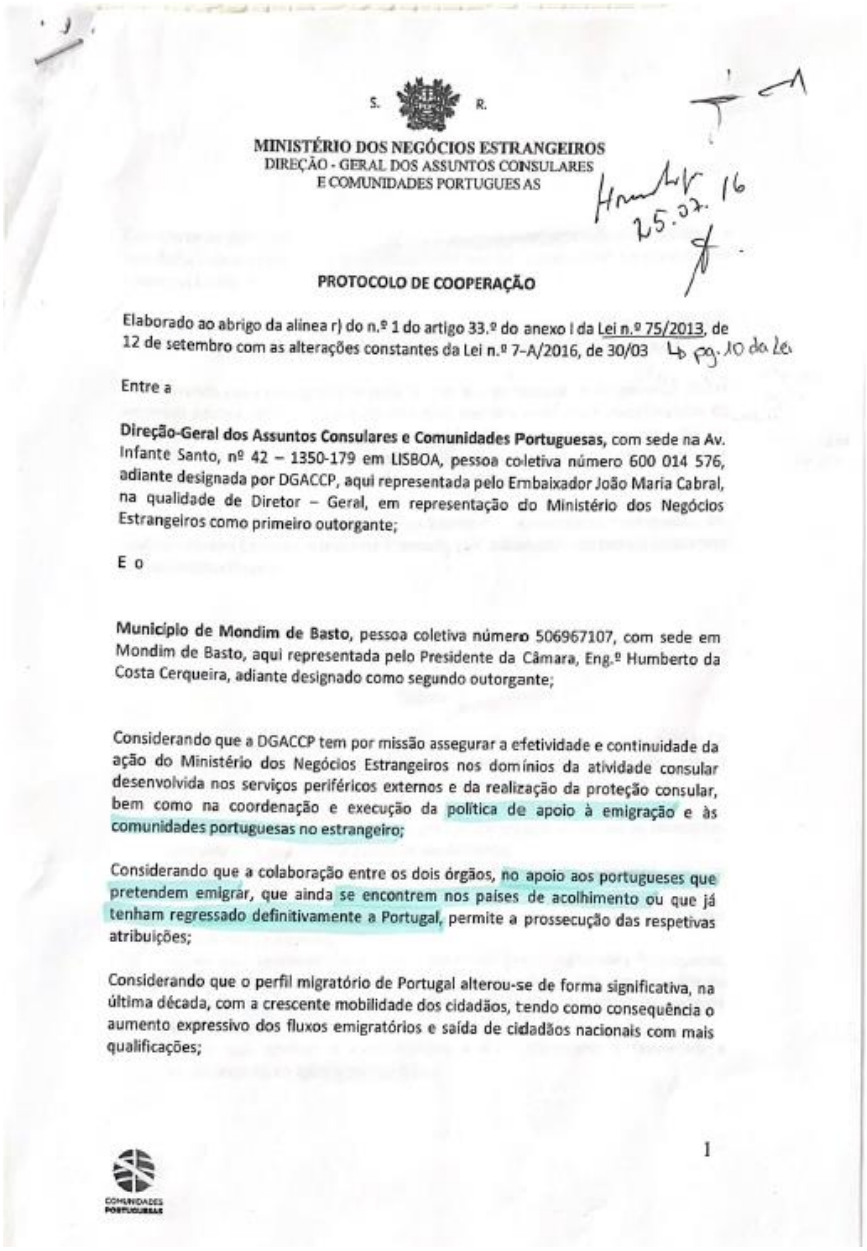
Presidentes da Câmara Municipal de Mondim de Basto, no período democrático

PERÍODO	NOME	CARGO
1974 (25/4 a 18/6)	Arlindo da Costa Pinto e Cruz	Presidente da Câmara Municipal
1974 (4/11) a 1975 (22/10)	António Guilherme Machado Barbosa	Presidente da Comissão Administrativa
1975 (23/10) a 1976	José António de Queirós	Presidente da Comissão Administrativa
1977 a 1978 (28/6)	António Augusto Machado Ferreira de Brito	Presidente da Câmara Municipal
1978 (29/6) a 1979	Manuel Gonçalves de Moura	Presidente da Câmara Municipal
1980 a 1982	Nuno Ferreira de Noronha	Presidente da Câmara Municipal
1983 a 2009	Fernando Carvalho Branco Pinto de Moura	Presidente da Câmara Municipal
2010 a 2018	Humberto da Costa Cerqueira	Presidente da Câmara Municipal

