### Apuestas correctas en el Siglo XXI. Infraestructuras del Conocimiento

@guillerdorron



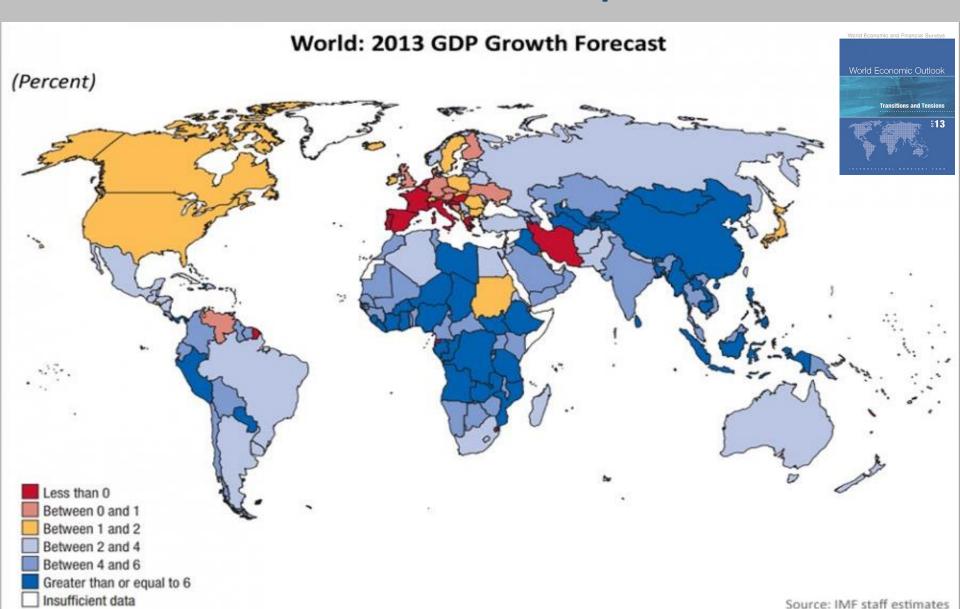


# Infraestructuras del Conocimiento Sistemas de Innovación

¿ Cómo se Transforma un País ? Personas y Conocimiento

Infraestructuras del Conocimiento Sistemas de Innovación

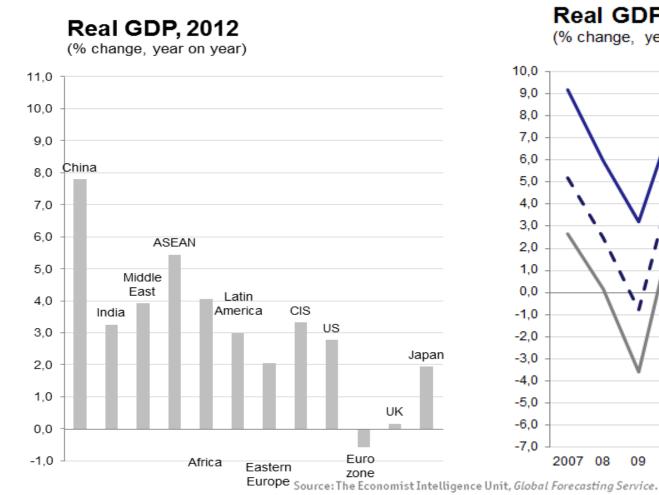
¿ Cómo se Transforma un País ? Personas y Conocimiento

