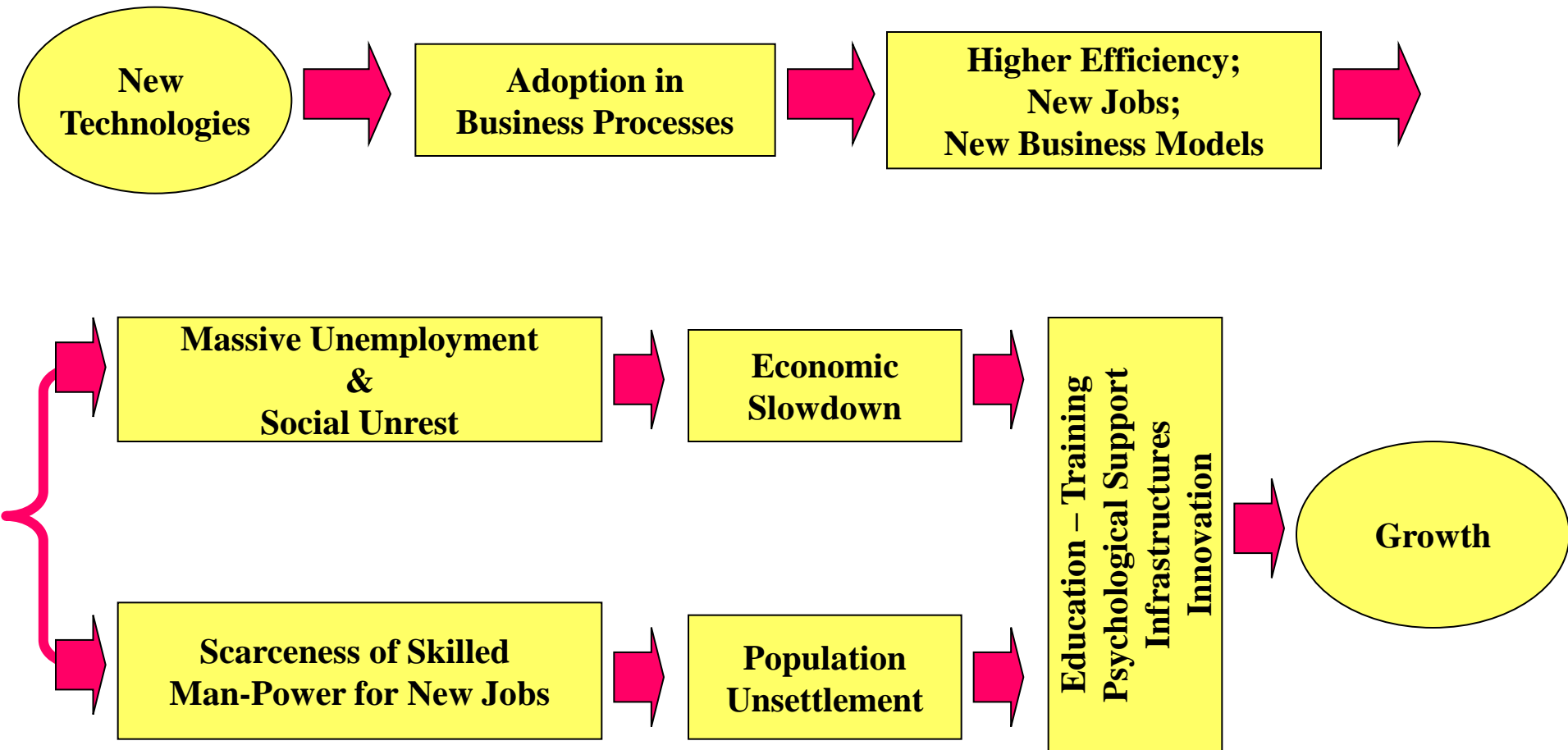


The World in the Midst of the Digital Revolution and Beyond

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The (Digital) Revolution



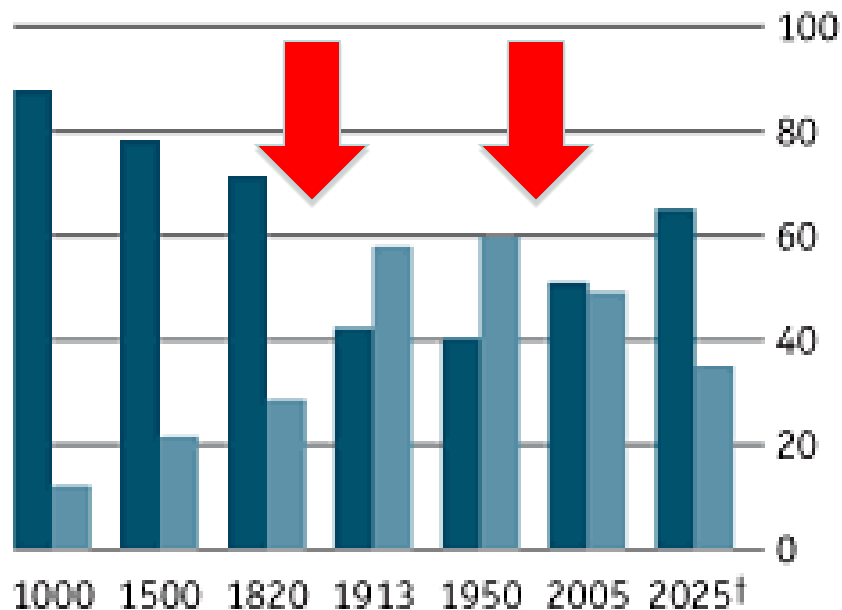
GDP distribution

Re-emerging

2

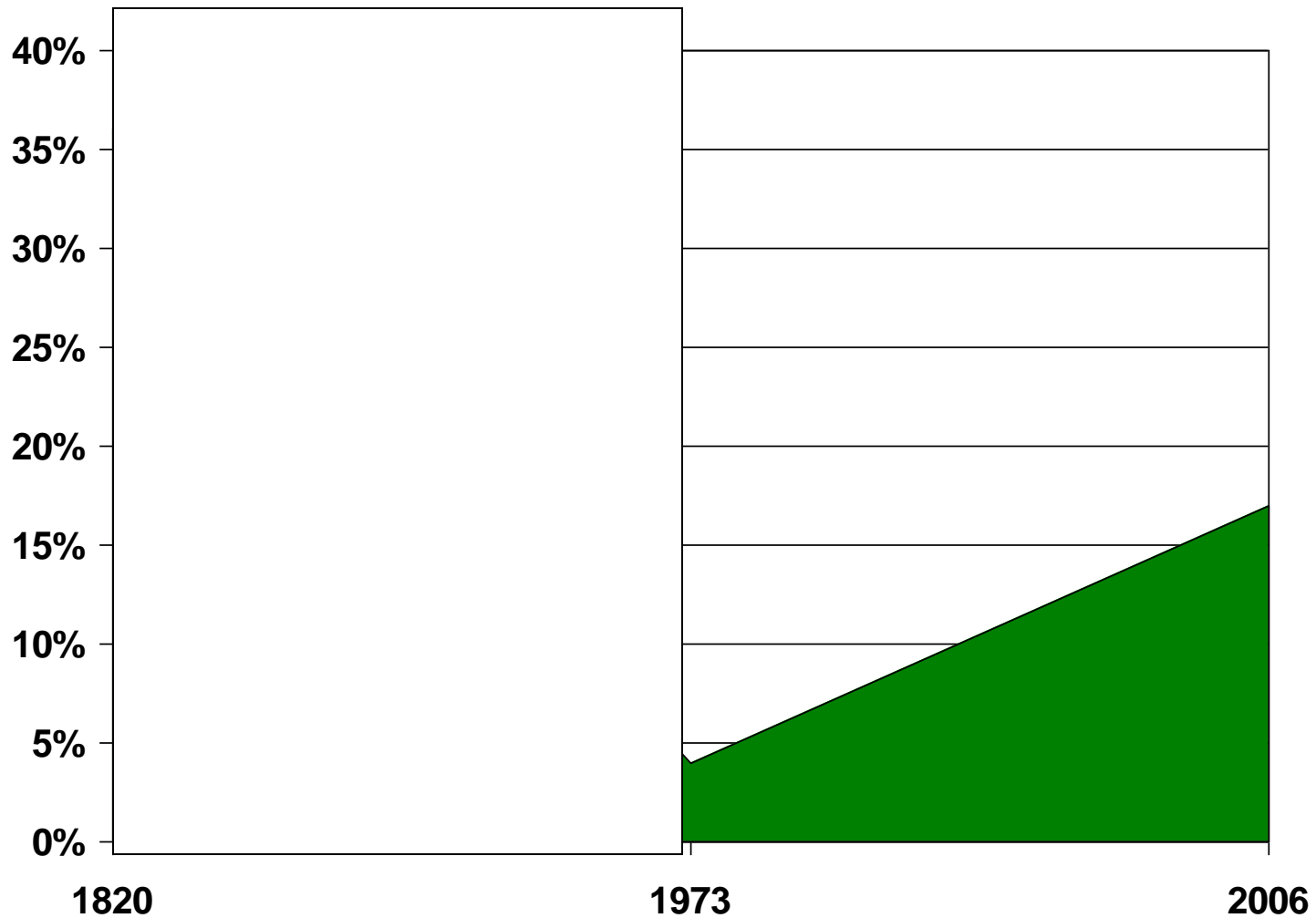
