

# Latin-American Forum on Knowledge Based Development

## TABLE 8

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

PANAMA: 1. Infrastructure for

1. Mobilise tech resources
2. Bio-city + techno park + technology enterprise accelerator
3. Law No 6: allows investors, free tax and free import+export+ free trade zone
4. International environment – all multinational with capital in LA.

Result is Europeans are coming to do feasibility of this experience

1. They have money and willing
2. They do not have Human resource and lack of experience in
3. skill is required

MONTERREY: Education is taken not as an expenditure but investment 78% in 1990 but so 52% is in education

Created the culture of valuing knowledge. With scholarships human capital is created.

Aerospace, automotive.... Because of knowledge skills.

Community-culture-education link experienced

City of knowledge?: R+D and innovation are applied in terms of capital investment.

Big investment by new city would be different than Monterrey

a) It has to be attractive for knowledge workers+ create structure for that.

1. education system
2. life of educated people
3. look at where you are strong
4. knowledge leaders

b) companies should consider core competencies for the company

c) Holistic life KW marries K Woman

Ask yourself what you would like

OTHERS:

1. Characteristics: Mobility of work force strong infrastructure, synergy social actors.

2. Knowledge cities is to interact with other cities + strong local culture

3. Where knowledge came from

Step 1+ Social actors

Step 2+ Interactions

Step 3+ Clusters

Step 4+ knowledge economy

Human knowledge processors.

Knowledge citizen

Learning:

1. Law 6

2. Low Human Capital
3. Value knowledge

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

### **Contributions**

Intelligent city is characterised by the citizens that live in it.

#### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

1. ubiquitous which need heavy technological infrastructure + distributed
2. Connectivity
3. Bandwidth
4. Value added to the citizens:  
education+culture+productivity

#### **FEATURES**

1. Should include real model
2. Shared values specific to this city + multiculture

HOW DO WE AVOID DIVIDES between the shanky towns and the rest

The need for a virtual city is not clearly understood.

### **Others:**

- 1- How do citizens take care of each other
- 2- How to use- not pushing, motivating
- 3- Democracy in virtual cities
- 4- Structured, no hierarchy and self disciplined
- 5- Common wealth+ governance+ concentrated on values
- 6- Cantina-Two ways contribution+ contribute health+ contribute family+ provide tech center+ social stability center.

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- Ideal city could be virtual

- Susana. Every one care for the other
- Debra: Shifting the balance from individualist to collective benefit
- Doug: By access to everyone to communicate: to government, universities, community.
- Debra: Individual values and uniqueness. Collaboration rather to competitiveness: One to one in Monterrey: region to regions in Mexico; region to region in LA, region to region in world.
- Leonel: Kcity: Aim Sustainable Development by and for people by values: share commitment, leadership, common well, solidarity, subsidiarity and collaboration in Action!
- Leonel: bring dignity back to people: rights for health, education, safety.
- This is an evolving process is building Social Capital.
- Gabriel: goal: everyone to be happy. Build personal meaning of life with meaning of community.

Checking:

Give opportunity to people to give dignity back  
 Get this by having people contribute (build) then, they value themselves and value the others.

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

### **Contributions**

1. Connected

2. Happy: every citizen should access what they are interested in and every citizen will have meaningful contribution.
3. Knowledge citizen is responsible to sacrifice his individual comfort for adding value to the citizens
4. Put human(people) at the center of cities and designed around his need. Principles, policies and program are not designed as that.
5. No pollution; sustainable ecological;
6. Not individualistic but collaborative
7. Dignity of the people is the wellbeing of the whole
8. IT REQUIRES A NEW MIND SET- new mental model
9. A new social contract
10. Avoid value leaks: Define new value creation system
11. Participation of all the citizens in leadership and governance
12. Knowledge republic or knowledge hierarchy????  
Kinetics of trust is an example everybody should have the chance to work in the political system.

Others:

1. A knowledge city should invite people who want to be more not to have more.
2. Generation of kids growing up with technology not taken as technology to discover
3. Social innovation is needed to reduce the gap between the ones who have and the ones that do not have.
4. The initial goal of creating the cities is totally lost. It was to share and have a community production.
5. Attention span is lost. Focus on creativity should be given.
6. To avoid poverty by technology, one woman in each village a mobile phone and changed a lot.

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- Rosa Maria: First thing for future cities is to recognise the need to generate communities. In the future family as cell of society is not going to be the model any more. Therefore, K cities has to overcome the lonely that people will have as a common issue.
- Debra. That issue makes the importance of the first group statement: to care one for the other as society.
- How: to create as statement very clear, short and meaningful for the city. Then will require self-organisation and adaptability for changes.
- Javier: the purpose at the end, is to recover the meaning of the cities: to share our lives. Main issue is the people and their environment.

## **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**

- Text
- Text

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

## **Contributions**

- Economic leads to Knowledge Regions -
- Network Effects leads to Economic Power
- Network Effects has to be managed
- Common interests
  
- values
  
- Sharing
  
- Analogy and learning from Biology networks.
- Technologies
- Special attention to Inhibitors: Isolation and Centralization

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

## **Contributions**

- Text
- Text

## **Session III. Knowledge World: Futures and Responsibilities**

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

## **Contributions**

**(Jean marc, Claudia, Leonardo, Carlos S.)**

### **Two dark visions**

- Like launching of the atomic bomb – are we at a risk of repeating the same mistake and create a knowledge bomb by creation of k. separation
- The demand for basic needs higher than for k. – Since we have two third of population live in poverty, they don't care about knowledge.
- We are creating dual worlds, instead of unity.

### **Comments -**

- Perhaps people living in Jungle have also lots of knowledge
- Should knowledge be really the top value?

### **Alternative visions**

1. K. diversity is a key – respect others, tolerate different cultures.
2. Going to another world and start from scratch, since the existing k. world is not going anywhere. It should be in a new planet, with new principles. Big bang, all things start again.
3. A new social order – a new distribution of powers
4. And... we should create a new environment with this new civilisation.
5. There is already lots of knowledge in our previous life and history – which we will be able to use in the new world. Today they can not reach the surface, but in the new world they will be accessible.

**What are the characteristics of compelling vision**

6. Should be compelling to everyone – now a vision of a few.
7. Contains growing opportunities for everyone
8. You could call it your own
9. Gives you alternatives

**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