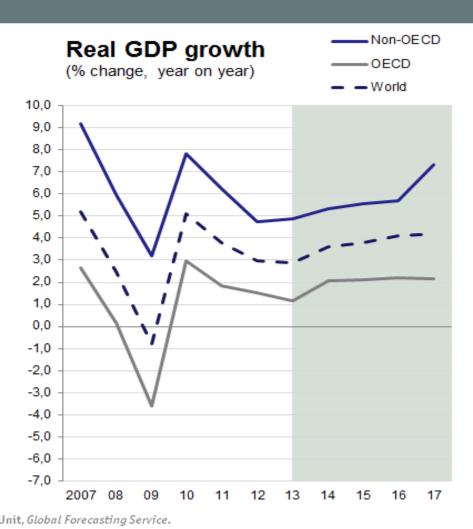


The Economist Intelligence Unit

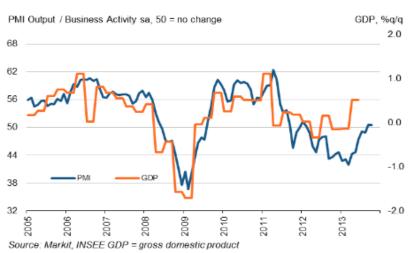
**Global Forecasting Service** 

### Summary

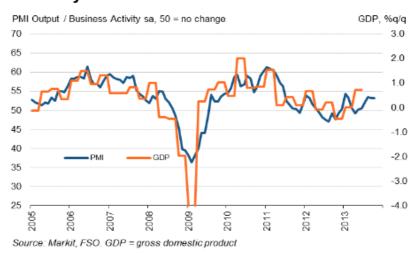




#### France



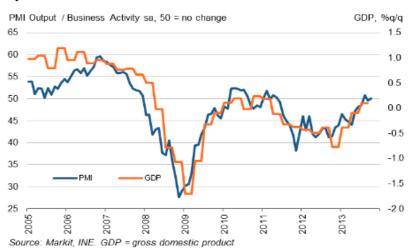
#### Germany



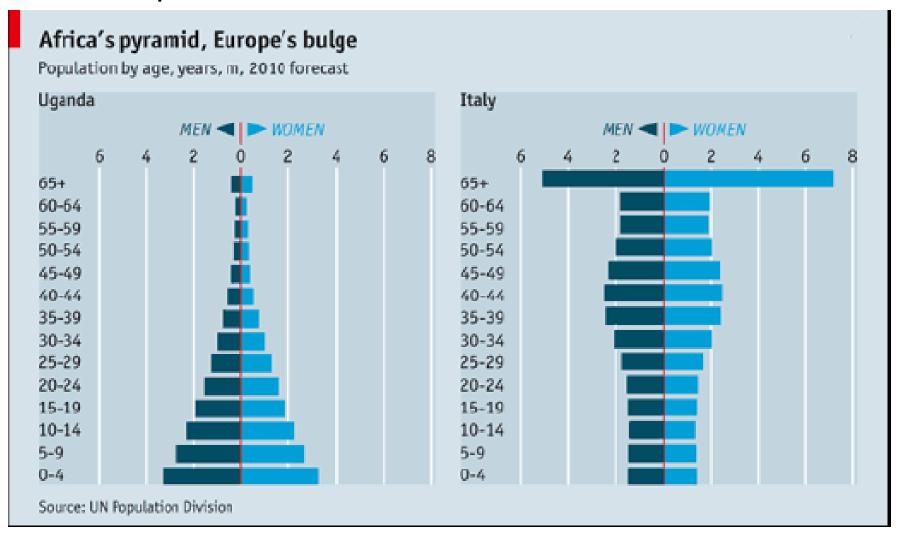
#### Italy

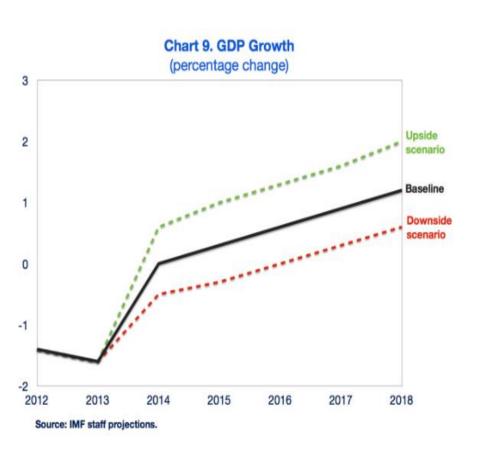


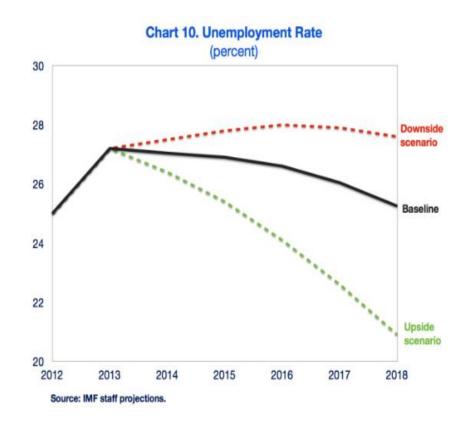
#### Spain



los próximos años: el mundo no está en crisis







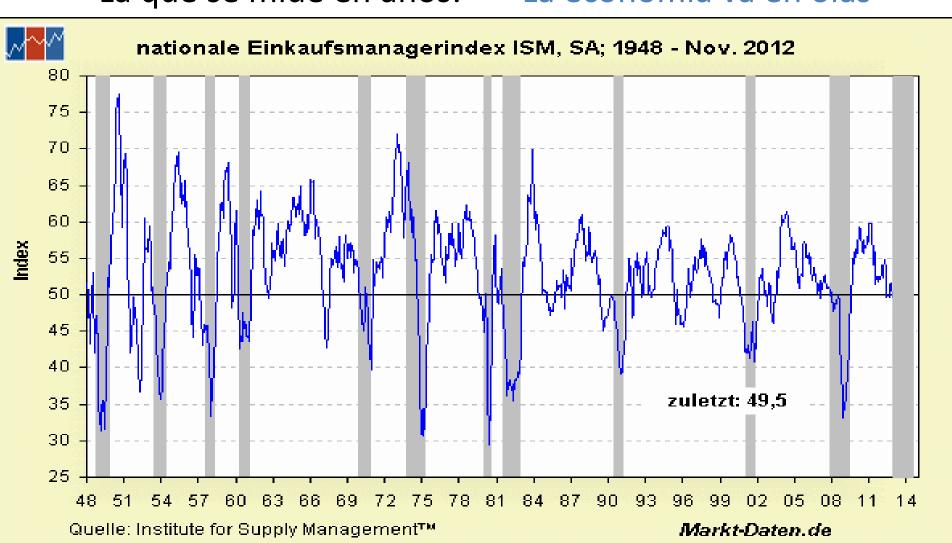


"Crisis matrioska"

3 crisis, una dentro de otra

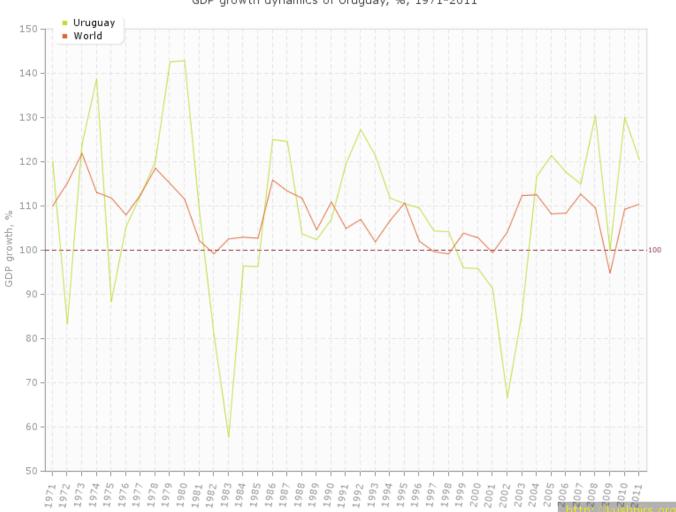
- La que se mide en años
   La economía va en olas
- La que se mide en décadas Las ondas de Kondratiev
- La que se mide en siglos Segundo Renacimiento

La que se mide en años: La economía va en olas

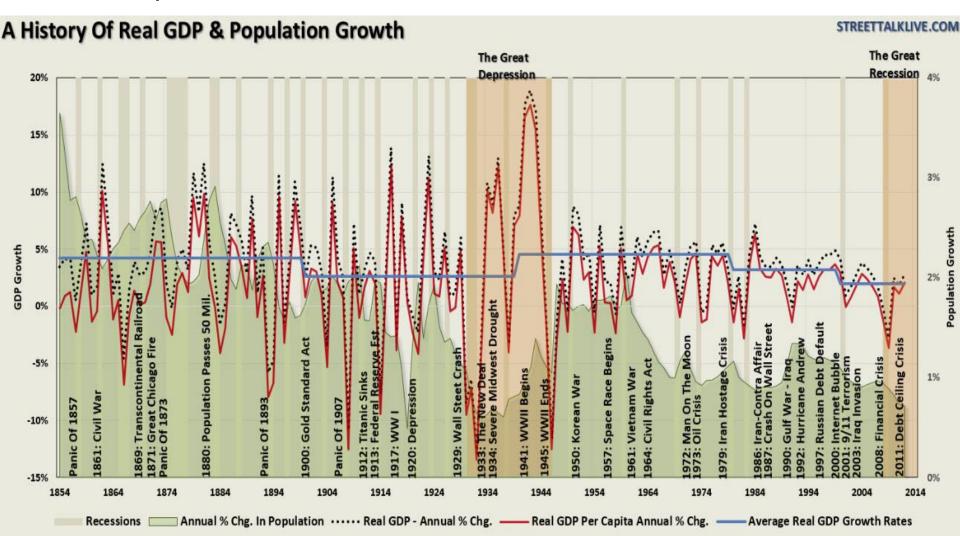


La que se mide en años: La economía va en olas

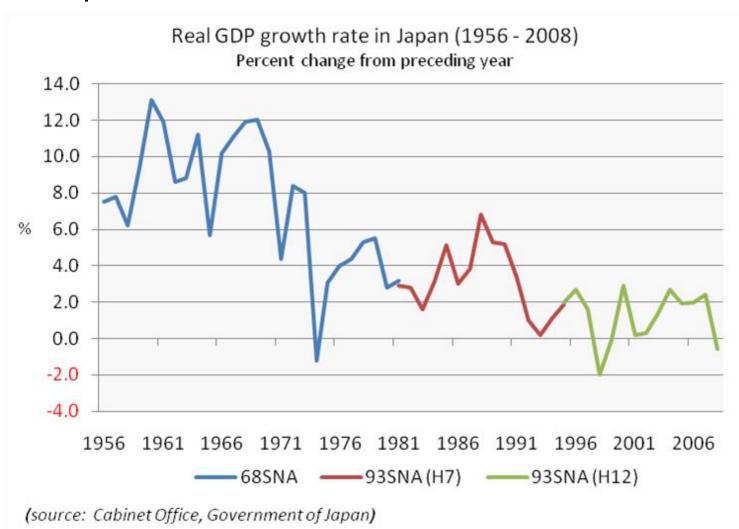
GDP growth dynamics of Uruguay, %, 1971-2011



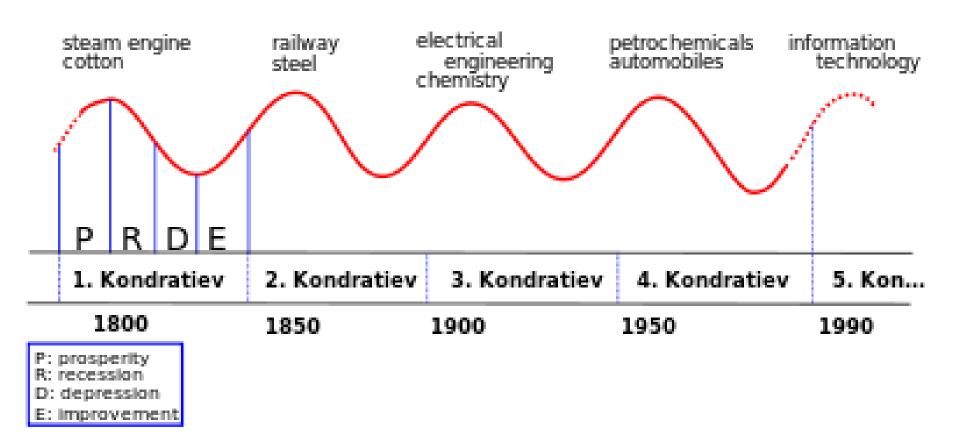
• La que se mide en años: La economía va en olas



