

# **“Instituições”**

**(Anexo ao ponto 5 do programa)**

# Instituições

- Instituições são as “regras do jogo”

(v. Douglass North, Nobel Prize Lecture 1993;

[http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel\\_prizes/economics/laureates/1993/north-lecture.html](http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/economics/laureates/1993/north-lecture.html))

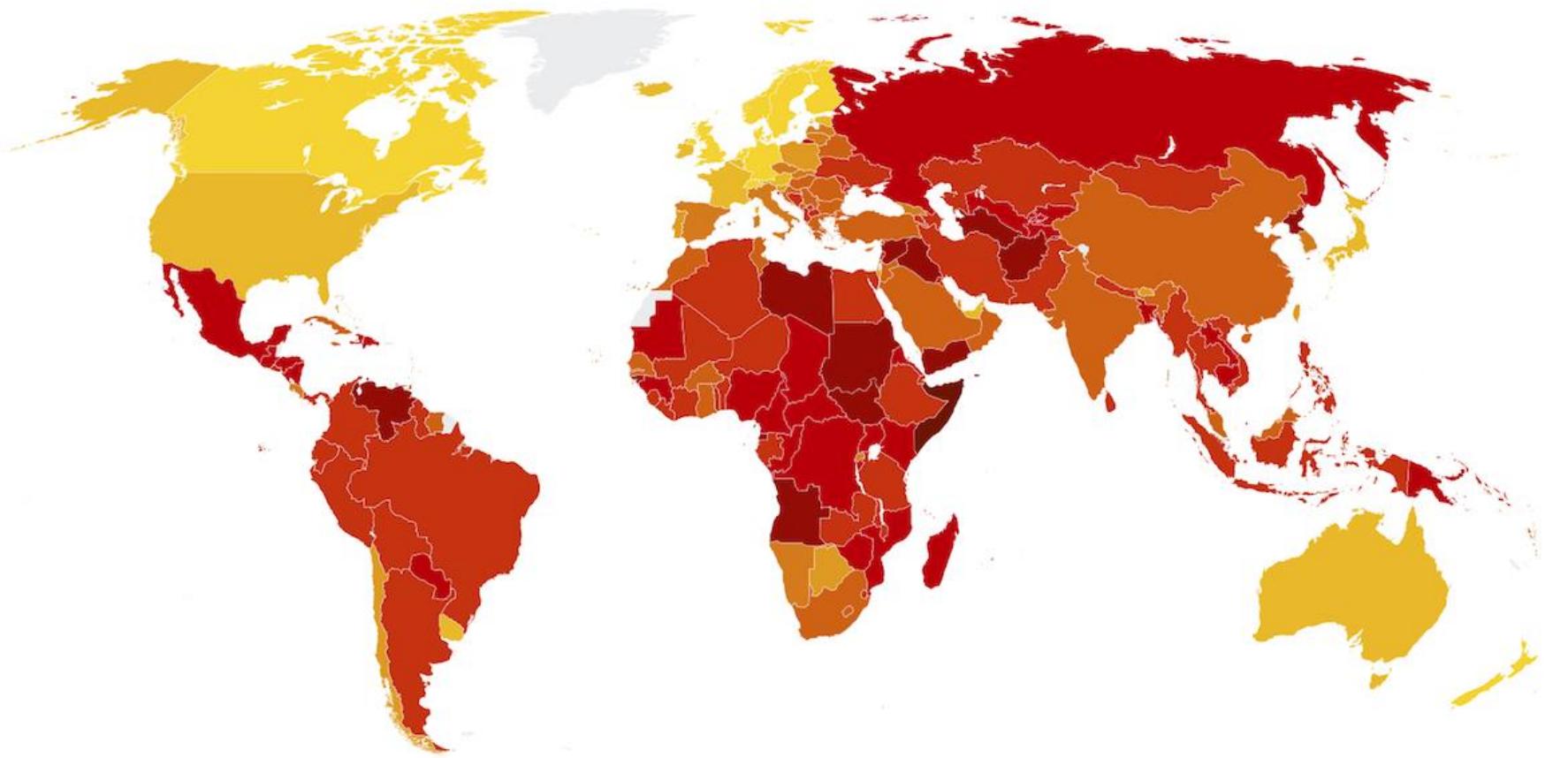
Institutions are the humanly devised constraints that structure human interaction. They are made up of formal constraints (rules, laws, constitutions), informal constraints (norms of behavior, conventions, and self imposed codes of conduct), and their enforcement characteristics. Together they define the incentive structure of societies and specifically economies. (North 1993)

