

ETHICAL ATTITUDE

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TERESA PATRÍCIO DA SILVA FOUNDING PARTNER LAWYER / ENGLISH SOLICITOR VICKY RODRIGUES PARTNER LAWYER / ENGLISH SOLICITOR

Relocating to Portugal

Acquiring Legal Residency

European Union Citizens

You can enter and remain in Portugal for up to 90 days, without having to register.

After those 90 days, you can request Registration Certificate for EU nationals.

- This **Registration Certificate** is requested at the Town Council
- Once issued, it is valid for 5 years
- After 5 years of residing in Portugal, you will be able to request a **Permanent Residence Certificate** and/or apply to be a Portuguese Citizen

Registration Certificate for EU nationals

Required documents:

The requirements vary from Town Council to Town Council.

We would advise confirming beforehand what the Town Council of the area of residence requires.



Third-country National who is a Family Member of an EU Citizen

The following third-country nationals who are Family Members of an EU, EEA or Switzerland Citizen, will be able to apply for a Residency in Portugal:

- Spouses
- Persons living in a registered partnership
- Children under 21 years old
- Children over 21 years old, if dependent
- Parents older than 65 years of age, if dependent

When? >> After 90 days in Portugal

Acquiring Tax Residency

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Portuguese Tax Number

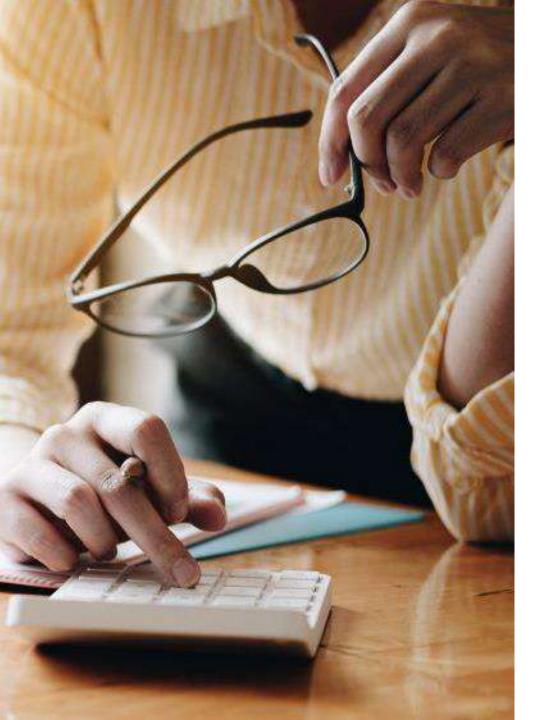
The **NIF (Portuguese tax Number)** is a form of personal identification that is essential for:

- Opening your Portuguese Bank Account
- Purchasing property
- Entering into contracts

You will require the following documents to request your Portuguese Tax number:

- Passport
- Proof of address





Portuguese Tax Number

- You will first obtain a Non-Resident tax number and then convert this to a Resident tax number once you become resident in Portugal
- You will be considered a **tax resident if**:
- You have remained in Portugal for more than <u>183 days</u>

or

 You own a permanent home in Portugal on the <u>31st of December</u>



Non-Habitual Tax Resident

Once you become tax resident, you can take advantage of the Non-Habitual Residents tax regime, which provides special tax rates and rules for a period of 10 years.

Requirements:

- 1. the applicant must be a tax resident in Portugal;
- 2. The applicant cannot have been a tax resident in the preceding 5 years.

The NHR status must be requested until 31st March of the year after you become tax resident.



Registering for Healthcare



Any foreign citizen with legal residence in Portugal may request a user number in order to access the services of the public health care units of the National Health Service.

Purchasing a Property in Portugal

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To purchase a property, you will first need to have obtained your Portuguese Tax Number (NIF)





- Reservation of Property
- Due Diligence
- Exchanging Contracts
- Completion and Registration



Reservation of Property

A reservation fee may be requested by the estate agent, or the seller, to confirm the interest of the buyer and to take the property off the market.

Ensure that the reservation agreement provides for the funds to be returned if the deal does not proceed.

Due Diligence

All the property's documentation should be carefully analyzed and a Report on title should be prepared, in English, for your perusal.

Ensure that there are no charges on the property and that there are no unlicensed works.





Exchanging Contracts

The Promissory Contract of Purchase and Sale sets out the terms and conditions of the deal and a deposit is paid (directly to the seller and not held on escrow) – If you choose to sign one.

This will then be signed by both parties and a date will be set in the contract for completion.





On the day of the signature of the Deed of Completion, you (or your representatives, holding a power of attorney) will sign a formal completion deed before a Notary, Solicitor or directly at the Land Registry.

After completion, the property is registered at the Land Registry and Tax Department.



Leasing a Property in Portugal

Prior to signing the lease agreement, you should ensure:

- the property is owned by the Landlord
- it has a **utilization license**
- it has an energy efficiency certificate
- a **list of the contents** are included and reference is made to their condition.