La que se mide en años: La economía va en olas

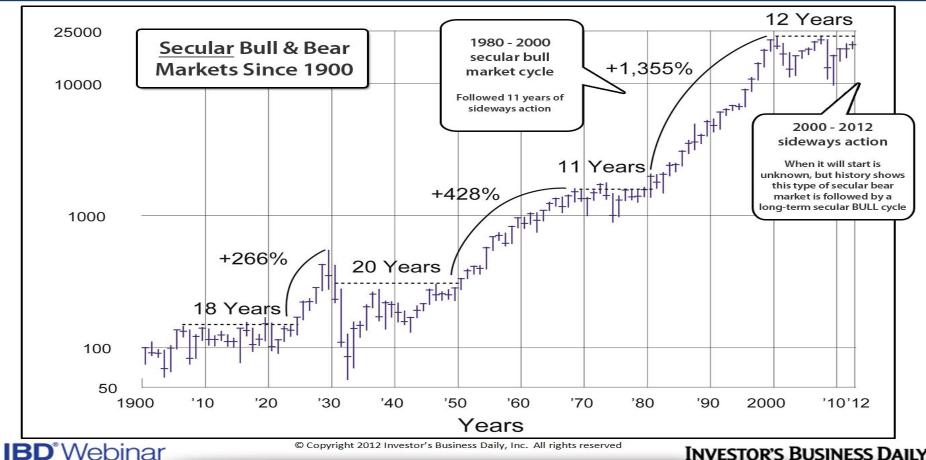


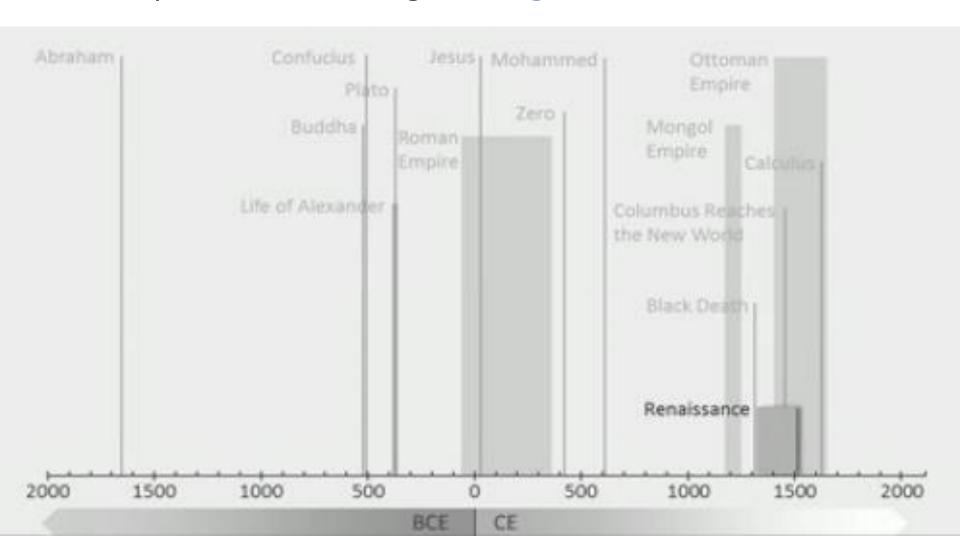
La que se mide en décadas: las ondas de Kondratiev

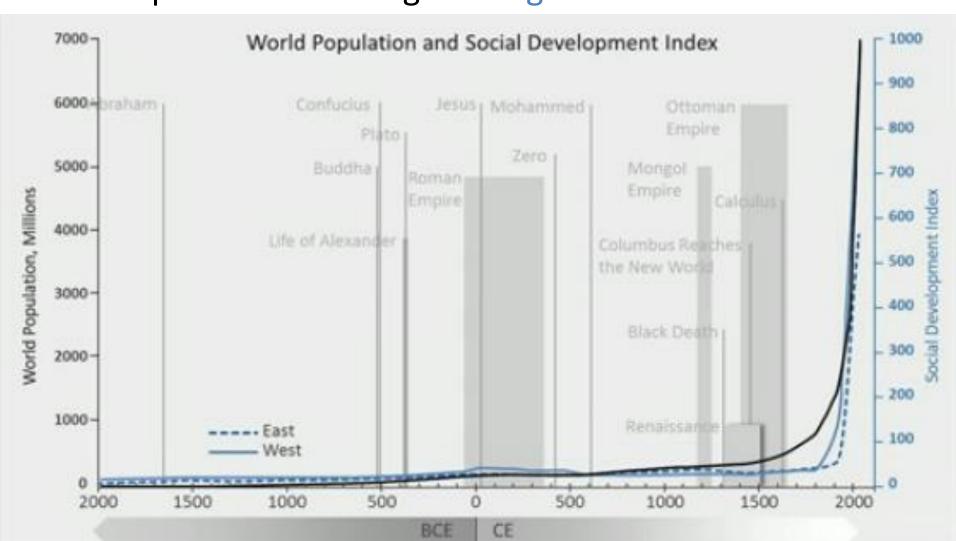


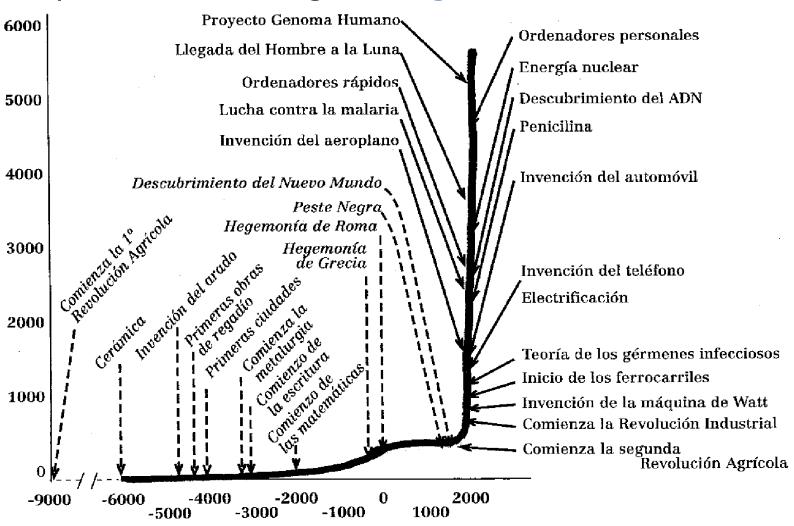
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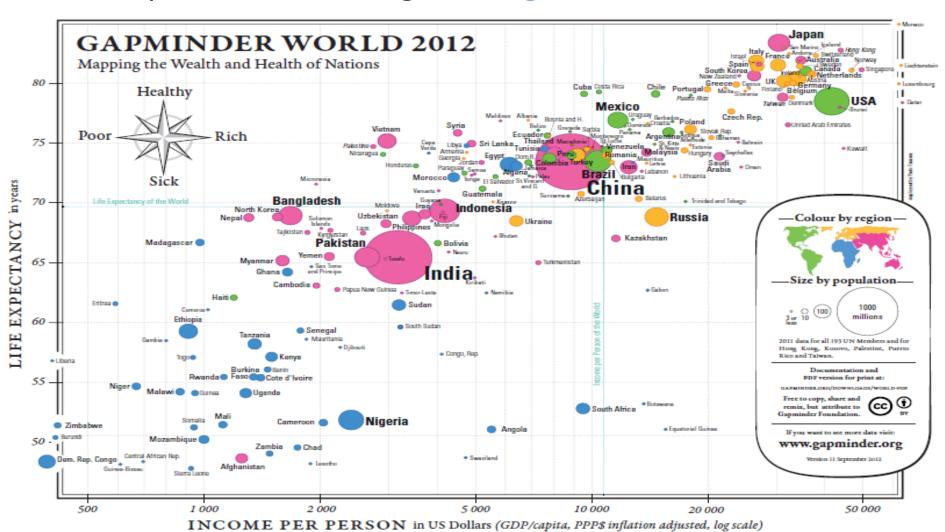
#### Market Performance 1900 - Present **S&P 500 Monthly Chart**