- Governância + Capital Social

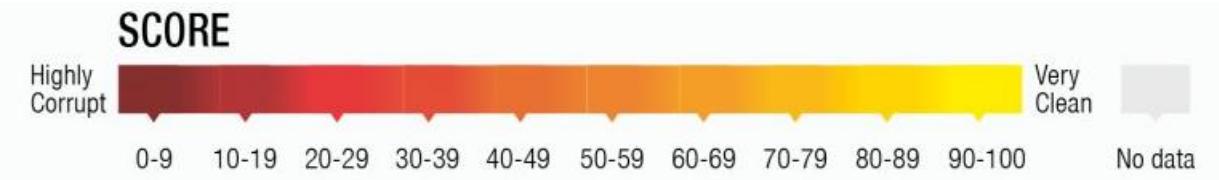
## *Índices de Percepção de Corrupção - (CPI)*

### *Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index*

O Índice de Percepções de Corrupção da Transparency International mede o nível de percepção de corrupção no setor público em determinado país e é um índice composto, considerando diferentes pesquisas no setor privado e entre consultores. O Índice de Percepções de Corrupção classifica 180 países em uma escala de 0 (muito corrupto) a 10 (livre de corrupção).



# Corruption Perceptions Index 2017, 21 February 2018



Corruption Perceptions Index 2017: Global Scores				
Country	ISO3	Region	CPI Score 2017	Rank
New Zealand	NZL	AP	89	1
Denmark	DNK	WE/EU	88	2
Finland	FIN	WE/EU	85	3
Norway	NOR	WE/EU	85	3
Switzerland	CHE	WE/EU	85	3
Singapore	SGP	AP	84	6
Sweden	SWE	WE/EU	84	6
Canada	CAN	AME	82	8
Luxembourg	LUX	WE/EU	82	8
Netherlands	NLD	WE/EU	82	8
United Kingdom	GBR	WE/EU	82	8
Germany	DEU	WE/EU	81	12
Australia	AUS	AP	77	13
Hong Kong	HKG	AP	77	13
Iceland	ISL	WE/EU	77	13
Austria	AUT	WE/EU	75	16
Belgium	BEL	WE/EU	75	16
United States of America	USA	AME	75	16
Ireland	IRL	WE/EU	74	19
Japan	JPN	AP	73	20
Estonia	EST	WE/EU	71	21
United Arab Emirates	ARE	MENA	71	21
France	FRA	WE/EU	70	23
Uruguay	URY	AME	70	23
Barbados	BRB	AME	68	25
Bhutan	BTN	AP	67	26
Chile	CHL	AME	67	26
Bahamas	BHS	AME	65	28
Portugal	PRT	WE/EU	63	29
Qatar	QAT	MENA	63	29
Taiwan	TWN	AP	63	29
Brunei Darussalam	BRN	AP	62	32
Israel	ISR	MENA	62	32
Botswana	BWA	SSA	61	34
Slovenia	SVN	WE/EU	61	34
Poland	POL	WE/EU	60	36
Seychelles	SYC	SSA	60	36
Costa Rica	CRI	AME	59	38
Lithuania	LTU	WE/EU	59	38
Latvia	LVA	WE/EU	58	40
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT	AME	58	40
Cyprus	CYP	WE/EU	57	42
Czech Republic	CZE	WE/EU	57	42
Dominica	DMA	AME	57	42
Spain	ESP	WE/EU	57	42
Georgia	GEO	ECA	56	46
Malta	MLT	WE/EU	56	46
Cabo Verde	CPV	SSA	55	48
Rwanda	RWA	SSA	55	48
Saint Lucia	LCA	AME	55	48
Korea, South	KOR	AP	54	51

# Percentage of Europeans that say, generally speaking, most people can be trusted, 2008

(Source: [atlasofeuropeanvalues.eu](http://atlasofeuropeanvalues.eu))

