

## Caderno de resumos

### Painel Temático A - Digitalização, emprego e gestão do conhecimento

#### • **PTA\_R1** - Constructs versus organisational reality: reflections of an old researcher

Vítor Corado Simões (ADVANCE/CSG)

This paper is intended to distil the experience of a life-long research endeavour. The main argument is that knowledge about organisational processes and relationships is key to understand how organisations behave. To a large extent, the trend towards the use of ready-made, fashionable constructs applied to survey data has obnubilated researchers' capacity to fully understand how reality unveils. The over-reliance on quantitative standardised methods leads to an increased difficulty to understand how organisational processes unfold.

Therefore, my advice to young researchers and PhD candidates on Organisational Studies (and especially on International Business) is to start with case studies. When these cover different layers of the organisation, they enable to understand how organisations behave and how organisations are diverse and, in many instances, contradictory. This is also a word of caution to the publishing rush, that leads to write articles about issues insufficiently mastered by the researcher. At the end of the day, the main outcome of research is not publication as such; it is knowledge about the reality and the sharing of such knowledge within epistemic communities.

Keywords #knowledge #research #organisation #organisational\_processes #constructs

#### • **PTA\_R2** - Remote work, career strategies and organisational challenges by the European countries in the post-2019 pandemic scenario: preliminary results of the EURECA Project

Margarida Piteira (SOCIUS/CSG) • Joana Carneiro Pinto (FCH/ U. Católica) • Sara Cervai (U. Trieste) • Kiall Hildred (FCH/ U. Católica) • Catarina Corte (ISCAL) • Rosana Duarte (ISCAL) • Martina Martinis (U. Trieste)

Current work intends to present the preliminary results of an international project (EURECA) developed by a team from Católica Research Centre for Psychological, Family and Social Wellbeing of Faculdade de Ciências Humanas/Universidade Católica Portuguesa (UCP), SOCIUS/CSG/Instituto Superior de Economia e Gestão, Instituto Superior de Contabilidade e Administração de Lisboa (ISCAL)/Instituto Politécnico de

Lisboa (IPL), and Università degli Studi di Trieste (UniTs, Italy). The EURECA Project, still in progress, seeks to understand the career management strategies and remote work design in response to the Covid-19 pandemic lockdown. Quantitative and qualitative studies have resulted from the project. Data collection took place between 2022/2023 in several European countries. The quantitative studies (4 in total) were based on a questionnaire assessing career dimensions, and a total of 739 European hybrid workers have participated in it. These 4 studies have highlighted: (1) perceived (objective and subjective) career success; (2) strategic career behaviours among European remote workers; (3) country-Level Individualism vs Collectivism comparisons; and, (4) a comparative study between Poland and Portugal on remote working and career management. Regarding the qualitative data, two case studies were generated (Italy and Portugal), and 17 organisations were observed. The main objective of the latter was to understand the role of remote work for career management and the resulting organisational challenges. Theoretical, methodological, and practical implications are further discussed and avenues for future research advanced.

Keywords [#remote\\_work](#) [#career\\_strategies](#) [#organisational\\_challenges](#) [#EURECA\\_project](#)

#### • [PTA\\_R4 - A aceleração da Transformação digital durante e após a Pandemia](#)

Rui Trigo Pereira (ADVANCE/CSG) • António Palma dos Reis (ISEG/ADVANCE) • Cláudio Lariereira (Fundação Gertúlio Vargas)

A transformação digital enquanto processo de simplificação de procedimentos, redução da complexidade, optimização de custos e alteração dos modelos operativos nas mais diferentes indústrias foi um dos dinamizadores da atividade económica em múltiplas geografias e, em particular, em Portugal, nos últimos anos. O presente trabalho pretende estudar e avaliar se, e de que forma, os processos de transformação digital foram objeto de uma aceleração durante e após o período pandémico em Portugal. Através do lançamento de um processo de pesquisa neste mesmo período pretendeu-se analisar e validar a natureza, a dimensão e a perenidade deste processo. Para além da eventual aceleração da transformação digital, resultado nomeadamente da adoção generalizada do trabalho remoto, a tecnologia permitiu igualmente um crescimento rápido das soluções de armazenamento na cloud, assim como o recurso a formas de trabalho remoto e híbrido, até aí, a exceção, tornando-se agora a regra em contexto empresarial.

Finalmente, as diferentes organizações que aceleraram esta transformação digital, poderão ter criado uma vantagem competitiva, uma resiliência, e dinâmicas determinantes de um modelo operacional estruturante essenciais num futuro próximo e neste contexto pós-pandémico de múltiplos desafios resultantes de uma mudança rápida e contínua.

Keywords [#transformação\\_digital](#) [#pandemia](#) [#COVID-19](#); [#aceleração](#) [#trabalho\\_em\\_formato\\_híbrido](#) [#cloud](#)

• **PTA\_R5** - Ghost in the Machine: Algorithmic bias in Human Resources Management  
Danusa Colares (SOCIUS/CSG)

The explosive growth of data has led to an increase in investment in AI development, with Machine Learning (ML) being one of the most widely used systems for data analysis. However, its ethical use is being discussed as its growing use across industries raises concerns about fairness in algorithms, including advertising, marketing, credit banking, healthcare, security, and recruitment. There are initiatives underway to understand and mitigate the discriminatory effects of ML algorithms, as these technologies can perpetuate the biases embedded in organizational culture. While gender bias has been studied in organizational culture, little is known about algorithmic discrimination in HR management in Portugal. The objective of this project is to investigate the impact of automation on bias in HR processes in Portugal. The research aims to understand how AI algorithms used in HR management could reproduce gender biases and their effects on candidate selection in a large corporation that uses automation and data analysis. This project aims to contribute to the development of new methods and tools for managing biases in the automation and HR industry, as the integration of AI in HRM is a complex issue that requires balancing various constraints and accountability factors. Furthermore, it is essential to investigate the gender bias in automated HR processes, given that research in Portugal has shown that the male occupation rate in technology reached 80%, women are outnumbered in board roles, and gender asymmetries are present in highly qualified professions.

Keywords [#AI](#) [#bias](#) [#gender](#) [#HRM](#)

• **PTA\_R6** - Como ser um líder confiável? Caminhos assimétricos para a construção da confiança no líder

Fernanda Bethlem Tigre (ADVANCE/CSG) • Paulo Lopes Henriques (ADVANCE/CSG) • Carla Curado (ADVANCE/CSG)

Ser um líder confiável é uma característica fundamental dos gestores bem-sucedidos. A confiança depositada no líder é determinada por diferentes aspetos do seu comportamento. Este estudo analisa empiricamente diferentes configurações de condições que levam à confiança no líder, bem assim como a falta dela. As condições são relativas à comunicação, diversidade cognitiva e inspiração. Atendendo à complexidade do fenómeno em estudo, abordamos a capacidade da liderança em gerar confiança, bem como quando assim não acontece, e testamos a independência e a coexistência entre as duas situações. Usamos a análise qualitativa comparativa (fsQCA) para descobrir as configurações alternativas que levam à construção da confiança nos líderes, e aquelas que levam à sua ausência. Como resultado, fornecemos evidência que suporta a contribuição das três condições consideradas para ambas as situações. A originalidade do estudo diz respeito à evidência empírica sobre a construção da confiança no líder e da sua ausência, mostrando caminhos para alcançar a primeira e evitar a segunda. O estudo comporta implicações teóricas e práticas. Os resultados fornecem uma contribuição teórica original ao esclarecer que a confiança no líder e a sua ausência são independentes e coexistem, pois resultam de configurações não simétricas. As contribuições práticas do estudo referem-se à sugestão de combinações distintas de comportamentos para desenvolver a confiança dos líderes, e evitar a falta desta, aos olhos dos seus liderados.