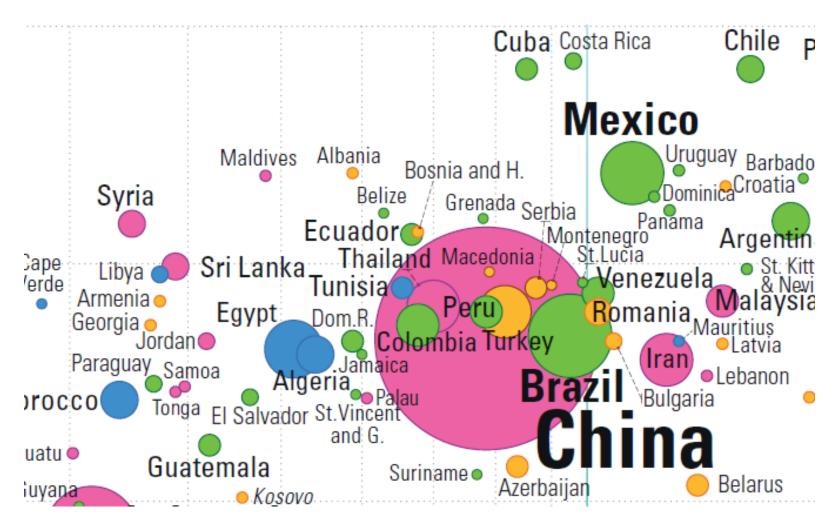


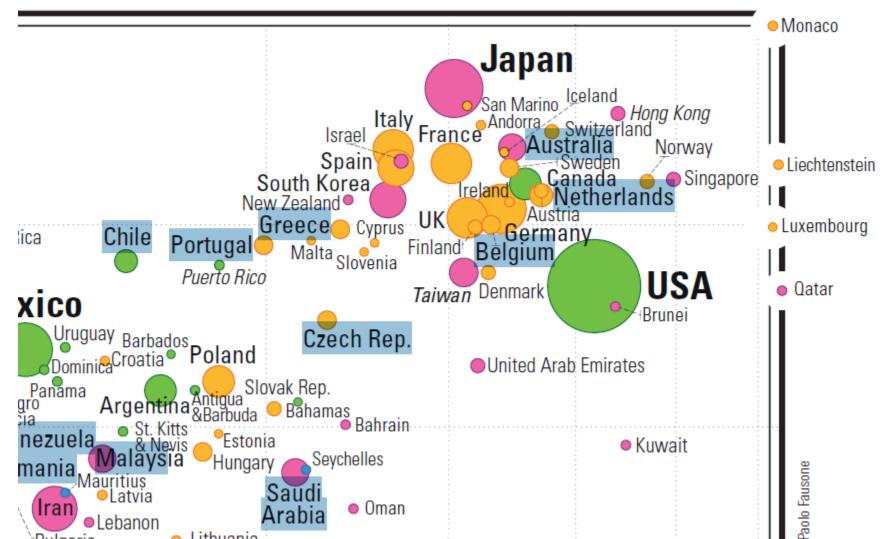


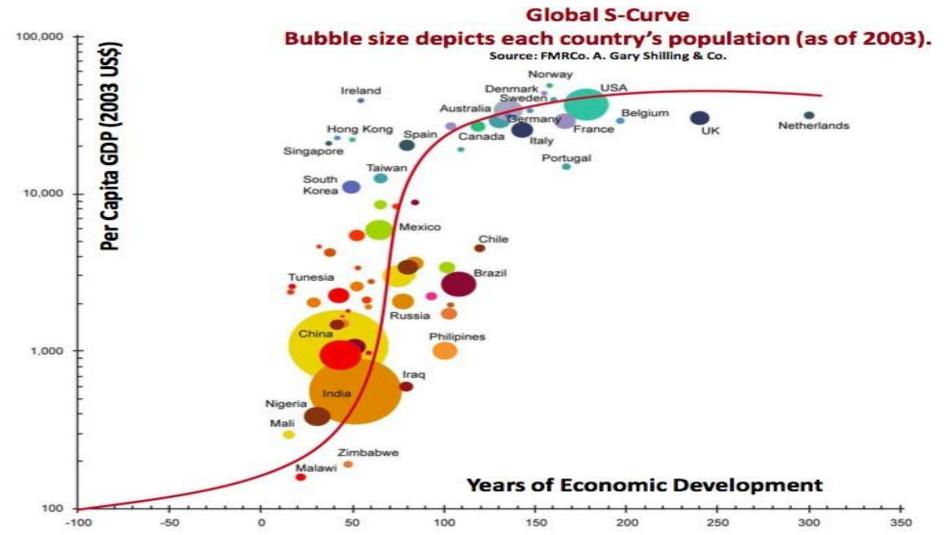










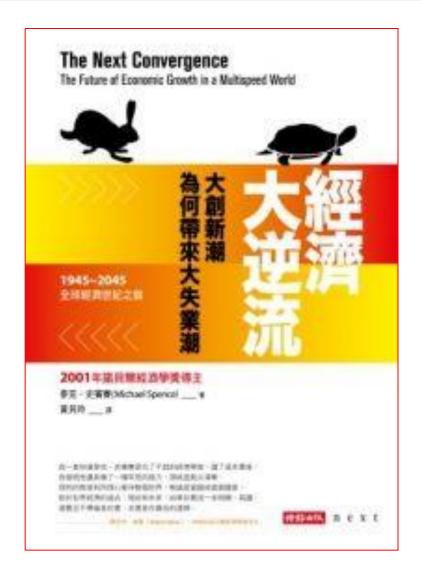


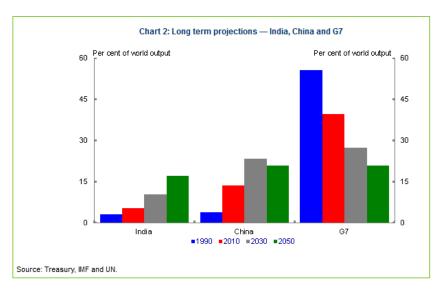
## Infraestructuras del Conocimiento Sistemas de Innovación

¿ Cómo se Transforma un País ? Personas y Conocimiento

### Infraestructuras del Conocimiento

### Sistemas de Innovación







La Convergencia Inevitable Michael Spence 2011

### las próximas décadas: Industria del Conocimiento

Primero, es posible que Estados Unidos y otros países avanzados tengan que aceptar un período de menor crecimiento de sus rentas para poder recuperar su competitividad de su industria. Alemania llevó a cabo esta política como parte de su proceso de reestructuración durante el período 2000 a 2005, y hoy está compitiendo mucho mejor que otros países avanzados en las exportaciones.

Segundo, <u>necesitamos nueva inversión en tecnología con apoyo público</u>. Podría ayudar a recuperar el terreno perdido y la articulación de una gran alianza público-privada que invierta en el desarrollo de tecnología en áreas de la industria en las que existen oportunidades para mejorar la competitividad de los países avanzados.

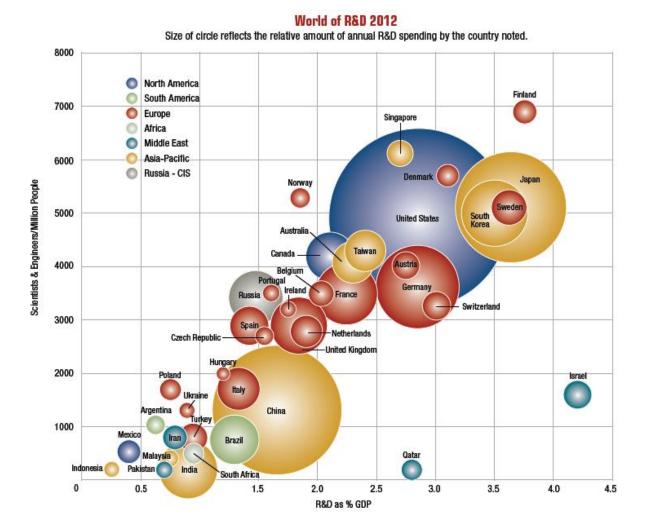


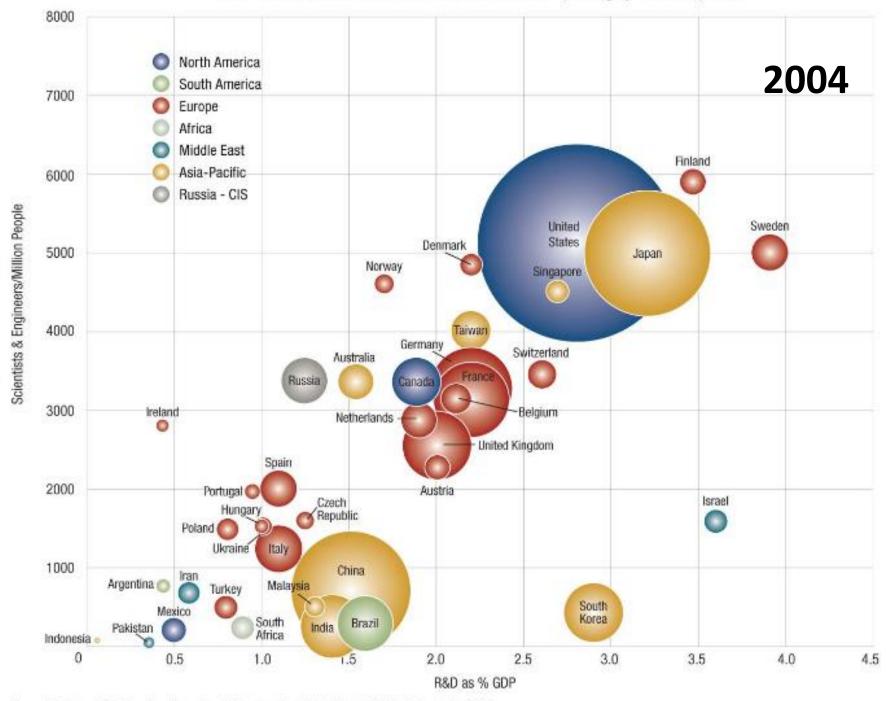
La Convergencia Inevitable Michael Spence 2011