Presidentes da Assembleia Municipal de Mondim de Basto, no período democrático

PERÍODO	NOME
1977 a 1979	José António Queirós
1980 a 1982	Álvaro Carvalho Correia Leite Carneiro
1983 a 1993	Augusto César Alves Ferreira de Brito
1994 a 2001	José Alberto dos Santos Pereira de Faria
2002 a 2005	António Augusto Ferreira Machado de Brito
2006 a 2009	Joaquim Avelino Alves Peixoto
2010 a 2013	Maria Laura Esperança Ínsua Pereira
2014 a 2018	Valentim Carvalho Macedo

Annex VI- Cooperation Protocol between the Directorate-General for Consular Affairs and Portuguese Communities (DGACCP) and the Municipal Chamber of Mondim de Basto



S. R.

MINISTÉRIO DOS NEGÓCIOS ESTRANGEIROS
DIREÇÃO - GERAL DOS ASSUNTOS CONSULARES
E COMUNIDADES PORTUGUESAS

25.02.16

PROTOCOLO DE COOPERAÇÃO

Elaborado ao abrigo da alínea r) do n.º 1 do artigo 33.º do anexo I da Lei n.º 75/2013, de 12 de setembro com as alterações constantes da Lei n.º 7-A/2016, de 30/03 Lb pg. 10 da Lei

Entre a

Direção-Geral dos Assuntos Consulares e Comunidades Portuguesas, com sede na Av. Infante Santo, nº 42 – 1350-179 em LISBOA, pessoa coletiva número 600 014 576, adiante designada por DGACCP, aqui representada pelo Embaixador João Maria Cabral, na qualidade de Diretor – Geral, em representação do Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros como primeiro outorgante;

E o

Município de Mondim de Basto, pessoa coletiva número 506967107, com sede em Mondim de Basto, aqui representada pelo Presidente da Câmara, Eng.º Humberto da Costa Cerqueira, adiante designado como segundo outorgante;

Considerando que a DGACCP tem por missão assegurar a efetividade e continuidade da ação do Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros nos domínios da atividade consular desenvolvida nos serviços periféricos externos e da realização da proteção consular, bem como na coordenação e execução da política de apoio à emigração e às comunidades portuguesas no estrangeiro;

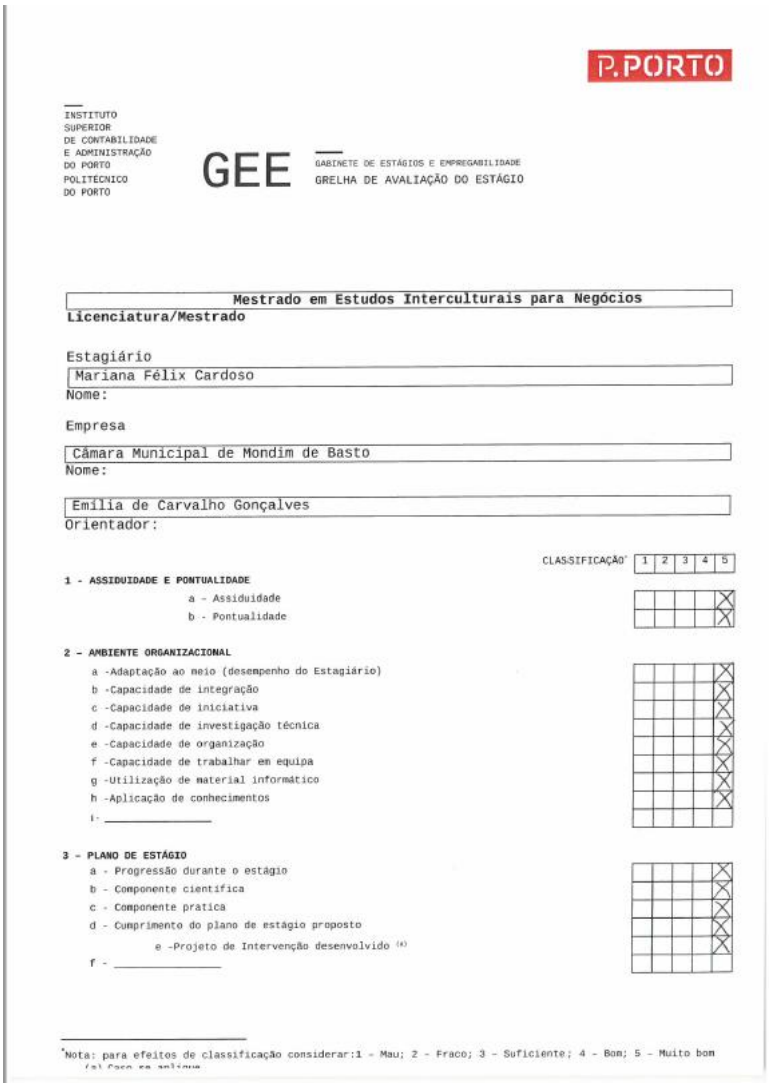
Considerando que a colaboração entre os dois órgãos, no apoio aos portugueses que pretendem emigrar, que ainda se encontrem nos países de acolhimento ou que já tenham regressado definitivamente a Portugal, permite a prossecução das respetivas atribuições;

