

SESSÃO 3
UMA NOVA GEOGRAFIA DO
PODER ECONÓMICO E DA
INOVAÇÃO:
INDIA E CHINA -
POTÊNCIAS MUNDIAIS?

SUMÁRIO

- Países Emergentes e BRICs: Conceitos idênticos?
- BRICS: Semelhanças e diferenças
- A Ásia como Desafio e como Oportunidade
- Índia: Castas e pobreza no país do *software*
- China: Democratização *versus* crescimento?
- Desafios para Portugal e a Europa

Países Emergentes e BRICS: Conceitos idênticos?

- ❖ Países Emergentes: Um conceito vago e pouco preciso
Novos países de economia de mercado?
Países em crescimento rápido?
- ❖ BRICS: Brasil, Russia, India, China & South Africa
- ❖ Será possível (e conveniente) estabelecer uma correspondência entre os dois conceitos?

BRICS.

Semelhanças e Diferenças

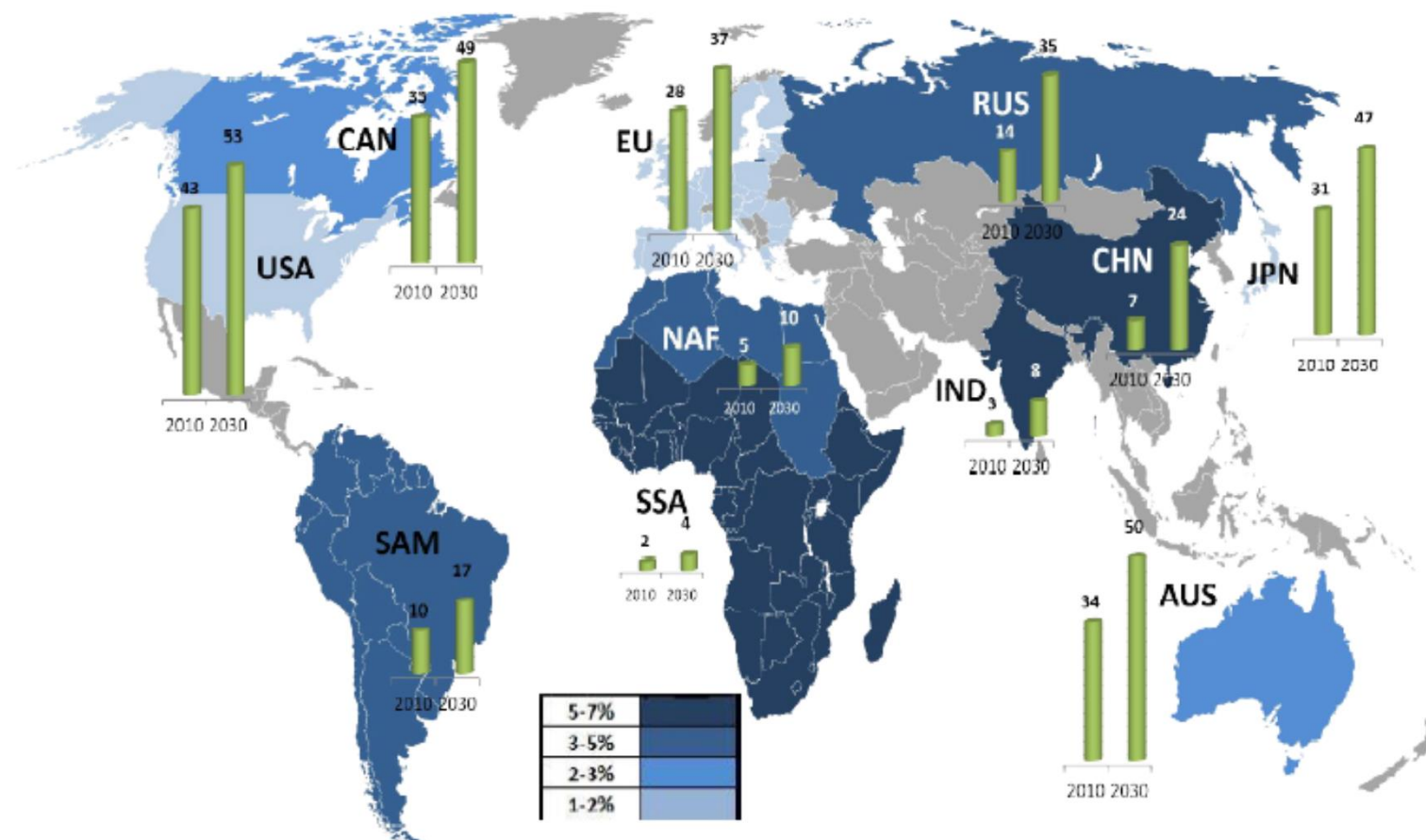
- ❖ As Semelhanças: Dimensão, Relevância Regional/ Continental, Potencial de crescimento...
- ❖ As Diferenças: Dimensão, Características Geo-demográficas, Características políticas, Inserção na economia de mercado, Dinâmica e Potencial de crescimento regional e nacional...
- ❖ As Diferenças são muito mais significativas que as Semelhanças

A Ásia como Desafio e como Oportunidade

❖ **Os Desafios:** Dimensão e Dinâmica populacional, Ética de trabalho, Empenhamo em aprender, Dinâmica económica, Ambição nacional (especialmente no caso da China), Economias de aglomeração e inter-acções, Redes internacionais e regionais, Operações de aquisição...

