

e-Planning Core

Fundamentos de e-Planning

Geopolítica da Sociedade de Informação: As TIC e Estratégias de Desenvolvimento

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2008-22

UA - UL - UNL



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“Não podemos comer computadores”

No encontro do G8 em 2000, manifestantes queimaram um computador portátil na praia de Okinawa.

“Não podemos comer computadores”, “há pessoas a morrer” foram as palavras de ordem dos manifestantes.

“Não podemos comer computadores”

Mas o ***Relatório do Desenvolvimento Humano*** de 2001 (UNDP) argumenta que as tecnologias de informação e comunicação (TIC):

- “*podem dar uma grande contribuição para reduzir a pobreza no mundo*”

e são

- “*um verdadeiro salto tecnológico favorecendo a democracia e a expansão do conhecimento para os mais pobres*” (HDR 2001, UNDP).

Que lado tem razão?

“Washington Consensus”...



www.e-planning.org

...and democracy

Countries with multiparty elections (percent)



Source: IMF, OECD, UN
and World Bank 2000.

“Mostra-me, o teu lado lunar...”

Rui Veloso



Que nos
dizem a
OCDE,
BM, etc

TABLE 1.1

Serious deprivations in many aspects of life

Developing countries

Health

- 968 million people without access to improved water sources (1998)
- 2.4 billion people without access to basic sanitation (1998)
- 34 million people living with HIV/AIDS (end of 2000)
- 2.2 million people dying annually from indoor air pollution (1996)

Education

- 854 million illiterate adults, 543 million of them women (2000)
- 325 million children out of school at the primary and secondary levels, 183 million of them girls (2000)

Income poverty

- 1.2 billion people living on less than \$1 a day (1993 PPP US\$), 2.8 billion on less than \$2 a day (1998)

Children

- 163 million underweight children under age five (1998)
- 11 million children under five dying annually from preventable causes (1998)

OECD countries

- 15% of adults lacking functional literacy skills (1994–98)
- 130 million people in income poverty (with less than 50% of median income) (1999)
- 8 million undernourished people (1996–98)
- 1.5 million people living with HIV/AIDS (2000)

Source: Smeeding 2001b; UNAIDS 2000a, 2000b; UNESCO 2000b; World Bank 2000d, 2001b, 2001c, 2001f; WHO 1997, 2000b; OECD and Statistics Canada 2000.

Que nos
dizem a
OCDE,
BM, etc

Afinal,
Crise...
desde
os anos
1990...

2003 Human Development Index Reveals Development Crisis

Snai

21 countries suffered socio-economic reversals in the 1990s

New York, 8 July 2003—The world is facing an acute development crisis, with many poor nations suffering severe and continuing socio-economic reversals, warns the *Human Development Report 2003*.

The Report's annual Human Development Index (HDI), measuring the progress of nations on key social and economic indicators, shows that 21 countries experienced declines in the 1990s. In the 1980s, only four countries tracked by UNDP showed similar decade-long declines.

“Reversals in HDI are highly unusual as these indicators generally tend to edge up slowly over time,” said Mark Malloch Brown, UNDP Administrator. “The fact that over the course of the 1990’s, 21 countries experienced a decline—in some cases a drastic drop—signifies an urgent call for action to address health and education as well as income levels in these countries.”

This leads to important questions...

Debate
at MIT
1990 -
2002

- Is the gap between the rich and the poor widening, both at global and local levels, **despite of**, or in **consequence of**, ICT developments with current policies within the so-called "Washington consensus"?

- Do recent ICT developments represent a qualitative jump concerning its social-political-economic impacts?

Debate
e-Planning
Consortium
2006 -
2022 ...

- What are the consequences of the market-driven ICT development models and strategies?

- How do ICT challenge the current institutional and regulatory framework?

- Why simply "throwing in" technology into poor regions or neighborhoods is failing to reverse bad trends?