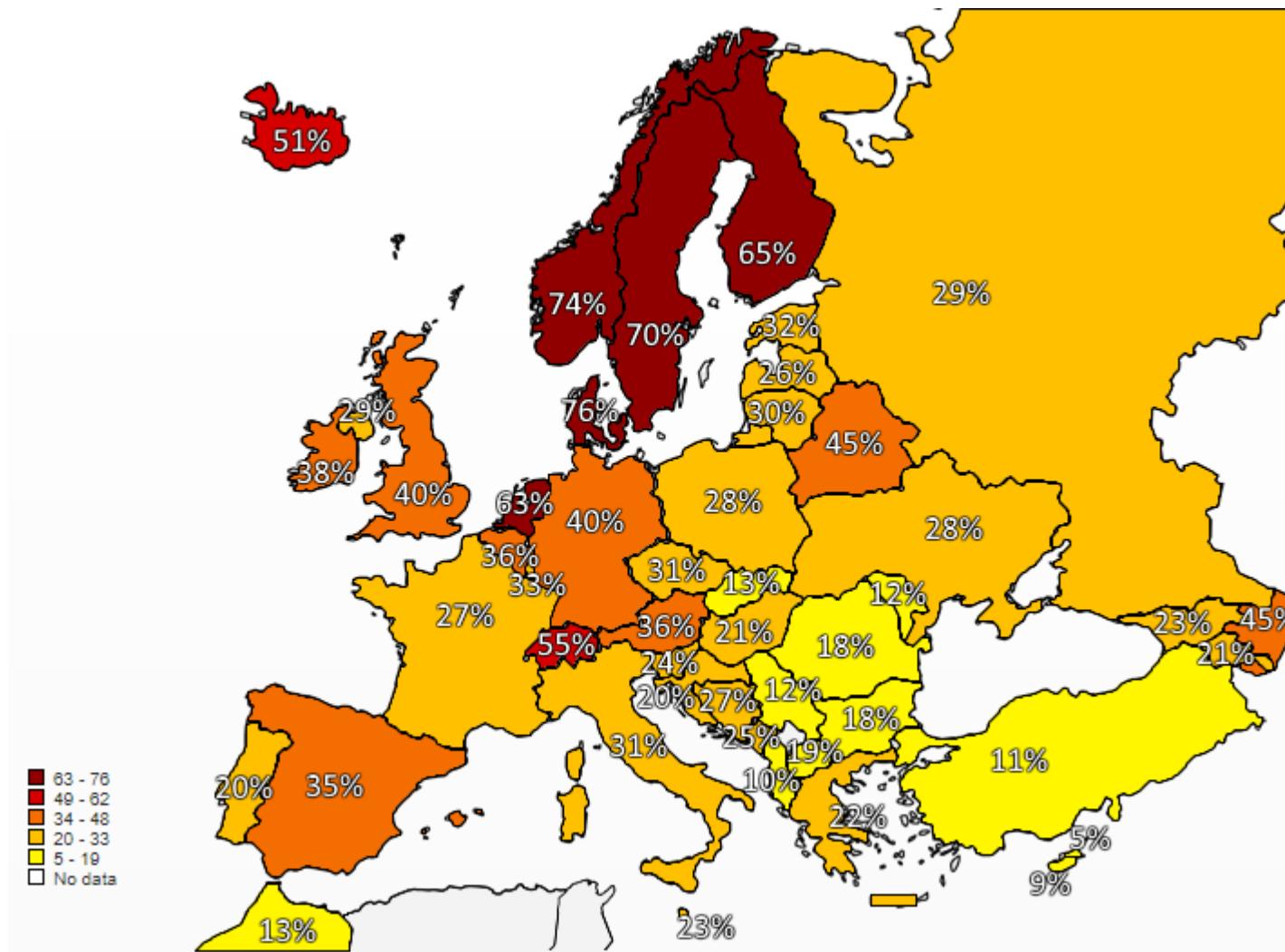