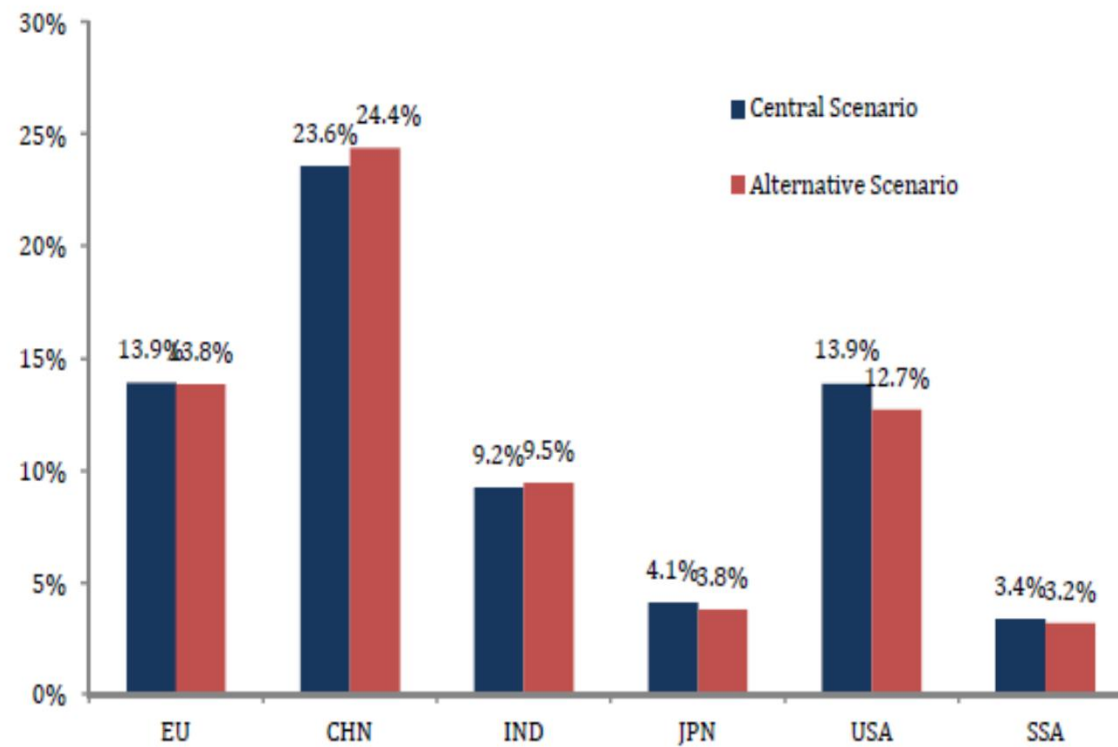
❖ **As Oportunidades:** Dimensão e potencial de crescimento dos mercados (*Being where the action is*), Integração de novos estratos populacionais, Exploração de Especializações Recíprocas, Envolvimento global...

Figure 7.2 GDP growth PPP in 2030 (blue shading) and GDP per capita PPP in thousands of USD (green bar charts)



Source: Authors' own elaboration based on MAGE results.

Figure 7.9 Global GDP share in 2030 (PPP)



Source: MaGE projections.

Figure 8.1 Number of people in poverty (mil)

