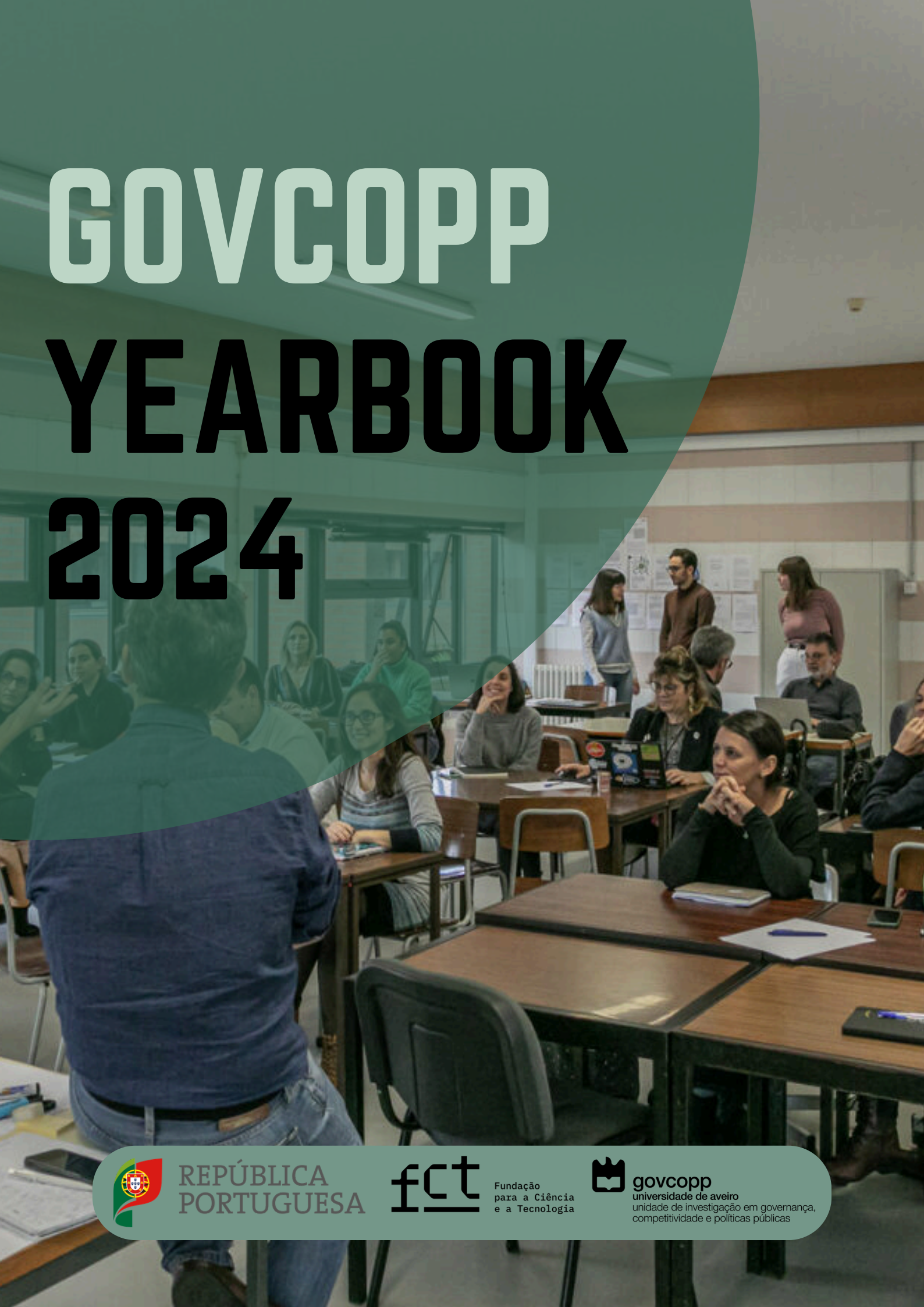




GOVCOPP YEARBOOK 2024



REPÚBLICA
PORTUGUESA



Fundação
para a Ciência
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GOVCOPP

YEARBOOK 2024

Ficha Técnica

GOVCOPP Yearbook 2024

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Ano em revisão das atividades organizadas pela Unidade de Investigação sobre Governação, Competitividade e Políticas Públicas (GOVCOPP). Organização das atividades sob a responsabilidade da unidade e elementos da coordenação.

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MENSAGEM DO COORDENADOR

A Unidade de Investigação em Governança, Competitividade e Políticas Públicas (GOVCOPP) encerra mais um ciclo anual com o sentido de dever cumprido, face aos objetivos a que os nossos investigadores e membros se propõem: contribuir para o avanço do conhecimento e da partilha científica bem como uma cooperação e aproximação junto da comunidade civil.

A GOVCOPP continua a reunir investigadores com diferentes formações e conhecimentos científicos. Esta diversidade permite à GOVCOPP captar e reunir facetas diversas, mas relacionadas, do seu tema a partir de perspectivas disciplinares e multidisciplinares.

Tendo como base a place-based policy uma compreensão crescente de que diferentes lugares têm necessidades, desafios e oportunidades únicas; A incapacidade de lhes dar resposta contribui para várias consequências sociais e políticas adversas. A Unidade de Investigação empenha-se na política e governação de base local a partir de uma lente deliberadamente ampla.

Mara Madaleno

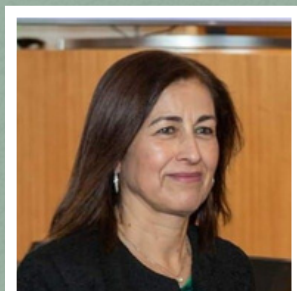
Coordenadora GOVCOPP

COORDENADORES GRUPOS INVESTIGAÇÃO



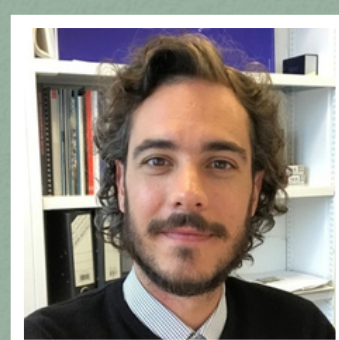
CIS - Competitiveness, Innovation and Sustainability

Coordenadora:
Prof. Doutora Margarita Robaina
Vice coordenadora:
Prof. Doutora Elisabete Vieira



PI2 - Public Policies, Institutions and Innovation

Coordenador:
Prof. Doutor Nuno F. da Cruz
Vice Coordenadora:
Prof. Doutora Sara Pires



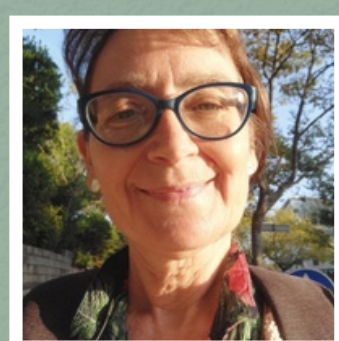
SDS - Systems for Decision Support

Coordenadora:
Doutora Monique Borges
Vice Coordenador:
Prof. Doutor Miguel Viegas



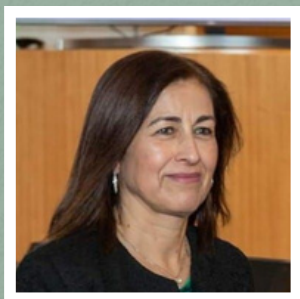
TD - Tourism Development

Coordenadora:
Prof. Doutora Elisabeth Kastenholtz
Vice Coordenadora:
Prof. Doutora Celeste Eusébio



COORDENADORES

BALANÇO DO ANO



CIS - Competitiveness, Innovation and Sustainability

Coordenadora: Prof. Doutora Margarita Robaina

Vice coordenadora: Prof. Doutora Elisabete Vieira

O grupo de investigação Competitividade, Inovação e Sustentabilidade (CIS) tem o seu foco na eficiência económica dos sistemas de produção, considerando restrições de utilização sustentável dos recursos e a conservação do ambiente, incluindo as necessidades das empresas e regiões, bem como a sua competitividade. Este ano continuámos e desenvolvemos esse foco, projetando a atividade do CIS através de publicações, apresentações, eventos, projetos e parcerias.

Foi um ano de mudanças e desafios. Mudanças na coordenação, desafios de avaliação, mas que contribuíram para o crescimento do grupo e para a sua evolução no caminho que vem sendo traçado. Foi um ano de conquistas de investigação e conquistas pessoais, e parabenizamos todos os membros pelas suas conquistas individuais e de equipa, mas principalmente por continuarem a ser agentes de transformação nos seus ambientes pessoais, profissionais e comunitários.

Acreditamos que o CIS está em cada um de nós: Competitividade no nosso desejo de superação, aprendizagem contínua, autoconfiança e resiliência; Inovação no nosso potencial criativo, pensamento crítico, colaboração e curiosidade; e Sustentabilidade na nossa consciência ecológica, empatia pelo futuro e atitudes responsáveis, ao nível ambiental, social e económico.

COORDENADORES

BALANÇO DO ANO



PI2 - Public Policies, Institutions and Innovation

Coordenador: Prof. Doutor Nuno F. da Cruz
Vice coordenadora: Prof. Doutora Sara Pires

Este ano foi particularmente desafiante para a GOVCOPP – com a transição da equipa de Coordenação e o culminar da avaliação da FCT (façamos figas!) – mas a mobilização do grupo PI2 e de toda a Unidade de Investigação foi incrível. Na nossa primeira mensagem de Natal, não poderíamos deixar passar a oportunidade para agradecer ao Gonçalo Santinha e à Patrícia Silva por todo o trabalho e empenho ao longo dos últimos anos, pelo encorajamento, e por tão bem terem conduzido o nosso grupo até ao verão.

E, claro, à Mariana Neca, pelo apoio permanente e incansável que ela deu ao PI2. O nosso grupo mostrou-se sólido, generoso e pró-ativo. A participação nos Seminários e Eventos da GOVCOPP foi excelente. Estamos cada vez mais coesos, pelo que antecipamos um 2025 ainda mais forte no que toca à colaboração interna, reforço da internacionalização, e à visibilidade do impacto societal do nosso trabalho. Terminámos 2024 com teatro de improviso, muitos rostos felizes e uma equipa mais unida. Que será que o próximo ano nos vai trazer?