Keywords #liderança #fiabilidade #fsQCA

• **PTA\_R7** - Sustainable career of project managers: an outcome of career motivation? The role of supervisor support

Beatriz Jacob (ADVANCE/CSG) • Pilar Mosquera (ADVANCE/CSG)

Despite the increasing importance of projects and its spreading in organisations, and consequently of the role of project managers, project management as a profession is still not properly recognised and still lacks empirical research that may support it. Previous research aiming to understand why and how people become project managers (their career motivation) suggested that future research should investigate the impact of project managers motivations on their career sustainability. The dynamic, flexible and

continuous learning characteristics of project managers careers evidence a more proactive attitude of individuals toward their career management which is consistent with the concept of sustainable career, even though the sustainability of project managers' careers has not yet been researched. The present paper aims to answer a call by examining whether career resilience, career identity and career insight (three dimensions of career motivation) may be conducive to project manager's career sustainability. Furthermore, individuals are more likely to have high levels of Career Motivation when their manager was supportive. Thus, it is relevant to identify the role of supervisor support in the relationship between career motivation and career sustainability, which is another objective of the present study. To achieve this aim, deductive approach will be adopted. We are aiming for a sample size of 200 respondents which are going to be project managers working on an IT environment, and the collected data will then be analysed by doing the structural equation modelling in PLS-SEM in order to examine the relationships. This study is unique in its scope, answers a clear gap in the literature, and will have implications for the career management of these professionals.

Keywords [#project\\_manage](#) [#career](#) [#sustainability](#) [#supervisor](#) [#support](#)

• **PTA\_R8** - Perceção dos estudantes de turismo sobre o trabalho decente futuro: uma perspectiva da psicologia do trabalho

Liliana Faria (SOCIUS/CSG) • Cláudia Gouveia (Universidade Europeia) • Luís Florêncio (Universidade Europeia)

O bom momento do sector turístico português não impediu que este se caracterizasse pela sua sazonalidade, horários de trabalho complexos ou uma elevada rotatividade do pessoal. Os adultos emergentes no sector do turismo estão particularmente expostos a empregos insatisfatórios e a barreiras de acesso a um trabalho decente. O aumento do ensino superior e os crescentes desafios associados ao emprego e à carreira tiveram impacto nas perceções dos estudantes sobre o seu futuro profissional, com as perceções do trabalho futuro no que respeita ao trabalho decente ainda pouco exploradas. No presente estudo, inquirimos uma amostra de universitários, estudantes do curso de Turismo (N = 79), em Portugal, para compreender as suas perceções em relação ao trabalho decente futuro. Com base na teoria da psicologia do trabalho, examinámos um modelo estrutural que liga os constrangimentos económicos ao trabalho decente futuro mediado pela adaptabilidade de carreira. Os constrangimentos

económicos previram significativamente o trabalho decente futuro. Além disso, a adaptabilidade de carreira serviu como uma variável mediadora significativa que liga as restrições económicas e as perceções de trabalho decente futuro. Os resultados podem ter implicações tanto para a investigação como para a prática, salientando a importância de avaliar os fatores estruturais e psicológicos para compreender as experiências de trabalho dos indivíduos.

Keywords #psicologia\_do\_trabalho #trabalho\_decente #restrições\_económicas #turismo #adaptabilidade\_de\_carreira

## **Painel Temático B - Globalização, inovação e sustentabilidade financeira**

### **• PTB\_R10 - Dívida pública em Portugal no longo prazo: resultados e perspectivas de um projeto**

Leonor Freire Costa (GHES/CSG) • António Castro Henriques (GHES/CSG)

Numa das sínteses mais renomeadas sobre a dívida pública dos vários estados na longa duração (Reinhart e Rogoff 2011) Portugal é referido como um caso singular: inexistência de episódios de incumprimento durante toda a monarquia absoluta, em contraste com várias conjunturas após 1820. Mais nenhum caso europeu é identificado com este padrão em que, basicamente, os regimes parlamentares corresponderam a maior risco de insustentabilidade da dívida pública.

Apesar do interesse destas conclusões, qualquer estudo sobre Portugal na longa duração carecia de séries longas. Um projeto sobre dívida pública em Portugal no longo prazo, (PTDC/HAR-HIS/28809/2017) teve como objetivo central suprir esta falta e pesquisar a verossimilhança daquele padrão. A questão nuclear discute a credibilidade do compromisso do Estado no serviço da dívida, ajudando a corroborar ou refutar o estado da arte estribado em casos convencionais, ou de sucesso (Inglaterra e Holanda), ou de fracasso (Espanha, Suécia ou França)

O projeto foi concebido a partir de duas hipóteses.: hipótese 1\_ Portugal foi um caso diferente porque monopólios fiscais sobre recursos do império colonial asseguram o serviço das obrigações, mas também essas receitas reduziram a procura de crédito. Hipótese 2\_ A sustentabilidade da dívida carece de confirmação e houve conjunturas de incumprimento que questionaram a credibilidade da dívida.

Esta comunicação divulga as principais conclusões: a) O nível de endividamento da monarquia portuguesa era bastante menor que o de outras unidades políticas

européias; b) As taxas de juro seguiram uma tendência descendente comum a outras unidades políticas europeias; c) a gestão da dívida pública e seus efeitos na descida das taxas de juro teve consequências na distribuição social da dívida, que se tornou altamente concentrada em credores institucionais, sendo a Igreja e a Misericórdia, os casos emblemáticos.

Keywords #Dívida\_pública #compromisso\_credível #taxas\_de\_juro

• **PTB\_R11** - “The nature of money” in 2023: a bibliometric analysis, a critical coding of key concepts, and a research roadmap

Eduardo Ferraciolli (SOCIUS/CSG)

Interdisciplinary approaches addressing fundamental questions on the theory of money have formed a space of intense intellectual activity over the past few years, particularly in the aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis and in face of growing experimentation with alternative monetary arrangements. Drawing on fields as diverse as economics, sociology, law, physics and neuroscience, these approaches offer new perspectives into age-old intellectual disputes and a profusion of insights that remain poorly articulated – when not, effectively, in mutual contradiction. In this paper we present a critical comparative review of some of the most relevant intellectual traditions reflecting on “the nature of money as an institution”, attempting to identify the role played by fundamental ideas about money in the construction and maintenance of these broader schools of thought. Our argument relies on two methodological tools: a cross-discipline bibliometric analysis of recent papers indexed by the Web of Science Core Collection, and an adaptation of qualitative coding techniques to the investigation of theoretical constructions in academic literature, which we treat as corpus for linguistic analysis. In combination, these tools enable us to construct a map of the most influential ways of thinking about money in recent research and to identify which aspects of this multifaceted institution – which concepts, claims, assumptions, and stylized facts – are emphasized or deemphasized by each approach. We conclude by examining some of the consequences of adopting this broad interdisciplinary framework, and by arguing that engaging with “money studies” as its own autonomous field is a necessary step to revitalize deadlocked debates in monetary theory and to calibrate the demands of current political movements that advocate for the redemocratization of money.

Keywords #monetary\_theory #sociology\_of\_money

• **PTB\_R12** - The effects of credit risk management & non-performing loan ratio on profitability

João Estevão (ADVANCE/CSG) • Joanna Krywalski-Santiago (ADVANCE/CSG) • Maria Leonor Sarmiento (ISEG/ULisboa)

This research main objectives are, firstly, to understand how credit risk management, measured by the non-performing loan ratio, affects profitability in the top five Portuguese commercial banks. In second place, understand which profitability indicator, ROA, or ROE, is more adequately explained by the chosen regression model and finally, to explore the difference in the risk management strategy between Novobanco, which was a target of a restructuring plan by the European Commission, and the rest of bank's group.

The information was gathered from the database Orbis, PorData and the bank's annual reports from 2006 to 2021. The methodology used is panel data which embraces three OLS regression models: Model (1) - analyzes if the independent variables (NPLR, OPE, LDR, CAR, BANKSIZE, and GDP) explain the profitability measure (ROA); Model (2) investigates if the same variables are more adequate to explain the return on equity (ROE); and finally, in model (3) to explore the difference in the credit risk management policy between Novobanco and the rest of the bank's group - a new variable is added, namely a dummy variable (dBank) introduced to model (1).

