



ROAD TRAVEL REPORT: PORTUGAL

GENERAL INFORMATION:

- In 1998 there were 243 recorded road deaths per million inhabitants in Portugal compared to 61 deaths per million inhabitants in Britain.
- In 1996 Portugal had the highest road death rate in the 15 nation European Union. There were 21.1 road fatalities per 100,000 people in Portugal as compared to 6.1 in the United Kingdom.
- In 1996 there were 4.8 deaths per 10,000 motor vehicles in Portugal as compared to 1.5 in the United Kingdom.
- In 1996 pedestrians accounted for 23% of all road fatalities in Portugal as compared to 12% in France.
- In 1995 there were 6.1 deaths per hundred million kilometers compared to 1.1 in the US.
- Portugal has one of the highest road accident and road fatality rates in Europe.
- In the first quarter of 1996 alone, there were 2016 accidents on the main EN125 road.
- Annual road deaths per hundred million people were 34 compared to 8 in Great Britain.
- The accident rate is especially high in August.
- Maps are available from *Michelin Travel Publications*, 1 Parkway S, Greenville, SC 29615. Call 803/4586330.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS:

- The emergency number for police, fire and ambulance is 115.
- Orange emergency phones are located along main roads. Just press the button and wait for an answer.
- Automóvel Clube de Portugal (ACP) is the national motoring club. ACP has reciprocal agreements with foreign motor clubs. Their general phone number is 21-9429100. In Lisbon, call 21-3871880. In Oporto, call 22/2056732. ACP also has an emergency breakdown service that can be contacted at telephone number 21-942-103 if you are south of Coimbra. If you are north of Coimbra, call 22-8340001. First aid assistance can be called at these numbers 24 hours a day.
- Portuguese drivers are very willing to assist stranded motorists. Use your best judgment if assistance is offered. You may want to ask them to call for help.
- Larger rental agencies have 24-hour breakdown service.
- Unleaded fuel is available; it is called *gasolina sem chumbo*. Diesel fuel is called *gasóleo*. LPG is called *gás líquido*.
- Tourist facilities are widely available.

DRIVER BEHAVIORS:

- Excessive speeds and unpredictable driving habits make driving hazardous.
- Many drivers have little road sense and a blatant disregard for traffic laws.
- Watch out for drivers who come hurling around road bends in the wrong traffic lane.
- Drinking and driving is not uncommon.
- Beware of vehicles with no lights, or glaring high beams by night.
- Drivers often drive in the middle of the road, tailgate and do not observe the right-of-way.
- Driving defensively is strongly recommended.
- Drivers who speed, tailgate and pass on hills and curves are not uncommon.
- Drivers use their horns only in cases of extreme and immediate danger.
- Motorcyclists present additional road travel hazards.

ROAD CONDITIONS:

- Every town can be reached by an adequate system of roads.
Roads are of variable quality.
- Association of IP3 Users and Survivors have nicknamed the road “the road of death.”
- Some secondary roads are excellent; others are riddled with potholes, heavily congested, and obstructed by herds of flocks, slow moving animal-drawn vehicles or sleeping animals.
- Road conditions in some areas are hazardous due to poor illumination on narrow rough roads.
- Poorly marked construction areas, vehicles without working lights, and slow-moving road repair and agricultural machinery add to the hazards on narrow rural roads.
- Many roads are very sinuous and winding.
- Most highways are two lane roads. Backups due to heavy trucks are common.
 - In northern Portugal, route IP5, running from Aveiro to Guarda on the border with Spain.
 - Route IP4 links Porto to Braganca.
 - Route IP8 links Beja to Vilaverde de Ficalho, near Rosal de la Frontera in Spain.
 - In the south, the Algarve highway links Albufeira to Vila Real de Santo António, avoiding the more congested coastal routes.
- Many roads are three lanes wide; the middle lane is used for passing in both directions.
- Special care should be taken on hilly and coastal roads.
- The system of toll roads is steadily being expanded outward from the road linking Setúbal and Lisbon with Porto. A toll road now links Porto to Amarante and Setubal, through Évora, with Spain at Elvas.
- Toll roads are extremely expensive and less frequently used by native drivers. The high price of tolls and the dramatic increase in car ownership have greatly increased congestion on smaller roads.
- Excellent roads connect Lisbon with Cascais (Estoril) and Setúbal. Other roads in the area around Lisbon are generally good, however extra care is needed when you are driving on hilly and coastal roads.
- Road conditions in the central provinces—the Alentejo, the Estremadura, and the Ribatejo—are generally good and traffic is generally light except on the weekends on roads in the coastal areas.
- Some of the best of these roads in the central region are as follows:
 - Estremadura and Ribatejo are easily accessible from Lisbon. From Oporto, these regions are easily reached via the A1 toll road.
 - Alentejo is linked to Spain by 3 main roads: N521 (Spain), running from Caceres, Spain to Portalegre on the border with Portugal; the A6, running between Lisbon and Elvas with a

connection to Badajoz, Spain; N433 (Spain)/N260 (Portugal), running from Seville, Spain to Beja.