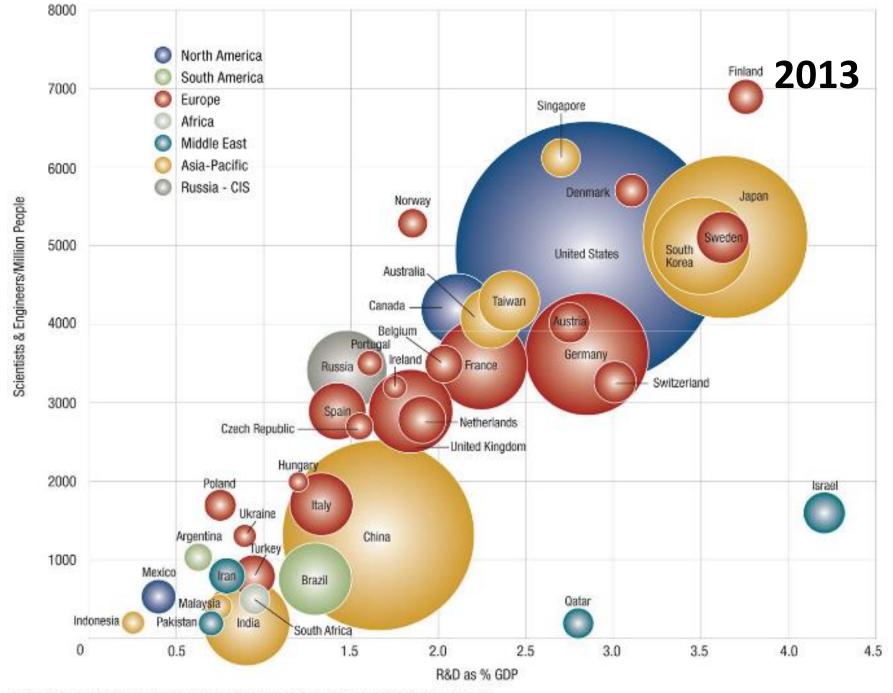


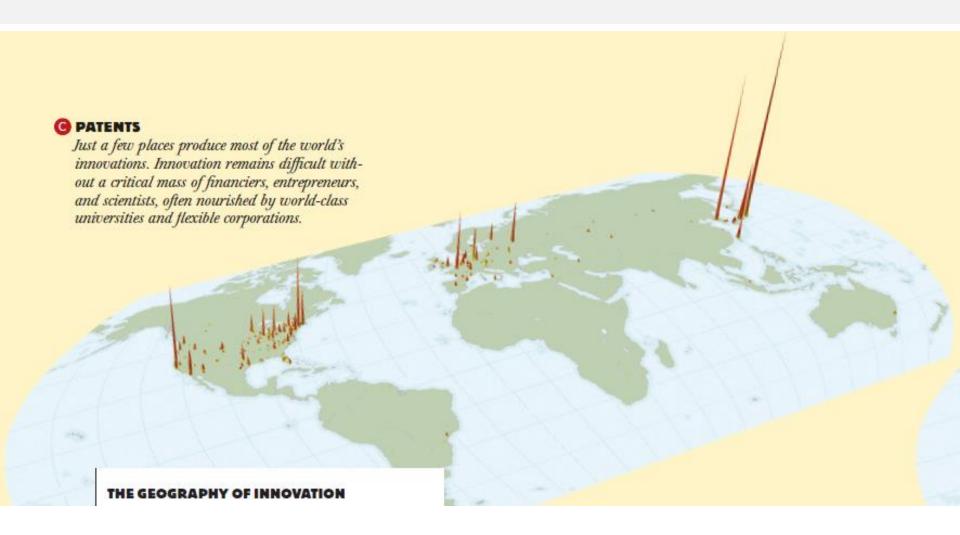
las próximas décadas: Industria del Conocimiento











### Infraestructuras del Conocimiento

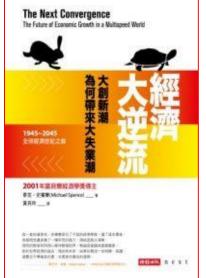
### Sistemas de Innovación

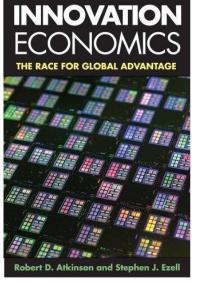




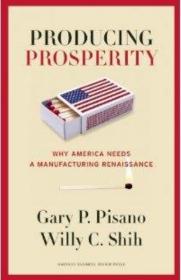












las próximas décadas: Industria del Conocimiento

Home > Innovation & Enterprise > News

#### France unveils €3.5 billion plan for 'third industrial revolution'



Published 16 September 2013









Tags environnement, Francois Hollande, industrial policy, industry

French President François Hollande hopes to create 470,000 jobs by injecting €3.5 billion in 34 key industrial sectors, but he will need Europe's help. EurActiv.fr reports.

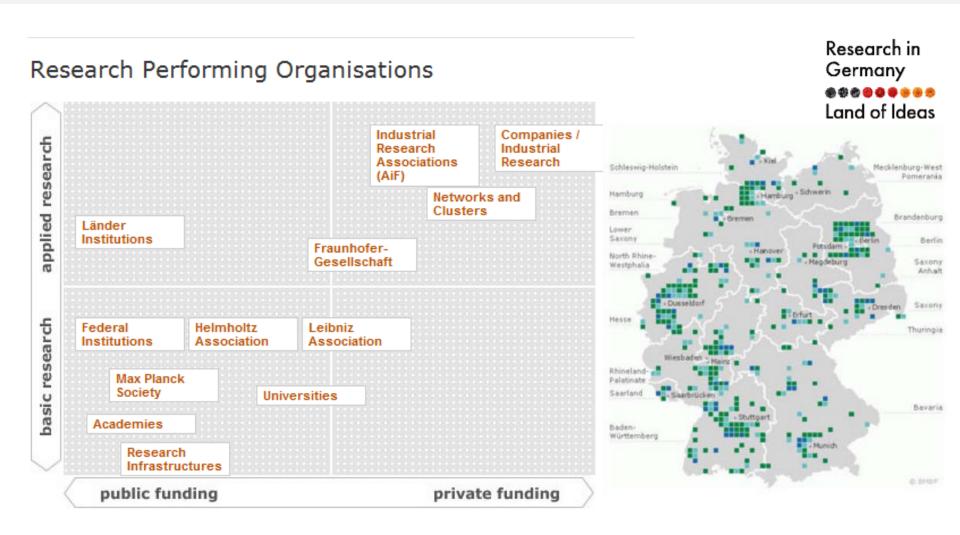
President François Hollande and his firebrand Industry Minister Arnaud Montebourg presented a new investment strategy for 34 industrial sectors on Thursday (12 September).

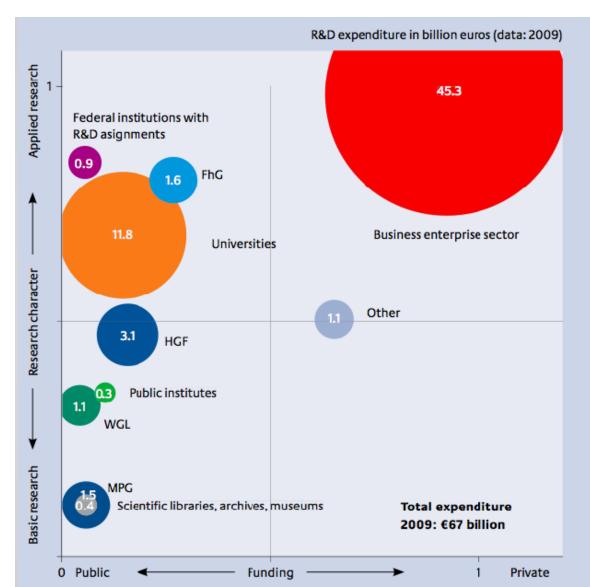
The French President was following on the footsteps of Charles De Gaulle, who instigated French industrial policy in mid-late 20th century.

With France preparing to cut €18 million from its 2014 budget, a €3.5 billion boost to industry may seem surprising. But it is part of a long-term project that the president deems an essential "offensive strategy", benefiting both unemployment and France's image.