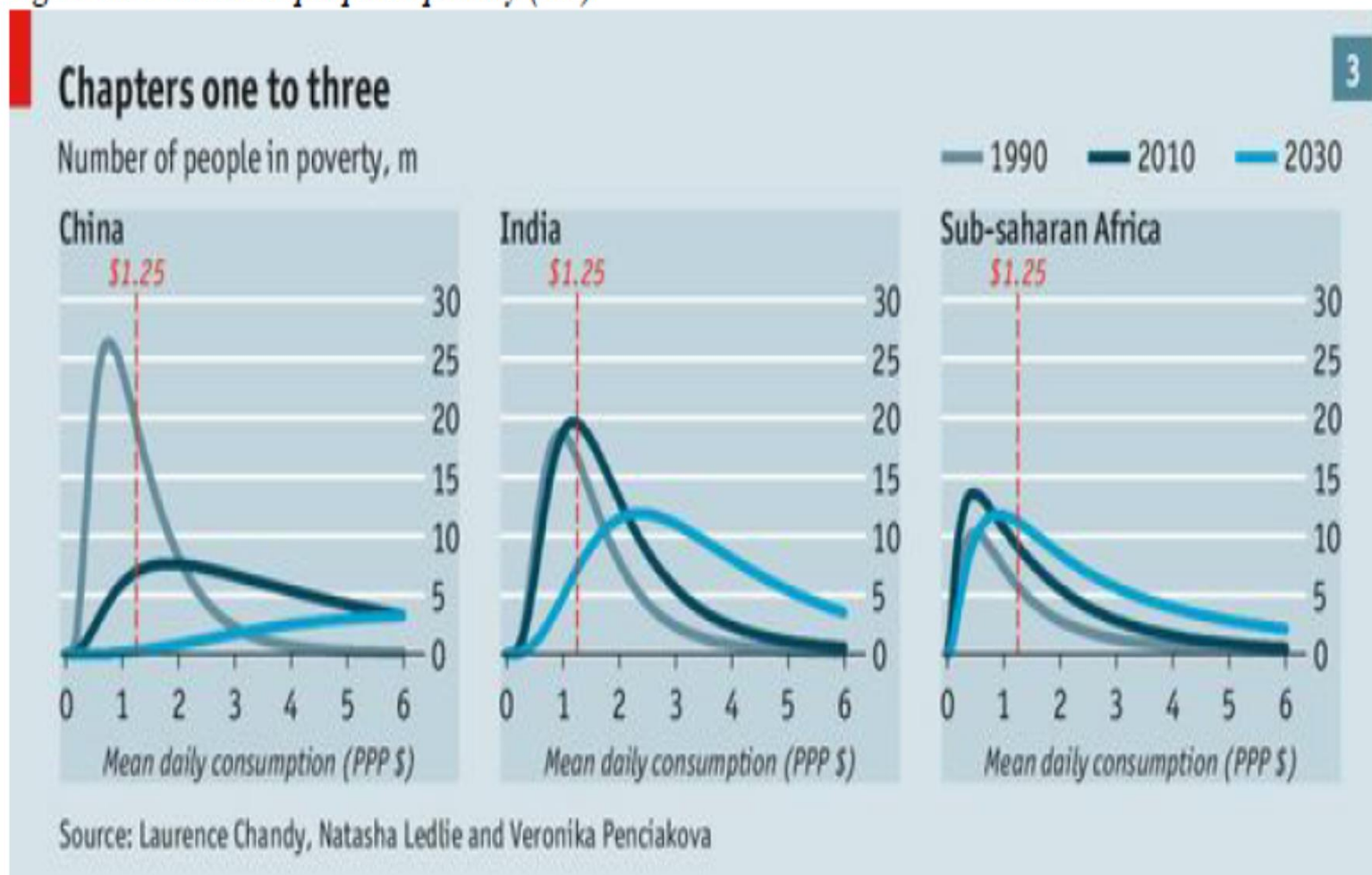
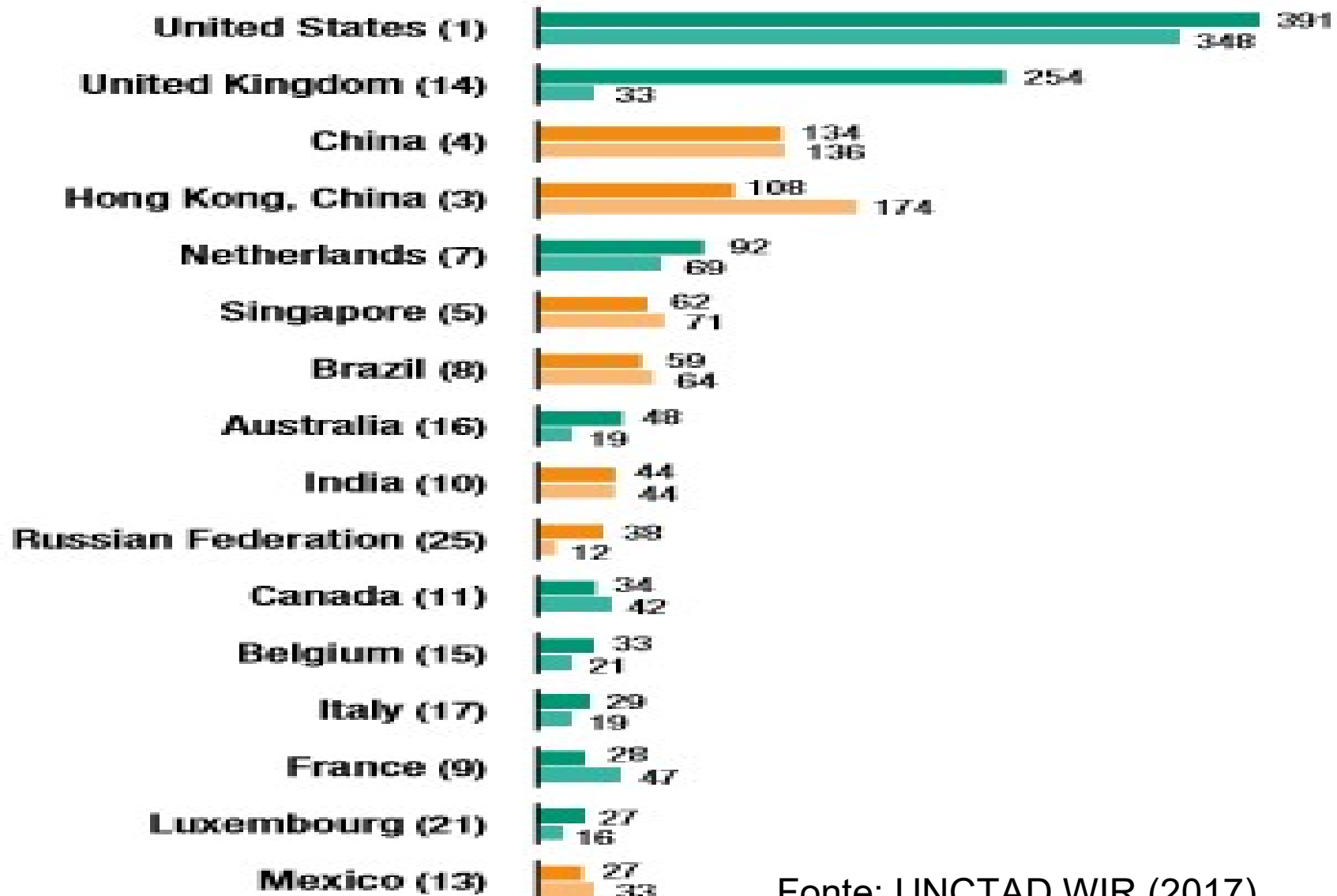


Figure I.11.