The results show that the group of banks' profitability is negatively impacted by the NPL ratio in model (1) and (2), and that the variables emerged to be statistically significant except for the GGDP. It was possible to conclude that ROA is better explained by the chosen variables and, the results of model (3) revealed that there was not a significant difference between Novobanco and the other banks of the group.

This study revealed that, in case of Portugal, the ratio of loans to deposits, Capital Adequacy ratio, Operational Efficiency and Bank size have a significant effect on the bank's profitability. The GDP growth has no bearing on the success of the bank.

Keywords #non-performing\_loans #profitability #return\_on\_assets #return\_on\_equity



• **PTB\_R14** - Sustentabilidade financeira em Portugal? Uma análise de longo prazo (1761-1891)

Rita Martins de Sousa (GHES/CSG)

As finanças públicas apresentam-se como uma importante variável macroeconómica para a autonomia de um Estado. O projeto sobre finanças públicas, que tem vindo a ser realizado no âmbito do GHES, procura completar os trabalhos de investigação sobre finanças públicas em Portugal realizados para os períodos entre 1761 e 1776 (Tomaz, 1988), e entre 1854 e a atualidade (Sousa, 2012). Para tal estudo, e atendendo ao período em falta, a fonte que tem vindo a ser levantada de forma exaustiva são os livros do Tesoureiro Mor do Erário Régio.

A pergunta que guia esta investigação fundamenta-se na sustentabilidade financeira da economia portuguesa. O objetivo será não só analisar a capacidade fiscal do Estado em diferentes contextos político-institucionais, como também realizar uma análise comparativa internacional quer dessa capacidade fiscal, quer da estrutura de receitas e despesas públicas.

Keywords #finanças\_públicas #erário\_régio #absolutismo #liberalismo

• **PTB\_R15** - Policy capacities for transformative innovation

Manuel Laranja (ADVANCE/CSG)

Science and innovation policies have been called to address grand societal challenges through Transformative Innovation Policies – TIP. However, little research exists about the capacities required for innovation policy efforts to become transformative. This is especially pertinent considering the governance limitations identified in the implementation of Innovation Policies and Smart Specialisation Strategies during the Cohesion programming period 2014-2020, especially in less developed regions of Europe. Without capacitation of the policy making community and actors participating in the transformation process, we do not know, whether new policy frames success or failure stems from the quality of the policy model or from the willingness and the policy capacity of the participant actors to actually implementing it.

The question of what policy capacities are need to influence the system level conditions and dynamics, to expediently and purposefully “steer” transformative processes and ultimately produce systemic change, therefore remains open.

Building on recent studies from different areas with different epistemologies such as “systems thinking for social innovation”, “sustainability transitions”, “studies on urban transformation towards sustainability” and existing attempts to study governance of transformative and missions oriented innovation policies, we propose a conceptual framework for analysing capacities, needed to design and implement Transformative Innovation Policies - TIP.

Keywords #societal\_challenges #transformation #innovation #policies

### **PTB\_R16 - Searching for the margins and the outside of finance**

Daniel Seabra Lopes (SOCIUS/CSG)

Money and finance pervade contemporary societies, implicated in where we live, in our relationships, our work and our consumption. While account ownership is uneven, it has been growing steadily over the last ten years and now encompass 76 per cent of the global adult population, with North American and Western European countries reaching over 90 percent, according to the 2022 Global Findex database. There is, however, still little research about what it means to live in an advanced capitalist economy while remaining partially or totally outside of conventional banking. At first sight, living outside of banking and finance looks like an impossibility or a misfortune to be remedied through the inclusion of the outsiders. But other than their being outside, what do we know of these people? What kinds of relational, dwelling, working and consuming habits go with being outside? To question the taken-for-granted nature of financial and banking relationships, the FCT-funded project 'Financial Outsiders: The Political Economy of Marginal and Alternative Financial Trajectories' looks to those contexts where excluded subjects thrive, in order to understand the role money plays in their lives and how they manage their cash and savings.

Keywords #money #finance #contemporary\_societies #margins

## C- Economia circular e responsabilidade social das organizações

### • PTC\_R17 - TERRARE: Investigação-ação para a regeneração eco-social

Oriana Rainho Brás (SOCIUS/CSG)

É cada vez mais claro que precisamos de abordagens interdisciplinares, multidimensionais e sensíveis para resolver os problemas ambientais. A extrema urgência em reverter as alterações climáticas e as evidências crescentes dos efeitos positivos da reconexão com a natureza sublinham a importância do envolvimento comunitário em tais processos. Este projeto consiste numa investigação-ação que pretende fomentar o reforço mútuo entre regeneração do solo, reflorestação, bem-estar pessoal e dinâmica comunitária, no contexto universitário e irradiando para a cidade de Lisboa.

O projeto tem dois eixos. O primeiro foca a dinâmica de investigação científica em torno da regeneração do solo e da floresta. Recorrendo a ferramentas computacionais da plataforma CorTexT (IFRIS, França) para analisar um corpus de publicações, combinada com a realização de entrevistas a investigadores e praticantes, num trânsito constante quali-quantitativo, apresentaremos um retrato da investigação científica sobre estes temas. O segundo eixo foca o papel da comunidade universitária na regeneração do solo através de uma série de atividades destinadas a criar e manter uma mini-floresta. Em conjunto com o ULab-CSG no ISEG, a Faculdade de Ciências da ULisboa e autoridades e residentes locais organizaremos oficinas envolvendo estudantes e residentes desenvolvendo conhecimento sócio-ecológico no sentido da reflorestação e regeneração do solo lideradas pela comunidade.

Uma floresta para a universidade, uma universidade para a floresta, ativando valores positivos no presente e projetando-os para o futuro.

Keywords #universidade #regeneração\_eco\_social #participação #floresta #estudantes #comunidade

• **PTC\_R18** - Economia circular e resiliência na cadeia de abastecimento: evidências no setor da Defesa Nacional

Raquel Alexandra Esteves Rosa Dias (ADVANCE/CSG) • Graça Maria de Oliveira Miranda Silva (ADVANCE/CSG) • Paulo Gomes (FIU)

A sustentabilidade e a transição para uma economia circular têm sido temas de elevada importância/relevância nas agendas nacionais e internacionais. A presente investigação pretende estudar a economia circular e a resiliência das cadeias de abastecimento no setor da defesa nacional, mais concretamente nas forças armadas - Caso da Força Aérea Portuguesa.

Keywords #economia\_circular #resiliência #sustentabilidade #supply-chain #defesa

• **PTC\_R19** - Experiences of contamination - lessons from Estarreja

Sofia Bento (SOCIUS/CSG) • Lucia Fernandes (CES) • Christelle Gramaglia (INRAE)

Located in a rural area and a Natura Directive territory, Estarreja is one of the largest chemical sites in the country. For decades and until the eighties, its industrial plants have been responsible for uncontrolled waste disposal and the discharge of contaminated wastewater into waterways. This had substantial impacts on the quality of ecosystems, soils, sediments, surface water, and groundwater for generations. This environmental legacy has been officially recognized by the Portuguese environmental agency in the nineties (APA). Since then, industrial activities are monitored by scientific experts according to technical and scientific standards. However, this expert evaluation is distant from the local public sphere and daily life. It leads to institutional reports produced by technocratic institutions – in relation to an adaptative paradigm risk and damage management. However, this approach reduces the visibility of the contamination and contributes to its “normalization”.

Contamination, be it of water, soils or air, leads to a general decline of environmental quality and well-being due to the presence of toxic substances that result from human activity (industrial, agricultural, or otherwise). Social studies of contamination have shown how this topic is anchored in complex interactions that involve citizens affected, institutions and governments (Edelstein,1988). Often communities are trapped in a circle of dependencies and interests and have

difficulties addressing these issues. Institutions and local representatives are also not at easy to deal with them. All this favors opacity. Nevertheless, in some cases, communities can contribute to the visibility of contamination and improve its governance (Bond, 2021).