#### BACKGROUND:

After a very active investment policy until the end of the 80's in industrial policy, France has lost ground in this field leading to a loss of





- Public institutes: public institutes for science, research and development include federal, state and communal research institutes (excluding Leibniz Association and federal institutions with research and development asignments)
- Federal institutions with research and development asignments: institutes with departmental research tasks assigned to a specific federal ministry which finances them
- HGF: Helmholtz Association institutes
- MPG: Max Planck institutes
- Scientific libraries, archive, museums excluding Leibniz Association institutes
- WGL: Leibniz Association institutes
- FhG: Fraunhofer institutes
- Business enterprise sector
- Other: other research institutes including academies
- Universities: universities, colleges and universities of applied science





## Infraestructuras del Conocimiento

### Sistemas de Innovación

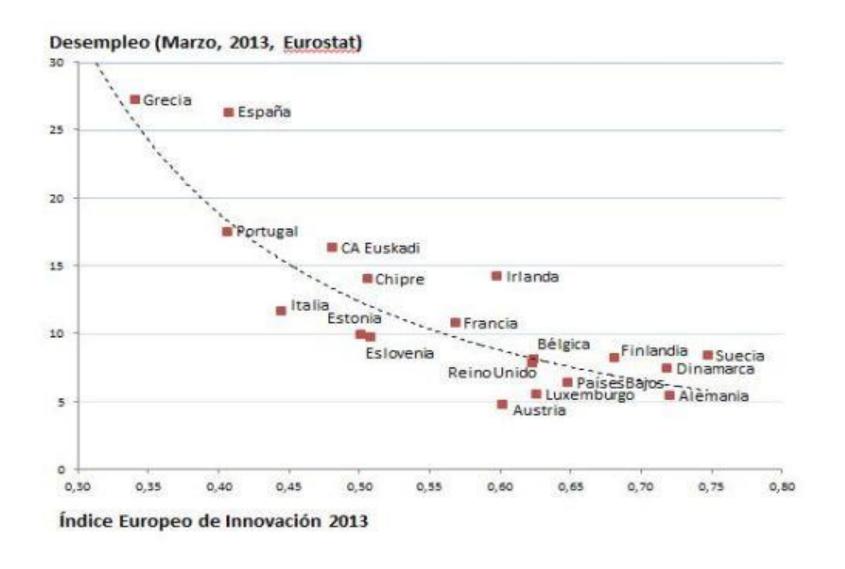
Table 3. Common growth factors in regions with above-average growth

March 2012	Promoting Growth in All Regions						
	Lessons from across the OECD						
Contents	Summary						
Where does growth happen?	Why should governments be concerned with the performance of less						
Patterns of regional growth are not uniform. Strong growth is possible in all types of regions.	disveleped regions rather than focusing only on a few main regions are neighne of growth? Lass developed regions are often seen as a dray on authorial performance, rather than as potential assets to exploited in the pace, meet positios aimed at supporting upon region lought to "prop them up" through fiscal transfers and sorbeldes, as approach that ylveided very poor results, forewere, a new OFCD report						
Why does broad-based growth matter? Broad-based growth offers economic and social benefits	Promoting Growth in All Regions, provides thesh analysis that shows how neadlesty backward regions can in fact be potentially important sources of growth, but that a very different approach is needed to tap that optombs.						
economic and social benefits	Using a combination of statistical analysis and 23 case studies of						
Why do some regions grow feeler from others?	specific regions across the OECD area, the report finds that:						
The characteristics of fast, and slow growing regions vary second of the second state of	<ul> <li>Less developed regions make a vital contribution to national growth. During 1995-2007, such regions accounter for 43% of aggregate OECD growth.</li> </ul>						
development Statistical analysis confirms this	<ul> <li>Predominantly rural regions have, on average, enjoyed faster growth than intermediate or predominantly urban regions. Concentration (of population or economic activity is neither necessary nor sufficient for success.</li> </ul>						
How can dealtring regions turn themselves prount?	<ul> <li>Broader-based growth brings other benefits to countries in</li> </ul>						
Successful regions have a great deal in common	terms of equity, resiliency and fiscal health.						
An integrated approach to policy is critical	<ul> <li>The barriers to growth regions must overcome vary widel Successful performance therefore requires more tha 'one-size-fits-all' economy-wide pelicies: a place-base approach is sometimes needed.</li> </ul>						
To nam up More information	<ul> <li>For all types of regions, human capital appears to h critical though its relative importance varies according in the level of development. Overail, reducing the proportio of people in a region with very low skills seems to matte more than increasing the share with very high skill levels.</li> </ul>						
Further reading	<ul> <li>It is important to think in terms of policy packages rathe than individual measures, because individual polic interventions can have unintended and undesirable effect if undertaken in isolation.</li> </ul>						
(S)	<ul> <li>Policy synergies are key. Those poorer regions that as successfully converging towards national average incom- levels have adopted strategies to improve policy settings is a number of related domains in a co-ordinated way.</li> </ul>						

	Policies (shift mentality, silos, fragmentalion, adjusting policies to assets, linkages, cross-border, urban spatial)	Human capital	infrastructure, connectivity	Business environment, public sector activity and industry	Geography	Institutions (governance, leadership capacity, continuity, mobilisation)	innovation and entrepreneur- ship	Other	international competition and brand-name attractiveness	Presence of natural assets and amenities	FDI	Economy (diversified, differentiated, market awareness)	Tourism
Jalisco	×	Х	х			x			×				
Asturias	×	x	x			x							
Brandenburg	×	×	x										
Durango	×	×	x							xx			
San Luis Potosi	x	x	x	х	x								
Sachsen-Anhalt	x	x	x	X	x						x		
Wielkopolskie			x	х	x	x		x	x			×	
Central Trandanubia			x	X	x						x		
Zuid Nederland	×					XX	x						
Marche				x		x	xx						
Midi Pyrinees		x					x		x				
Aquitaine	×						×						x

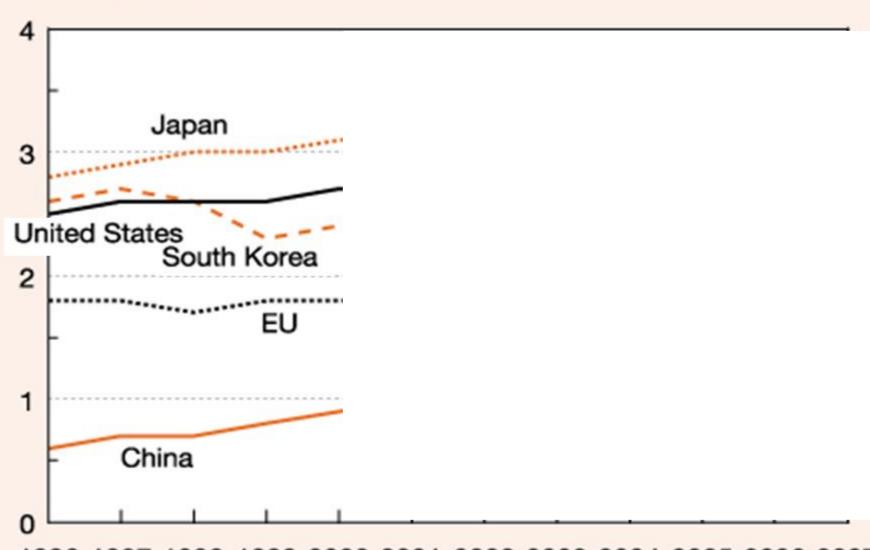
#### Table 4. Common bottlenecks in regions with below-average growth

	Policies (shift mentality, silos, fregmentation, adjusting policies to assets, linkages, cross- border, urban spatial)	infrastructure, connectivity	Human capital	institutions (governance, leadership capacity, continuity, mobilisation)	Density (cohesion, internal fragmentation , labour- market mismatch)	Business environment, public sector activity and industry	innovation and entrepreneur- ship	Geography	Other	Economy (diversified, differentiated, market awareness)	Demographic factors	Agriculture	Environmenta I constraints
Lubelskie	X	X						X				X	
Podlaskie	XXX	x		x	x			X					×
Vychodne Slovenkso	x	x	x					x					
North East (Tyne and Wear)				XX	X	x							
North West (Manchester)				x	XX								
Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds)			x	x	X					×			
Estado de Mexico	x		x								X		
Nord Pas de Calais			x				XX	X					
Chiapas		X	x		x			X	x				
Zacatecas			x		x	x					X	X	
Sicily	x			XXX		x					X		