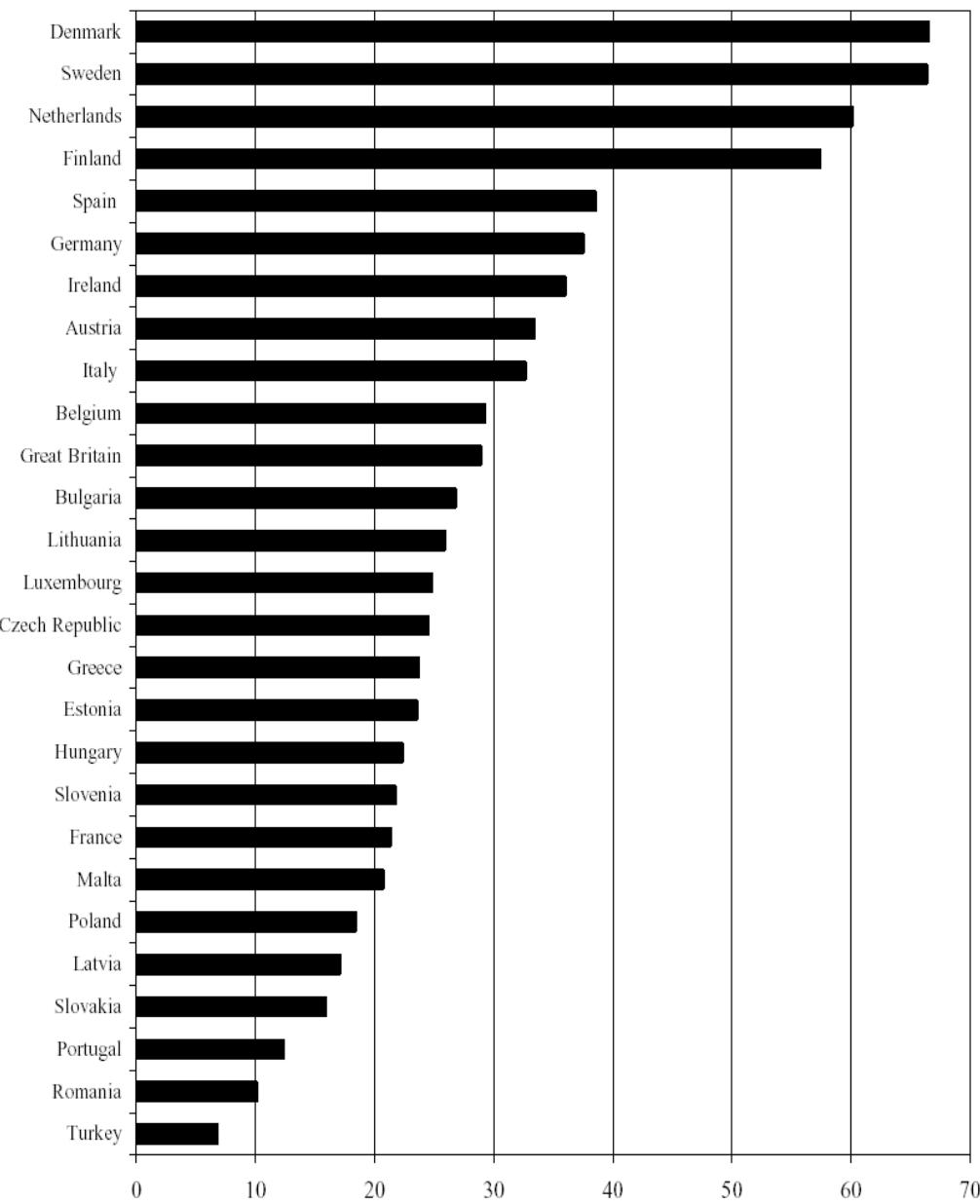