- Which are the most promising areas where ICT may improve the planning process, and how to get there?

pfa
course
@mit

Geopolítica da Sociedade de Informação: As TIC e Estratégias de Desenvolvimento

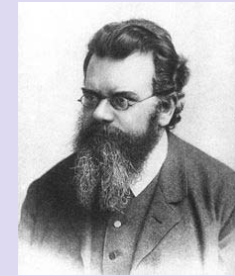
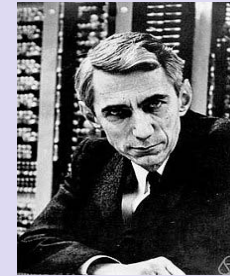
As novas TIC:

- A) Representam um salto qualitativo**
- B) Afectam a geopolítica do desenvolvimento**
- C) Mudam as leis da economia e planeamento**
- D) Desafiam o quadro institucional e regulatório**
- E) Requalificam a Teoria Geopolítica**

Que tem de especial a nova
geração das TIC?

A) As novas TIC representam um Salto Qualitativo

Revisão de matéria



- Termodinamica e teoria da informação (entropia negativa)

1948

1906

(**$I = \log_2 1/P$** ; **$S = K \log e P$** *K -> Ct. Boltzman*)

- Ganhos de eficiência de motor / transferências energéticas (transferências de calor e regulação/feedback, Watt)
- Extensão do cérebro vs. Extensão do musculo.

A) As novas TIC representam um Salto Qualitativo

Revisão de matéria

- **Novos modos de Concorrência** (ex. mudar de marca de leite vs. mudar de marca de software >> curva de aprendizagem + compatibilidade de ficheiros; mercados cativos; custos de entrada no mercado)
- **Novos modos de (re)Produção** (ex. fabrico & stock de produtos "hardware" vs. cópia / replicação de software)
- **Novos modelos de Negócio** (ex. Microsoft vs. OpenSource; contratos com "fidelização", S.O. no e-escolas, publicidade e 'profiling', o custo do "grátis")
- **Novos modos de Organização** (ex. "Time-shared mainframe" vs. PC; "chain of tenure" => papel vs. email; rede vs. hierarquia)

A) As novas TIC representam um Salto Qualitativo

Revisão de matéria

Table 7.3.1.-1 - Period before broadcasting

>600 BC	The abacus (=arithmetic unit of CPU) is invented in China
387 BC	Foundation of Plato's Academy
1450	Printing press invented (Johannes Gutenberg)
1876	First telephone patent (Alexander Bell)

Table 7.3.1.-2 - Period between broadcasting and microcomputer + world wide network

1906	First broadcast of human voice, AM radio (Reginald Fessenden)
1930	18 million radios owned by 60% USA households
1936	Regular TV broadcast begins in UK
1956	72 % USA households own a TV
1968	First ARPANET (IMP), installed at UCLA (precursor to INTERNET)

Table 7.3.1.-3 - Period after microcomputer + world wide communications network

1971	First microcomputer in USA
1972	Created the InterNetwork Working Group, creating the INTERNET
1975	First Personal Computer (PC) introduced
1991	First Internet Web Server and Web Browser (CERN)
2001	529 million people on-line (Internet)

In Ferraz de Abreu, P/. 2002 "New Information Technologies in Public Participation: A Challenge to Old Decision-making Institutional Frameworks"

A) As novas TIC representam um Salto Qualitativo

Revisão de matéria

O “enabling factor”
(factor de
potenciação)

In (Ferraz de Abreu) , 2002 "New Information Technologies in Public Participation: A Challenge to Old Decision-making Institutional Frameworks"

Tecnologias de Informação	Atributos	Modelos de Decisão
voz manuscrito	• de "poucos" a "poucos" • alcance limitado • sem processamento auxiliar • acesso barato, universal • custos de controle baixos	<u>democracia directa</u> imperios heterogenios
imprensa radio TV	• de "poucos" a "muitos" • alcance ilimitado • com processamento na fonte • acesso muito caro, restrito • custos de controle medios	<u>democracia representativa</u> ditaduras homogenias
rede satelite rede fibra optica μ computador	• de "muitos" a "muitos" • alcance ilimitado • com processamento na fonte e no destino • acesso custo moderado, potencialmente universal • custos de controle altos	<u>democracia participativa</u> ditaduras tecnocratas

A) As novas TIC representam um Salto Qualitativo

Em síntese:

- As Tecnologias de Informação e Comunicação (TIC), pela sua natureza, têm um papel estruturante central em toda a actividade Humana, e impacto transversal na Sociedade;
- O Salto Qualitativo das novas TIC traz consigo um novo potencial de desenvolvimento ("*enabling factor*"), a uma escala nunca antes ao alcance da Humanidade;
- A natureza intrínseca das novas TIC permite o seu **acesso**, **uso** e **desenvolvimento** de forma abrangente, simétrica e generalizada, a todos Países e cidadãos dentro de cada País, ao contrário da geração anterior ("Broadcasting ICT")

Mas “tornar possível”, (enabling),
não determina só por si, nem garante,
que o potencial se realize...



