

Portugal 2020: resultados socioeconómicos vs opinião pública

Adriana Nishimura¹, Investigadora da Unidade de Investigação em Governança, Competitividade e Políticas Públicas, Universidade de Aveiro

Manuel Au-Yong-Oliveira², Investigador da Unidade de Investigação em Governança, Competitividade e Políticas Públicas, Universidade de Aveiro

Abstract

The objectives of this study are to confront the economic results of the application of European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) in Portugal, aligned with the agenda of the Europe 2020 Strategy for a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth of EU Members, with public opinion - how Portuguese citizens perceive the application of European funds for the development of Portugal. The macroeconomic and social indicators reported refer that the Portugal 2020 Partnership Agreement has achieved the agreed goals, except for investments in R&D. In turn, Portuguese citizens tend to make a positive assessment of the application of EU funds, although they believe that resources are not well used, mainly due to a lack of control and transparency. Furthermore, there is considerable disinformation and distancing of the citizens regarding how the funds are being spent.

A videochamada na Administração Pública - Um novo acesso de comunicação

Mafalda Pereira, Diretora de Serviços de Recursos Humanos da Secretaria- -Geral da Presidência do Conselho de Ministros (SGPCM)

Bruno Plácido, Técnico Superior na Direção de Serviços de Recursos Humanos da SGPCM

Francisco Martins, Estagiário na Direção de Serviços de Recursos Humanos da SGPCM

Abstract

The use of videocalls by the Public Administration as a new form of communication allows better provision of public services, by resorting to technology and reinforcing proximity, making it simpler, safer, more effective and efficient for citizens and companies, helping to reduce context costs, as well as promoting efficiency, modernization, innovation and qualification of the Public Administration, reinforcing the contribution of the State to the economic and social growth.

¹ Doutora em Ciências Económicas e Empresariais pela Universidade de Aveiro; Analista em Ciência e Tecnologia Sénior no Centro de Tecnologia da Informação Renato Archer, do Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovações (Brasil).

² Doutor em Engenharia e Gestão Industrial pela Universidade do Porto; Professor auxiliar com agregação na Universidade de Aveiro; e investigador do Instituto de Engenharia de Sistemas e Computadores, Tecnologia e Ciência (INESC TEC).

O princípio da continuidade do exercício de funções públicas

Paulo Veiga e Moura³, Advogado especialista em Direito Administrativo

Abstract

In approaching the subject of the principle of continuity in the exercise of public functions, the article is structured around four subpoints, considered essential for its understanding. They are the principle of (dis)continuity of public functions as a general principle until the 2009 public employment reform; the paradigm shift and the enshrinement of a general principle of continuity of the exercise of public functions; article 11 of the General Employment Law in Public Functions and the assumptions on its relevance and applicability and the particularities of the principle of continuity of functions for the purposes of salary positioning.

Semana de quatro dias no setor público: riscos e oportunidades

Pedro Gomes, Professor Associado de Economia em Birkbeck, Universidade de Londres⁴ e Coordenador do projeto-piloto da semana de quatro dias em Portugal

Abstract

This paper looks at the main aspects to consider when implementing the four-day week in the public sector. First, I explain the main risk of the shortening of the workweek in the public sector – the risk of accentuating the existing asymmetries between the public and the private sector. Second, I detail some of the best-known international examples of the shortening of the workweek in the public sector, either in the form of pilot experiments or more comprehensive adoptions. Third, I discuss the challenges and opportunities that the implementation of the four-day week offers in three key areas of the public sector: the education system, the National Health Service, and social security. I conclude by presenting four lessons for Portugal.

Políticas Públicas de Atratividade e Concorrência Fiscal Municipal - Um estudo preliminar para um índice de medição da atratividade fiscal dos municípios portugueses

Ricardo Moraes Soares⁵, Professor Adjunto Convidado do Instituto Politécnico de Setúbal

João Ricardo Catarino⁶, Professor Catedrático do Instituto Superior de Ciências Sociais e Políticas, da ULisboa

³ Doutor em Direito.

⁴ No Departamento de Economia, Matemática e Estatística.

⁵ IPS, Escola Superior de Ciências Empresariais, CICE. Contabilista Certificado.

⁶ Investigador Integrado do CAPP – Centro de Administração e Políticas Públicas. Membro do Colégio de Especialidade dos Impostos sobre o Património da OCC.

Abstract

Political decentralization is a public policy that has allowed the attribution of increasing tax powers to Portuguese municipalities. It is possible to verify that the municipalities have been increasingly adapting local taxation to their development interests, which determines that there are different levels of competitiveness and attractiveness, through fiscal policy, between municipalities.

This article conceives an initial proposal for an index for determining municipal fiscal attractiveness (Municipal Fiscal Attractiveness Index - IMAF) and constitutes an exploratory proposal that needs to be deepened and extended to other dimensions such as, for example, the size and territorial dispersion, the density and literacy of the municipal population, geographic specificities, municipal income, infrastructure, location, and levels of municipal debt.