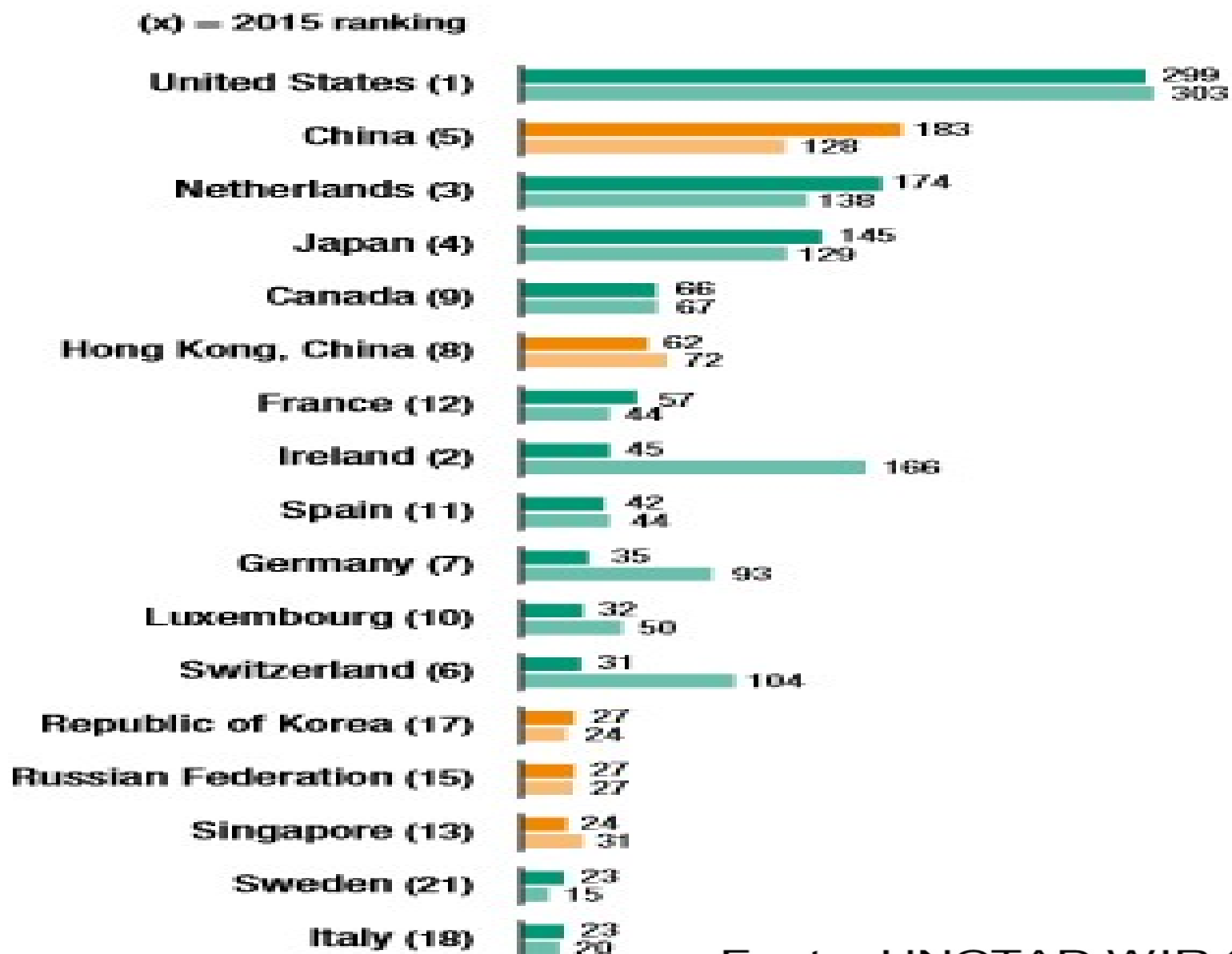
FDI inflows, top 20 host economies, 2015 and 2016 (Billions of dollars)

(x) = 2015 ranking



Fonte: UNCTAD WIR (2017)

Figure I.14. FDI outflows, top 20 home economies, 2015 and 2016 (Billions of dollars)



Fonte: UNCTAD WIR (2017)

INDIA

Castas e Pobreza no País do
Software

Shaping the Future of an Aspiring India

Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) have emerged as the major drivers of national development globally. As India aspires for faster, sustainable and inclusive growth, the Indian STI system, with the advantages of a large demographic dividend and the huge talent pool, will need to play a defining role in achieving these national goals. The national STI enterprise must become central to national development.

“Science technology and innovation for the people” is the new paradigm of the Indian STI enterprise. The national STI system must, therefore, recognize the Indian society as its major stake holder. Global innovation systems

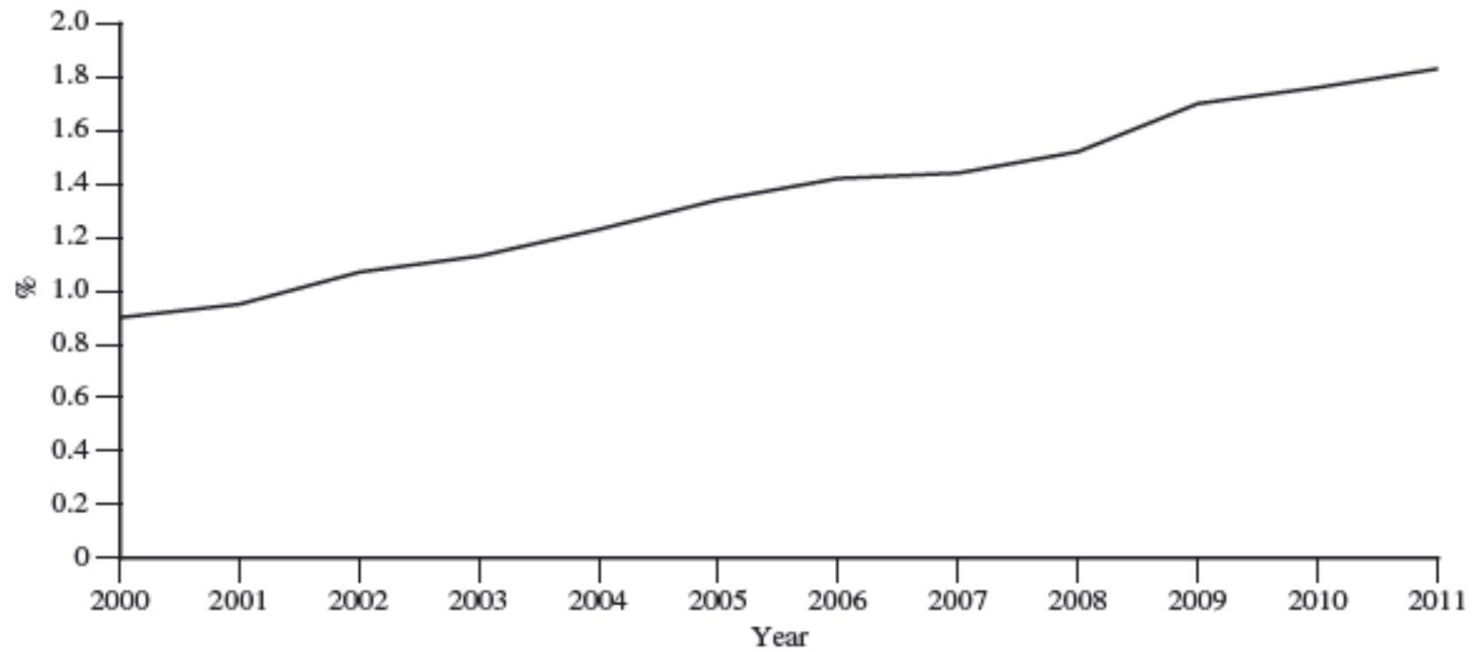
INDIA: QUE FUTURO?