Share of global GDP*, %

■ Emerging economies
■ Developed economies



* At purchasing-power parity † *The Economist* forecasts
Sources: OECD, Angus Maddison; IMF

China's share of world's export

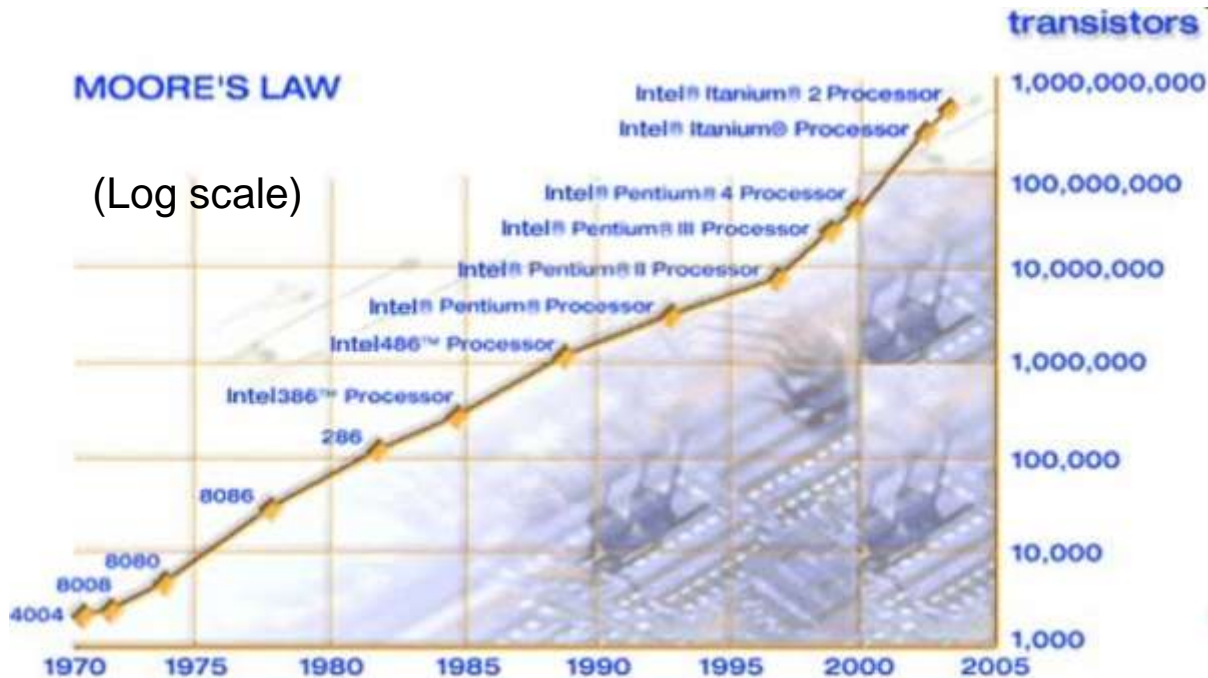


Meanwhile in the West: The Industrial Revolution

- New technology (cotton mills) caused a financial markets bubble
- A great deal of agricultural jobs were lost
- Massive immigration
 - Italy lost almost half of its population
 - Ireland lost around 2/3 of its population (current population smaller than in 1870)
- The start of a long-standing growth era



