



## Workshop Avaliação de Políticas Públicas

GPEARi presentation

**GPEARi**

Gabinete de Planeamento, Estratégia,  
Avaliação e Relações Internacionais  
MINISTÉRIO DAS FINANÇAS

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and International Affairs  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE

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# 1. RRP - Portugal



## RESILIENCE

C1. National Health Service	1 383 M€
C2. Housing	2 733 M€
C3. Social Responses	833 M€
C4. Culture	243 M€
C5. Capitalization and Business Innovation	2 914 M€
C6. Qualifications and Skills	1 324 M€
C7. Infrastructure	690 M€
C8. Forest	615 M€
C9. Water Management	390 M€
	11 125 M€



## GREEN TRANSITION

C10. Sea	252 M€
C11. Industry Decarbonization	715 M€
C12. Sustainable Bioeconomy	145 M€
C13. Energy Efficiency in Buildings	610 M€
C14. Hydrogen and Renewables	370 M€
C15. Sustainable Mobility	967 M€
	3 059 M€



## DIGITAL TRANSITION

C16. Enterprises 4.0	650 M€
C17. Quality of Public Finances	406 M€
C18. Economic Justice and Business Environment	267 M€
C19. Efficient Public Administration	578 M€
C20. Digital School	559 M€
	2 460 M€



## 2. Assessment of the macroeconomic impacts

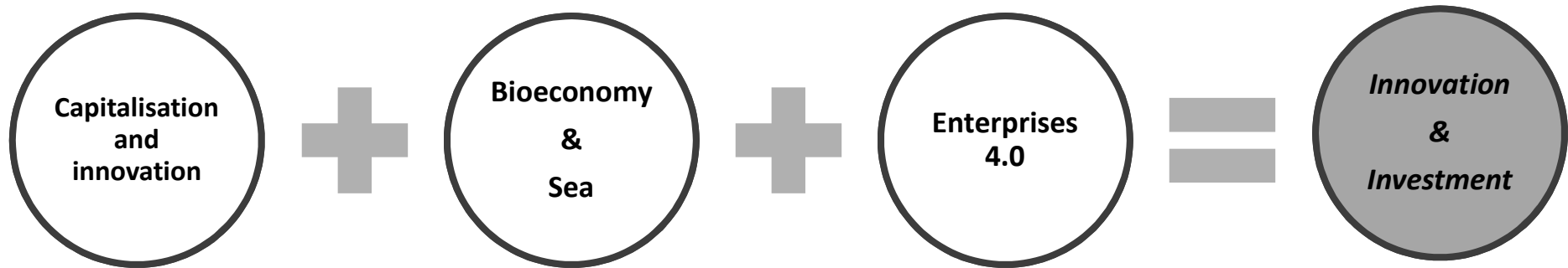
**Model:** QUEST III R&D developed by the EC and calibrated to the Portuguese economy