COORDENADORES

BALANÇO DO ANO



SDS - Systems for Decision Support

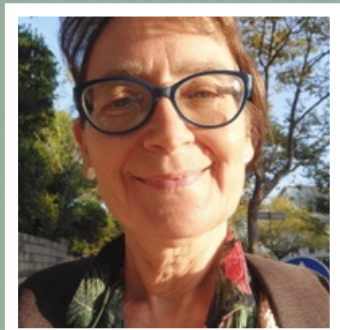
Coordenadora: Doutora Monique Borges

Vice Coordenador: Prof. Doutor Miguel Viegas

O ano de 2024 foi um ano de transição numa linha de continuidade. Uma nova direção cujo objetivo foi e continuará a ser a consolidação de um trabalho que já vem de trás e que nos desafia a ir mais longe. Com o apoio de todos, estivemos à altura das nossas responsabilidades. Para 2025, esperamos fazer ainda melhor!

COORDENADORES

BALANÇO DO ANO



TD - Tourism Development

Coordenadora: Prof. Doutora Elisabeth Kastenholtz

Vice Coordenadora: Prof. Doutora Celeste Eusébio

A linha de Turismo e Desenvolvimento (TD) é uma linha diversificada e com membros muito dinâmicos no contexto da GOVCOPP, contando com um expressivo número de doutorandos e investigadores, além de uma ampla gama de projetos de investigação científica e de transferência de conhecimento com impacto significativo sobre o território.

A investigação que é desenvolvida pelos investigadores desta linha utiliza abordagens científicas inovadoras, frequentemente adotando uma perspetiva multidisciplinar, com grande potencial para contribuir para a pesquisa multi- e interdisciplinar da GOVCOPP, centrada nos temas do território, nos seus múltiplos usos e suas implicações para a definição de estratégias e políticas que promovam o desenvolvimento sustentável.

Em 2024, assumimos com grande entusiasmo a coordenação desta linha, com o compromisso de apoiar a sua evolução no contexto complexo e desafiador desta unidade de investigação.

Acreditamos que com a ajuda de todos os membros conseguiremos reforçar o percurso positivo desta linha. Aproveitamos para expressar o nosso sincero agradecimento a todos pelo envolvimento entusiástico e dinâmico nos trabalhos da linha e pela sua divulgação em diversos fóruns. Desejamos a todos um Feliz Natal e um Ano Novo repleto, não apenas de conquistas profissionais, mas também de harmonia, amizade, saúde e realização pessoal.

ATIVIDADES



Os nossos seminários de investigação realizam-se uma vez por mês. Os investigadores têm a oportunidade de apresentar a sua investigação aos seus pares e aumentar a partilha de conhecimentos. Para participar num dos nossos seminários de investigação, fale com a coordenação do seu grupo de investigação.

A GOVCOPP apoia e organiza vários eventos nacionais e internacionais. Estes eventos são comunicados aos investigadores através do nosso boletim informativo. Acompanhe os seus e-mails e o website da GOVCOPP.



Os nossos grupos de investigação participam ativamente em vários projetos de transferência de conhecimento, a nível nacional e internacional. Para saber mais e fazer parte desta construção, fale com os coordenadores dos seus grupos de investigação.

A graphic with the text 'RESEARCH FUNDING' in white and dark green. The background shows a blurred image of a desk with a keyboard, a glass, and a bar chart.

RESEARCH FUNDING

Em geral, o financiamento da GOVCOPP inclui o seguinte:

- 1) Conferências
- 2) Revisão de textos
- 3) Taxas de publicação
- 4) Reuniões/Missões
- 5) Outras despesas

COMO APRESENTAR UM SEMINÁRIO DE INVESTIGAÇÃO GOVCOPP



Ter uma
investigação
para partilhar.



Enviar um pedido
(correio eletrónico)
ao coordenador do
seu grupo de
investigação



Se for selecionado,
prepare a sua
apresentação e envie
uma fotografia sua à
GOVCOPP para que
possamos proceder à
sua divulgação.



Partilhe a sua
investigação e ajude
a criar conhecimento.
Obrigado!



govcopp
universidade
de aveiro

RESEARCH SEMINARS

FEVEREIRO - NOVEMBRO



GOVCOPP



RESEARCH SEMINAR

Responsible consumption and production



28.02.2024





THE ROLE OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY CONSUMER IN THE TRANSITION TO A CIRCULAR ECONOMY - GENDER, AGE, AND ECONOMIC POSITION AS DETERMINING FACTORS

MARGARITA ROBAINA, UA - CIS

Textile consumers have been given a significant responsibility for textile industry sustainability, and consumer demand for ethical and sustainable textiles is perceived as a crucial driver of Circular Economy in this industry. First, gender is a very important factor that drives the difference in cognitive and individual behavioral issues. It is considered that women are more informed and aware than men regarding the application of sustainability principles to the textile sector, especially in the age group between 18 and 34 years old, with higher qualifications and occupation as a student. The price sensitivity of more sustainable fast fashion products is also significantly different between genders. Second, the literature also highlights the growing attention that younger generations are paying to sustainability and the circular economy. Younger people are willing to pay more for recycled clothing or for products made from waste materials.

Third, employment status is an important factor and those with higher income tend to value sustainability more. Nevertheless, fast fashion products are economic goods and therefore higher yield leads to higher demand. But as most sustainable materials are more expensive, a higher price may deter customers from purchasing clothing with sustainability features. This work studies these factors applied to a sample of university students from the University of Aveiro, Portugal, through questionnaire surveys and subsequent statistical treatment of the results.



COMMUNITY-BASED, PERSON-CENTERED, AND INTEGRATED CARE: A WAY TO MORE SUSTAINABLE CARE SERVICES?

ANA DIAS, UA - PI2

Despite the efforts that have been made to ensure greater efficiency and quality in the healthcare provision of industrialized countries, the success achieved so far is still very limited, which may be the result of inconsistency between the various strategies and instruments adopted. Therefore, new unifying models of primary-care provision are emerging, namely “person-centred care” or “community-based integrated care”. Also, regarding performance assessment models, there continues to be a focus on costs and volume of provision, creating a cycle of resource depletion and undermining trust in the health system. Therefore, there are a few questions that need to be discussed and answered: which are the ongoing initiatives in integrated community-based models and approaches?

Which are the main target groups? What results have been achieved? Which performance assessment models were applied? Do these models provide more guarantees for greater efficiency and better health outcomes? Which performance assessment models favour patient outcomes, efficiency, and patient-centeredness?





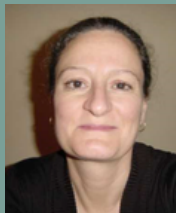
EMPLOYEE OWNERSHIP IN COMPANIES IN THE ENERGY SECTOR: APPROACH TO FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

MARA MADALENO, UA - SAD

The present study aims to examine the challenges and trends related to employee ownership (EO) in companies in the energy sector, focusing on renewable energy companies. By investigating its influence on Financial Performance and business risk, the impacts of EO are combined with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) metrics. To conduct this study, 126 companies from the energy sector were included, covering the period from 2012 to 2021. Regarding estimations, we used the Generalized Least Squares (GLS) model and the Generalized Method of Moments (GMM). However, before the estimations, the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) model, Variance Inflation Factor (VIF), and Hausman test were employed to identify any potential estimation problems that should be avoided in the econometrically estimated models.

The analysis specifically focuses on energy sector companies, capturing the situations of renewable/alternative energy companies (ESB) and employee-owned companies. Overall, in the energy sector, market capitalization and director-held capital positively drove financial performance, while the number of employees had a negative impact. Employee-held capital negatively influenced risk. CSR negatively impacts the risk of companies.

For ESB, market capitalization significantly positively affected financial performance, especially in profit, while sustainability metrics and the number of employees showed divergent and inconsistent effects. In EO companies, profitability proved susceptible to variations, indicating that internal management and capital structure directly and positively affect their financial results. Regarding CSR, solid practices were associated with lower financial risk.



SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN TOURISM - PROMOTING RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

MARIA NADAIS, UA - TD

Responsible production and consumption can encompass issues related to water consumption and management in tourist destinations and specifically in hotels and restaurants. One of the ways to reduce impacts related to water use in tourist destinations is to apply the principles of Circular Economy. In this context this work presents a systematic review of the literature on the implementation of the Circular Economy (CE), framed in SDG12, in the tourism water sector as a way of creating tourism value for the territory.

The results show that CE, a tool for sustainable production and consumption (SDG12), in the tourism water sector is still in its infancy and is therefore little explored as a way of creating tourism value for territories. Nevertheless, two case studies are presented that illustrate the potential of CE in the water sector to create tourism value for territories.



GOVCOPP Research Seminar



20.03.2024





THE IMPACT OF SERVANT LEADERSHIP PERCEPTIONS ON EMPLOYEES' JOB BURNOUT

CAROLINA CARLOS- CIS

In the current work context, constantly changing and increasingly demanding, in which employees' well-being is often at risk, the role of leaders has become highly important. In this context, a positive leadership style, such as servant leadership, which postulates that the leader is a source of resources and support, and that the main priority are employees' needs, might contribute to decreasing the negative effects of job burnout (physical illnesses, anxiety disorders, turnover intentions) both on the individual and organisational levels.

Understanding the relationship between servant leadership and job burnout may contribute to improve working outcomes at a practical level, as employees' well-being is determinant for their job performance, job satisfaction and a good work environment.

Therefore, this research aims at studying the impact that servant leadership perceptions have on employees' job burnout levels. The sample is composed of 79 participants from different organisations and sectors. The results show that servant leadership perceptions have a negative impact on employees' job burnout levels. These results not only validate the significance of fostering such leadership behaviour within the organizational environment towards employees' well-being, but also sheds light on these dynamics and adds to the literature about the impact of servant leadership on employees' well-being.



THE IMPACT OF THE HEALTH SILK ROAD ON GLOBAL SOUTH COUNTRIES: INSIGHTS FROM BRAZILIAN HEALTH AGENTS

ANABELA SANTIAGO - PI2

China is currently ranked second in the world economy, and its political role in the global order has increased in recent decades. As part of one of its modern and emblematic international projects, the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is the Health Silk Road. Driven by some external factors, the Health Silk Road (HSR) and Chinese public health policies have gained accrued relevance, especially in countries of the Global South, which have been the main partners of Chinese cooperation initiatives, not only in health.

