

Latin-American Forum on Knowledge Based Development

TABLE 10

SUNDAY NOVEMBER 2

Session I. Knowledge Cities: Lessons Learnt and New Utopias

First round: What are the main lessons learnt in
Knowledge Cities design and implementation?

Contributions

- Human Capital (People and community)
- Create the structure to communicate; People come first; Search the balance
- KC in terms on space. Open connections: Networks.
- Change management . Thinking
- How to Create Environments.
- Information NETWORK to Monterrey
- Peru LA: Same origin, but culture and values have emerge in different ways; Cultural adaptation.
- GOVERNMENT EDUCATION PRIVATE INICIATIVE;

HUMAN PEOPLE. CULTURE,

- Entrepreneurship Change Government Culture
- Regulatory level change gives confidence to Intellectual capital Exchanges;
- Fearless and Trust Environment
- Clearly open

- New Model IC Protection of I Property.
- What is the model

TECHNOLOGIC

ECONOMIC AND

SOCIO CULTURE

HISTORY ERASMUS.

Characteristic define
Ways of exchange.
Education Industry Financial CAP

Promote and share . See what already exist;
Define a Knowledge City Create, transmits PANAMA Foreign
Investment.
Decates own model.

4, 1, Strong GEPSEcteur
2, high mobility work force
infrastructure;
synergie;

K Cities Money Enterprise and
Happy design happier;

Size of K Cities, Centre of economics.
Every city is a knowledge cities, but different knowledge
potential.

You need a guide; Top and Buttom;
Challenges always

Knowledge Worker is
K Citizen;

Second round: What is the most distinctive characteristic of virtual city?

Contributions

- Founding Principles
- Motivation for funding the city
- Continue Learning
- Trust
- Rights and responsibilities
- Take and Share

- Infrastructure

Reliable Agent Role Auto responsibility

Need the Capital Infrastructure

Organisation-

Definition of Roles

Democratic

Find their Motivation-

Paradox; about keeping identity and evolve throw connection

Complementary system to the REAL organisation;
Dignity back to people
Build also and Social Value

Third round: how could future Knowledge Cities be like and what would it take to make them happen?

Contributions

- Infrastructure for Human Survival
- Survival with dignity - Clean environment, security to disasters
- Information technology infrastructure with universal access
- Sources (libraries, Knowledge Cafes,) and Knowledge Mercado (scientific-philosophic, artistic-spiritual, political-economical) Synonym of the Penta-face man A painting by Orozco. Religion, science, society, environment, himself.
- TO MONTERREY we should place more cultural centres and activities, add some philosophic centres at workplaces.

MONDAY NOVEMBER 3

Session II. Knowledge Regions: The Knowledge Divide and Policy Options

First round: Is globalization propiciating or preventing an equitable knowledge distribution?

Contributions

- Peru: Globalization speed up the change, but people has to be connected to benefit of it. The problem as the example in Peru, is that politics do not know about and how to handle globalization, then is helping to have a margin people.
- Globalization is destroying cultural diversity
- First, it is needed to differentiate economic globalisation from globalisation of knowledge.
- **To benefit from globalisation requires infrastructure, basically ICT but only few have access and therefore the gap gats bigger.**

Second round: Who will dream and lead the generation of future knowledge regions?

Contributions

- Group: Should be a network effort sincronized on the wey of share leadership that emerge. Some key members should be: academic, business, government, children, poor people, retired people, parents, media, church, artist. The network should be involved on process of learning, knowledge and innovation and the work MOST be seriously done.
- Ron: first we need to prepare childrens for the future as agents of change by investing in education.
- Jose Aguirre: Yes, but education by action and social education rather than only on institutional education.
- Susana H: media should be a key player oriented by civil organized society.
- JA: take example of future center in Finland. They work with children. In Monterrey we need to bring brains back against the idea of graduates as “export products”.
- Jose Lara. Have workshops with childrens for planning the future as Fisher or Mc Donald`s and other do to plan their business

- Susana: the whole process should involve people in process of learning, knowledge building and innovation (development of knowledge).

Third round: Are there limits to Knowledge-based Development? How far can we foresee?

Contributions

- The group split in view. Most of them think there is not limit to KBD since it is based in K and K does not have limit. K is benign. However for planning for KBD should it be taken by time period.
- Roxana. By definition if it doesn't have limit, then is not good. As reference, she offered the example of the market economy that started also as without limits.
- Angel: K worker is one that owns his work, that is, that plan, act, innovate about what he does, including manual work. Key issues: motivation power (or self-empowerment?)
- Edna: nowadays, in Israel nobody wants to do the manual work and they have to import people from the neighboring countries to do the manual job. She stands that everyone wants the "K" job on the idea that manual job is not K job.

Session III. Knowledge World: Futures and Responsibilities

First round: What are the most compelling visions of a Knowledge World?

Contributions

- The possibility to use K for sustainability. We have the K to design the future and back to build the process.

Second round: What critical events are actually determining the emergence of a (non-)Knowledge World?

Contributions

- Text
- Text

Third round: What can we do to create a Knowledge World?

Contributions

- Text
- Text