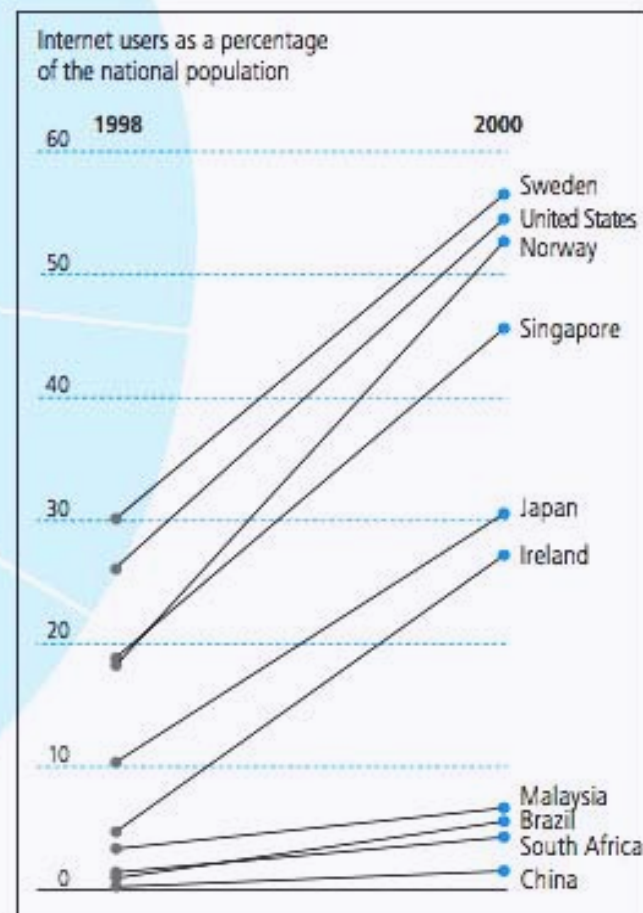
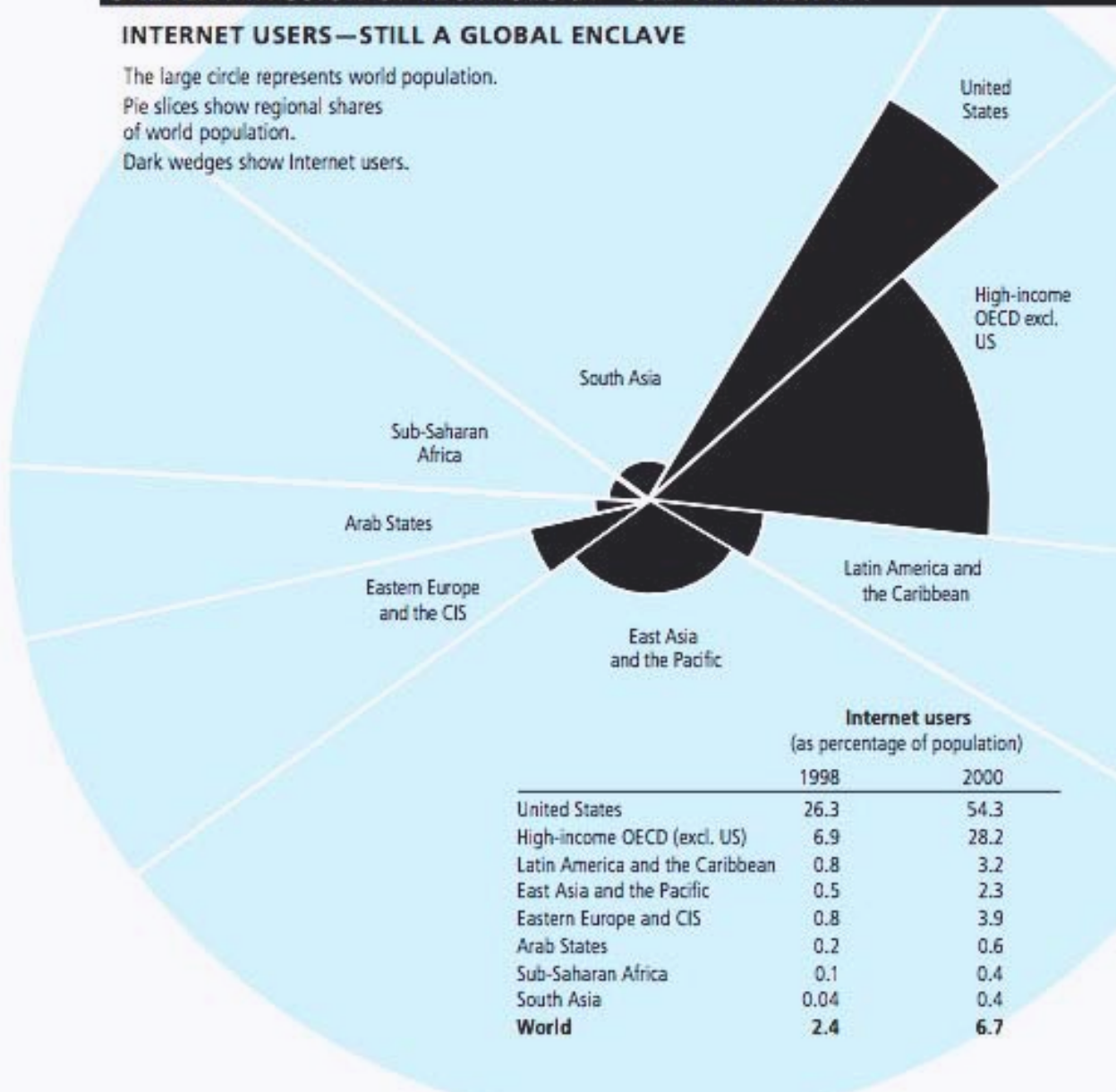
www.unhcr.org