This study is an exploratory exercise that reflects the potential gains resulting from Chinese- Global South cooperation in the health sector by analysing the perceptions of Brazilian health agents in a contemporary period (2013 to 2023), which corresponds to the first 10 years since BRI implementation. We intend to answer the following questions: Does Brazil benefit from health partnerships with China, specifically under the Health Silk Road, despite not having formally joined the BRI?

What are the privileged health areas of implementation, and what are the gains? These questions were answered through interviews with Brazilian researchers from public institutions to obtain their perspectives and insights regarding the practical aspects of partnerships.

We found that current partnerships established are not directly linked to BRI. Brazilian health agents are generally unaware of the BRI contours and, consequently, HSR. The model of cooperation identified is based on the theoretical premise that each stakeholder contributes with their best assets. New potential research topics were identified from this exploratory research to reflect on the impacts of HSR and Chinese Health Assistance in the Global South. We suggest in-depth research on the influence of the health sovereignty concept on the global health performance of Global South countries.





APPLICATION OF TWO BOTTLENECK DETECTION METHODS TO A REAL CASE STUDY

JOANA ALMEIDA - SAD

Production bottlenecks affect the overall productivity of a system so improving these critical stations is a crucial objective in production optimization because it results in higher output levels and decreases operational costs. There are numerous different bottleneck detection methods in the literature but, in general, these methods can be divided into three main categories: analytical, simulation and data-driven methods. The research on data-driven approaches has received more attention in recent years, mainly due to Industry 4.0. Furthermore, with the need for advanced knowledge, predictive models have emerged.

The purpose of this work is to apply two data-driven models from the literature to a new production line from a hot water heating appliance manufacturer. There are challenges such as limited availability of historical data and incomplete workstation connectivity. The proposed solution involves calculating average durations between stations, based on final timestamps. Subsequently, the Turning Point and Active Period methods were tested in a real case study.

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WHAT EMOTIONS TRIGGER THE PERCEIVED DESTINATION IMAGE AND WORD-TO-MOUTH RECOMMENDATION?

ADRIANA MIKI - TD

This study identifies what emotions trigger the tourism destination's perceived image and affect the word-to-mouth recommendation of World Heritage Sites. We used the partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) and Multigroup Analysis to test a model and the hypotheses. Data were collected from 271 tourists visiting Porto City, Portugal. Results show that feelings of happiness and unpleasantness affect the perceived image and word-to-mouth recommendation; however, emotions of fear, surprise, and love have no impact. This means that not all positive or negative emotions affect the destination's image.

Deeper feelings require more time at the destination to affect the image. Also, the cognitive dimension influences the affective regarding emotions of surprise. Multigroup analysis showed that the length of stay enhances the impact of emotional response on the perceived image of both positive and negative emotions. However, the number of repeat visits did not change the impact on emotional response. Therefore, authorities should focus on generating emotions considering the average visit time to the destination and offer an excellent first impression, thus using this insight to optimize market positioning.



GOVCOPP RESEARCH SEMINAR

Peace, justice and strong institutions

24.04.2024





THE ROLE OF A PORTUGUESE SOCIAL TOURISM ORGANISATION IN CREATING TRAVEL OPPORTUNITIES FOR SENIORS

MARIA JOÃO CARNEIRO & ELISABETH KASTENHOLZ - LINHA TD

Although leisure and holidays has been considered a human right, many people are still excluded from engaging in tourism trips for several reasons. Notwithstanding the range of benefits of tourism for seniors, many factors, including health and economic constraints, inhibit elderlies to participate in tourism trips. Some organisations devote themselves to social tourism, attempting to make tourism accessible to all, reducing inequalities and decreasing the exclusion of people with few resources, with disabilities or other constraints.

This is the case of the INATEL foundation, a Portuguese organisation that has developed various social tourism programs that offer travelling opportunities for seniors.

The aim of this presentation is to highlight the importance of this organisation, identifying some of the programs it created. Moreover, several socioeconomic benefits of some of these programs for seniors will be revealed, in diverse domains. The role of this organization for more inclusive tourism will thus be analysed, showing its role for a more sustainable tourism development in the country.



STREAMING CITY COUNCILS' MEETINGS ON SOCIAL MEDIA BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER THE PANDEMIC

GONÇALO PAIVA DIAS - LINHA PI2

The main objectives of this article are to understand the extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic affected the streaming of city council meetings on social media networks and whether, having this effect existed, it has persisted over time. A complementary objective is to find if there are particular characteristics of municipalities that favor the streaming of city council meetings on social media networks. To the best of the author's knowledge, this is the first study to address these objectives. To achieve them, data were collected and analyzed from all 308 Portuguese municipalities. These included the registration of 4905 streams published on Facebook and YouTube, corresponding to 2639 city council meetings from 74 municipalities, held between January 1, 2019, and December 31, 2022.

The main findings are: the number of Portuguese municipalities that streamed their city councils in each month more than doubled during the acute phase of the pandemic; this effect started to fade immediately after the easing of the pandemic; and it started to grow again immediately after the September 2022 municipal elections. The main theoretical implication is that disruptive events such as sanitarian crises and local elections can trigger the adoption of innovative forms of the use of social media networks by municipalities, namely those related to transparency, such as streaming city councils. The study also contributes to confirm population size, voter turnout, and margin of victory as relevant determinants of online transparency at the local level.





HOW TO ENACT A SHAPESHIFTING CONCEPT? TERRITORIAL COHESION WITHIN EUROPEAN AND LOCAL EDUCATIONAL STRATEGIES

ANA GRIFO - LINHA SAD

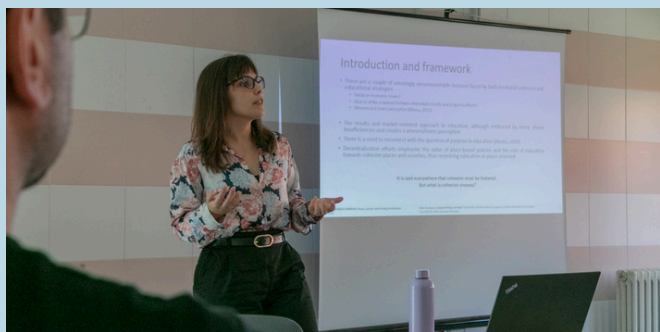
The literature about the conceptual fuzziness of territorial cohesion is broad, despite cohesion being a flagship EU-concept and the ultimate goal of its funding. While relying on the creative framing of the “tofu-like nature (...) of key concepts” (Sorensen & Eeva, 2024, p. 3), we argue that territorial cohesion also acquires different flavours when seasoned with different spices, especially when concerning educational issues. Our study intends to uncover the different varieties of territorial cohesion when linked to education, both at the European and the local (Portuguese) governance levels. Preliminary results point towards a European tendency to further reinforce the shapeshifting nature of territorial cohesion in its connection with education. Yearly European reports often frame this link by mirroring topical matters on the agenda.

Yearly European reports often frame this link by mirroring topical matters on the agenda. Local strategies seem to ascribe greater importance to concrete policies pursuing territorial cohesion, but often echo similarly vague mottos.

This study addresses other mismatches concerning the fostering of territorial cohesion through the multilevel governance of education. Our research relies on the assumption that uncovering those paradoxes can reveal decision-making challenges usually overlooked. The cognitive and conceptual deconstruction of seemingly universal understandings might thus promote a fruitful place-based enactment, especially at a time when results-oriented approaches to education appear to prevail.

References

Sorensen, T. B., & Eeva, K. (2024). Re-articulating the form of the political: Contemporary education governance in the European Union. Introduction to the Special Issue. *European Educational Research Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/14749041241231021>



THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL PLATFORMS ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP: UNVEILING TRENDS AND CHALLENGES AMIDST THE GIG ECONOMY

BRUNO SILVA - LINHA CIS

The rise of digital platforms has driven the emergence of diverse business models relying on the gig economy (GE) as their foundation. These models entail peer mediation within short-term contracts, consistently intertwined with the platform economy, and intersecting with other economic frameworks such as the sharing economy, collaborative economy, and circular economy. In literature, authors have been analysing the impact of digital platforms on entrepreneurial activity from two main perspectives: (1) the interests of platforms by promoting an independence appeal to conceal their intention of responsibility exemption/market hegemonies, resulting in challenges for micro-entrepreneurship; or (2) empowerment of worker autonomy and providing resources that contribute to their entrepreneurial knowledge, experience, and well-being. Therefore, employing a focused literature review, bibliometric analysis, and machine learning topic models, we investigate the trajectory of the GE and its influence on entrepreneurial activity. Initial findings reveal a consistent growth trend within the GE and its potential to facilitate individuals' entry into the entrepreneurial landscape.

However, empirical evidence on specific contributing factors remains scarce. To address this gap, the research investigates the behavioral and psychological dynamics between GE workers and platforms, aiming to identify solutions supporting nascent entrepreneurs' venture creation. Through an examination of affective, cognitive, and socio-economic variables, we aim to elucidate the mechanisms underlying entrepreneurial intention and orientation within the context of technology-mediated entrepreneurship. Ultimately, our results aim to inform policy and practice, empowering individuals towards entrepreneurship and enhancing societal welfare.

GOVCOPP RESEARCH

SEMINAR

22.05.2024





PARTICIPATORY CONSTRUCTION OF AN INTEGRATED SURVEY OF CULTURAL ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

MARIA DE LURDES COSTA DOMINGOS - CIS

Cultural ecosystem services include challenges and benefits of coexistence between human beings and Nature. They can create social innovation for communities and preserve regional natural resources, in addition to significantly contributing to reducing the impacts of climate change. The "Integrated Survey of Cultural Ecosystem Services" can support changes and actions in this process. The participation of multiple actors – internal and external – in the survey is essential. However, it is necessary to consider the civic engagement of inhabitants in the collective construction of the parameters they desire for ecosystemic social innovation in their region.



‘AN OCEAN IN BETWEEN THE WAVES’: A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO PARTY TRANSNATIONAL TIES OF THE LATIN AMERICAN RADICAL LEFT.