The lease agreement requires careful consideration given the strict legislation on deadlines and mandatory clauses that need to be included.

The Landlord should register the contract with the Tax Department and pay the stamp duty on the contract, to be able to then issue you with rent receipts.



Signing a Will in Portugal

- If you do not have a Will, then the law of your last habitual residence will apply to your succession.
- You may choose the law of your nationality to apply to your succession if you sign a Will.
- The Will must be signed before a Notary.



Types of Wills in Portugal

Public Will Private Will

Types of Wills in Portugal

Public Will

✓ Typed out by the notary

Only a Portuguese version is signed, and a translator accompanies you to the signing

 The original is kept by the notary, the notary will attest its contents

The will can only be revoked by signing a revocation document at the notary

Types of Wills in Portugal

Private Will

- ✓ Handwritten
- A simultaneous English and Portuguese version is signed
- ✓ The original is kept by you, the notary merely approves the will but does not attest its contents
- ✓ The will can be revoked simply by tearing it up



Doing business in Portugal

Branch (Sucursal) Subsidiary (Filial)



Branch (Sucursal)

- ✓ Would be an extension of the parent company, as its representative in Portugal, without legal personality of its own
- Assets: the parent company would be subject to liability arising from the branch's activities
- Responsibility: attributed to the parent company
- ✓ It is subject to intra-group reporting of accounts



Subsidiary (Filial)

- ✓ Would have a separate legal
 personality from the company overseas
- ✓ Assets: its assets are autonomous, but the majority of its capital is held by the parent company
- ✓ Regime: The same regime that would be applicable to any other Portuguese company
- Responsibility: only attributed to the Portuguese Company

Main types of Companies

Public Limited Company

Sociedade Anónima

Private Limited Company

Sociedade por Quotas

Individual Stakeholder Company

Sociedade Unipessoal por Quotas

Public Limited Company

Sociedade Anónima

- Minimum of 5 Individual shareholders or 1 Company
- ✓ Minimum capital investment: €50,000
- ✓ Managing Body (Administração): 1 Director or a Board of Directors

Shareholder's liability is limited to the value of the shares the shareholders subscribe

Directors have personal liability on company's debt

Private Limited Company

Sociedade por Quotas

- ✓ Minimum of 2 shareholders
- ✓ Minimum capital investment: €1,00 per shareholder
- ✓ Managing body (Gerência): 1 or more Directors

Shareholder's liability is limited to the value of the capital the shareholders subscribe.

Directors have personal liability on company's debt



Individual Stakeholder Company

Sociedade Unipessoal por Quotas

- A sole quota holder who is the only holder of the entire share capital
- ✓ Minimum capital investment: €1,00
- ✓ Managing body (Gerência): 1 or more Directors

Shareholder's liability is limited to the value of the capital the shareholder subscribes

Directors have personal liability on company's debt



Incorporation of the Entity

Companies:

• Time:

Between 2 and 3 weeks - if all documents have been provided on time

Presence in Portugal:

the shareholder(s) must come to Portugal for the incorporation or be represented by a Proxy

Branches:

• Time:

Between 3 and 4 weeks - if all documents have been provided on time

Presence in Portugal:

no travel to Portugal is required – it would only be necessary to dispatch the documents



Individual Investors or Companies

Individual investors

will need a Portuguese Tax Number in the form of a NIF

Companies that plan to be investors

will need a Portuguese Tax Number in the form of a NIPC

All entities in Portugal must have:

- Head Office/Address in Portugal (cannot be a PO box)
- Certified Accountant
- Bank account in Portugal (open within 10 days of incorporation and may require presence in Portugal, depending on the banks)

Employment Law in Portugal

Types of Employment contracts

Permanent Contract

Fixed Term and Uncertain Term Contract

Types of Employment contracts

Permanent Employment Contract

Permanent contract without a term, in which the employee can only be dismissed due to:

- Extinction of the labour post/redundancy or collective dismissal
- Mutual agreement
- Dismissal with just cause



Types of Employment contracts

Fixed Term Contract

Fixed term employment contracts have a maximum validity of 2 years and a maximum of 3 renewals. The duration of the three renewals cannot exceed the initial term of the contract.



Types of Employment contracts

Fixed Term Contract

Deadlines for legal notice of termination of fixed term contracts by the employer:

 15 days before the end of the term in the case of <u>fixed</u> term.

Uncertain Term Contract

• **7, 30 or 60 days** in the case of <u>uncertain</u> term employment contract that has lasted up to 6 months, 6 months to 2 years or more than 2 years, respectively.



Legal obligations of the Employer

01 Confirm and enforce the rules for the applicable Bargaining Convention	O2 Contracting insurance and health and safety services	03 Drafting the employment contract
04 Complying with legal duties for employers in Portugal	05 Enrolling the employee at the Tax Department, Social Security and Compensation Funds	06 Ensuring payroll

Thank you for your attention!

We will be waiting for you in Portugal! You will always be welcome!





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