B) As TIC afectam a geopolitica do desenvolvimento

UNEVEN DIFFUSION OF TECHNOLOGY—OLD AND NEW ...

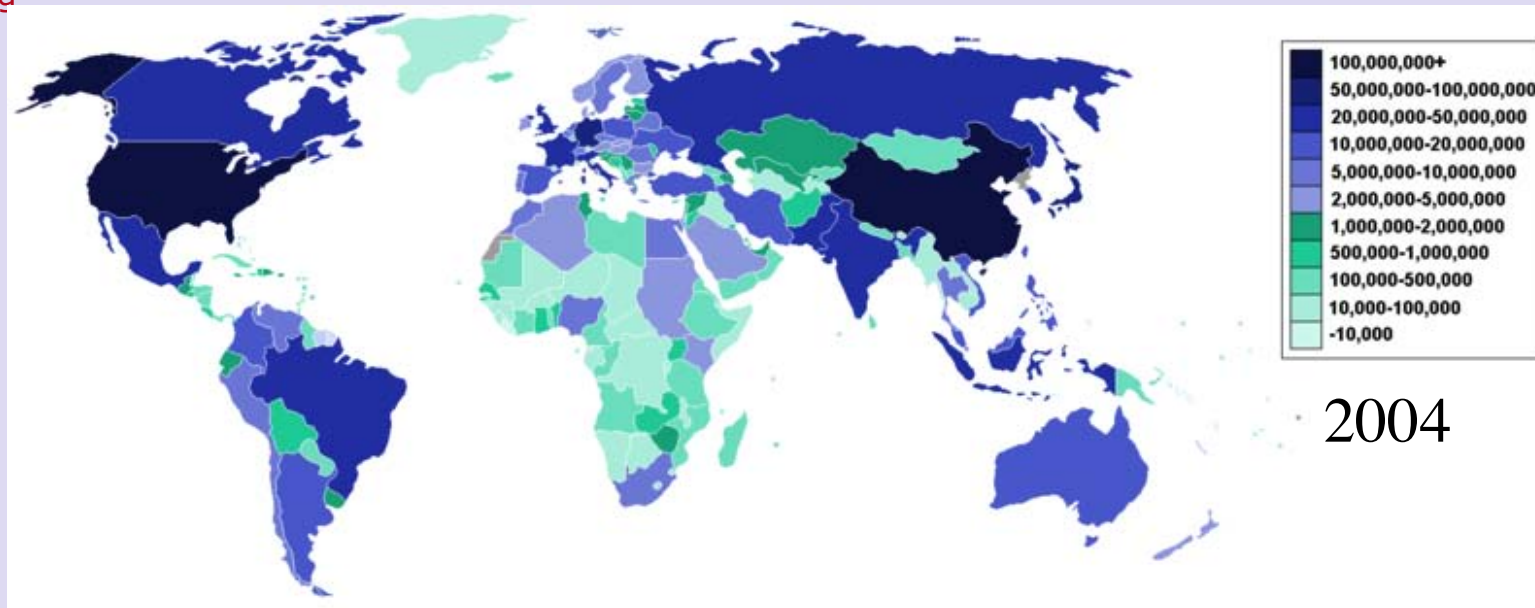
INTERNET USERS—STILL A GLOBAL ENCLAVE

The large circle represents world population.
Pie slices show regional shares