- ❑ Capacidade científica e tecnológica focalizada
- ❑ Qualidade do ensino tecnológico
- ❑ Limitações sociais: a permanência das castas
- ❑ Falta de bens públicos
- ❑ Um país de contrastes e desequilíbrios
- ❑ O peso da pobreza
- ❑ O peso da burocracia
- ❑ Um ‘Gigante’ com demasiados pontos fracos!

CHINA

Democratização *versus* Crescimento?

Figure 1 Research and Development Intensity in China, 2000–2011

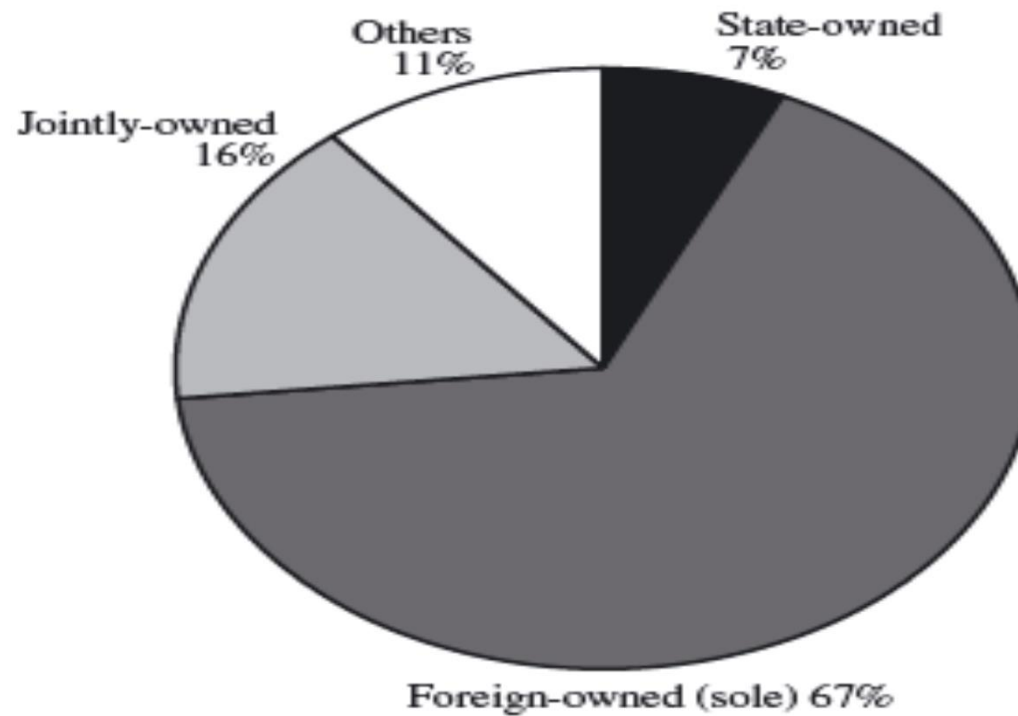


Note: Research and development (R&D) intensity is defined as the ratio (per cent) of R&D expenditure over gross domestic product.

Sources: National Bureau of Statistics of China (2012b, various years).

Retirado de: Wu (2012)

**Figure 2 High-Technology Product Exports
by Ownership, 2010**

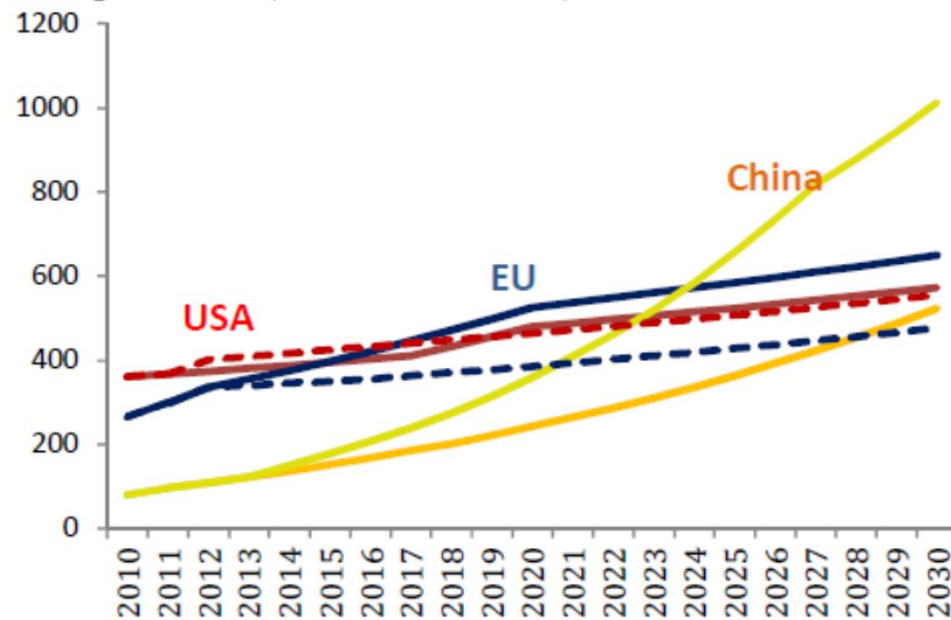


Source: The raw data are drawn from STS (2011a).

novation that is the key to the growth of China's high-tech product exports.