TIAGO CONCEIÇÃO - PI2

The wave of electoral success of the European Radical Left in 2015 has been regarded as a phenomenon that not only fed on the Latin American (Radical) Left's experience but appears to have also influenced it in return. Nonetheless, these apparently relevant transatlantic links remain largely under-researched. This study seeks to map these ties, as well as assess their relevance vis-à-vis ties with other parties and (regional) party families as well as their nature. Contrarily to other studies on party transnational relations, we attempt to provide a systematic mapping and analysis of these ties. To achieve this end, we focus on trying to understand how the electoral success of the European Radical Left was reacted to by 4 of its Latin American counterparts. We rely, hence, on the gathering and analysis of social media data (Twitter and Facebook) from 2015 of 4 Latin American Radical Left parties with distinct ideological and organisational profiles. In this presentation, we provide an overview of the interactions and transnational network of the selected parties as well as an early discussion of the findings.





WALK THIS WAY! PEDESTRIAN AND EVACUATION MODELLING AND SIMULATION

ANA LUÍSA RAMOS - SAD

The need to evacuate a public area in the event of natural and/or human disasters, with the purpose of ensuring the safety of all the occupants, implies that an evacuation plan is in place. Several alternatives can be studied using computer simulation, thus ascertaining which of these is best for the situation under analysis.

Being Simulation a key Industry 4.0 technology for developing exploratory planning and operational models, its contribution to support intelligent decision making is noticeable.

We will walk through several practical examples such as the ones of a well-known Football Stadium, a River Cruise Boat, a Hotel, evidencing the critical value of simulation for decision-support!



“TOURISM MODEL IN LOW-DENSITY COASTAL AREAS”

ANA MALTA - TD

Tourism is undeniably a very important sector for the world economy. Low-density and coastal areas are poles of development, and attention must be paid to their sustainable growth. Some of these coastal areas are low density/rural. This study aims to analyze the evolution of the main existing models that portray low-density tourism in coastal areas. The methodology used was the literature review analysis on the themes of coastal tourism and low density territories, as well as the analysis of the main models developed for these two areas.

The results indicate the need to update the previously proposed models, giving rise to the ‘Low-density tourism model in coastal areas’. It is thus necessary for low-density tourism in coastal areas, the creation of extra income; development of new opportunities; increased demand for endogenous products; creation of new local economies; low agglomeration; and health & wellness.



26.06.2024

GOVCOPP

10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



RESEARCH SEMINAR

Reduced Inequalities





Filipa Brandão - TD

"Unpacking Experiences: an analysis of travel's effects on families with special needs children"

The objective of this study is to analyse the effects of family tourism trips on families with children with special needs (FwCwSN). To achieve this aim, a qualitative study was conducted in April 2024. Initially, various online forums and blogs related to travel experiences of FwCwSN were collected and analysed. Secondly, the qualitative data collected from online sources underwent content analysis, considering the potential effects identified in the literature. The effects were categorised according to their nature into two groups: (i) positive effects and (ii) negative effects. Additionally, the effects were categorised according to the entity influenced into three groups: (i) the family as a whole; (ii) children with special needs; (iii) parents. Finally, the different effects were compared according to the type of special needs of the children and the type of tourism activity carried out by the family. The results indicate that family tourism trips have both positive and negative effects on FwCwSN.

When considering the family as a whole, many online posts highlight the strengthening of family connections, the creation of memories together and the expansion of the family's perspectives. Nevertheless, travelling with a child with special needs presents significant challenges. For example, a child with disabilities may experience feelings of sadness when destinations, facilities or attractions lack the physical and environmental conditions to welcome them and accommodate their needs. Furthermore, the study emphasises the significance of establishing inclusive environments that are tailored to the specific requirements of children and families.



Ana Hungara - CIS

(Co)Creating an Ideal Vegan World – An Analysis of Consumer Ideology and Practices In Online Vegan Communities

Consumers increasingly recognize the environmental, health, and ethical impact of their consumer choices. They embark on identity projects that help them to become more responsible consumers. In the endeavor, they join online platforms and form smaller communities with like-minded individuals. Joining these communities allows them to exchange information and construct a social identity. While building their social identity, community members engage with products and brands, leading to either meaning creation or destruction. So far, the literature focused on value cocreation, with little focus on value codestruction. This paper demonstrates how non-brand-focused, online vegan communities establish a consumer ideology that simultaneously creates brand value for ideologically congruent products and brands; and destroys value for products and brands that are ideologically deviant.

Hence, it challenges current understandings of the relationship between online vegan communities and the mainstream marketplace. Besides, it highlights that non-brand-focused communities can also be leveraged to ensure a brand's congruence with the beliefs and values of its target segment. Through netnographic methods and in-depth interviews, the study investigates how consumers engage and/or disengage with products and brands, the practices used and learned during this process, and how consumer communities contaminate the marketplace. Besides, it pinpoints how these practice-arrangement nexuses support the fulfillment of different purposes, namely the creation of social ties, the development of knowledge and/or consumption meanings, and the reconfiguration of a market for vegan products. The study presents a reflection upon the role of knowledge dissemination and material entities in practice performance. In the end, implications for management and directions for future studies are discussed.





**Maria da Luz
Fernandes - PI2**

Using Socio-Ecological Systems to support Coastal and Maritime Spatial Planning for Just and Inclusive Societies

Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) is defined as the rational distribution of activities and uses at sea, following ecosystem-based management principles. It has arrived in Europe, first as an idea, after as a Directive, and is now finally being implemented as a plan. The Portuguese planning policy updated in 2014 created two independent regimes (terrestrial and maritime) that must be integrated at the coastal area. At this time, most of the Member States, mainland Portugal included, already have maritime plans in place. Still, the challenge now lies in delivering social cohesion, along with economic growth and sustainable development. In an era of resource extraction, we must ensure that our communities and populations in the coastal areas see their ecosystems preserved and their life improved by the maritime activities they support. There is a lack of studies on this territory's social and ecological dynamics. I believe the Socio-Ecological Systems (SES) framework, may be used to address this issue. The SES concept aims to merge the human and ecological system's efforts toward sustainability. My research questions which communities are more impacted by the maritime economy and how. I aim to develop an integrated spatial framework to assess SES and support the design of public policies toward sustainability using the Portuguese coastal mainland as a case study. This approach will combine the spatial analysis of the coastal conditions and dynamics with a foresight exercise to envision future pathways of development. It will allow to develop and align policies at different scales (national and regional) to match the ecological, social, and economic needs of the territories. The spatial analysis incorporated will provide the practitioners with a different view of their territory as it has not been done before.

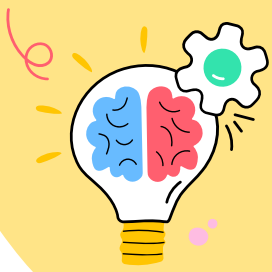


Miguel Viegas - SAD

Calculation of the surplus value rate of the Portuguese economy: an empirical approach based on the Marxist labor theory of value

The labor theory of value states that the value of a good or service is determined by the "socially necessary labor time" required to produce it. David Ricardo was the first economist to place the labor theory of value at the center of economic theory. As stated in his major work (Ricardo, 1821), Ricardo argues that the value of goods is explained by the amount of labor required for their production, a theory that he considered valid for any form of economic organization, and even more so in the capitalist system, which was already in place at the time. Karl Marx used the labor theory of value to critique capitalism, arguing that workers are exploited because they don't receive the full value of their labor (Marx, 2024). Ricardo, on the other hand, used it to explain how prices are determined in a market economy. Both Marx and Ricardo believed that labor is the ultimate source of value in an economy. But they considered not just the individual labor time an individual puts in, but the "average" amount of time it takes, considering the prevailing technology and skills, for society to produce a good. Empirical research on the labor theory of value is challenging (Basu, 2018; Gouverneur, 2005). Many of the variables needed to estimate the socially necessary labor are unobservable and, therefore, not available in the national statistical databases. In this paper, we inspire ourselves in the works of (Gouverneur, 1990; Mohun, 2005; Moseley, 2000; Paitaridis & Tsoulfidis, 2012; Wolff et al., 1982) to estimate the equivalent hourly value (also known as the monetary expression of value) of the Portuguese economy as well as its evolution between 1995 and 2022. From this estimate, we calculate the surplus value rate and observe its evolution in the same period, comparing it with its three macroeconomic determinants: working hours, real wages and productivity. The results point to an increase in the degree of exploitation of the labor force and confirm a growing transfer of income from the labor factor to capital.





GOVCOPP

Research Seminar

25.09.2024





“THE IMPACT OF TV SERIES ON NATION BRAND EXPERIENCE”

ANA SOUSA, BELÉM BARBOSA & ANA RAQUEL NOVAIS - LINHA CIS



In a globalized world, countries need to differentiate from others to gain competitive advantage. One of the ways this can be accomplished is by strengthening their Nation Brand. The process of applying branding tools to a country to improve its image is known as Nation Branding. A nation brand can be defined as the perception that people, in hold of a country, across defining aspects, such as the political, social, economic, historical, environmental and cultural factors of a nation (Fetscherin, 2010). Cinema has been empirically demonstrated as a potent medium for communication due to its capacity to shape and direct attention toward critical social, political, and economic matters while also fostering discussions on societal norms (Lancioni, 1996). Several studies have primarily concentrated on examining the effects of how places are portrayed in films and series on individuals' intentions to visit those places (Gupta, Foroudi, Väättänen, Gupta, & Wright, 2020; Hao et al., 2021; Rodner & Kerrigan, 2018). However, there remains a gap in the literature concerning the impact of cinema and series on shaping individuals' perceptions of a nation's brand and their role in building a robust national brand. The series La Casa de Papel was used in this study as the stimulus to assess how its images in Tuscany, Italy influence the audience's perceptions of the country and the nation brand experience, as well as its consequences, in terms of behavioral intentions and nation equity. The study's findings revealed a positive influence of nation brand experience on various outcomes, including intentions to visit, reside, and purchase the country's products, as well as the likelihood of recommending the nation to others. Furthermore, it positively impacted the overall perception of the nation's equity. However, it's noteworthy that only two out of the initial five categories representing the country's characteristics as portrayed in the series (comprising country's infrastructure, culture, politics, social norms, and environment) were found to have a significant impact on the nation brand experience. Additionally, the research indicated that intellectual and behavioral experiences played a more substantial role in shaping the overall nation brand experience. The findings from this study are of utmost importance for leaders and managers aiming to gauge the effectiveness of these communication channels in promoting and disseminating the nation's brand.