This presentation will reflect on contamination problems in Estarreja site elaborating on ethnographic material such as interviews with local residents and the observation of a photo contest (Capture Estarreja) where the same residents were invited to photograph the environmental changes they had witnessed (significant modifications of the landscape, risks and industrial pollution...). It will help us to reflect on the various relations humans have with nature in industrial sites, depending on how they live contamination. Our analysis is inspired in Anna Tsings' request for "histories in which diversity emerges, that is, acknowledge its lively and, thus contaminated forms" and aims to interrogates contamination reality through notions of nature and humans, in and out, destruction and resurgence (2017).

Keywords #contamination #normalisation #experiences #opacity

• **PTC\_R21 - A questão ambiental na indústria da pasta para papel em Portugal na segunda metade do século XX: desafios e soluções**

Amélia Branco (GHES/CSG) • Pedro Neves (GHES/CSG)

A fileira do papel assume nos dias de hoje uma considerável relevância no contexto da economia portuguesa, tanto pelo seu contributo para o produto como para as exportações. Esta importância resulta de um percurso centenário, que foi impulsionado em meados do século XX com o início da produção de pasta para papel em Portugal, através da criação em 1957 da emblemática Companhia Portuguesa da Celulose. A aposta na produção de pasta de madeira correspondeu a um começo tardio comparativamente a outros países da Europa, como é o caso da Suécia e da Finlândia, cuja produção remonta ao século XIX.

O arranque da indústria da pasta de madeira em Portugal coincidiu com a maior consciência a nível global dos perigos da indústria para o ambiente. As preocupações ambientais foram progressivamente vertidas para um quadro legislativo exigente, ao qual as empresas passaram a estar sujeitas. A este enquadramento as empresas responderam com a realização de investimentos na implementação de sistemas de gestão eficazes e das melhores técnicas disponíveis a nível ambiental e energético.

Esta comunicação tem como objetivo geral elaborar um estudo sobre a resposta das maiores empresas da indústria portuguesa da pasta de papel relativamente à maior exigência no controlo dos impactos ambientais durante a segunda metade do século XX.

Neste âmbito são propostos três objetivos específicos: (1) estabelecer os marcos cronológicos do quadro regulador em questões ambientais aplicado à indústria da pasta para papel; (2) sistematizar as soluções preconizadas pelas empresas face às crescentes exigências no âmbito ambiental; (3) avançar com hipóteses explicativas para as opções em termos de estratégias empresariais adotadas neste contexto.

A análise parte de uma revisão de literatura sobre esta problemática e tem uma dimensão comparativa com outros casos nacionais europeus com relevância no setor da pasta e do papel.

As principais fontes utilizadas são: (1) Legislação relativa às políticas industrial e ambiental portuguesas; (2) Relatórios e Contas das maiores companhias portuguesas da pasta e papel.

Keywords #Portugal #indústria #pasta\_para\_papel #impacto\_ambiental.

### • **PTC\_R22** - Participative methodologies to design public policies towards energy transition: the case of thermal energy with forest biomass.

Amélia Branco (GHES/CSG) • Carlos Oliveira (CEMAPRE/REM) • Idalina Dias Sardinha (SOCIUS/CSG) • Ricardo Rodrigues (ADVANCE/CSG)

The use of biomass for energy purposes has been increasingly introduced into the public discussion as one of the strategies for reducing fossil fuel use and for decarbonization. In Portugal, after the implementation of the National Plan for the Defense of Forests Against Fires, the debate on the use of biomass extended to the impacts of reducing the fuel load on forests and fire prevention. One of the main concerns surrounding the use of biomass in this context relates to overexploitation and other harmful forest management practices and their impacts on soils and forest biodiversity.

The study “Contextualization and Operationalization of Small Biomass Plants” implemented a methodology that sought to promote the participation of local and regional entities in the analysis of the installation of small biomass plants in municipal buildings and collecting recommendations for future public policy. The study included surveys, visits, semi-structured interviews, work meetings/workshops with experts and different stakeholders, focus groups, and discussion of results with experts focusing on

how energy production with biomass should be implemented, believing that this will impact the development of future projects.

We found that contributions by local technicians and specialists tended to focus on operationality, considering their specific context and that interviews and focus groups were central to an adequate characterization of the local forestry, given that local actors know it in detail and do not always correspond to official surveys or databases, as well as learning about the difficulties felt by the reduced municipal teams while carrying out their tasks.

Keywords #public\_policies #participative\_methodologies #biomass #Portugal #forest

• **PTC\_R23** - Collective management vs. technofixes: who will win? Towards new governance configurations in an overexploited aquifer in South Portugal

Marta Varanda (SOCIUS/CSG) • Marta Nieto-Romero (SOCIUS/CSG) • Sofia Bento (SOCIUS/CSG)

Despite the importance of (ground)water for human and ecosystem health, we live in an Era of aquifers overexploitation and contamination.

Why do stakeholders (i.e. , users, managers and water researchers) tend to conceive engineering and technological solutions that increase superficial water supply while endangering ecosystem health? Why collaborative and collective solutions based on a change in water governance are not in the agenda?

This communication will try to answer these questions based on the process and results of the eGROUNDWATER project. eGROUNDWATER is currently engaged in a participatory research aiming at facilitating a change in the governance of water so it transforms unsustainable relations to water. The research is implemented in an overexploited aquifer Campina de Faro aquifer in the Algarve region, a region which is simultaneously affected by drought and the growth of tourism and agriculture, both dependent on water. Despite being the object of hydrogeological research for over 20 years, the intensification of problems continue (e.g. a continuous drop of aquifer levels has led to the salinization of the aquifer's fresh water along the coast line). The policy solutions have been based till now on an increase of supply of other water origins, such as water transfers or desalination, which perpetuate, rather than overcome, the problems of uncontrolled use of water, and a prioritising of private profit rather than the common good.

This communication will present the results of several workshops and interviews than aimed at diagnosing the problem from a broader perspective beyond the usual

discourse around water scarcity and climate change. The diagnosis pointed at socio-political drivers such as the current economic system sustained by permanent growth; the knowledge system, legitimised by academia, that aims to control nature; a social system that accepts and perpetuates inequality and disempowerment of citizens; and a political system that it is not capable to manage the territory and is not able either to transform itself to integrate the changes needed to become the facto a guardian of nature and the population. Finally, the communication will end by presenting the results of an event to be held soon tailored to promote a collective vision around these problems and a discussion on new collaborative and collective governance configurations. For this, members of a irrigation community in Spain will come to present their experience, successes and challenges. **Keywords** #groundwater #sustainability #collective\_management #participatory\_action\_research

• **PTC\_R24** - Do smart meters produce smart citizens? An analysis of water digitalization in Terrassa

Marina Prat Carreño (SOCIUS/CSG)

Digital technologies present plenty of opportunities to manage water more efficiently and sustainably in cities. Smart City projects often defend that through these technologies citizens can better participate in urban governance. However, this does not happen automatically: the social, institutional, and infrastructural context needs to allow meaningful participation. Place-based research is needed to understand how this may occur. This presentation looks at the case of Terrassa, a Catalan city where water was municipalized in 2016. During that process, an observatory of water was created as a platform where citizens can ensure that water management is “truly democratic”. In 2022, the observatory presented a motion to the municipality that pushed for a digital transition of urban water services, which led the city to present a project to the EU’s Next Generation competitive funds this last January. The way the benefits of smart meters are presented and the uses that are prescribed to the devices are the result of this context. This has a direct impact on the technology and its users, as it promotes certain uses while discrediting others. I conducted semi-structured interviews with key figures in the observatory, the water company and the municipality, and I will use concepts from STS and to analyse the complex relationships between the new technology, the institutions and the citizens of Terrassa in order to understand how smart meters may produce smart citizens or vice-versa.