Considerando que o perfil migratório de Portugal alterou-se de forma significativa, na última década, com a crescente mobilidade dos cidadãos, tendo como consequência o aumento expressivo dos fluxos emigratórios e saída de cidadãos nacionais com mais qualificações;

1

COMUNIDADES PORTUGUESAS

Annex VII- Evaluation Form of the Host Institution



P.PORTO

INSTITUTO SUPERIOR DE CONTABILIDADE E ADMINISTRAÇÃO DO PORTO POLITÉCNICO DO PORTO

GEE GABINETE DE ESTÁGIOS E EMPREGABILIDADE

GRELHA DE AVALIAÇÃO DO ESTÁGIO

Mestrado em Estudos Interculturais para Negócios

Licenciatura/Mestrado

Estagiário

Mariana Félix Cardoso

Nome:

Empresa

Câmara Municipal de Mondim de Basto

Nome:

Emília de Carvalho Gonçalves

Orientador:

	CLASSIFICAÇÃO*	1	2	3	4	5
1 - ASSIDUIDADE E PONTUALIDADE						
a - Assiduidade						X
b - Pontualidade						X
2 - AMBIENTE ORGANIZACIONAL						
a -Adaptação ao meio (desempenho do Estagiário)						X
b -Capacidade de integração						X
c -Capacidade de iniciativa						X
d -Capacidade de investigação técnica						X
e -Capacidade de organização						X
f -Capacidade de trabalhar em equipa						X
g -Utilização de material informático						X
h -Aplicação de conhecimentos						X
i- _____						
3 - PLANO DE ESTÁGIO						
a - Progressão durante o estágio						X
b - Componente cientifica						X
c - Componente pratica						X
d - Cumprimento do plano de estágio proposto						X
e -Projeto de Intervenção desenvolvido (a)						X
f - _____						

*Nota: para efeitos de classificação considerar:1 - Mau; 2 - Fraco; 3 - Suficiente; 4 - Bom; 5 - Muito bom

(a) Caso se aplique

4 - POSTURA

a - Aptidão técnico-profissional

b - Idoneidade ética e deontológica

c - _____

1	2	3	4	5
				X
				X

5 - OBSERVAÇÕES A REPORTAR AO ISCAP

A estagiária demonstrou preocupação com a qualidade do trabalho que realizou e demonstrou empenho, interesse e envolvimento nas tarefas que executou, mostrando rapidez de entendimento das tarefas definidas, assim como na execução dos objetivos definidos pela entidade..

02/03/2022

Assinatura e Carimbo da entidade de acolhimento:

CÂMARA MUNICIPAL
DE
MONDIM DE BASTO

ISCAP-GEE-MOD013.v10