### R&D expenditures as share of economic output of selected countries: 1996–2000

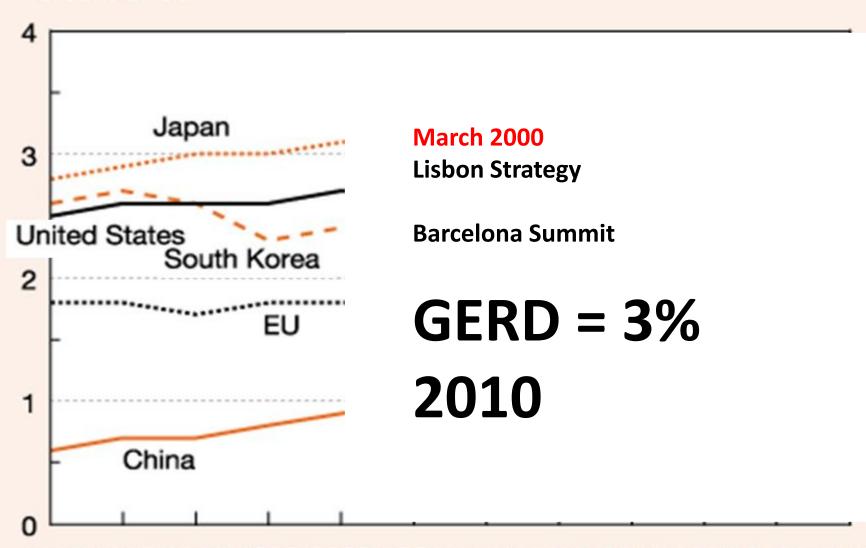
Percent of GDP



1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007

### R&D expenditures as share of economic output of selected countries: 1996–2000

Percent of GDP



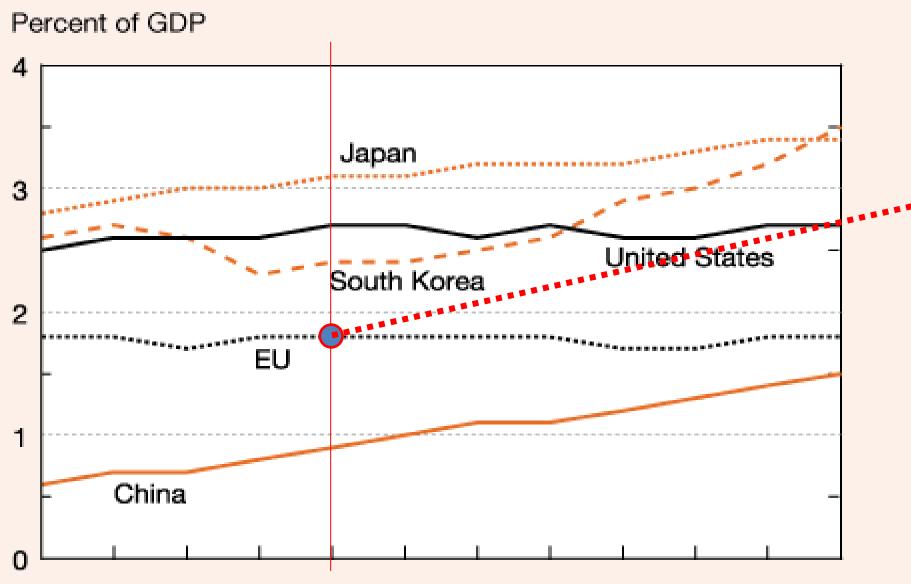
1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007

### R&D expenditures as share of economic output of selected countries: 1996–2000

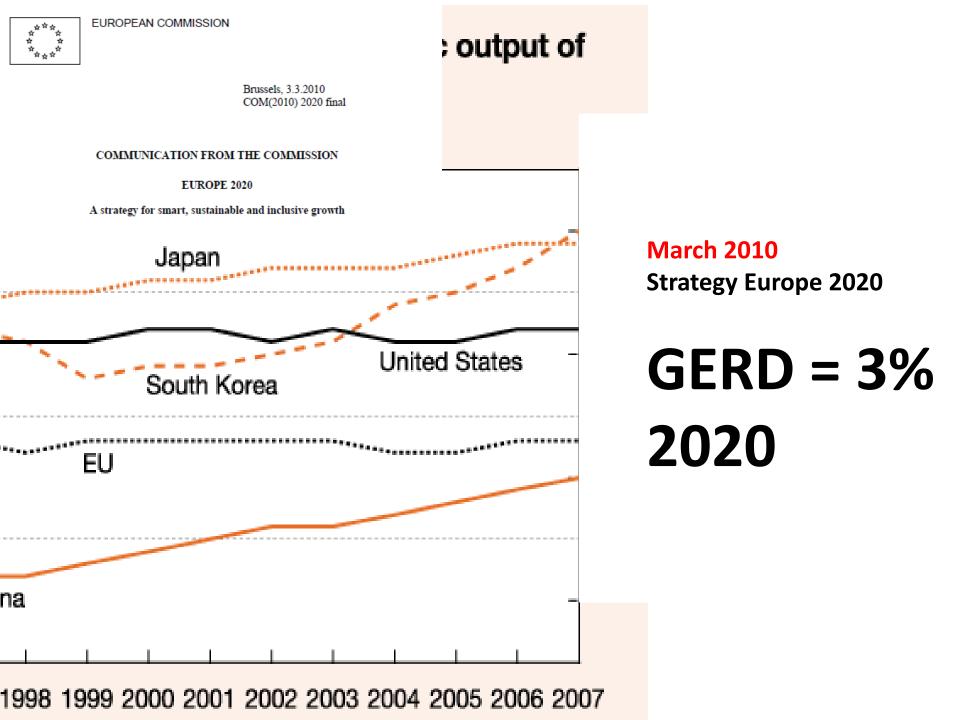
Percent of GDP Japan 3 United States South Korea 2 EU China

1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007

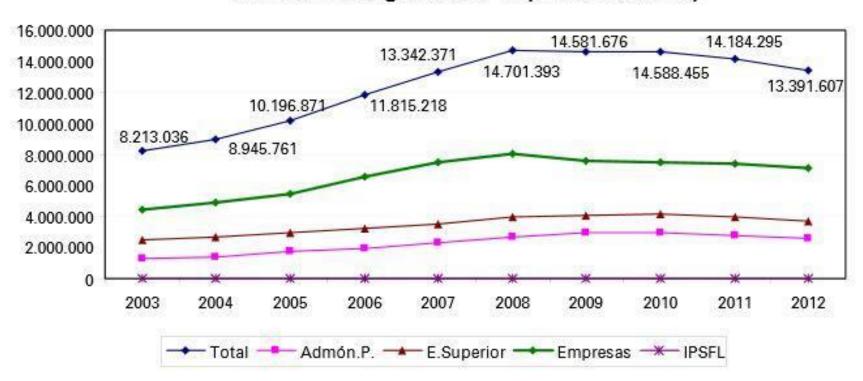
### R&D expenditures as share of economic output of selected countries: 1996–2007



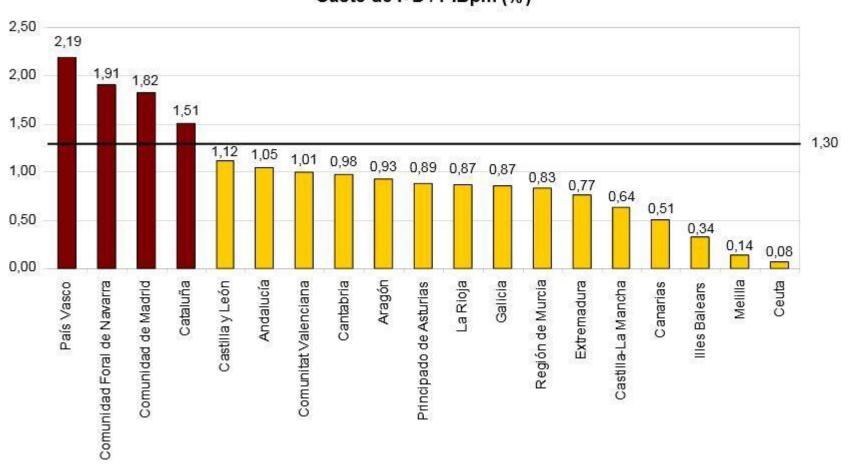
1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007



#### Evolución del gasto en I+D (miles de euros)



#### Gasto de I+D / PIBpm (%)





# Ocupados en sectores de alta y media-alta tecnología vs cambio en la tasa de paro entre 2007 y 2011



Una perspectiva del Siglo XXI Ideas sobre el mundo que viene

Infraestructuras del Conocimiento Sistemas de Innovación

los próximos años: el mundo no está en crisis

#### **GLOBAL TRENDS 2030:**

# ALTERNATIVE WORLDS

a publication of the National Intelligence Council







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GAME-CHANGERS			
Crisis-Prone Global Economy	WIDED COOPE OF		Scenario 1 <b>Collapse</b>
Governance Gap	WIDER SCOPE OF REGIONAL INSTABILITY	70	•
	THE MIDDLE EAST: AT A TIPPING POINT	70	Scenario 2
Potential for Increased Conflict	SOUTH ASIA: SHOCKS ON THE HORIZON	75	Slow Declin
	EAST ASIA: MULTIPLE STRATEGIC FUTURES	76	
Wider Scope of Regional Instability	EUROPE: TRANSFORMING ITSELF	78	Scenario 3
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Impact of New	LATIN AMERICA: MORE PROSPEROUS BUT INHERENTLY FRAGILE	81	1





#### **GAME-CHANGERS**

Crisis-Prone Global Economy

Governance Gap

Potential for Increased Conflict

Wider Scope of Regional Instability

Impact of New Technologies

WIDER SCOPE OF	
REGIONAL INSTABIL	Π

THE MIDDLE EAST: AT A TIPPING POINT 70

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: TURNING A CORNER BY 2030?