- Alentejo is linked to the province of Algarve to the south by IP-1/N264. This is the smoothest route. It runs north from Albufeira.
- In the Algarve province, better roads are constantly being constructed.
- Minor country roads in inland areas of the Algarve region may not be well-maintained.
- In the Beiras province, the roads are generally very good and destinations are well marked. Traffic is generally light in this province except in July and August.
- In the northern provinces, the roads can be tortuous, but many have been improved. The road between Oporto and Bragança, IP4, can be extremely dangerous, especially in the winter. There are quick routes from Oporto to towns in the north and south and to Braga in the northeast.
- Traffic signs are international.
- (A) signifies a road that is classified as an expressway. (IC) signifies complementary roads. (IP) signifies principal roads, (EN) signifies national roads, (EM) signifies municipal roads, and (CM) signifies lesser municipal roads.
- Pedestrians account for 23% of the people who are killed in road accidents each year. Children are the prime victims, but the elderly account for a significant percentage of pedestrian deaths.

REGULATIONS:

- Traffic drives on the right.
- The minimum age for driving is 17.
- You can drive for up to six months with a valid U.S. license. After that you will need an International Driving Permit.
- You must be 18 to obtain an International Driving Permit. It is available through AAA. Call 1-800-222-4357. You must present a valid driver's license, supply two passport-sized photographs and pay a \$10.00 fee.
- You can also contact the American Automobile Tour Alliance for information regarding International Driving Permits.
- Visitors who passed their driving test less than a year prior to traveling in Portugal must display a yellow disc with '90' on it in their rear window. They can drive no faster than 90 km/h (56 mph).
- The blood alcohol limit is 0.5 (soon to be reduced to 0.2).
- Speed limits are 50 km/hr (31 mph) in built-up areas, 90 km/h (56 mph) outside built-up areas, 100 km/h (62 mph) in some IP or IC roads outside of built-up areas, and 120 km/h (74 mph) on expressways. Cars towing a trailer are limited to 70/80 km/h (43/50 mph) outside built-up areas and to 100 km/h (62 mph) on expressways.
- The minimum speed limit on expressways is 40 km/h (24 mph) unless otherwise posted.
- The speed limit for all vehicles crossing the 25 de Abril Bridge in Lisbon is 30-60 km/h (18-37 mph).
- Seat belts are required for all front seat passengers.
- Children must be 12 years of age or in a safety seat to sit in the front seat.
- Use low beams in built-up areas. Sidelights should be used when parking in badly lighted areas.
- With the exception of motorcyclists, warning triangles are required for all vehicles.
- Helmets are required for motorcyclists and their passengers.
- It is illegal to carry cans of petrol in vehicles.
- Portuguese Road Code requires drivers to have the following documentation in their vehicle: a valid national/international driving license, an additional official document with a photograph, a log

book or rental contract and adequate car insurance. A Carnet de Passage is required for a van. Fines will be issued on the spot for failure to produce these documents.

- Third party insurance is required.
- You must carry a Green Card—and International Insurance Certificate. You can obtain this from your insurance agent or through AAA.

CITY DRIVING

- The condition and maintenance of urban streets and roads is good to fair.
- When a tram stops and there is no island for passengers to step off onto, drivers must yield to passengers who are crossing to the sidewalk.
- Parking is difficult to find in city centers.
- Park in the same direction traffic is moving unless signs indicate that parking is allowed on only one side of the road. Illegally parked cars may be towed.

ESTORIL:

- In the summer months, parking is very difficult to find along Estoril's coast.