Figure 2. 'Most people can be trusted': EU and applicant countries 1999 %



# Confiança Interpessoal

(1999)

## Portugal

- **Baixíssimo nível de confiança inter-pessoal**
- **Fraco “Capital Social”**

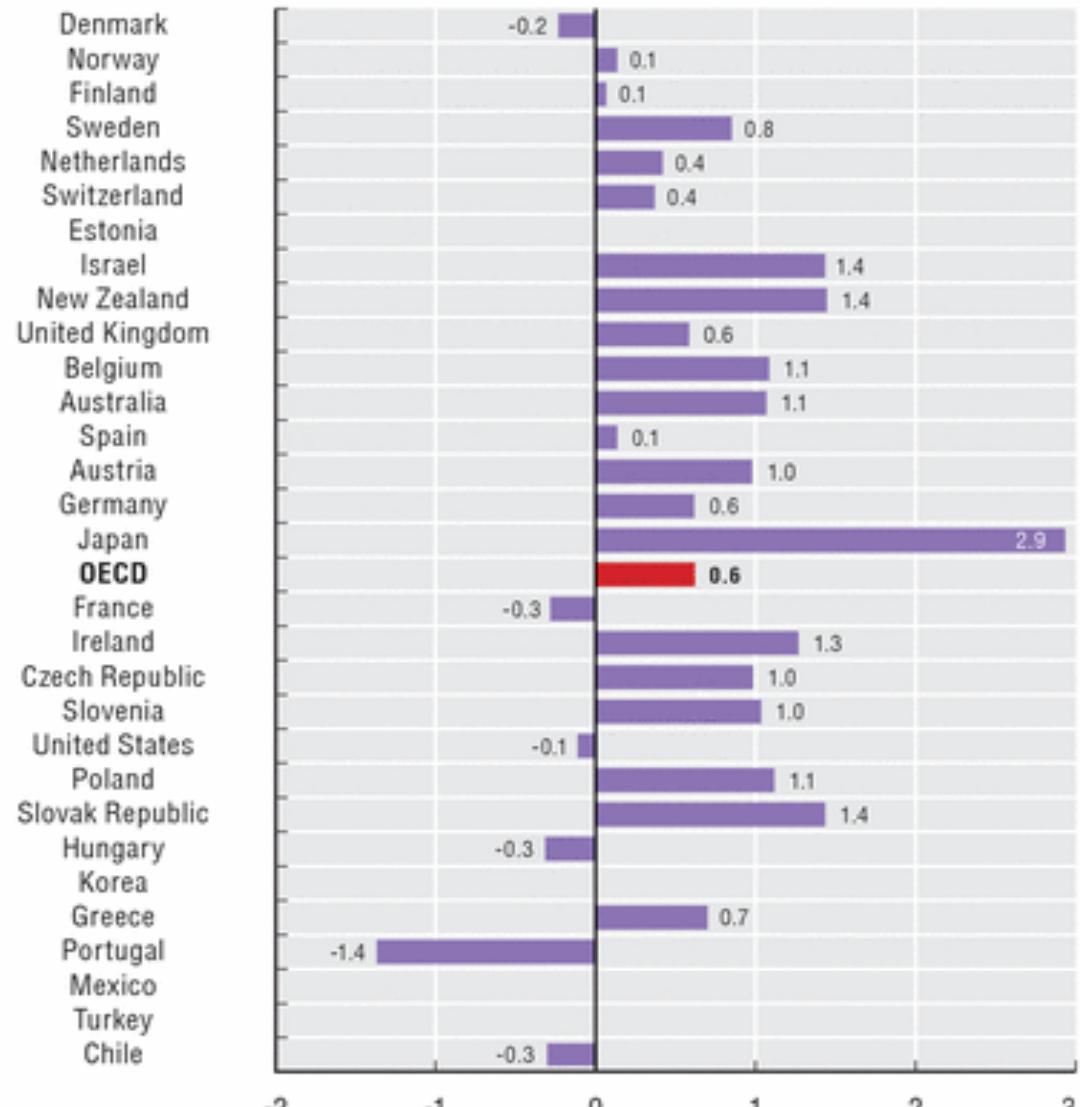
Fonte: European Values Survey

<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>

**Panel A. Percentage of people expressing high level of trust in others, 2008 (%)**



**Panel B. Average annual percentage point change (1998-2007 or 2002-08)**



**Portugal: 2008 e evolução 