

**Abstract:** The research motivating this paper aimed to gather an in-depth understanding of the place-based innovation transition pathways of 10 innovative SMEs led by entrepreneurial individuals in two Portuguese LDR. The paper's goals are twofold. The first goal is to depict, using the MLP framework, particular place-based innovation transition pathways innovative SMEs led by entrepreneurial individuals in LDR. The second goal is to expand that learning to the broader regional context, contributing to design sustainability-driven innovation policies. Place-based innovation policies that could push broader unlock of path-dependency of "average", less innovative, SMEs in LDR. Our work is based on primary and secondary data of agrifood and tourism entrepreneurs in Douro and Trás-os-Montes region, Portugal. We used the following data sources: interviews (primary); websites and Facebook of the firms (secondary); media coverage (secondary). Using multiple sources of evidence helped in triangulating the data and improved the accuracy of the thematic analysis. The interviews with the entrepreneurs were carried during March-April of 2020. These interviews lasted between one and two hours, and were open-ended. Finally, since some of these innovations had received press coverage, we also examined newspaper and journal articles covering both the innovator and the innovation. The ten case studies show that there is a great diversity of options in terms of innovation patterns and dynamics, although these are not always obvious. A longitudinal look and a holistic approach to each case is necessary to understand what explains their success, sustainability and resilience. Common landscapes are leadership and the ability of the promoters and partners, sometimes family members, to mobilise in-house knowledge (as a result of their experience and training). The most qualified, with more experience and greater collaborative dynamics sustain more transformative projects, associated with disruptive innovation, focused on long-term sustainability. Intergenerational continuity and the family inspire innovative business models based on collaborative innovation. Transversal to the 10 SMEs is the importance of "place, region, specificity and/or specific resources". The capitalisation of territorial assets in the ecological transition is already evident in some of the cases through the focus on: the "low intervention product" paradigm - natural; sustainability (ecological and social) that underpins the matrix of the business model and differentiates the products; brand (e.g., Douro) and certification (e.g., DOC, Global GAP, food and environmental safety - ISO standards); strategy for anticipating healthy eating trends.

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## 120 TOURIST RISK PERCEPTIONS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PORTO IN 2019 AND IN THE ONGOING PANDEMIC PERIOD

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**Abstract:** The tourism sector is showing relevant transformations in the ongoing COVID-19 period. Urban Tourism is also being affected and the need for more sustainable tourism planning is mandatory. No much is known in 2021 about the major changes in the perceptions and behaviors of tourists. Also, the intermittent lockdown rules imposed in, several countries, tend to difficult the analysis of the new scenario. This paper analyses the perceptions and behaviors of tourists before and during COVID-19 in the municipality of Porto. A quantitative approach was selected, with the application of a questionnaire to 417 tourists, collected in the summers of 2019 and of 2020. Besides descriptive statistics, it was made an analysis of explanatory factors. The main results show that the use of public space and the way tourist visits are handled changed a lot. In the first place, the concentration of visiting time (shorter visit than usual). Secondly, the visit was limited spatially. Finally, decreased the capacity to attract standard tourists from certain countries. It is derived from lockdown rules imposed. In general terms, the perception of risk is greater as a function of the distance between the booking period and the trip and the distance-time (geographic origin of respondents) when traveling to enjoy the trip or tour package to the Porto destination. The results obtained must be considered subjective, although the reaction of tourists in relation to COVID-19 is shown. In this context, the results point to a change in tourist travel patterns, placing a series of new challenges on the tourist agenda that must be answered.

**Keywords:** Urban Tourism; COVID-19; New Challenges; Tourist Perception; Urban Sustainable Development; Porto.

## 121 THE INFLUENCE OF FARMERS' COMMUNITY AND NETWORKS ON AMAZONIAN AQUACULTURE GREEN TRANSITIONS

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**Abstract:** The intention to adopt a sustainable certification of Amazonian fish farming was studied in the Model of Goal-directed Behavior framework, confirming that this theory is relevant to explain the processes involved in the deliberative action to adopt sustainable fish farming practices. Furthermore, the model was extended to accommodate contextual regional factors associated to the community of Amazonian fish farmers and the various networks they may be involved in, particularly in the state of Rondonia. A structured questionnaire was designed to measure the 12 latent variables involved in the model. The answers were collected face-to-face from 264 farmers between July and December 2019. The model was assessed by PLS-SEM, showing that predictors explain 64% of the variance of the intention to adopt the certification. Besides, blindfolding confirmed a strong degree of predictive relevance. The results suggest that access to extension services is an important factor to increase the feasibility of adoption, that is, to transform a desire into a readier state of will. Social norms from the farmers' community also have an important role generating desire, in fact much more important than attitudes. This suggests that the regional ecosystem, reflected in the way farmers integrate community values and involve in networks, is an element to consider in studying the adoption of sustainable farming practices.

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## 122 O BREXIT E A DESGLOBALIZAÇÃO

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**Abstract:** Em 2016, por meio de um plebiscito, a maioria dos eleitores votou pela saída do Reino Unido da União Europeia (UE): o BREXIT. Neste contexto de (des)globalização, o Reino Unido irá tratar diretamente com a UE, assinando um acordo de livre comércio. O objetivo deste estudo é analisar o processo de ruptura de relações comerciais, identificando seus possíveis impactos na produção doméstica, no comércio e no bem-estar entre os envolvidos diretamente e seus principais parceiros comerciais. A metodologia