Even within the high-tech product sectors,

Figure 5.2 R&D spending scenarios (current billion USD)



Source: Authors' elaboration based on MAGE results.

Figure 25: Global innovation performance

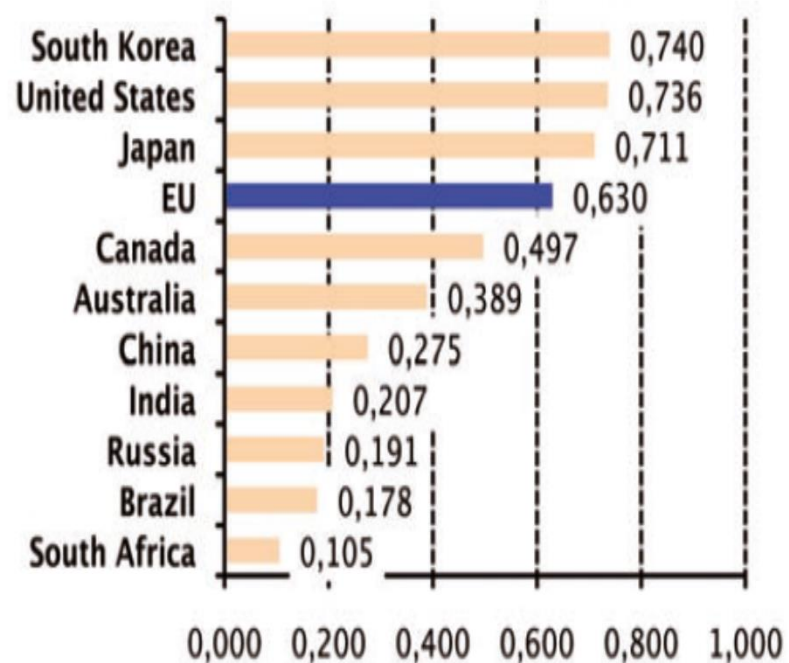
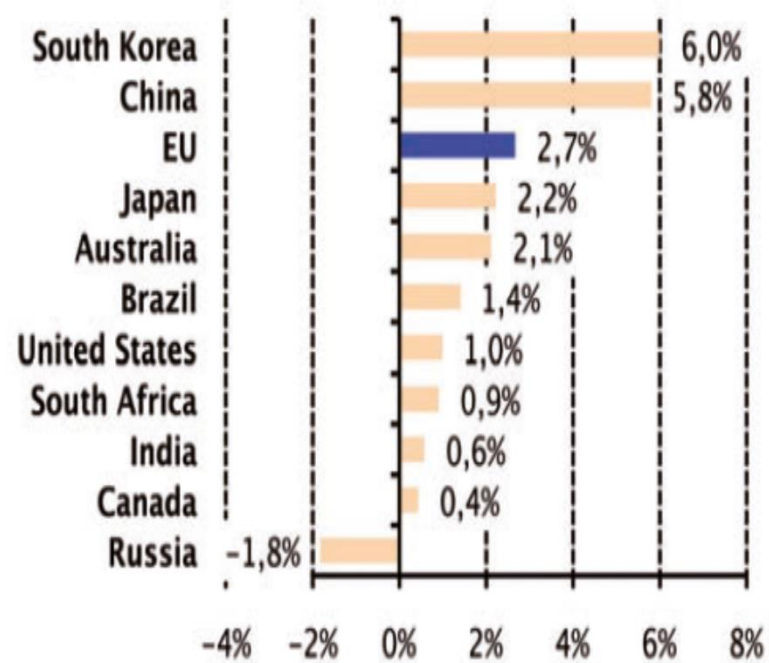
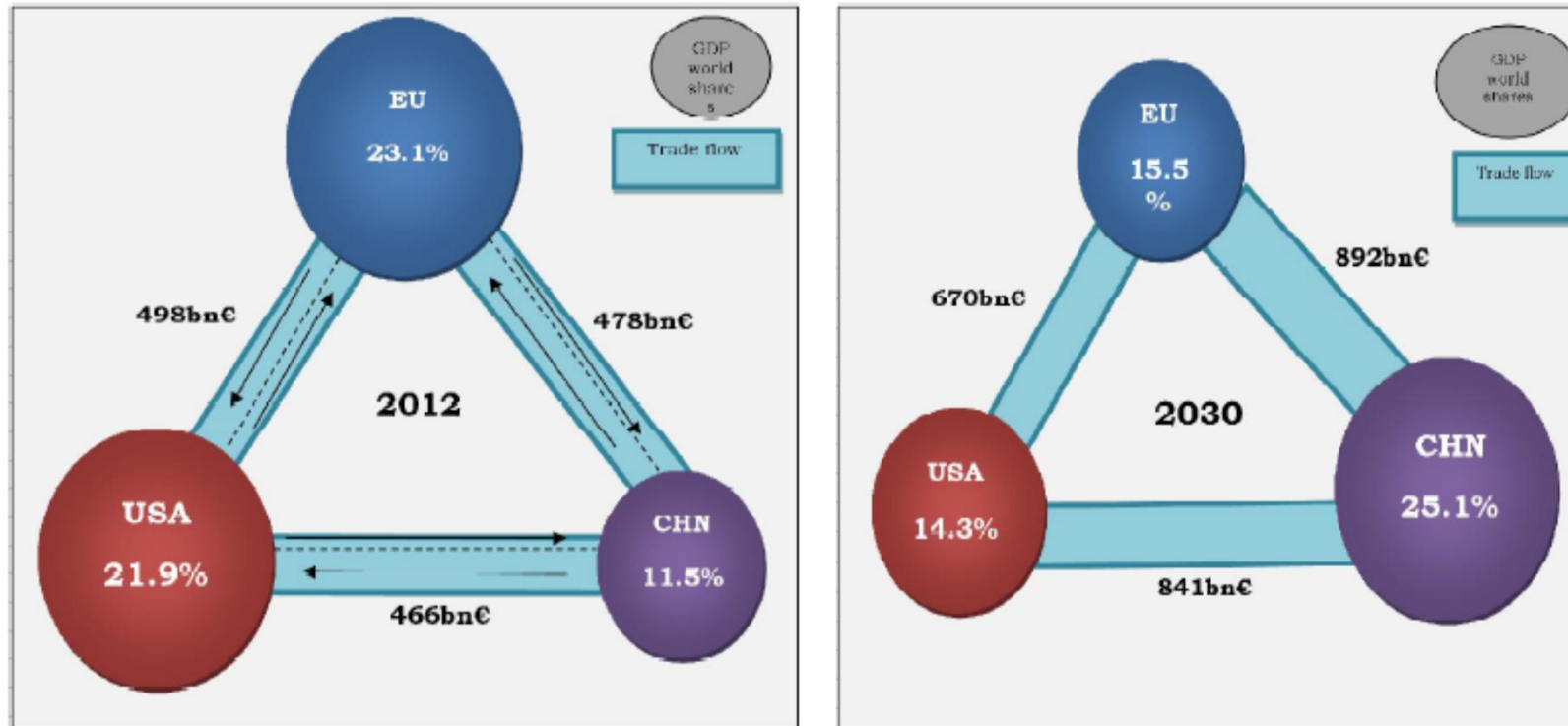