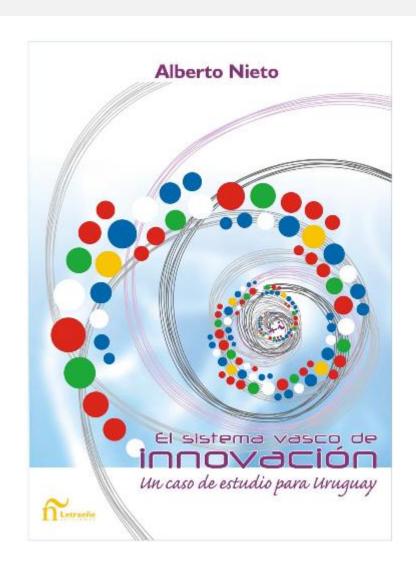
CONNEND 1 2000:

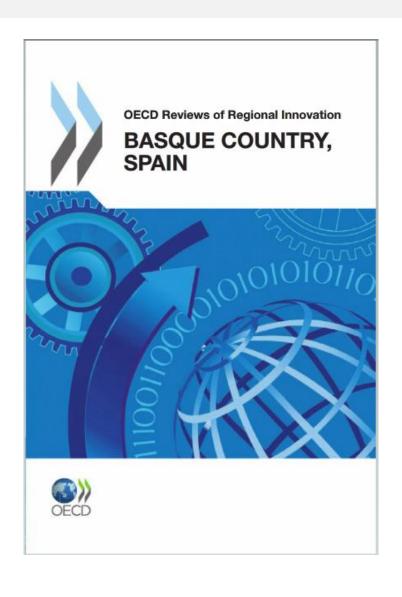
LATIN AMERICA: MORE PROSPEROUS BUT INHERENTLY FRAGILE

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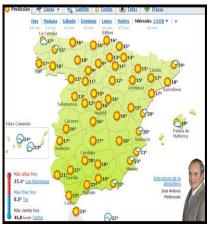
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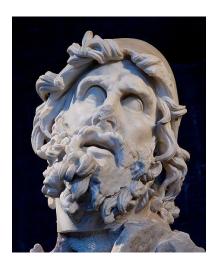
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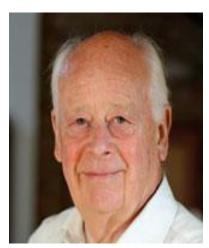
















Visión a largo plazo, y global

Alianzas internacionales, clave fundamental

Gobernanza

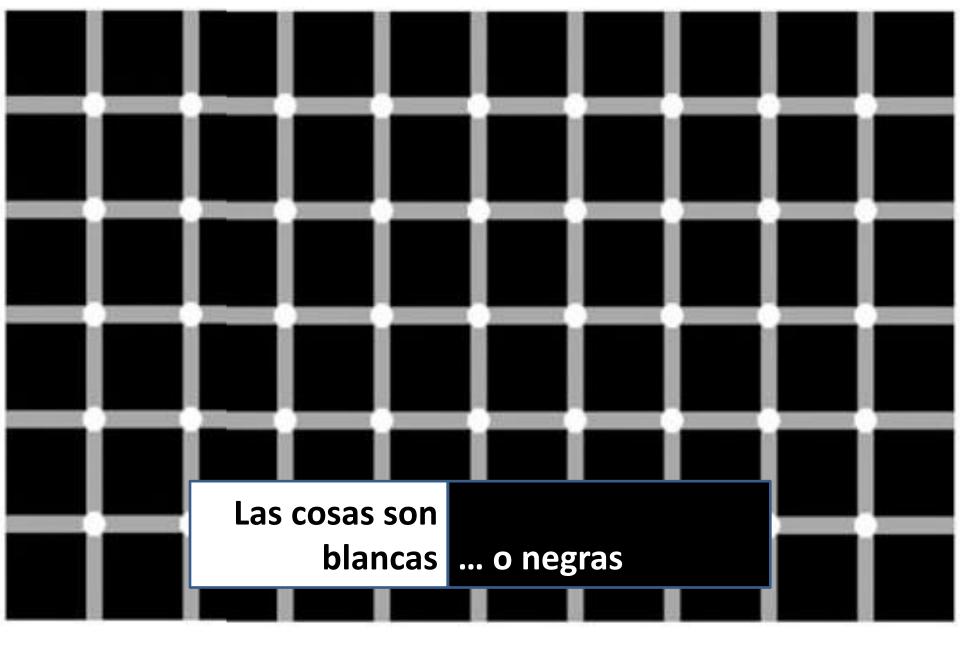
Alianza Público – Privada

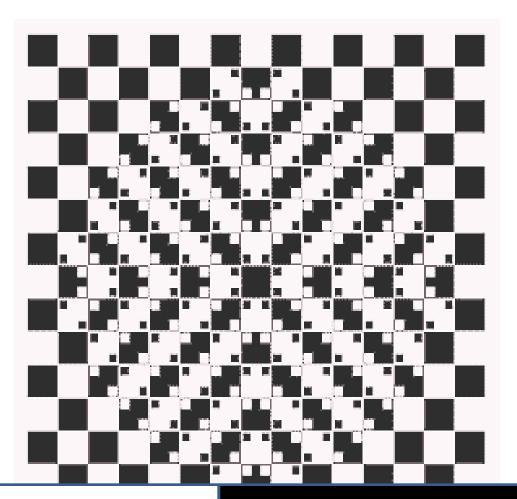
Recursos. Estabilidad y orientación a Eficacia.

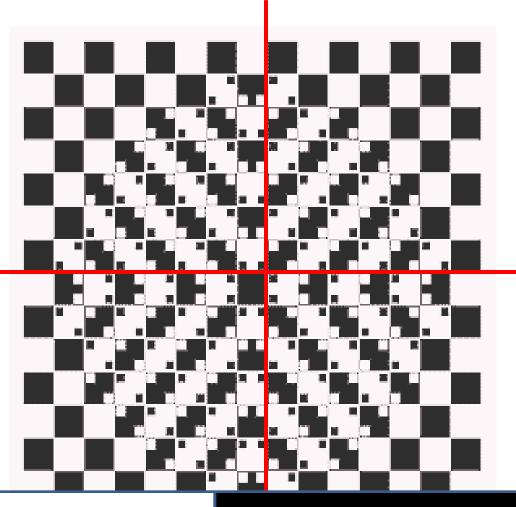
Para transformar, hacen falta recursos

Las cosas son blancas

blancas ... o negras

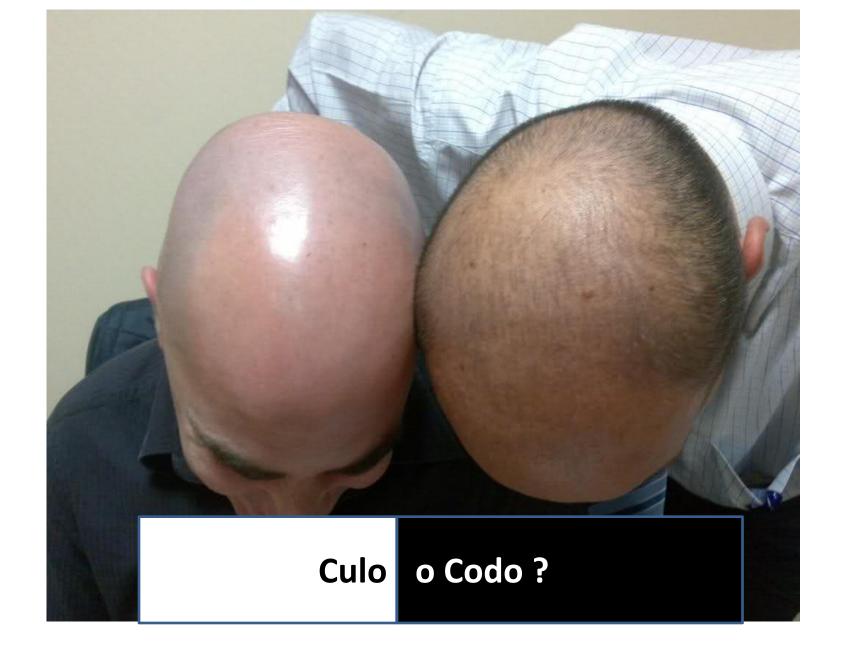








Culo o Codo?





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