### Main Principles:

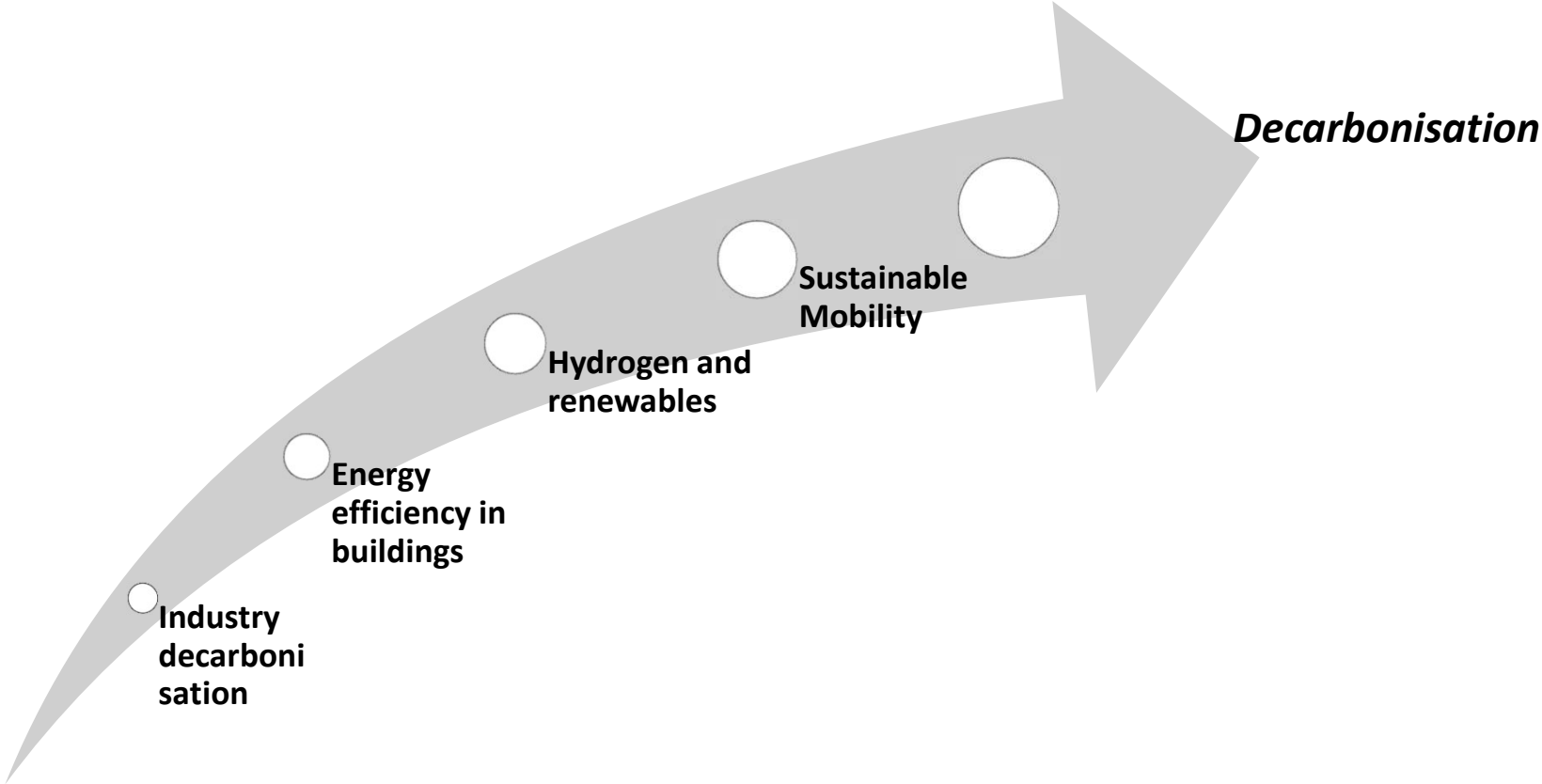
- Capture the structural transformation behind the investment;
  - Grouping subsets of investments according to their ultimate objective;
  - Adopting a conservative and critical approach;
  - Guarantying that shocks are not double counted and that the budget balance is not negatively affected.
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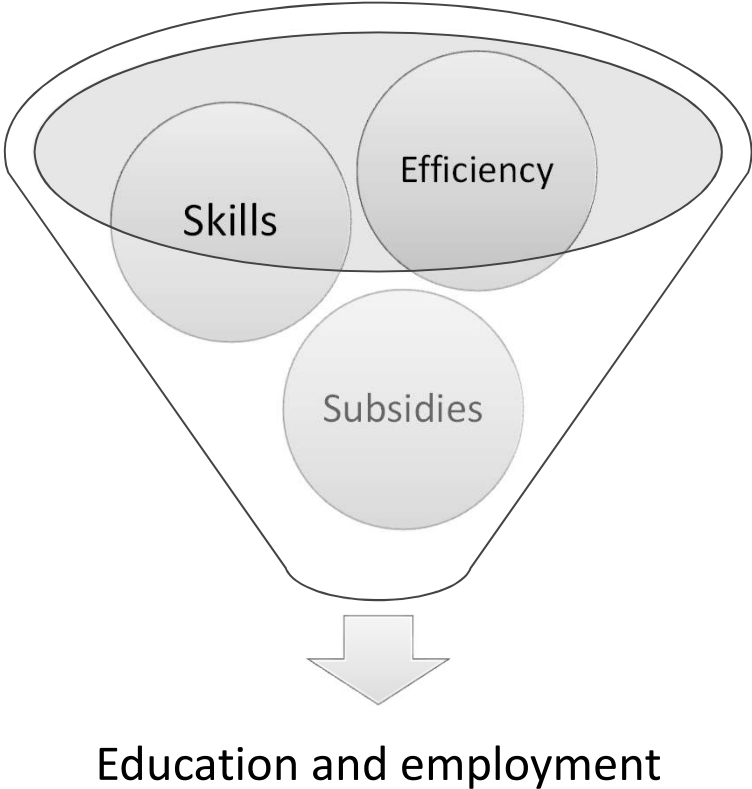
## 2.1 Clustering – some examples



## 2.1 Clustering – some examples



## 2.2 Shock identification









## 2.4 Outcome

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- A **substantial part of the structural gains materializes in the first decade**, resulting in lasting effects on the level of GDP.
  - After 10 years, **the GDP will be 2.2% higher than it would be without the RRP** (which translates into an average increase in the potential annual growth rate of 0.22pp) **and 3.1% after 20 years.**
  - The **effects** of the different areas of intervention are, as expected, **heterogeneous.**

## 2.4 Outcome - component basis

Componentes	Macroeconomic impacts					
	t+10			t+20		
	GDP	Employment (pp)	Budget Balance (pp)	GDP	Employment (pp)	Budget Balance (pp)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,22%</b>	<b>0,61</b>	<b>0,60</b>	<b>3,13%</b>	<b>0,77</b>	<b>0,81</b>
Health Sector Infrastructures	0,25%	0,00	0,00	0,25%	0,01	0,01
Labor Market Inclusion and Housing	0,25%	0,35	0,04	0,29%	0,35	0,01
Culture Infrastructures and Heritage	0,03%	0,00	0,01	0,02%	0,00	0,01
<b>Innovation and Investment</b>	<b>0,64%</b>	<b>0,06</b>	<b>0,32</b>	<b>0,94%</b>	<b>0,08</b>	<b>0,47</b>
Education and employment	0,36%	0,15	0,03	0,78%	0,27	0,02
Transport Infrastructures	0,10%	0,00	0,00	0,11%	0,00	0,00
Forest and Water management Infrastructures	0,08%	0,00	0,02	0,06%	0,00	0,02
Decarbonization - reducing of energy dependance	0,33%	0,04	0,16	0,48%	0,05	0,24
Red tape costs	0,19%	0,01	0,03	0,21%	0,01	0,05

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### 3. Conclusion

- The uncertainty about the expected evolution of microeconomic variables;  
**=> conservative approach**
- The feedback effects coming from multiple shocks => **Explore literature review around spillover effects;**
- The lack of ex post analysis to better calibrate specific reforms e.g. health sector savings/wealth => **Promote empirical analysis in diversified fields & Work on data needs**
- The need to capture other effect like environment issues; social benefits; territorial cohesion, etc. => **Explore other models to assess different areas**
- The methodological discussion with line ministries was a key factor (Informal Network) => **Expand this Network to regular activities**



## 4. Way forward



Expand this network to other activities