**Keywords** #water #digitalization #participation



• **PTC\_R26** - Strategies to promote food security and ecosystem services in Africa

Gregory Ayitey Aryee (SOCIUS/CSG) • Idalina Dias Sardinha (SOCIUS/CSG) • Cristina Branquinho (CE3c; Global Change and Sustainability Institute - CHANGE/ FCUL)

Food insecurity is a multidimensional and intricate problem, known to have significant implications on individuals, communities, and countries worldwide. Africa has become the continent that is experiencing this uncertainty the most. Food security encompasses several aspects such as availability, access to food, nutrient use of food consumed and stability of the supply system over time and, more recently, the inclusion of governance/agency and sustainability. With climate change affecting natural ecosystems, resulting in soil degradation amongst other adverse effects and further biodiversity loss; it worsens an already concerning challenge which requires urgent intervention. It is essential to understand how climate change affects the ecosystems in which agriculture runs, especially in Africa. Understanding the relationship and interactions between food security and ecosystem services is fundamental to developing policies that promote sustainable food systems. This paper presents a literature review that looks to explore distinct aspects of this relationship, analyzing the main drivers of food insecurity and the appropriate strategies that can be adopted to approach agricultural production in a more sustainable way. The strategies found include the adoption of climate-smart agriculture, through climate smart innovations and technology, sustainable land use management practices and effective management of water resources. The use of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) is therefore encouraged as a potential approach to ensure the adoption of these strategies, particularly in Africa where sustainable finance/financial incentives are urgently required. With this review, a conceptual framework is proposed to examine and understand the relationship between food security drivers/determinants and ecosystem changes, and to understand the potential contribution of Payments for ecosystem services to this relationship. In other words, we aim to make a conceptual contribution to understanding how to address food security through payments for ecosystem services, while supporting efforts to promote sustainable agricultural practices, particularly in Africa.

Keywords #sustainable\_agriculture\_intensification #payment\_for\_ecosystem\_services #climate\_change #food\_insecurity #climate-smart\_agriculture

• **PTC\_R27** - Lithium exploration in the EU: contribution for compliance, resistance and realization of the EU Green Deal targets

Ramazan Neset Ozeyranoglu (SOCIUS/CSG) • Idalina Dias Sardinha (SOCIUS/CSG)

This paper presents the results of an exploratory literature review within the framework of a thesis that examines the lithium reserves discovered in the European Union (EU) area with respect to the potential contribution to green energy supply in the EU and prospects the strategies of mining companies to guaranty social responsibility responding to community resistance to exploitation while contributing to meeting the requirements of the EU Green Deal. Since 2015, electric vehicles (EVs) and battery storage have overtaken consumer electronics as the main users of lithium, accounting for 30% of the current global demand. Considering that the forecasted demand for lithium in 2040 could increase 51 times if all-solid-state batteries are commercialized faster than expected. Europe needs Lithium to meet the EU's green electricity requirements. The discovery of these critical mineral reserves is important as the EU Green Deal aims for Europe to be the first climate-neutral continent.

The exploratory analysis of the studies on lithium reserves and exploration targets by mining companies shows that the EU's annual production can constitute a large supply for EU demand. Currently, the exploration of lithium reserves in the EU is focused on Portugal, Spain, Germany, Czechia, Austria, and Finland. The EU lithium production will reduce the EU's external dependency if it is implemented as planned. The EU policies have established rules for mining companies to ensure social and environmental responsibility in the production and post-production processes however, all is challenged while dealing with communities' reactions against environmental exploitation. Future work will try to respond to stated objectives, understanding how EU lithium can contribute to the fulfillment of the objectives of the green deal by recognizing the relevance of local resistances to exploitation by improving the literature review and conducting a content analysis of the sustainability reports, as well as semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders.

Keywords #lithium\_exploration #EUGreenDeal #mining\_policies #social\_and\_environmental\_responsibility #community\_resistance

• **PTD\_R31** - Insegurança alimentar em Portugal e seus determinantes socioeconómicos  
Susana Brissos (CEsA/CSG)

Esta investigação avalia a situação de segurança alimentar em Portugal através da construção de um indicador de medida de insegurança alimentar a partir dos microdados relativos aos consumos alimentares dos agregados familiares, recolhidos no Inquérito às Despesas das Famílias (IDEF) conduzido pelo Instituto Nacional de Estatística a cada cinco anos junto de uma amostra representativa da população. Este indicador identifica os indivíduos que vivem no seio de famílias cujo acesso à alimentação é insuficiente para satisfazer as suas necessidades, definidas segundo um critério de adequação nutricional que reflete ambas as dimensões quantitativa e qualitativa da alimentação adequada.

A incidência de insegurança alimentar é estimada para 2010/2011 e 2015/2016 (correspondendo às únicas edições mais recentes do IDEF comparáveis entre si), quer de forma agregada, quer desagregada por diversas características geográficas, demográficas e socioeconómicas dos agregados familiares e indivíduos, analisando-se, em particular, a sua relação com a situação de pobreza.

Esta análise permite identificar potenciais determinantes socioeconómicos da insegurança alimentar em Portugal, bem como monitorizar a sua incidência ao longo do tempo, contribuindo para a avaliação dos impactes da política pública e da conjuntura económica sobre a insegurança alimentar em Portugal, ou no seio de grupos populacionais específicos, podendo assim informar o desenho de políticas públicas de alimentação e nutrição mais eficazes.

Keywords #(in)segurança\_alimentar #acesso\_à\_alimentação #adequação\_nutricional  
#inquérito\_às\_despesas\_das\_famílias #Portugal

• **PTD\_R34** - A favor, contra, ou assim-assim? Posições e discursos de membros dos órgãos de gestão sobre limiares de representação legalmente vinculativos, mérito e igualdade

Sara Falcão Casaca (SOCIUS/CSG) • Susana Ramalho Marques (SOCIUS/CSG) • Maria João Guedes (ADVANCE/CSG)

Nesta comunicação analisamos as posições e os discursos de membros dos órgãos de gestão das empresas legalmente vinculadas a limiares mínimos de representação equilibrada entre mulheres e homens. Os resultados mostram que, apesar de não ser expressiva a oposição a medidas vinculativas de ação positiva, a Lei em vigor está longe

de ser consensual. As posições de resistência estão mais presentes entre os homens, enquanto são as mulheres que mais contrariam a narrativa de que as medidas vinculativas comprometem a meritocracia. Os discursos das mulheres tendem a negar experiências de discriminação, embora, contraditoriamente, algumas admitam a necessidade de prestar mais provas de competência que os seus colegas. Esta narrativa sugere que as condições em que exercem cargos de gestão são ainda pautadas pela desigualdade em relação aos pares do sexo masculino.

Embora o cumprimento estrito dos limiares definidos pela Lei seja responsabilidade de quem nomeia ou designa os membros dos órgãos de gestão – acionistas ou membros do governo –, as pessoas inquiridas fazem parte de um grupo de atores-chave na transformação do status quo dominante e na efetivação da igualdade substantiva (objetivo subjacente à adoção de medidas de ação positiva). Enquanto posições críticas e de oposição dificilmente podem sustentar dinâmicas de interação favoráveis à igualdade entre mulheres e homens nos órgãos de gestão, já o reconhecimento do quadro legal enquanto oportunidade de superação de desvantagens estruturais em função do sexo pode indiciar a predisposição para a partilha efetiva do poder empresarial e económico. Nesse sentido, os resultados obtidos alertam para a necessidade de uma estratégia política integrada que potencie o respetivo alinhamento de todos os atores relevantes. Esta estratégia deve contemplar programas de sensibilização e de capacitação em torno das causas das assimetrias entre mulheres e homens em cargos de poder, visando a eliminação de estereótipos de género e a igualdade efetiva entre mulheres e homens nas organizações.