LISBON:

- Drivers can be quite reckless. There is much to be said for not using a car in Lisbon.
- You can get around easily on public transportation or by walking. Taxis are inexpensive within the city limits.
- Avoid driving to Lisbon at the end of weekend or during holidays.
- Entering Lisbon in rush hours can take more than an hour due to traffic jams.
- Parking is very difficult in the center of the city.
- Taxis with their green light on are occupied.
- In Lisbon, after dark, it is best to call Rádio Táxis for a cab. The phone number is 218119000.
- Tourist office: located in Palácio Foz (Praça dos Restauradores). The telephone number is 213466307. There is also a tourist office at the airport. The Lisbon Welcome Center is in Praça do Comércio.
- If possible, avoid driving to Lisbon at the end of a weekend or on a public holiday.
- Emergencies: For general emergencies, including the police, dial 112.
- There is no train or metro transportation from the airport to downtown, but the distance is short and buses or taxis are readily available.
- It is difficult to hail a taxi along a street, but there is usually a taxi stand at the main squares. To phone for a taxi, call Rádio Táxis at 218119000 or Autocoope at 217932756.

OPORTO (PORTO):

- Many drivers are in a hurry, reckless and take little heed of one another or pedestrians.
- Congested roads and complicated one-way systems.
- There is a reliable system of buses and trolleys.
- Four lane toll roads (*autoestradas*) allow you to avoid the most congested parts of the city.
- All of the region's major roads fan out from Oporto.
- Both buses and taxis are available to get you from the airport to downtown.
- There is a taxi stand in Praça da Liberdade. You may also call for a taxi (#02/528061, 02/482691, or 02/676093) Be sure the driver switches on the meter.

- Oporto has a reasonably good public transportation system, although the buses (*autocarros*) will prove more useful to tourists than the trams (*elétricos*).

COIMBRA:

- Travel by car is difficult because of narrow streets and horrendous traffic jams during rush hours.
- Cars are not permitted in most of the streets in the center around Praça do Comércio.

CITIES IN THE CENTRAL REGION & THE BEIRAS PROVINCE:

- Parking is a problem.

RURAL DRIVING

- Be alert for animal-drawn carts.
- The condition and maintenance of rural roads is poor to good.

NIGHT DRIVING

- When driving in rural areas at night, be alert for animal-drawn carts with no lights on them.

BUSES:

- The State Department indicates that the safety of public transportation is good.
- Buses are reliable and inexpensive.
- Trams are available in major cities.
- There is bus service to most towns. There is a network of buses covering the country. Rede Nacional de Expressos (Telephone: 707223344 or <http://www.rede-expressos.pt/>).
- Bus routes and the companies serving them change frequently, so inquire at the main tourist office in advance of your trip.
- If possible, avoid public transportation during rush hour.
- Public transportation is fairly good in the Algarve province but may be infrequent on Sundays and holidays. Buses are the main form of public transportation in this region. Every town and village has a terminal.
- Bus service in the northern provinces, outside of Oporto, can be confusing, because several companies serve the same destinations. Major terminals are located in Oporto, Braga, Guimarães, Vila Real, and Chaves. Bus station personnel do not usually speak English, so consult with the local tourist information center.
- If you are not driving, buses are the best way to get around in the Beiras province. Bus depots are centrally located in each town.

TAXIS:

- Taxis are a safe means of transportation, but compare the meter to the amount of fare you are requested to pay.
- Taxis are beige. Within cities, there are standard metered fares plus a surcharge for carrying luggage, if any. Outside urban areas, they charge by distance (per km) and can charge for the return fare.
- The easiest way to get from the airport to the center of town in Faro is by taxi.

BICYCLES:

- Some parts of Portugal are good for cycling, but the land is fairly hilly everywhere north of Lisbon. Cycling is difficult in the mountainous Beira Alta region and in the plains of southern Alentejo.
- Take spare parts. They are only available in larger cities.
- Speeding trucks present problems for bikers on rural roads.
- For information on biking, contact the Federação Portuguesa de Ciclismo e Utilizadores de Bicicleta (Telephone: 213-15-9648 or <http://ip.pt/~ip200704/>).

RENTAL CARS:

- Rental cars are available in larger cities and at airports. If you desire, you can also hire a driver.
- Rental cars from local agencies tend to be less expensive, but make arrangements ahead of time.
- Rental cars are more readily available in the regions around Lisbon. They are also available in Évora, Beja, Leiri, Nazaré, Coimbra, Oporto, and Faro.
- If you rent from a local agency, be sure you have adequate insurance coverage, including collision.
- Some things to consider when renting a car:
 - Bright-colored cars are two to four times more visible than dark cars. This is important if you are driving in heavy fog, rain, or snow. Statistics show that black cars are involved in 20% of all collisions, even though they only make up 5% of the total vehicles.
 - Check the air pressure in the tires when the tires are cold, or after stopping for an hour, or after driving no more than 1-2 miles. You should over-inflate you tires if your vehicle is heavily loaded, if you are towing a caravan, or if your trip is going to be long. Under-inflated tires heat up faster, wear down more quickly, and increase the risk of a blowout.