1998-2008**

**Baixíssimo nível de confiança inter-pessoal**

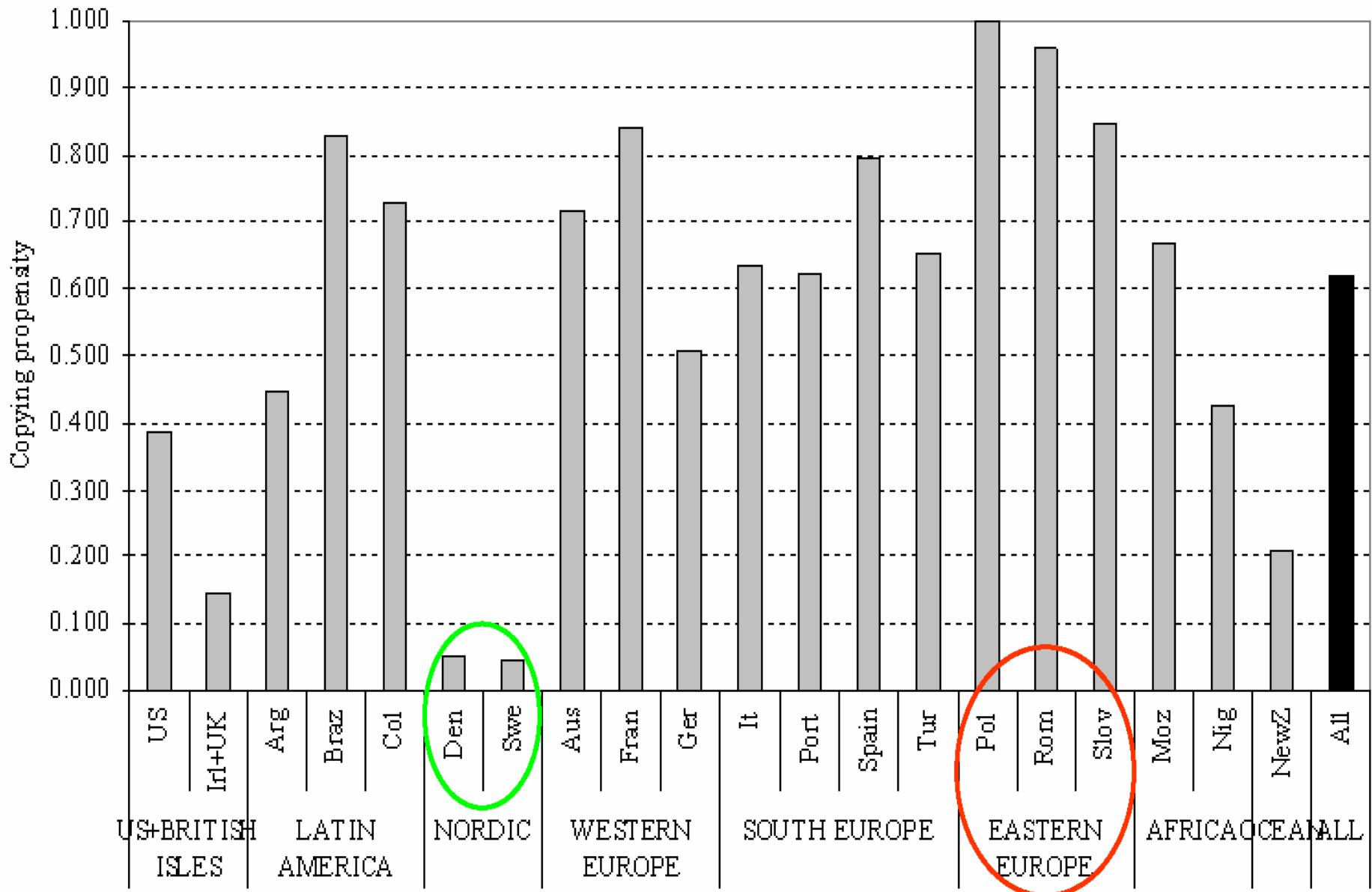
# Colaboração na Inovação

- Innovation collaboration is especially common in the Scandinavian countries. Nearly 60% of Swedish and Danish innovating manufacturers, and fully 70% of Finnish ones, had a collaborative arrangement. In southern Europe, by contrast, only around 20% of Spanish and Portuguese innovators collaborate, and only 10% of Italian ones.
- In:<http://cordis.europa.eu/innovation-policy/studies/2001/policy01.htm>