And now: The Digital Revolution



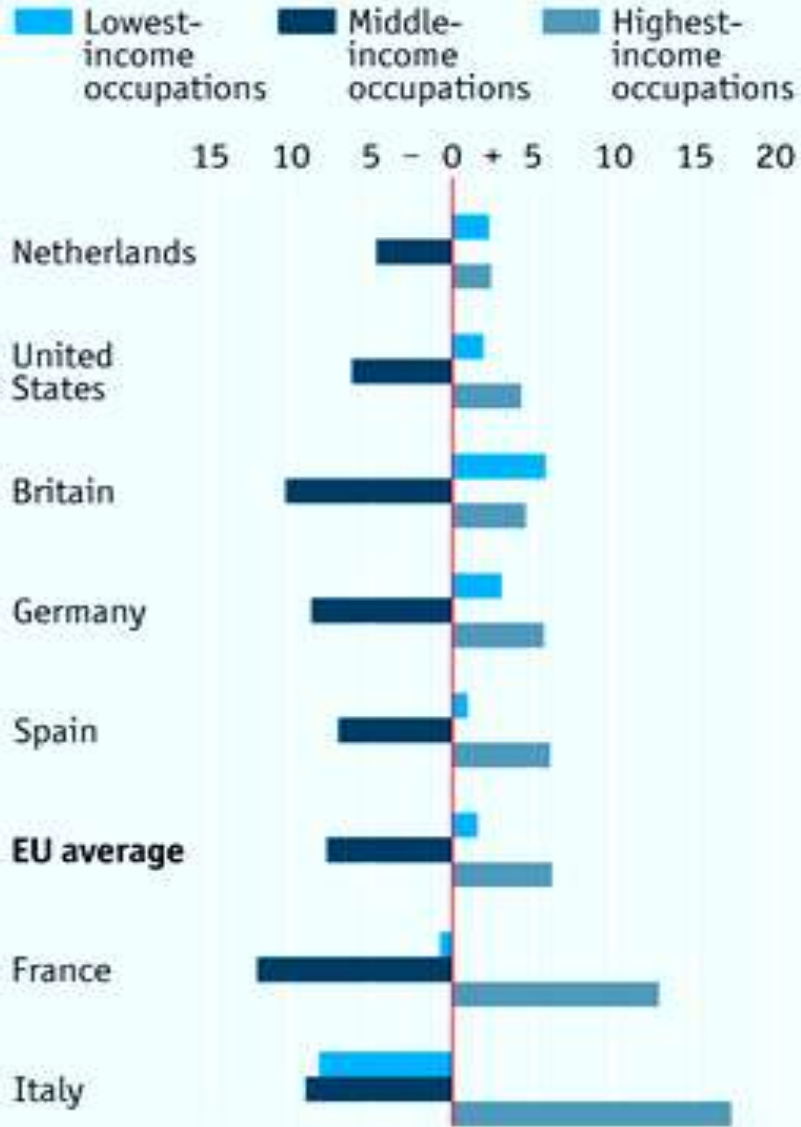
- Late 80's:
 - Infant Internet
 - Embryonic Web
 - Inexistent GSM phones

Jobs

Skills

The disappearing middle

Share of total hours worked, change between 1993 and 2006, percentage points



Source: "Job Polarisation in Europe", by Maarten Goos, Alan Manning & Anna Salomons, *American Economic Review*, 2009

Source: The Economist

Tomorrow's world and societies

- More actors that count
- Uneven demographical pressures
- Technological world
- Production both deconstructed and "lego[®]-ized"
- Farther limits of Life Sciences
- A world of algorithms (as opposed to formulæ)

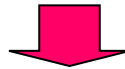
Radical Events

(that cannot be ruled out)

- Expert modelling of human being's physiology
 - Enables simulation that enables new medicines
 - Establishment of virtuous cycles
 - Longer lives
- Machines implementing the human intelligence
 - Dramatic extension both of reasoning and of capacity of creation and innovation

Fundamental role to be played by the Digital Sciences

Education – Training
Psychological Support
Infrastructures
Innovation



Growth

Conclusion

- 2030 will be a radical new world
 - When compared to year 2000
- To try and be better prepared we need:
 - Digital infrastructures that are open to all
 - Education of Digital Sciences (and also technologies)
 - Focus on learning and adaptation skills
 - Definition of a new socio-economic model that is adapted both to the Digital era and to our main values, including sustainability
 - Finance must be taxed to fund technological and education programmes aiming at securing a efficient management of Natural Resources

Footnotes

-
- The Education pipeline is long!
 - The Lisbon Agenda was a good one
 - Most EU countries did not act upon it; China did
 - The current crisis showed that old habits die hard
 - Most funds went to banks to save the past and the current oligarchy
 - **Funds must instead prepare our future**

Thanks for your attention!

- For more on this:
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