Keywords #orgãos\_de\_gestão #género #mulheres #ação\_positiva

## D - Globalização, desigualdades e desenvolvimento num mundo em mudança

- **PTD\_R28 - Fragilities and Shocks Effect on Hoholds and Communities in West Africa**  
Uzoma Vincent Patrick Agulonye (CEsA/CSG)

Shocks are drivers of fragility yet most works on fragility in Africa use the tag “fragile state(s)” with less focus on the drivers of fragility in its institutions, states and economies. Shocks are cardinal to the entrenchment or stability of any system. The

Covid-19 pandemic revealed how fragile the world is including the “developed” or “advanced” systems. Today, households, businesses and communities in most parts of Sub-Saharan Africa suffer the effects of a triple whammy (climate change, the pandemic and Russia/Ukraine War) including effects of history and an unfavourable global system all of which leaves them in hunger, poverty and vulnerable conditions. This study used secondary sources to revisit the effects of these shocks on households, and communities in some communities in West Africa through the lens of common resources. The findings of this study show that the recent shocks effects prevalent in all these countries is higher than reported and would affect West Africa’s growing population in the foreseeable future with the absence of safety nets or effective interventions amidst the unabating climate change effects. The absence of a wholistic shocks preparedness and community-based interventions that recognizes affected households and communities and attends to them in the subregion is not sustainable and adds up to the sustenance of the revolving vicious circle of fragility in the subregion.

Keywords #Africa #climate\_change #community #fragility #household #shock #pandemic

• **PTD\_R29 - The social identity of women in a state with a fragile democracy – the case of Guinea-Bissau**

Carlos Sangreman (CEsA/CSG) • Raquel Faria (CEsA/CSG) • José Magalhães (SOCIUS/CSG)

A intenção desta investigação é de sistematizar a compreensão da identidade social que as mulheres da Guiné-Bissau construíram nos 48 anos pós independência no processo de enfrentamento de dois colonialismos – o dos colonos portugueses e o dos homens (Amílcar Cabral, 1970, segundo Stephanie Urdang) com base em questões recolhidas por inquérito a 400 mulheres em todo o país em 2022, na recolha a 160 mulheres horticultoras em 2021/22, nos dados e análise inquiridos do Observatório dos Direitos Humanos na Guiné-Bissau 2015-2020 e no inquérito a mulheres jornalistas guineenses de 2022. Esta sistematização vem no seguimento dum inquérito online exploratório sobre identidade social feita em 2019 a 183 guineenses homens e mulheres adaptando a metodologia de J.Cheek e S. Briggs. Esta é uma investigação que quer desbravar conhecimento para perceber que tipo de metodologia se deve fazer para traçar um retrato mais completo da identidade social das mulheres guineenses tomando como ponto de partida o trabalho de J. Cheek e S. Briggs ou criando uma metodologia própria. É uma investigação aplicada no sentido de reconhecer como muito útil para a conquista da igualdade de género a consciência da sua identidade definida a partir da consciência das próprias mulheres (incluindo as contradições

existentes) e não da oposição ao estatuto social e personalidade individual que a sociedade lhes impõe.

Keywords #GuinéBissau #mulheres #identidade\_social #género

### • **PTD\_R30 - Turismo e alianças geoculturais em – e além – Macau**

Marisa C. Gaspar (SOCIUS/CSG)

A Região Administrativa Especial de Macau (RAEM), assim instituída depois da transição da soberania de Portugal para a República Popular da China em 1999, tem hoje um papel importante a desempenhar na história contemporânea chinesa. Macau é o único lugar na China onde o jogo é legal e é também o enclave do mundo mais lucrativo em termos de receitas geradas pelos seus casinos, muitos deles réplicas e com origem em investimentos de Las Vegas. No período pré-pandemia Covid19, a RAEM foi mesmo uma das cidades que a nível mundial alcançou um dos maiores PIBs com lucros provenientes no setor do turismo.

O Plano para o Desenvolvimento Económico e Social da República Popular da China apoia e recomenda que Macau se desenvolva como um Centro Mundial de Turismo e Lazer. A prioridade do governo local está, assim, na promoção da cidade como um destino de viagem culturalmente diversificado, de modo a atrair um segmento turístico com outros interesses além do jogo, como por exemplo, pela gastronomia da região que reflete o hibridismo cultural do património e identidade de Macau que, por sua vez, justificam o seu papel de plataforma de entendimento entre a China e os Países de Língua Oficial Portuguesa.

Nesta apresentação pretendo fazer uma abordagem às políticas públicas de turismo implementadas em Macau, em articulação com aqueles que são os planos da iniciativa chinesa Belt & Road de expansão económica e de criação de alianças globais.

Keywords #Macau #China #Turismo #Cultura #Património

### • **PTD\_R32 - YES, The years pass faster. Functional decline trends among 50+ older adults in southern Europe**

Daniela Craveiro (SOCIUS/CSG)

Functional decline is a major contributor to disability and dependence in older adults, which has significant social and economic implications for a country. Understanding functional decline trends and determinants can provide important insights for social

policy. In this scope, longitudinal population surveys are a crucial source of information and have provided important clues on the effects of early and life course factors. Due to data availability, Portugal is underrepresented in international comparative longitudinal studies. This study contributes to this empirical gap. Using data from 3 waves of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe, we draw on nationally representative samples of men and women aged 50 and older in Portugal, Spain and Italy samples and track functionality data over and six-year period. An ageing vector model was used to estimate the trajectories of functional limitations in each sample, namely the estimations of age-specific prevalence risk and age-specific prevalence risk change in 6 years period. With these longitudinal growth models, the study of the role of early and adult life socioeconomic determinants were assessed, and the trends of younger and older cohorts were compared. Significant international variation was found in the region in the effect of some socioeconomic determinants. In the three countries, younger cohorts were found to be less healthy at comparable ages than the older cohorts contradicting some more optimistic expectations on the longevity gains. Nevertheless, the results are aligned with other international comparisons, and stress the need to further understand the functional decline process in different settings.

Keywords #funcional\_decline #ageing #trajectories #life-course #inequalities

#### • **PTD\_R33 Social policy responses to rising inflation in Southern Europe**

Amílcar Moreira (SOCIUS/CSG) • Olga Cantó (Universidad de Alcalá) • Flavia Coda Moscarola (Università degli Studi del Piemonte Orientale, CeRP-Collegio Carlo Alberto) • Antonios Roumpakis (University of York)

As they were just coming out of the COVID-19 pandemic, Southern European nations were confronted with a new shock to their economies – this time in the form of a steep rise in prices. This paper describes and typifies the measures adopted in Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain during this period. We find that Southern European governments have put forward a substantive fiscal response - which compares well with that of its neighbours, and even with the previous crisis. The thrust of the response was targeted at limiting the pass-through of international energy prices to consumers. This was complemented, albeit to a lesser degree, with direct support to families. Nevertheless, we do find important differences concerning the weight given to (traditional) welfare transfers, and the role given to indexation mechanisms and wage increases. We also find important continuities with the model of crisis-response adopted during the pandemic.

Keywords #inflation #social\_policy #SouthernEurope #WelfareState

• **PTD\_R35** - The relationship between conflicts and workplace bullying in Portuguese´s higher education

Ana Verdasca (SOCIUS/CSG)

This study was carried out in Portuguese higher education and tries to shed light about the relationship between the occurrence and management of conflicts and workplace bullying (WB). Previous research has identified conflict as an antecedent of WB, both on a theoretical and empirical level (Leyman, 1996; Einarsen, 1999; Vartia, 2001; Hauge et al, 2007). From previous studies we know that active strategies by targets are likely to further the WB escalatory process, being passive strategies most successfully used by victims of bullying; also "fighting" has been proven to relate positively with WB and "problem- solving" negatively with its occurrence (Bailien et al, 2009). Zapf and Gross (2001) have found that victims didn´t use a single strategy but often change it during the course of the bullying process. Our sample was made up of 1182 participants from the main universities all over Portugal. Drawing on previous research we expect a positive relationship between the occurrence of conflicts and bullying; additionally, we hypothesize a negative relationship between problem-solving, "yielding" and bullying and a positive one for "avoiding" and "fighting". To test these hypotheses, we used hierarchical regression analysis. The positive association between the occurrence of conflicts and bullying was confirmed as well as the assumed association between workplace bullying and conflicts for "problem-solving" and "yielding". We found no statistically significant association between the occurrence of bullying and "avoiding"; the association between workplace bullying and "fighting" was also proven to be not significant.