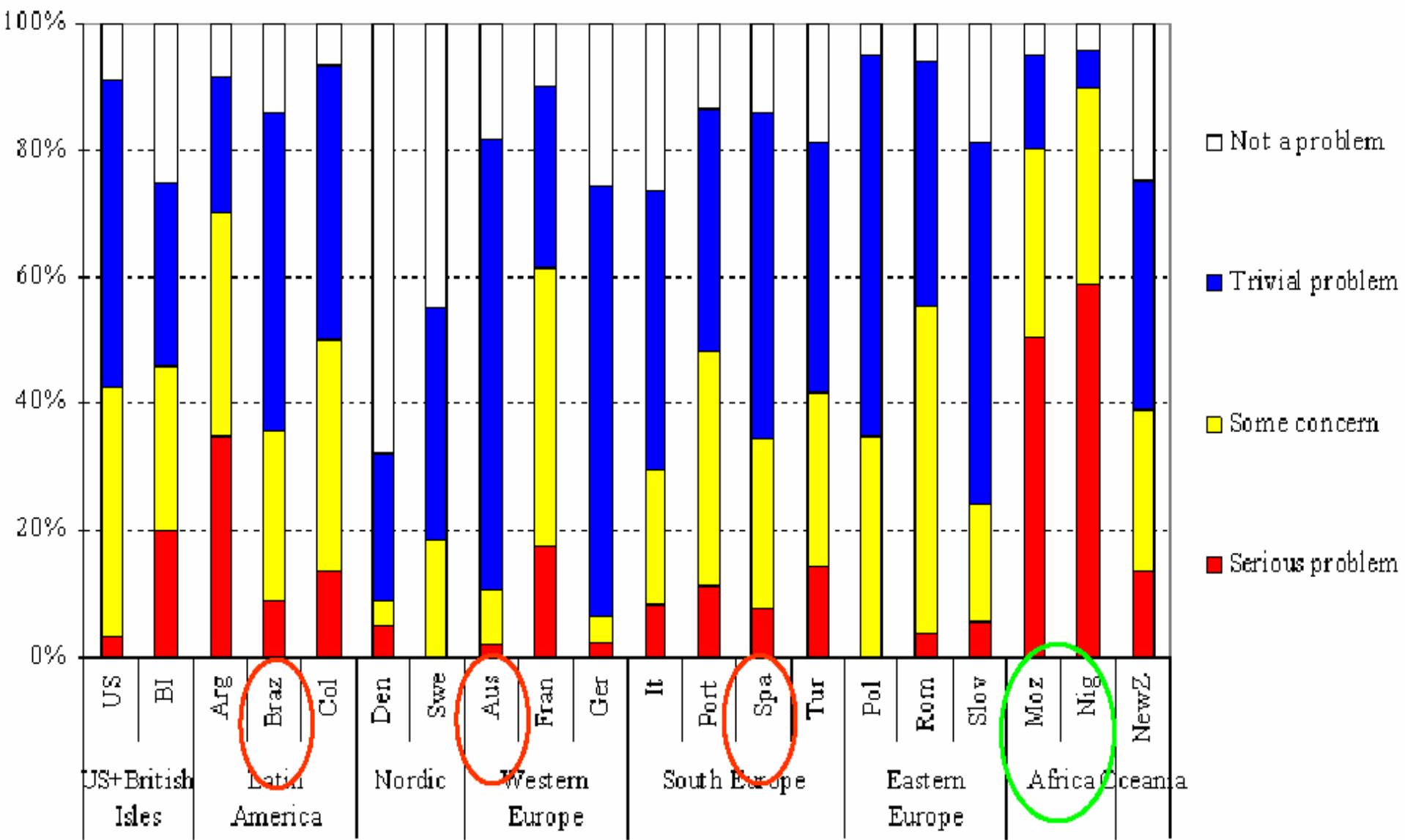
# Ética de negócios

- Valor dos compromissos orais
- Necessidade de contratos, vigilância de contratos
- Capacidade dos tribunais executarem justiça
- “Custos de transacção”
- Comportamentos face ao fisco
- ...
- Que acontece nas escolas de Economia & Gestão? Ver slides seguintes

# Propensão à cópia



# Atitude face à cópia



# Fontes dos dois slides anteriores

## Seminário "Plágio e fraude académica"

Aurora A.C. Teixeira

([ateixeira@fep.up.pt](mailto:ateixeira@fep.up.pt))

CEMPRE, Faculdade de  
Economia, Universidade do Porto

M<sup>a</sup> Fátima Rocha

([frocha@ufp.pt](mailto:frocha@ufp.pt))

Universidade do Porto e  
Universidade Fernando Pessoa