HOLIDAY & SEASONAL HAZARDS:

- Travel on some roads is more difficult in the rainy season, which varies from region to region. In the area around Faro and Lisbon highest precipitation comes from November to March. In the area around Porto, there are two rainy seasons: February to March and October to December.
- In winter, the following roads through Sera da Estrela may be closed due to snow: 231, 232, 338 and 339.
- In the mountains of the Beiras province and along this province's border with Spain, the winters are cold and harsh and the summers are extremely hot.
- Inland in the northern provinces, which include Oporto, winter travel can be difficult. This is especially true in the mountainous regions of the northeast.
- Roads tend to be more congested on national holidays. In Portugal the primary holidays are: Jan 1, New Year's Day. Apr 25, Day of Liberty. May 1, Labor Day. Jun 10, Day of Camões. Aug 15, Assumption Day. Oct 5, Republic Day. Nov 1, All Saints. Dec 1, Restoration Day. Dec 8, Day of Our Lady. Dec 25, Christmas Day.

MEDICAL CARE:

- Good medical care is available.
- Medical treatment in private hospitals is expensive.
- Hospitals in Lisbon are as follows:
 - British Hospital—Rua Saraiva de Carvalho 49. Call 213-92-9360. Has English-speaking doctors and nurses.
 - Hospital Curry Cabral—Rua da Benificiência 8. Call 217-92-4202.

- Hospital D. Estefânia—Rua Jacinta Marto. Call 213-12-6600.
- Hospital D. Estefania—Rua da Junqueira 126. Call 213-01-7533.
- Hospital Pulido Valente—Alameda das Linhas de Torres 117. Call 217-54-8000.
- Hospital S. Francisco Xavier—Estrada do Forte do Alto do Duque. Call 213-01-7533.
- Hospital de S. José—Rua da Bempostinha 68. Call 218-84-1000.
- Hospital Santa Maria—Av. Prof. Dr. Egas Moniz. Call 017975171; for emergencies, call 217-90-1227.
- Hospital da Cruz Vermelha Portuguesa (Red Cross)—Rua Duarte Galvão 54. Call 217-71-4000.
- In Lisbon, call 188 for the nearest drugstore that is open on weekends and after hours. Local newspapers also provide this information. Also see <http://canais.sapo.pt/farmacias/>.
- In the central provinces—the Alentejo, the Estremadura, and the Ribatejo—hospitals with emergency rooms (*urgências*) are located in the following cities:
 - Beja—Hospital José Joaquim Fernandes—Rua Dr. António Fernando Covas Lima. Call 284-31-0200.
 - Caldas da Rainha—Centro Hospitalar Rainha D. Leonor—Mata, Rua D. Leonor. Call 262-83-0300.
 - Évora—Hospital *Espírito* Santo—Largo Senhor Pobreza. Call 266-74-0100.
 - Leiri—Hospital de Santo André—Rua das Olhalvas. Call 244-81-7000.
 - Tomar—Hospital N^a Senhora da Graça—Av. Dr. Cândido Nunes Madurieira. Call 249-32-1100, 249-32-1805, or 249-32-1806.
- In the central regions, most larger towns have a pharmacy open the weekend, on holidays, and after hours. Check notices on pharmacy doors or the local newspaper.
- In the Algarve province, each region has a health center. Addresses and phone numbers are available at tourist offices. Hospitals are located in Lagos (Call 282-76-3039), Faro (Call 289-80-2444 or 289-82-3646), and Portimao Call 282-45-0300).
- In the Beiras province, hospitals with emergency rooms are located in Castelo Branco (call 272-32-2150), Coimbra (call 239-80-0100), Figueira da Foz (call 233-40-2000), and Guarda (call 271-21-5369).
- In Oporto, hospitals are available at the following numbers: 225-51-2100 (S. João), 225-07-1200 (Santo António), 225-89-9550 (Joaquim Urbano), 226-19-2400 (Magalhães Lemos). The Red Cross (*Cruz Vermelha*) can be reached at 226-06-4433.
- US Medical Insurance is not always valid outside the United States. Check with your agent in regard to your policy.
- Medicare and Medicaid do not pay for medical services rendered outside the United States.
- Supplemental medical insurance with specific overseas coverage, including provision for emergency medical air evacuation, has been found useful.
- Full-time students are eligible for an International Student ID Card (ISIC). For American students, the card includes a health benefit, which provides up to \$3000 in emergency medical care and \$100 per day for up to 60 days in a hospital. It also includes a 24-hour hotline for any medical, legal, or financial emergencies.
 - ISICs can be obtained from the following sources:
 - Council Travel: 205 E 42nd St., New York, NY 10017; telephone, 800-743-1823.
 - STA: 48 East 11th St., New York, NY 10003; telephone, 800-777-0112.
 - Travel Cuts: 1145 Clark St., Stevens Point, WI 54481.