Keywords #bullying #higher\_education #conflicts

• **PTD\_R36** Os impactos da epidemia COVID-19 nas expectativas de transição para o Ensino Superior

Margarida Chagas Lopes (SOCIUS/CSG) • Graça Leão Fernandes (CEMAPRE/CSG)

Em trabalhos que incidiram em período de observação anterior à COVID -19 comparámos as expectativas de estudantes portugueses do final do Ensino Secundário com os indicadores de tendência da União Europeia (EU) relativamente à transição para



o Ensino Superior (ESup). Constatámos então que, diferentemente do que ocorria em geral na EU, a principal fonte de expectativas negativas para os estudantes portugueses consistia no receio de insuficiência de recursos financeiros para prosseguir para estudos superiores. Já na EU era a falta de motivação para continuar a estudar a principal razão invocada, vindo o receio de insuficiência de meios apenas em 2º lugar. (Chagas Lopes, 2018, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14505//jres.v9.11.01>; [www.eurostudent.org](http://www.eurostudent.org)).

Considerando que, apesar dos progressos realizados, Portugal ainda não atingiu a meta dos Objectivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável quanto ao indicador “percentagem da população entre os 25 e os 34 anos com o Ensino Superior completo”, interessa aprofundar as razões que poderão condicionar as expectativas dos estudantes a tal respeito.

A Teoria Económica mostra-nos que aquelas condicionantes terão essencialmente a ver com a perequação entre os custos directos (por ex. com alojamento) e indirectos (sob a forma de salários entretanto não ganhos, entre outros) e a expectativa que se faz de vir a obter um nível salarial mais elevado uma vez obtido um diploma de ESup.

Mas as limitações da Teoria Económica a este respeito têm vindo, de há muito, a ser apontadas, mostrando-se indispensável complementar as suas hipóteses com contributos da Psicologia e Antropologia sociais, designadamente os que provêm das Teorias da Auto-determinação e da Valorização Social da Educação. Em presença de uma crise social com a da pandemia, mais se justifica investigar também à luz destes contributos possíveis razões de reforço ou atenuação da crença no valor da educação como “elevador social”.

É isso que nos propomos desenvolver no presente estudo, em co-autoria com Graça Leão Fernandes, explorando para tal efeito a base de dados da Direcção-Geral de Estatísticas da Educação e Ciência (DGEEC) a que temos acesso.

Keywords #transição\_para\_o\_ensino\_superior #expectativas #Portugal #UE #economia #psicologia\_social

### • **PTD\_R37** - Aspectos da financeirização em Portugal e no Brasil: um estudo comparativo

Thiago Soares de França (SOCIUS/CSG)

Pretende-se abordar os aspectos principais que caracterizam o processo de financeirização da economia, tanto em Portugal como no Brasil. É possível caracterizar a financeirização como um conjunto de transformações nas sociedades capitalistas, que possibilitou um crescimento da importância do

mercado financeiro e de seus instrumentos na estruturação da vida econômica. Se, por um lado, esse processo se deu em escala mundial; por outro, em cada país a dinâmica da financeirização teve de se adaptar a particularidades históricas, jurídicas e demográficas. Assim, embora seja um fenômeno mundial, a financeirização traçou uma trajetória própria a cada caso nacional que se queira analisar. Portugal e Brasil são exemplos do que se convencionou chamar de financeirização subordinada ou (semi)periférica. Ambos são países que não ocupam uma posição central no sistema econômico internacional e, em função disso, não compuseram a vanguarda da financeirização. Tiveram, aliás, suas economias financeirizadas a partir de estímulos originados no exterior. No entanto, apesar dessa característica comum, há diferenças muito significativas no desenvolvimento da financeirização em cada um desses países. O estudo procura, por meio de uma análise comparativa, explicitar o que há de semelhante e de específico na financeirização da economia portuguesa e brasileira.

Keywords #Financeirização #mundialização #financeira #economias\_periféricas #Portugal #Brasil

### • **PTD\_R38** - "Not for Sale": discussing the dynamics of land access in the Beira corridor in Mozambique

Constancio Machanguana (SOCIUS/CSG) • Paulino Sandramo (Universidade Zambeze) • Eurides Tendaunga (Universidade Zambeze)

The Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique defines land as property of the State, which cannot be sold or otherwise disposed of, nor mortgaged or pledged, and further establishes that the right to use and benefit from land is conferred to natural or legal persons taking into account its social (e.g. housing) or economic purpose. Urban planning is the responsibility of municipalities and local governments. However, the sale of land, whether for housing or economic activity, is a common and widespread practice, especially in urban areas and along development corridors. This practice is facilitated by flaws in the process of assigning the right of use of land; poor knowledge of land law, corruption of authorities and community leaders (Dolores and Cabanelas, 2011). This study seeks to analyse the dynamics of access to land for housing or economic activity in the peri-urban areas along the Beira corridor, involving communities and private investors who want to build economic infrastructures. We will conduct a desk review of the legal and institutional framework for land allocation in Mozambique and a mapping of the main areas of land conflicts and their actors. Indeed, a structured interview will be

administered with the main actors in land management (public and private organizations, and community leaders). Previous studies indicate that despite the regulatory framework on land administration, it has been informally transacted with the involvement of the authorities, which has generated informal settlements, to the detriment of the development and implementation of urban plans. The study is relevant to awaken policy makers to the need to improve the mechanisms for monitoring access to land, but also to strengthen the academic debate around land allocation in Mozambique.

Keywords #land\_access #urban\_planning #housing #economic\_activity #Mozambique

### • **PTD\_R39** - Atitudes Políticas: Resultados comparados de dois inquéritos na Grande Lisboa (2016 e 2023)

João Carlos Graça (SOCIUS/CSG) • Rita Gomes Correia (SOCIUS/CSG)

Esta comunicação visa apresentar os principais resultados da análise comparativa das atitudes políticas reveladas por dois inquéritos à população da Grande Lisboa, realizados em dezembro de 2016 e fevereiro de 2023, ambos com amostras de 600 indivíduos adultos, estratificadas por idade, género e habilitações literárias.

Keywords #atitudes\_políticas #políticas\_sociais #regulação\_económica #sociologia\_económica; #sociologia\_política

### • **PTE\_R41** - Entre o perfeito e o possível. Uma etnografia do bom cuidado na doença mental grave em Portugal

Joana Zózimo (SOCIUS/CSG)

Apesar dos esforços para desinstitucionalizar a doença mental, atrasos sucessivos têm contribuído para a sua pouca visibilidade e de outras formas de com esta lidar além da psiquiatria, mantendo-se os cuidados concentrados no hospital. Porém, sendo a experiência de saúde e doença eminentemente social (Turner, 1984) e não apenas médica, é indispensável problematizar o que se considera ser bom cuidado na doença mental grave, quais os ideais éticos que sustentam as preferências, quais as práticas efectivas que (des)constroem diariamente o cuidado – em que espaços, com que pessoas e (in)sucessos. Esta apresentação, embora se baseie numa etnografia hospitalar, permite documentar a variedade de atividades e de combinações que vão assumindo consoante os intervenientes, os espaços e os recursos disponíveis –

reproduzindo na prática a autonomia, cooperação, sociabilidade, entre outros ideais éticos. Teoricamente, este estudo norteia-se pela ética empírica (Pols, 2004) e pelo método de montagem (Law, 2004), e enquadra-se nos estudos da ciência e tecnologia e da semiótica material (Latour & Woolgar, 1986; Mol, 2002). A partir da observação participante realizada, identifiquei repertórios de hospital baseados em 4 dimensões de cuidado: psiquiátrico, reabilitativo, lúdico e colaborativo. Perante as diversas modalidades de bom cuidado identificadas, concluo que este é um compromisso quotidiano entre o perfeito imaginado e o presente possível, dentro das condições materiais e simbólicas disponíveis a cada momento. Assim, estas podem ser tão desfavoráveis dentro de uma instituição hospitalar como na comunidade para que se orientam as políticas de saúde mental, sempre que num e noutro contexto não se procurem negociar as normas de pertença, ação e pensamento para que incluam quem e o que é diferente. Proponho, então, um quinto repertório colaborativo dando o mote à discussão das políticas públicas dos cuidados de saúde mental e o lugar que profissionais, leigos, instituições e sociedade civil ocupam num colectivo de cuidado.