Figure 26: Global innovation growth rates

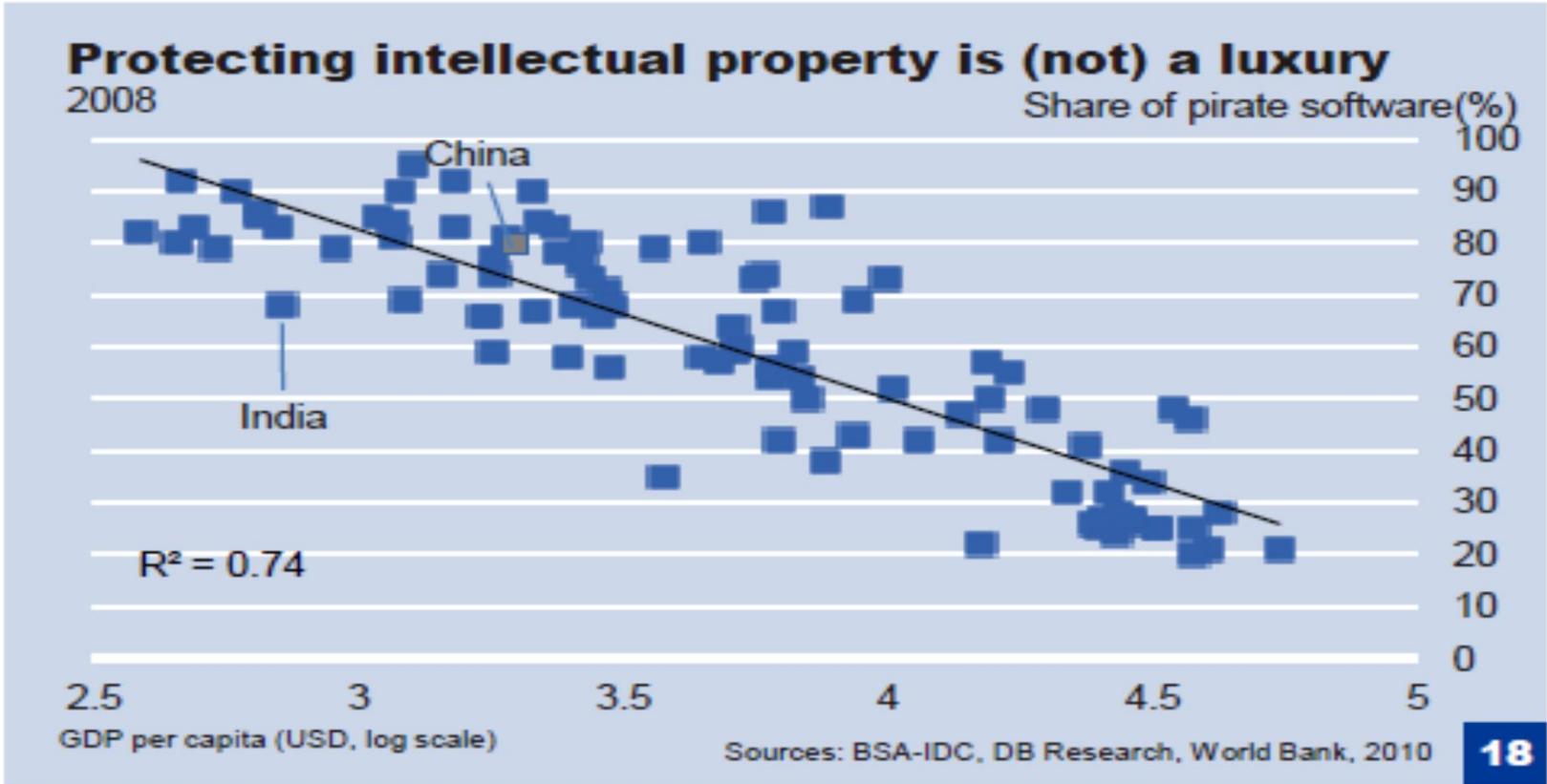


Fonte: IUS 2014

Figure 15.1 Bilateral trade flows and GDP share of the G3 power triangle



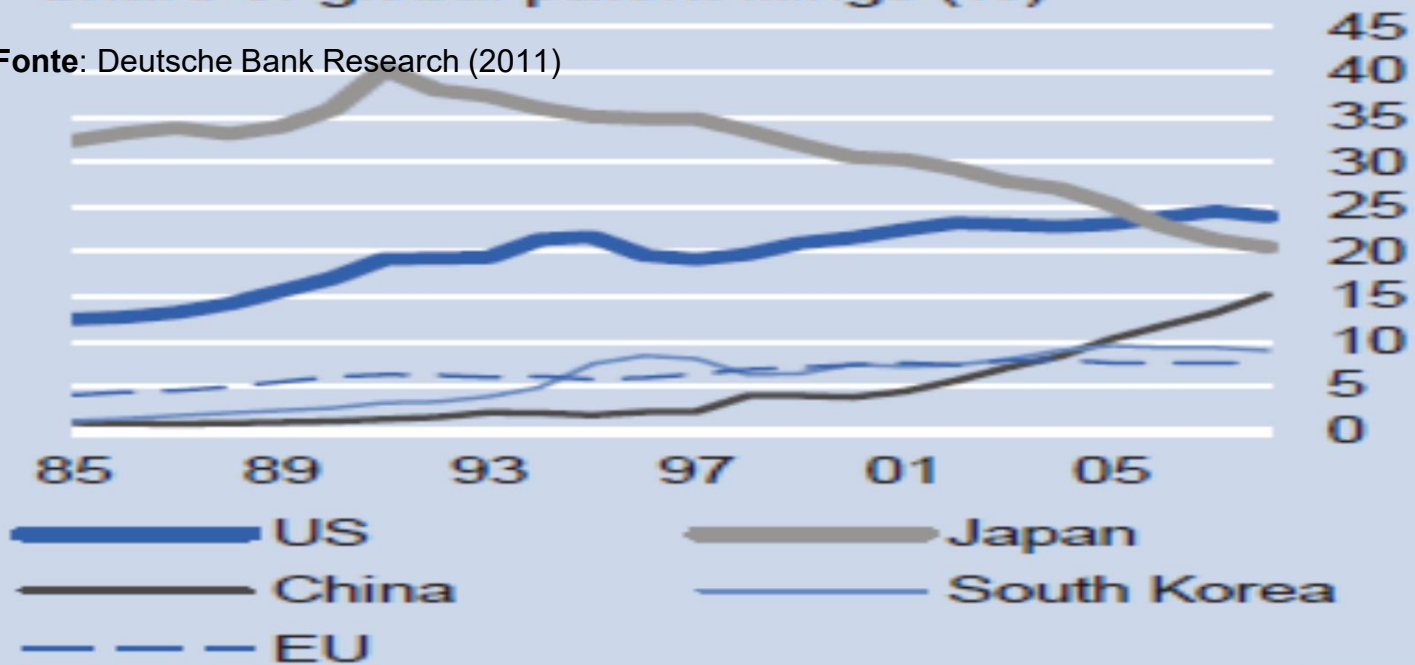
Source: MIRAGE, MaGE, IMF and Eurostat.



Fonte: Deutsche Bank Research (2011)

China closing very fast Share of global patent filings (%)

• Fonte: Deutsche Bank Research (2011)



Source: WIPO, 2010

16

Fonte: Deutsche Bank Research (2011)

A CHINA NO FUTURO?

- ❑ Uma transição bem sucedida
- ❑ Poder económico (e político) crescente
- ❑ Afirmação internacional de empresas Chinesas
- ❑ Grande investimento em robots: com que objectivo?
- ❑ Um País potencialmente instável: desfasamento entre 'capitalismo + capitalismo de Estado' e ausência de alternativas políticas
- ❑ Um país sem aliados genuínos (Lee, 2012)

Desafios para Portugal e a Europa

Fonte: Simões (2007)

The Future (I)

The Global Environment

- ✓ The World economic landscape is changing
- ✓ Different Dynamics and Growth rates: East *versus* West;
Pacific *versus* Atlantic
- ✓ Companies are moving towards the places ‘where action is’
- ✓ Educated and Committed Workforce supply makes a difference

The Future (II)

A Greying Europe

- ✓ Europe is really ‘at Fifty’: Getting old without wisdom?
- ✓ ‘*En quête du temps perdu*’: Failing to recognise that the World has changed, and is changing fast
- ✓ Nice words... but lack of coordinated action
- ✓ ‘Enlargement hopes’ not turned into reality: not enough new blood
- ✓ Is an Europe of services sustainable?

The Future (III)

And Portugal?

- ✓ An economy with a grey future: which is the growth potential of Portugal?
- ✓ An economy very vulnerable to external shocks
- ✓ Inability to translate inputs (namely the effort in improving human resources skills and R&D) into outputs
- ✓ Lack of a consistent FDI strategy: what is the country aiming at?
- ✓ The need to build on existing strengths: adaptability, creativity and ‘bridging’
- ✓ Can entrepreneurship play a role?
- ✓ Learning from success stories

The Future (IV)

- Understanding the new challenges and avoiding complacency
- Promoting European ‘anchoring’ with a global vision
- Attracting new blood with new ambition
- Creativity and relational capabilities as assets for Europe in an Eastern-bound 21st. century