“GOVERNMENT INNOVATION CAPACITY IN EUROPEAN CITIES”

NUNO F. DA CRUZ - LINHA PI2



Europe's cities need to innovate if they are to tackle the formidable challenges they face and make the most of the opportunities in front of them. But municipal innovation does not happen by magic. City governments need to build up their capacity to generate new ideas, test them and learn the lessons. Based on surveys of European city leaders and innovation officers and building on work by the OECD and others, we identify four key components of municipal innovation capacity: (1) Leadership capabilities, (2) Organisational capabilities, (3) Partnership capabilities, and (4) Analytical capabilities. This research describes and assesses how European cities are working to build their innovation capacity across these four components. Our analysis shows that city governments across Europe, of varying size and wealth, are open to innovation and are rich in ideas and experimental approaches. We find that Europe's city governments appear particularly strong in leadership and partnership capabilities. We also identify respects in which cities need to build their capacity to innovate.



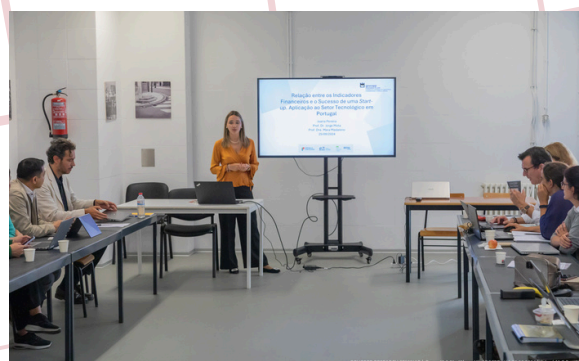


“RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FINANCIAL INDICATORS AND THE RISK OF BANKRUPTCY OF A START-UP: APPLICATION TO THE TECHNOLOGY SECTOR IN PORTUGAL”

“ JOANA PEREIRA, JORGE MOTA & MARA MADALENO - LINHA SAD

We explore differences between financial indicators of the first years of start-up activity between those who have gone bankrupt and those who have not, filling a gap applied to the technology sector in Portugal and checking how these indicators influence bankruptcy risk. A panel data sample was taken of the first five years of 4591 technology start-ups in Portugal, from 2013 to 2022. The methodology was based on Hypothesis Tests of the mean and median and the application of the Probit Regression Model.

It was found that there are statistically significant differences in the financial indicators between bankrupt and non-bankrupt start-ups. General liquidity and operating return on assets positively correlate with non-bankruptcy probability. Immediate liquidity and return on equity are inversely related to the likelihood of non-bankruptcy. Thus, we conclude that financial indicators of bankrupt and non-bankrupt start-ups differ, identifying a set of average values to follow in Portugal's technology sector. This study has practical applicability, providing guidelines for entrepreneurs to manage their businesses to avoid bankruptcy and facilitating the analysis of financial indicators.



“CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN DESTINATION COMMUNITIES: AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE”

“ ROGELIO JR FLORES & CARLOS COSTA - LINHA TD

Capacity development (CD) is vital for destination communities. CD serves as a tool in bridging human capital gaps and as a ‘means’ towards sustainability. CD helps create jobs, provides opportunities and improves quality of life. However, several issues confront CD in destination communities that include weak institutional strategies, lack of resources and socio-political constraints (Babu & Sengupta, 2005; Caffyn & Jobbins, 2009; Koutra & Edwards, 2012). In addition, the availability of skilled and trained human resources remains a critical issue. CD programmes are necessary to boost more resource support, empower the locals and strengthen communities at various levels. This study aims to investigate the different issues confronting CD in destination communities as perceived by 116 organizations from 20 countries, which are all involved in CD programmes. It also explores the relationship of knowledge networks and partnerships (KNPs) to CD. An online survey (Likert scale) using non-probability sampling technique was adopted for this study. Capacity builders and trainers who are involved in CD programmes and activities applied to tourism, destinations or sustainable development were taken as samples. Data were analysed through descriptive statistics and ordinal regression (OLR) analyses.

Findings reveal the top five barriers/ problems confronting CD programmes or initiatives are: (1) lack of financial resources; (2) lack of other resources (e.g., technology, facilities, equipment); (3) weak institutional strategies; (4) limited decision-making power; and (5) absence of relevant institutions and/or supporting organizations. On the other hand, institutional procedures and practices, voluntary commitment and socio-political structure (including culture) impact the effective implementation of CD in destination communities.

Based on the OLR model, public and private organizations have a significant effect on the delivery of CD programmes. However, education level, gender, age, function, number of staff in the organization and years of service do not have significant effects on CD. The model suggests that KNPs have a positive effect on CD. Furthermore, this study highlights KNPs’ essential role in building capacity and empowering individuals, organizations and institutions.



GOVCOPP Research Seminar

SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

30.10.2024





THE ROLE OF CITIZEN SCIENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

PI2 - ANA DANIEL

THE PROMOTION OF COMMUNITY RESILIENCE IS A COMPLEX AND UNDERSTUDIED PHENOMENON. THIS ARTICLE AIMS TO CONTRIBUTE TO THIS LITERATURE GAP BY ASSESSING THE ROLE OF CITIZEN SCIENCE (CS) APPROACHES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY RESILIENCE, SINCE CS IS CONSIDERED A PROMISING APPROACH FOR GENERATING NEW KNOWLEDGE THROUGH FOSTERING THE PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS (NON-PROFESSIONAL SCIENTISTS) IN RESEARCH ACTIVITIES. THE RESULTS SHOW THAT CS APPROACHES ARE RELEVANT FOR DEVELOPING RESILIENCE ABILITIES THROUGH I) THE COLLECTION OF NEW DATA FROM NEW SOURCES OR REMOTE PLACES WHERE DATA IS SCARCE, ALLOWING FOR A BETTER CHARACTERIZATION OF POTENTIAL HAZARDS, AND THE IDENTIFICATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS, PERCEPTIONS AND BEHAVIOURS; II) ENHANCING COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HAZARD PROTECTION; III) INCREASE HUMAN AND SOCIAL CAPITAL THROUGH SPECIFIC TRAINING INITIATIVES; AND IV) PROMOTE THE COOPERATION BETWEEN COMMUNITY (CITIZENS), ACADEMIA (PROFESSIONAL SCIENTISTS) AND GOVERNMENT (POLICYMAKERS), WHICH IS RELEVANT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC POLICIES SHAPED TO LOCAL CONTEXT, AND ALIGNED WITH COMMUNITY'S NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS.

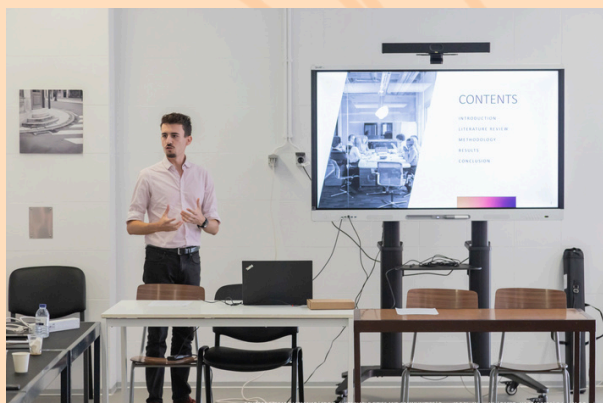
KEYWORDS: COMMUNITY RESILIENCE, CITIZEN SCIENCE, RESILIENT, PARTICIPATORY METHODS, CITIZEN SCIENTISTS



DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION TO ENSURE TRANSPARENCY AND TRUST

CIS - TIAGO SANTOS E JOANA COSTA

INCREASING VOTER ABSTENTION IS A PRESSING CONCERN IN SEVERAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND HAS TRIGGERED GLOBAL EFFORTS TO MITIGATE THIS PHENOMENON. IN THIS CONTEXT, TRANSPARENCY IS A FUNDAMENTAL STRATEGY FOR RESTORING CITIZENS' TRUST AND STRENGTHENING THE BOND BETWEEN THEM AND THEIR GOVERNMENT. WITH THE GROWING ADOPTION OF THE INTERNET AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES BY THE POPULATION, IT HAS BECOME ESSENTIAL TO USE THESE DIGITAL TOOLS AS A MEANS OF PROMOTING TRANSPARENCY THROUGH THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND DATA. METHODOLOGICALLY, THIS STUDY CONSTRUCTED AN INDEX OF THE DIGITAL MATURITY OF MUNICIPALITIES AND AN INDEX OF MUNICIPAL TRANSPARENCY, AND PROCEEDED WITH THE ESTIMATION OF AN ECONOMETRIC MODEL, WHICH SHOWED THAT DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION HAS A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON TRANSPARENCY, WHICH CONSEQUENTLY INCREASES TRUST AND IMPROVES THE IMAGE OF GOVERNMENT. IN ADDITION, THE STUDY CARRIED OUT AN EXPLORATORY GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE LEVEL OF TRANSPARENCY OF PORTUGUESE MUNICIPALITIES, PROVIDING VALUABLE INSIGHTS INTO REGIONAL DISPARITIES. AS AN ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTION, IT PRESENTS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS AIMED AT THE EFFICIENT IMPLEMENTATION AND CONTINUOUS MONITORING OF TRANSPARENCY-ORIENTED TECHNOLOGIES. THESE GUIDELINES ARE INTENDED TO SUPPORT PUBLIC MANAGERS ADOPT PRACTICES THAT PROMOTE CIVIC PARTICIPATION, FIGHT CORRUPTION AND STRENGTHEN CITIZENS' TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS.





IMPACT OF EUROPEAN FUNDS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN PORTUGAL

SAD - SÉRGIO BARRETO

ALEXANDRA POLIDO; DANIEL COLARES; GILBERTO FERNANDES;
HUGO ALMEIDA; MARIANA MADEIRA; RITA SANTOS; SARA PIRES

THIS RESEARCH SEEKS TO ASSESS TO WHAT EXTENT THE EUROPEAN STRUCTURAL AND INVESTMENT FUNDS (ESIF) HAVE TRANSLATED INTO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AT THE MUNICIPAL LEVEL.

A NEW METHODOLOGY FOR CONSTRUCTING A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS INDEX (SDPI) WAS PROPOSED. THE METHODOLOGY WAS APPLIED TO PORTUGUESE MUNICIPALITIES. THE RESULTED SDPI AND EUROPEAN FUNDING OF THE PORTUGUESE MUNICIPALITIES WERE ANALYSED USING MATRIX GRAPHS AND DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS (DEA).