(Disclaimer: ASIRT provides this information as a service to U.S. citizens, but neither ASIRT nor the State Department can specifically recommend any medical assistance firm or guarantee the quality of services of any private corporation.)

- The card also gives students lower fares on public transportation and some attractions.
- The cost of the card is \$16 for American students and \$15 for Canadian students.
- The International Association for Medical Assistance to Travelers (IAMAT) publishes a worldwide directory of English-speaking physicians. If physicians are included in the directory their qualifications, they have meet the IAMAT standards and have agreed to treat members for a set fee.
 - There is no charge for membership in IAMAT, but a donation is appreciated to help support their work.
 - Members receive a card, identifying them as IAMAT members. The card entitles the bearer to services and the fixed IAMAT rates charged by participating physicians.
 - IAMAT's U.S. membership office's address is IAMAT, U.S.A., 417 Center Street, Lewiston, NY 140092. The telephone number is 716-754-4883

SOME DANGEROUS ROADS IN PORTUGAL:

ROAD	ROAD CONDITIONS
Lisbon-Oporto Superhighway	High accident rate Reckless drivers common
Crossing Douro east of Pinhão at São João da Pesqueira	Roller-coaster. Road plunges dramatically
Lisbon-Algarve Highway	High accident rate
Lisbon-Cascais Avenida Marginal (EN6)	High accident rate Notorious for fast, careless drivers
To Braganca	Roads from east and west poorly surfaced, western approach is tortuous
In the northeast	Check with local tourist offices to be certain routes are navigable. Road work and winter landslides cause delays. In some areas roads unpaved and unlit. Mountainous areas have blind bends.
In isolated areas in the northeast regions.	The same cautions as given above apply. Take special care in these remote areas when driving at night, because many roads are neither paved nor lighted.
Minho	Summer months are made more hazardous by dangerous driving.
Parts of Beiras	Many hairpin turns.
Trás-os-Montes	Main road network is acceptable. On the way to villages, be prepared for unpaved roads, potholes, mud, and flocks of sheep.
Route N227 across the Serra da Gralheira mountains to Viseu	Twisting, bone-jarring.

Route N103, Bragança-Chaves-Braga Route N2, Vila Real-Chaves Route N218, Bragança-Miranda to Douro	Slow, mountainous routes.
Motor way linking Coimbra and Viseu (IP3).	One of most deadly. Many fatalities reported on this road. Treacherous slopes and deteriorating surface. No barrier between lanes.
Motorway linking Coimbra and Viseu, Guarda, and Vilar Formosa. (IP5)	Probably the most deadly road in Portugal. Many fatalities are reported on this road. Avoid it if you can.
The IP4 highway, which connects Oporto, Amarant, and Bragança, is one of the most dangerous highways in Portugal.	Many fatalities reported on this road.
Lisbon-Faro	Particularly high accident rate

RECENT ACCIDENTS:

March 24, 2001. Fourteen people were killed and 22 others injured when a bus with faulty brakes and rear wheels that were not aligned, swerved to the left and fell into a ravine as it was exiting a bridge near Santa Comba Dão on the IP-3 Highway in central Portugal. The bus belonged to the town of Viseu. This section of the highway has been dubbed the “death stretch.”

March 31, 2001. Sixty people were killed when a bus and two cars plunged into the Douro River when a 115 year old bridge between the towns of Castelo de Paiva and Entre-os-Rios in northern Portugal collapsed, killing 70 people.