Keywords #doença\_mental #hospital #bom\_cuidado #quotidiano #ética\_empírica

## E - Transformação tecnológica, inovação e modelos de negócio

### • PTA\_R3 - Coming-of-Age music in video ads enhances actual ad view time

Carlos Lourenço (SOCIUS/CSG) • Giuliana Isabella (INSPER) • Willem Verbeke (Erasmus School of Economics) • Richard P. Bagozzi (Ross School of Business - University of Michigan)

We propose that the positive effect of popular songs from adolescence to early adulthood that evoke emotional memories of growing up on video commercials' effectiveness has external validity. We test this proposition in an online field study with 1212 participants born between 1936 and 1995, video ads with songs that go from the 50s to the 00, for services, durables, and household brands. Overall, our results show that the 'coming-of-age music effect' spills over positively to ad effectiveness, namely actual ad skipping behavior and brand name recall. We discuss the implications of our findings and future research directions.

Keywords #Autobiographical\_memories #advertising #effectiveness #viewing\_time #popular\_music

## • PTB\_R9 - The tech Cold War: What can we learn from the most dynamic patent classes?

Vítor Corado Simões (ADVANCE/CSG) • Manuel Mira Godinho (UECE)

This research assesses key aspects of the Tech Cold War between the World's two largest economies, the US and China. We focused on the patenting performance in the four most dynamic patent classes [Computer processing (G06F), Semiconductors (H01L), Digital communication (H04L), and Wireless communication (H04W)] at both the EPO and the USPTO in the period from 2000 to 2019. Our findings show that China has pursued a very fast catching up in terms of patent counts, and was ranked no lower than #5 in all of those patent classes, in both the EPO and the USPTO in 2019. However, a significant gap still remains between the Chinese firms and their counterparts in the US and in other most developed economies in terms of patent quality. Despite that qualitative disadvantage, the patent data analysed also indicates that the quantitative catching up has to a reasonable extent been based on endogenous R&D effort and learning dynamics, together with a capacity to learn and absorb knowledge from foreign sources. The strength of the endogenous effort is confirmed by the weak involvement of the major Chinese firms in patent co-ownership networks in the overviewed patent classes. In the now unlikely scenario of no significant changes in the global competitive environment, including in the WTO and TRIPS rules, China becoming the global technological leader before the end of the 2020s would have been a possibility with a reasonable likelihood. However, the turbulence inherent to the Tech Cold War itself does not allow for a linear extrapolation of recent trends.

Keywords [#China](#) [#US](#) [#catching\\_up](#) [#tech\\_Cold\\_War](#) [#patenting](#)

## • PTB\_R13 Audit quality and audit oversight in the European Union: a comparative analysis

Daniela Monteiro (ADVANCE/CSG)

The most recent European Union audit reform regarding statutory auditors, in effect since 2016, imposed more harmonized rules between member states. One of the focus of these new rules was audit oversight, by the replacement of the peer review system by an oversight system conducted by an independent body. In this research we intend to conclude if the new oversight paradigm contributed to improve audit quality. We intend to do this by comparing audit quality in pre-regulation period (2009-2015) and the period of the new regulation (2016-2021). We used earnings management as a proxy for audit quality, and our study encompasses public interest entities of the first 14 member

states of European Union (excluding UK).

As this is a working paper, at this time, we have only results for the first period of analysis, which able us to anticipate the involvement of auditors in quality control is associated to higher audit quality.

We believe our conclusions configure an important contribute to this research field, as we consider a multi-country approach and compare two different periods in order to conclude about audit quality drivers related to audit oversight. So, we aim to contribute with empirical evidence to identify the most effective system of audit oversight, which may constitute an important contribution to professional and oversight organizations, governments and the EU, who have been working towards the reinforcement of the competence and independence of auditors, and the perception of the importance of their work as gatekeepers of management and of the quality of financial information produced by companies. Considering that most literature demonstrates a relation between financial reporting quality and audit quality, which is vital to the confidence of investors and market liquidity, we also aim to contribute for the strand that explores efficiency of the capital markets.

Keywords [#AuditQuality](#) [#AuditOversigh\\_in\\_the\\_European\\_Union\\_a\\_comparative\\_analysis](#)

### • **PTE\_R40 - The value in business networks: evidence from Portuguese pharmaceutical sector**

Daniela Máximo dos Santos (ADVANCE/CSG) • José Novais Santos (ADVANCE/CSG) • Ana Paula Martins (Universidade Europeia)

The objective of this research is to understand how firms create value in business networks, particularly with respect to stability and change. From a network perspective, business networks enable firms to access resources, knowledge, and skills from other actors, and research is still needed on the determinants, outcomes, and contingencies that underpin firms' relationships over time, especially with regards to endogenous and exogenous changes. Firms need to adapt their strategies, which will promote specialization and joint evolution to achieve greater value. The definition of value is contingent on the research context and objective, and defining value and its evolving perception is important for both research and practice. Additionally, orchestration is a crucial aspect of business network management as it helps ensure that the network operates smoothly and efficiently. Key components of orchestration include a shared understanding of the network's purpose and goals, resource allocation, relationship management, and ongoing communication and feedback. However, most research on

orchestration is based on the orchestrator's perspective, and the impact of orchestration on the orchestrated is not well understood. The pharmaceutical sector, particularly the relationships between the pharmaceutical industry, pharmaceutical wholesalers, and community pharmacies, has undergone significant changes since the early 2000s. The emergence of purchasing platforms or buying groups has led to changes in the existing relationships. These new firms are often seen as an orchestrator and are considered key accounts by wholesalers and the pharmaceutical industry. It is expected that community pharmacies are orchestrated by these third actors. To guide this research, we have identified the follow questions: (1) How do business networks create value, considering their activities, resources, and actors, and the perception of value considering the changes over time? (2) How do firms adjust their strategies in response to the emergence of new orchestrators within the network?

Keywords [#business\\_network](#) [#value](#) [#stability](#) [#change](#) [#pharmaceutical\\_sector](#)

### • **PTE\_R42 - Finance and social media - global fintech and creative financial inclusion in Mozambique**

Inês Faria (SOCIUS/CSG)

In this paper I want to explore how new media are used in Mozambique to engage with financial platforms in creative ways, focusing both on entrepreneurs in the informal economy and private users. I will do this departing from ethnographic case studies about the emerging digital economy in the country. More specifically: about the local development of a 'fintech ecosystem' through the promotion and use of digital payment systems and microfinance applications (including digital microloans and ROSCAs), and about the pragmatics of working with these platforms.

My intention is to talk about some preliminary findings and experiences, but also to discuss empirical examples and the wider issues they enframe, in an open manner - particularly in what concerns peoples' agency to include themselves circumstantially, creatively, and informally, in finance through fintech applications and social media.

Keywords [#ethnography](#) [#Mozambique](#) [#financial\\_inclusion](#) [#whatsapp](#)