THERE IS NO SIGNIFICANT CORRELATION BETWEEN EUROPEAN FUNDING AND SDPI BETWEEN 2014 AND 2020. MOST OF THE MUNICIPALITIES THAT SHOWED THE MOST PROGRESS BETWEEN 2014 AND 2020 AND WERE MORE EFFICIENT ARE CONSIDERED LESS DEVELOPED. EUROPEAN FUNDING ALLOWS LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS, SUCH AS THE CENTER, ALENTEJO OR THE AZORES, TO MAKE SIGNIFICANT LEAPS IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. WHEN FUNDING IS LOWER, AS IN THE LISBON METROPOLITAN AREA AND THE ALGARVE, PROGRESS IN TERMS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS HAMPERED. POLICYMAKERS CAN FINALLY OBSERVE THE PROGRESS OF THEIR MUNICIPALITIES, IDENTIFY THEIR STRENGTHS, BENCHMARK MUNICIPALITIES AND DRAW UP PLANS TO BOOST THEIR PROGRESS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

KEYWORDS:

ESIF, INDEX, IMPACT, PROGRESS, SUSTAINABILITY, DEVELOPMENT, MUNICIPALITIES, DEA.



CREATIVE TOURISM AS A SUSTAINABLE TOOL FOR ADVANCING SDG 11

TD - RUI CARVALHO

THE DISCOURSE ON SUSTAINABILITY IN TOURISM RESEARCH HAS INCREASINGLY ALIGNED WITH THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) AGENDA, POSITIONING SUSTAINABLE AND RESPONSIBLE TOURISM AT THE FOREFRONT OF SCHOLARLY ATTENTION. IN THIS CONTEXT, CREATIVE TOURISM HAS ESTABLISHED ITSELF AS AN AUTONOMOUS DOMAIN, CHARACTERIZED BY ITS FOCUS ON EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING, ACTIVE PARTICIPATION, CO-CREATION, AND CREATIVE SELF-EXPRESSION. CENTRAL TO CREATIVE TOURISM IS ITS ENGAGEMENT WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES, OFFERING A RESPONSIBLE ALTERNATIVE TO TRADITIONAL FORMS OF TOURISM WHILE FOSTERING CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY. THIS TYPE OF TOURISM CONTRIBUTES TO THE TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM DESTINATIONS THROUGH A VARIETY OF HETEROGENEOUS BENEFITS. THESE BENEFITS ARE CLOSELY TIED TO THE PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES, WHICH EMPHASIZES THE CREATION OF INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT, AND SUSTAINABLE URBAN SPACES. IN THIS CONTEXT, CREATIVE TOURISM STRATEGIES CAN SERVE AS CATALYSTS FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT. THEY FACILITATE THE PRESERVATION AND VALORISATION OF BOTH TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE HERITAGE, SUPPORT THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES, AND PROMOTE AUTHENTIC, MEANINGFUL EXPERIENCES FOR VISITORS RECOGNIZING THE PARAMOUNT ROLE OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES. IN THIS INTERSECTION, DIFFERENT CREATIVE TOURISM LOCAL-BASED EXAMPLES ARE PRESENTED WITH THE POTENTIAL TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN URBAN SETTINGS WHILE CONTRIBUTING TO THE SDG11.





GOVCOOPP

Research Seminar

27.11.2024





ARTE PROJETO: REFLECTIVE LEARNING THROUGH THEATER FOR SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION

SARA PIRESSARA MORENO PIRES, ALEXANDRA POLIDO, CLÁUDIA FIGUEIREDO, PATRÍCIA SILVA, PEDRO CAMÕES, CARLOS JALALI

Over the last 70 years, the acceleration of human impact on the planet has been so rapid, abrupt and intense that it has not given nature the time to react and absorb the impact. The paradox of today's life is that humanity is destroying what keeps it safe, demolishing the foundations of a stable climate, living in ecological debt, close to a point of "no return". Education for socio-ecological transformation is a fundamental pillar for Higher Education Institutions' role in avoiding climate collapse. The use of pedagogical strategies based on arts, particularly theatre techniques, has the potential to act as a transformative learning approach, fostering the development of different social, cognitive and personal competences in students. Theatre is expected to offer a platform to explore different perspectives and promote empathy and social awareness, through a multi and inter-disciplinary approach. This study intends to present and discuss the implementation of an innovative pedagogical project named "ARTE project: Reflective Learning through Theater for Socio-Ecological Transformation" and its preliminary results. The project aims to promote Master students' transversal competences, the understanding and the ability to solve complex problems in sustainability transformation and climate change impact through theatrical techniques. The ARTE project was implemented in the first semester of 2023/2024 in four courses of three Master's degrees: Political Science, Administration and Public Policy and Regional and Urban Planning, in collaboration with the GrETUA (the theatre group of the UA). The partnership with this group provides theoretical and practical knowledge to the project, connecting students and teachers with national artists, and promoting cohesion within the university. It involved 27 students and 8 staff members. To gauge the project's impact, pre- and post-surveys and three final focus groups were applied to students. The preliminary findings suggest that using theatre as a learning tool can improve students' transversal skills and increase their social awareness and involvement regarding sustainability and climate change impact. This interactive approach can lead to a more engaging and participatory educational experience. Nevertheless, the use of innovative pedagogical approaches demands additional support and articulation to be felt comfortable by the students. The overall results support the argument for incorporating creative and artistic methodologies in Higher Education pedagogical strategies. The ARTE project has the potential to be replicated in other academic settings and applied to different disciplines. Overall, theatre-based pedagogy has the potential to foster transformative learning, creativity and collaboration among Master's students, providing new ways to "Link (challenging) Futures" and contributing to SDG4.a Effective learning environments and SDG13.3. Build Knowledge and Capacity to meet Climate Change.

Keywords - Theatre, Pedagogical Innovation, Sustainability, Climate Action, Higher Education



THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL PLATFORMS ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP: UNVEILING TRENDS AND CHALLENGES AMIDST THE GIG ECONOMY

BRUNO C. SILVA & ANTONIO C. MOREIRA

The rise of digital platforms has driven the emergence of diverse business models relying on the gig economy (GE) as their foundation. These models entail peer mediation within short-term contracts, consistently intertwined with the platform economy, and intersecting with other economic frameworks such as the sharing economy, collaborative economy, and circular economy. In literature, authors have been analysing the impact of digital platforms on entrepreneurial activity from two main perspectives: (1) the interests of platforms by promoting an independence appeal to conceal their intention of responsibility exemption/market hegemonies, resulting in challenges for micro-entrepreneurship; or (2) empowerment of worker autonomy and providing resources that contribute to their entrepreneurial knowledge, experience, and well-being. Therefore, employing a focused literature review, bibliometric analysis, and machine learning topic models, we investigate the trajectory of the GE and its influence on entrepreneurial activity. Initial findings reveal a consistent growth trend within the GE and its potential to facilitate individuals' entry into the entrepreneurial landscape. However, empirical evidence on specific contributing factors remains scarce. To address this gap, the research investigates the behavioral and psychological dynamics between GE workers and platforms, aiming to identify solutions supporting nascent entrepreneurs' venture creation. Through an examination of affective, cognitive, and socio-economic variables, we aim to elucidate the mechanisms underlying entrepreneurial intention and orientation within the context of technology-mediated entrepreneurship. Ultimately, our results aim to inform policy and practice, empowering individuals towards entrepreneurship and enhancing societal welfare.





THE RIGHT TO DECENT AND ADEQUATE HOUSING IN CONTEXTS OF VULNERABILITY: COVID-19 IN PORTUGAL

JOÃO VICENTE, JOÃO MARQUES E MONIQUE BORGES

Poor housing conditions have been associated with worsening situations of vulnerability, mainly due to the harmful effects on people's health. Thus, COVID-19, due to its detrimental effects on all sectors, is a situation of vulnerability with an unequal impact on individuals, especially those who live in overcrowded homes and are, therefore, more prone to contagion. COVID-19 has had a double effect on the housing policy in Portugal. Firstly, decent and adequate housing was indispensable in protecting against disease. It was assumed to be a space for leisure, work, and study, but it was also used for situations of vulnerability, such as domestic violence. Secondly, due to the closure of economic activities and the consequent loss of income, it has become more difficult for families, particularly those with fewer resources, to meet the costs associated with housing (e.g., rent payments, bank loans, etc.). This paper, therefore, aims to explore the importance of housing in the context of COVID-19, particularly in the Portuguese context. We strive to identify the challenges arising from the pandemic in the housing sector and also to point out how these have been overcome, primarily through government initiatives. To this end, in addition to drawing on existing literature, we analyzed the various legislative initiatives of the Portuguese government, compiled in the DRE, related to the pandemic, particularly housing, between March 2020 and July 2023. This analysis was complemented with information available on the IHRU I.P. website. The results show that COVID-19 has emphasized the crucial role of decent and adequate housing, highlighting the vulnerability of the homeless, overcrowded people, victims of domestic violence, the elderly, and precarious workers. The need to ensure the right to housing, in a period marked by income losses, led the Portuguese government to adopt a set of measures that protected the most vulnerable families in the payment of housing costs (e.g., rents, mortgages, electricity, water, gas) and limited eviction situations.

Keywords: COVID-19; housing; Portugal; situations of vulnerability



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT WITH PEOPLE, PLACE AND WINE: RESIDENTS' SUPPORT FOR TOURISM IN RURAL WINE-PRODUCING REGIONS

ELISABETH KASTENHOLTZ; PAULO DUARTE MARIA JOÃO CARNEIRO E CELESTE EUSÉBIO

Local communities play a central role in co-creating sustainable and engaging rural tourism experiences. However, their support for tourism development, particularly in rural wine destinations, remains poorly understood. These areas often overlook community perspectives despite research highlighting the importance of community, their welcoming attitude and role in preserving and presenting local culture. Tourism often impacts on regional communities through employment in tourism and income generated, while it was found to affect, together with place attachment, residents' support for tourism. This study builds on previous work by introducing new determinants: tourist-resident interactions, involvement with regional wines, and employment in wine production, to better understand what drives support for tourism in rural wine-producing regions. A questionnaire survey of 882 residents from three wine-producing regions in Central Portugal—Bairrada, Dão, and Beira Interior—was conducted, within the TWINE project (2018-2022) and data was analyzed through PLS-Path modelling. Findings reveal that residents working in tourism, engaging with visitors, and being involved with regional wines, community, and place are significantly more likely to support tourism in wine destinations. However, those employed in wine production showed limited awareness of wine tourism's potential for regional development, with their professional ties having no significant effect on their supportive attitudes. These results suggest the need for awareness-building campaigns to highlight the mutual benefits of wine tourism and rural development, fostering broader community support. Limitations include the underdevelopment of wine tourism in some surveyed areas, which may have influenced responses, emphasizing the need for further studies in other, also more developed, wine regions.