CRIME & SECURITY:

- Portugal has a relatively low violent crime rate, but petty crimes against tourists are rising.
- The State Department indicates that you should remove all of the luggage from the passenger portion and the trunk of your car when you park.

LISBON AREA:

- There are gangs of thieves operating in the tram and bus lines. This is especially true on the tram and bus lines, especially tram number 28 to the castle of Sao Jorge. Pickpockets and purse-snatchers are quite adept, and victims sometimes do not immediately realize they have been robbed. At restaurants, thieves snatch cameras, purses and backpacks slung over the back of chairs or placed to the side of or underneath chairs. There have been reports of theft of unattended luggage from the Lisbon airport. Specific locations of violent theft include the Santa Apolónia and Rosso train stations, the Alfama district, the castle of Sao Jorge and Belém.
- The Portuguese police recommend keeping your car windows and doors locked when driving in Lisbon.

ALFAMA DISTRICT, the castle of Sao Jorge and Belem.

Near Lisbon, thefts have been reported in Sintra, Cascais and Fátima. Thieves operate in parking areas at tourist attractions and near restaurants. Vehicles identifiable as rental or non-local are targeted and may be burglarized even if left unattended for only a few minutes. Do not assume that articles locked in the trunk are safe from theft. Special care should be taken in parking at the following locations: beachfront areas of Guincho, Cabo da Roca, Boca do Inferno and Cascais; the Moorish Castle and Pena Palace in Sintra; and Fatima.

ALGARVE: Most thefts in the southern coastal area of Portugal involve automobile break-ins. Special care should be taken when parking in tourist areas in Lagos, Albufeira and Faro.

WORLD WIDE TRAVEL CAUTION:

The U.S. Department of State reminds American citizens that they need to remain vigilant with regard to their personal security when traveling abroad. This travel caution has not been issued in response to any particular threat or event, but the State Department does wish to emphasize its ongoing concern for the security of Americans overseas. They advise Americans to keep a low profile, to vary routes and times for all required travel and to treat mail from unfamiliar sources with suspicion.

EMBASSIES & TOURIST INFORMATION:

- The Embassy of Portugal is located at 2125 Kalorama Road NW, Washington, D.C. 20008. The telephone number is (202) 328-8610.
 - There are Portuguese consulates in Boston, MA; New Bedford, MA; Providence, RI; New York, NY (telephone: 212-246-4580); Newark, NJ; San Francisco, CA; or Los Angeles, CA.
 - Additional information may be obtained from the Portuguese National Tourist Office by telephone at 1-800-767-8842 or via the Internet at <http://www.portugal.org>
- Tourist information is available from:
 - Investimentos, Comércio e Turismo de Portugal (ICEP) (the Portuguese Trade and Tourism Office), which is located at Avenida 5 de Outubro, 101, 1050-051 Lisbon, Portugal. The telephone number is (21) 793 0103. The fax number is (21) 793 5028. The web site: <<http://www.portugal.org>> or <<http://www.portugal-insite.pt>>.
 - ICEP/Portuguese Trade and Tourism Office, 590 Fifth Avenue, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036-4785. The telephone number is (212) 354 4403/4. The fax number is (212) 764 6137. Their e-mail address is: tourism@portugal.org> Their web address is: <http://www.portugal.org>>.
- The U.S. Embassy is located at Avenida das Forças Armadas, Sete Rios. The telephone number is (351)(21) 727-3300. The fax number for the Embassy is (351)(21) 726-9109. The fax number for the Consular section is (1) 727 2354. Their web address is: <<http://www.american-embassy.pt>>. Their e-mail address is <ref@american-embassy.pt>.
 - The U.S. Consulate in the Azores is located on the island of San Miguel in Ponta Delgada. The address is Avenida D. Henrique. The telephone number is (351)(296) 282216/ 7/ 8/ 9.
 - There is a Consular Agency located in Funchal, Madeira, on Rua Tentente Coronel Sarmiento, Ed. Infante, Bloco b-4 Andar, Apt. B, 9000 Funchal. The telephone number is (351)(291) 743-429. The fax number is (351)(291) 743-808. They are open Monday through Friday, 10 to 12 noon.

FINANCIAL MATTERS:

- MasterCard, American Express, and Visa are widely accepted.
- Travelers' checks are widely accepted.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Contact the **Association for Safe International Road Travel**

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ASIRT is a not for profit, humanitarian organization established in memory of Aron Sobel, age 25, who was killed in a tragic bus accident on the roads of Turkey.

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