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JANEIRO - DEZEMBRO

FEVEREIRO 2024



Energias Renováveis
Avaliação económica e de externalidades

Externalidades de Energia Renovável na Região Centro

20 fevereiro

Universidade de Aveiro, DEGEIT
sala 23.1.7 Complexo Pedagógico
Entrada livre

O evento promove uma discussão sobre questões focais de transição energética, como a relevância da avaliação de externalidades e avaliação de projetos de energia renovável, considerando todas as dimensões da sustentabilidade.
Pretende sensibilizar os participantes para os impactos positivos e negativos dos projetos de fontes renováveis em diferentes escalas, proporcionando-lhes uma melhor compreensão e informação sobre possíveis implicações políticas.
O evento também mostra o papel e a contribuição das FER para o mix energético nacional e ibérico e para o mercado comum de eletricidade, e particularizando para a região Centro de Portugal.

14h15 – 15h45h Masterclass

A Masterclass é um curso de formação concebido para fornecer aos participantes conceitos prementes, que apoiem o sistema energético e ferramentas para compreender a disseminação e os impactos das FER. Este evento está estruturado em mini sessões de 15 minutos, da seguinte forma:

1. **Geração de Energias Renováveis:** contexto nacional e internacional, por *Mara Madaleno (GOVCOPP, UA)* e *Mónica Meireles (ISCTE)*
2. **Planos de Energia e Clima e Mercado Ibérico de Eletricidade (MIBEL),** por *José Villar (INESCTEC)*
3. **Externalidades: Questões ambientais e socioeconómicas,** por *Edmar Ramalho (GOVCOPP, UA)* e *Fátima Lima (GOVCOPP, UA)*
4. **Modelização do setor da eletricidade:** exemplos a desenvolver com o público, por *Max Maciel (DAO, UA)* e *André Oliveira, INESC TEC.*

15h45 – 16h Coffee break

16h – 17h30 Mesa Redonda

A Mesa Redonda visa promover um fórum público para troca de informações e conhecimentos sobre a implantação de projetos de energia renovável, como parques eólicos e solares para geração de energia na região Centro.
Moderação: *Margarita Robeiro (GOVCOPP, UA)* e *Marta Ferreira Dias (GOVCOPP, UA)*

- Academia e representante da APEN: *Prof. Paula Ferreira (Universidade do Minho)*
- Representante do Município: *Eng. André Alves (Câmara Municipal de Torres Vedras)*
- Representante do Município: *Eng. João Cruz (Câmara Municipal de Mangualde)*
- Representante da Agência para Energia: *Eng. Bruno Vêloso (ADENE)*
- Representante das Energias de Portugal: *Eng. Humberto Queiroz (EDP)*

Mais informações sobre o projeto: <https://r3ea-web.ua.pt/> Contacto: govcopp-r3ea@ua.pt



Evento - Externalidades de Energia Renovável na Região Centro



Curso - Introdução Prática ao Software R

Curso de Introdução Prática ao Software R

5 a 9 fevereiro de 2024

10h-13h

PRESENCIAL: 12.3.13 | DCSPT-UA

Formador: Prof. Doutor Marcelo
Camerlo

Investigador Principal no ICS-ULisboa, coordenador do METODICS, curso de pós-graduação em métodos de investigação; Diretor Português do Mestrado Internacional Erasmus Mundus EUROSUD; coordenador do Observatório da Qualidade da Democracia; coordenador da R-Scool, escola de análise de dados com R

INSCRIÇÕES
GRATUITAS ATÉ
12/1/2024



*LIMITADO À
CAPACIDADE DA SALA



ABRIL 2024



Seminário de Ciência de Dados e Políticas Públicas



Julia Silge

What is "production" anyway? MLOps for the curious



Dia 9 de abril (terça-feira) às 14h30
Sala 12.3.13 DCSPT

Inscrição obrigatória:
<https://forms.gle/SCKVG2wb6wbDTxGB8>



Seminário Data Science and Public Policy - 'What is "production" anyway? MLOps for the curious' (Julia Silge)



Webinar - 1.º Direito: a construção de um balanço. O Programa de Apoio ao Acesso à Habitação'

WEBINAR

participação livre via Zoom 16h
<https://videoconf-colibri.zoom.us/j/98442326069>

11abril24

1º Direito

Programa de Apoio ao Acesso à Habitação

a construção de
um balanço



Comissão organizadora: Artur Varela Oro, Alexandra Cachucho, Carlos Gonçalves, João Marques, Mariana Borges, Sílvia Jorge
Parceria entre o Centro para a Inovação em Território, Urbanismo e Arquitetura do Instituto Superior Técnico (CITUA/IST), o Centro de Estudos de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da Faculdade de Arquitetura da Universidade do Porto (CEAU/FAUP), a Unidade de Investigação em Governança, Competitividade e Políticas Públicas da Universidade de Aveiro (GOVCOPP/UA) e a Associação de Estudos de Direito Regional e Local (AEDREL).

MAIO 2024



PLANEAMENTO TERRITORIAL ALIMENTAR DE LISBOA: PRÁTICAS E DESAFIOS

ROSÁRIO OLIVEIRA
INVESTIGADORA AUXILIAR
ICS - UNIVERSIDADE LISBOA

TEORIA E POLÍTICA DO PLANEAMENTO

7 MAIO, 14H00-16H00, SALA 12.1.19



WORKSHOPS TEMÁTICOS
DO MESTRADO EM
PLANEAMENTO REGIONAL
E URBANO

Rosário Oliveira é arquiteta paisagista, com doutoramento europeu em Artes e Técnicas da Paisagem. É investigadora do Instituto de Ciências Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa, no Grupo de Investigação 'Ambiente, Território e Sociedade'. Tem conciliado a docência e a investigação na resposta aos desafios sociais, nomeadamente a emergência climática, o planeamento alimentar e a perda de biodiversidade, através de processos transformativos e soluções de base natural que integram a ciência, as políticas públicas e a ação, com impacto positivo no bem-estar humano, na economia, na qualidade ambiental e da paisagem.



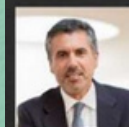
Regional and Urban Planning Master's Seminars - 'Lisbon's Territorial Food Planning: Practices and Challenges' (Rosário Oliveira)



Data Science and Public Policy Seminars - 'From Social Media to the Spread of Epidemics' (José Fernando Mendes)



Seminário de Ciência de Dados e Políticas Públicas



José Fernando Mendes

Das redes sociais à propagação de epidemias



Dia 8 de maio (quarta-feira) às 16h00
Sala 12.3.12 DCSPT

Inscrição obrigatória:
<https://forms.gle/mwFmMAobxyoDBcV9>

INVTUR 2024 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
presents
**"Tourism, Development and International Relations:
Exploring New Directions in the Far East"**
An International Forum
9 May 2024 / Thursday / 0930–1300
Sala de Ato Académicos, Edifício Central e da Reitoria (Nº25)
University of Aveiro

PROGRAMME

0930 – 1000 **Opening Remarks and Keynote Address**

- Prof. Dr. Artur Silva, Vice-Rector for Research, Innovation and 3rd Cycle Programme, Universidade de Aveiro
- Prof. Dr. Carlos Costa, Chairman, INVTUR 2024 International Conference President, Plataforma Nacional de Turismo Portugal
- Prof. Dr. Zelia Breda, Vice-Director, Masters' Programme in Tourism Management & Planning, Universidade de Aveiro

1000 – 1130 **Presentations**

1000 – 1030 **Charting the Evolution of ASEAN-EU Relations: A Historical Analysis and Future Prospects**

- Prof. Dr. Carlos Rodrigues, Coordinator, Centre for Asian Studies, Universidade de Aveiro

1030 – 1100 **Sustainable Tourism of Japan**

- Mr. Yasuyuki Harada, Director-General, Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO) Madrid, Spain

1100 – 1130 **Tourism, Climate Change and Environmental Diplomacy**

- His Excellency Mr. Paul Raymond Cortes, Ambassador, Embassy of the Philippines

1130 – 1200 **Coffee Break**

1200 – 1240 **Discussion / Panel Session**

1240 – 1300 **Recap and Closing remarks**

- Prof. Dr. Carlos Rodrigues, Coordinator, Centre for Asian Studies, Universidade de Aveiro
- Dr. Rogelio Jr Flores, Postdoc Research Fellow, Universidade de Aveiro

Open to INVTUR and non-INVTUR participants
please check registration details at: <https://www.ua.pt/invtur/page/17894>
For inquiries, kindly contact the organizer via email at: rogelior@ua.pt



Conferência INVTUR 2024



1 as Jornadas Doutorais APCP

ASSOCIAÇÃO PORTUGUESA DE CIÊNCIA POLITICA
APCP
UNIVERSIDADE DE AVEIRO
universidade de aveiro

I Jornadas Doutorais
31 maio – 1 junho 2024

Universidade de Aveiro

Submissão abstracts: 15 de março
Notificação resultados: 30 março
Submissão full paper: 1 maio

Submissão de trabalhos nas seguintes áreas:

- Política Comparada
- Relações Internacionais
- Teoria Política
- Políticas Públicas

MAIS INFORMAÇÕES

REPÚBLICA PORTUGUESA
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govcopp

JUNHO 2024



Coworking, Coliving Envolvimento da Comunidade em experiências turísticas em Contexto Rural

**Coworking, Coliving e Envolvimento da
Comunidade em experiências turísticas em
Contexto Rural**

Aula aberta – 05.06.2024, 12h-13h, DEGEIT sala 10.3.3.
Tutuma rural e de natureza –
moderação de Elisabeth Kastenholz

Dora Gomes:
Doutoranda em Turismo pela Universidade de Aveiro, com foco nas interações entre turística e a comunidade local, a relevância, condicionantes e efeitos para o Marketing de destino turístico. Investigadora no projeto FAST - ferramentas de apoio à sustentabilidade no turismo, no Politécnico de Leiria.
Membro da Unidade de Investigação da Universidade GOVCOPP (Governança, Competitividade e Políticas Públicas).
Colaboradora da Rural Move.

João Almeida:
Criador de ecossistemas rurais:
Bolsista de investigação para doutoramento - GOVCOPP (Unidade de Investigação sobre Governança, Competitividade e Políticas Públicas).
Colunador e coordenador - Rural Move.
Interesses de investigação: Empreendedorismo, Inovação, Ecossistemas Empresariais, Desenvolvimento Rural, Coworking e Coliving Rural



II Conferência Internacional de Políticas Públicas e Ciência de Dados

**II CONFERÊNCIA INTERNACIONAL DE
POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS E
CIÊNCIA DE DADOS**

JULHO 2024



Research Summit UA 2024: Research @GOVCOPP: synergies and prospects Mara Madaleno



Participação da GOVCOPP na entrega do Prémio para as Ciências Sociais e Humanas 2023 - INR, I.P.



GIORGIA MELONI AND WOMEN'S ISSUES IN THE ITALIAN RADICAL RIGHT

Conference organized by GOVCOPP, Master's Degree in Political Science and Doctoral Programme in Political Science UA-UI



25 SEPTEMBER

11H – 12:30H

ROOM: 12.3.13 DCSPT-UA

ELISABETTA DE GIORGI - (UNIVERSITY OF TRIESTE)

Elisabetta De Giorgi is an Associate Professor at the Department of Political and Social Sciences of the University of Trieste and Associate Editor of South European Society & Politics (Scopus, Q1). Her main research interests are parliaments from a comparative perspective and political parties. She has published several articles in national and international journals as well as a number of chapters in edited volumes, in English and Italian.



ABSTRACT:

Under the motto "God, homeland, and family" – but also by stressing one further important marker of social identity, i.e., gender – Italian radical right party leader, Giorgia Meloni multiplied her party seats in parliament from 2013 onwards and, after the 2022 elections, she became the first woman Prime Minister in Italy. Starting from an overview of the figure of Giorgia Meloni as a radical right woman leader, in the seminar we will explore her and her party's position on women-related issues and their relevance in the period 2013-2022, while exploring two different contexts: representative institutions and social media. To do that, we draw on parliamentary data – bills and parliamentary questions introduced in parliament by Fratelli d'Italia – and on Meloni's public discourse – examined in an analysis of all the tweets posted by her official Twitter account. As expected, a low saliency of women's issues appears in all the types of data examined, although some of them are more exposed to the shift in attention caused by the rise of related trend topics. Both Meloni and her party are strong supporters of the "natural family" and make use of women's issues in claiming femoralist arguments, especially on social media. However, Meloni and her party cannot be considered as fully "neo-traditional", as are other similar radical right parties in Europe, but rather as a combination of "neo-traditional" and "modern-traditional".



SETEMBRO 2024

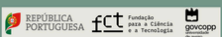
Palestra de Ciência Política - Georgia Meloni and Women's issues in the Italian Radical Right



OUTUBRO 2024

WELCOME TO GOVCOPP INFORMATIVE SESSION FOR PHD STUDENTS MEMBERS OF GOVCOPP

02 OCTOBER
17:00H
ZOOM SESSION



Sessão de Esclarecimento / Boas Vindas aos Alunos de Doutoramento



DSS Lab Seminários - Colóquio Combating Fraud, Evasion and Tax and Customs Avoidance - new trends in tax crime and the fight against it



DSS Lab seminars



Universidade de Aveiro (DCSPT)
30 – 31 Out' 2024

Combating Fraud, Tax and Customs Evasion and Avoidance

new trends in tax crime and how to combat it

30th October | PANELS (Room: 12.1.1)

14H30 – 19H30

- ✓ The United Nations Tax Convention: issues, challenges and the future steps
- ✓ International tax fraud and illicit movement of capitals
- ✓ Digitalization of the Tax Administrations and Artificial Intelligence

31th October | OPEN LECTURE (Room: 12.3.11)

10H00 – 12H00

The new challenges of cooperation in tax matters

- Eva Andres Aucejo & Jorge Marcelino -

Invited Speakers

Alessandro Valente
Alfredo Collosa
Ana Gomes
Carlos Prothro
Elbano de Nuccio
Eva Andrés-Aucejo
Germán Pinto Perry
Ignacio González
Jorge Junior Marcelino

Liliana Pimentel
Liselott Kana
Marcos Bravo
Mariano Giralt
Mario Pires
Miguel Viegas
Néstor Gabriel López
Nuno Barroso
Piergiorgio Valente

Register here!



Financial Support



Participant organizations



NOVEMBRO 2024

"Economia Política no Centro – grandes desafios para a Região"

Sessão 3: O Jogo das Forças na Economia Regional: Quem ganha, quem perde?



Seminário "Sinergia entre Ambiente, Finanças Verdes e Economia Circular" pela linha CIS - GOVCOPP



SÉRIE DE DEBATES (3): ECONOMIA POLÍTICA NO CENTRO O JOGO DAS FORÇAS NA ECONOMIA REGIONAL QUEM GANHA, QUEM PERDE?

CARLOS RODRIGUES
SARA MORENO PIRES
MIGUEL VIEGAS
ANA MELO
MODERAÇÃO: GONÇALO SANTINHA
SALA 10.1.6 UN. AVEIRO - DEGEIT

6 DE NOVEMBRO 2024 - 15.30



YOUTUBE

Organizado por:
Associação Portuguesa de
Economia Política



universidade de aveiro
unidade de investigação em governação,
competitividade e políticas públicas

Seminário

Sinergia entre Ambiente, Finanças Verdes e Economia Circular para um Futuro Sustentável

14 de novembro 16h00-17h30

DEGEIT sala 10.1.6

A sinergia entre o ambiente, as finanças verdes e a economia circular são essenciais para a construção de um futuro sustentável. As sinergias entre estas áreas que promovem a preservação ambiental e o uso eficiente de recursos, as finanças verdes impulsionam investimentos em soluções ecológicas. A economia circular, por sua vez, promove o reaproveitamento contínuo de materiais, minimizando o desperdício e a extração de novos recursos. Juntas, estas estratégias formam um desenvolvimento económico mais equilibrado, que resulta em benefícios ambientais e promove a sustentabilidade a longo prazo.

16h00-16h45: Abertura - Prof. Maria Madalena (Coordenadora do GOVCOPP)

16h45-16h50: Introdução ao tema e apresentação dos oradores

16h50-17h00: **Ambiente - Compras Públicas Ecológicas**
Prof. Myriam Lopes - DCAQ, Universidade de Aveiro

17h00-17h10: **Finanças Verdes**
Dra. Francisca Oliveira - DCAQ, Universidade de Aveiro

17h10-17h20: **Economia Circular**
Eng. Cristina Rocha - UNEG, Unidade de Economia de Recursos

17h20-17h30: Questões e encerramento

17h30-18h: coffee e lanche.

Moderação: Prof. Margarita Rodrigues - GOVCOPP DEGEIT UA

Organizado por: unidade de investigação em governação, competitividade e políticas públicas (GOVCOPP)
Unidade de investigação em Competitividade, Inovação e Sustentabilidade (CIS)
Universidade de Aveiro





Conference Series on Environmental Planning | The Utopia of One-Planet Cities



Participação da GOVCOPP 11.º Fórum GDI reuniu a comunidade de investigação em Viseu



Visita Física do Painele de Avaliação da FCT

DEZEMBRO 2024

universidade de aveiro **govcopp**
instituto de investigação em governança,
competitividade e políticas públicas

09-12-2024 / 17h00 / Auditório Rui Santiago (DCSPT; Edifício 12)

LEI DA EUTANÁSIA EM PORTUGAL:
desafios da sua implementação
(apresentação de livro e debate)

Luísa Neto
Doutora em Direito - Ciências Jurídico-Políticas
Professora da Universidade do Porto

Rosalvo Almeida
Licenciado em Medicina
Neurologista aposentado;
membro do Conselho Nacional de Ética para as Ciências da Vida

Inês Santos Almeida
Doutoranda em Ciência Política
Investigadora na GOVCOPP-UA e
coautora do livro

Luís F. Mota
Doutor em Administração Pública
Professor na Universidade do Minho,
investigador no CICEP-UMinho e
GOVCOPP-UA e coautor do livro

Politics and Policies in the Debate on Euthanasia
Inês Santos Almeida
Luís F. Mota



Debate e Apresentação de Livro "Politics and Policies in the Debate on Euthanasia: Morality Issues in Portugal" sobre a Lei da Eutanásia em Portugal

Ciclo de Conferências

10/12

14h-15h
Sala 320 (dao)

no âmbito da UC
Planeamento Ambiental

Soil-based Ecosystem Services: can regenerative soil management lead to Climate-smart ecosystems?"



Conference Series on Environmental Planning | Soil-based Ecosystem Services: can regenerative soil management lead to Climate-smart ecosystems?



Seminário: Implementação do Balanced Scorecard com a Quidgest

Sucesso na
Implementação
do **BSC** em **Organizações**
Públicas e Privadas

Cidália Oliveira
Margarida Rodrigues
Rui Silva
Mário Franco
Ana Pinto Borges
Ricardo Pereira
Carlos Plácido

Inclui Ferramentas Digitais Grátis

Date :
16.12.2025
11h30 às 12h30

Local:
Anfiteatro do
DEGEIT (10.1.3)

Oradores:
Cidália Oliveira (autora do livro)
Pedro Nobre e Luís Santana (Quidgest - participação online)

SEMINÁRIO
IMPLEMENTAÇÃO DO BALANCED SCORECARD COM RECURSO À FERRAMENTA DA QUIDGEST

Apresentação do livro "Sucesso na Implementação do BSC em Organizações Públicas e Privadas"

Balanced Scorecard como ferramenta integrada de:
Controlo de Gestão
Estratégia
Desempenho
Comunicação

REPÚBLICA PORTUGUESA fct Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia govcopp



Participação da GOVCOPP no Primeiro Evento dedicado ao Programa ERC-Portugal (FCT)



Participação da GOVCOPP no Almoço de Natal do DCSPT





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competitividade e políticas públicas

GOVERNANCE COMPETITIVENESS PUBLIC POLICIES



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