of world population.
Dark wedges show Internet users.



Source: Human Development Report Office calculations based on data supplied by Nua Publish 2001 and UN 2001c.

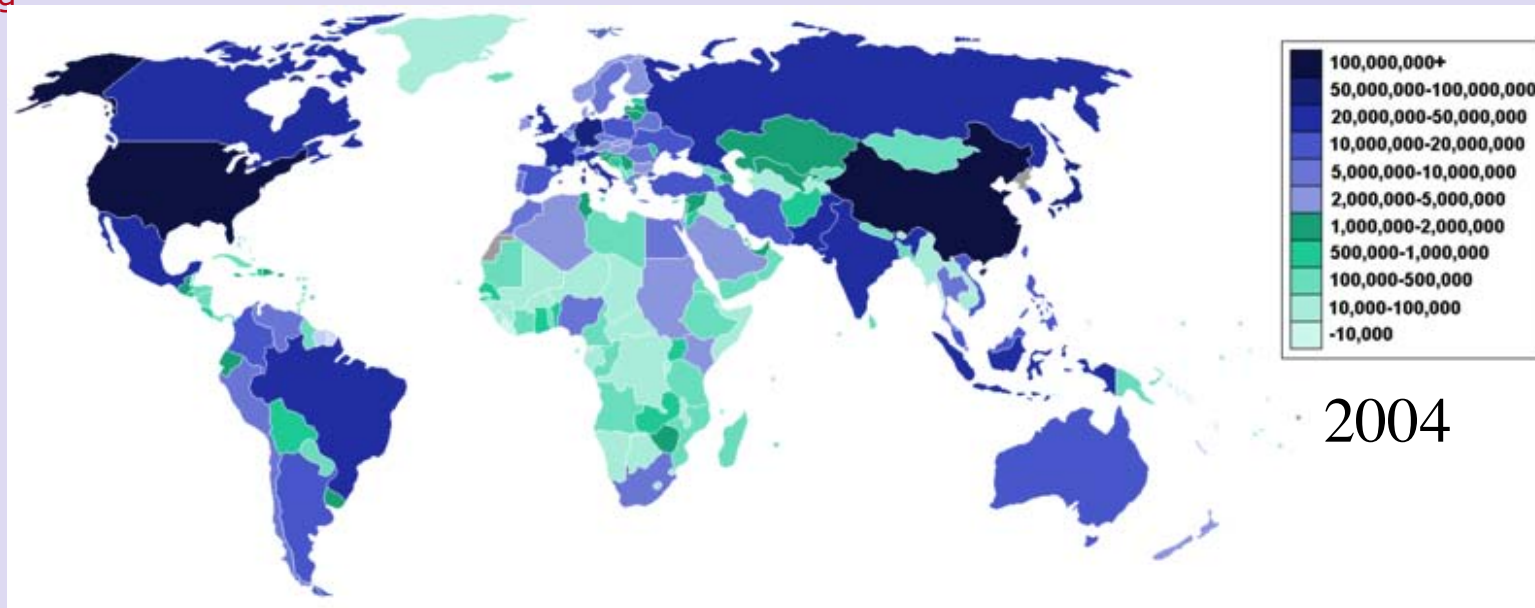
B) As TIC afectam a geopolitica do desenvolvimento



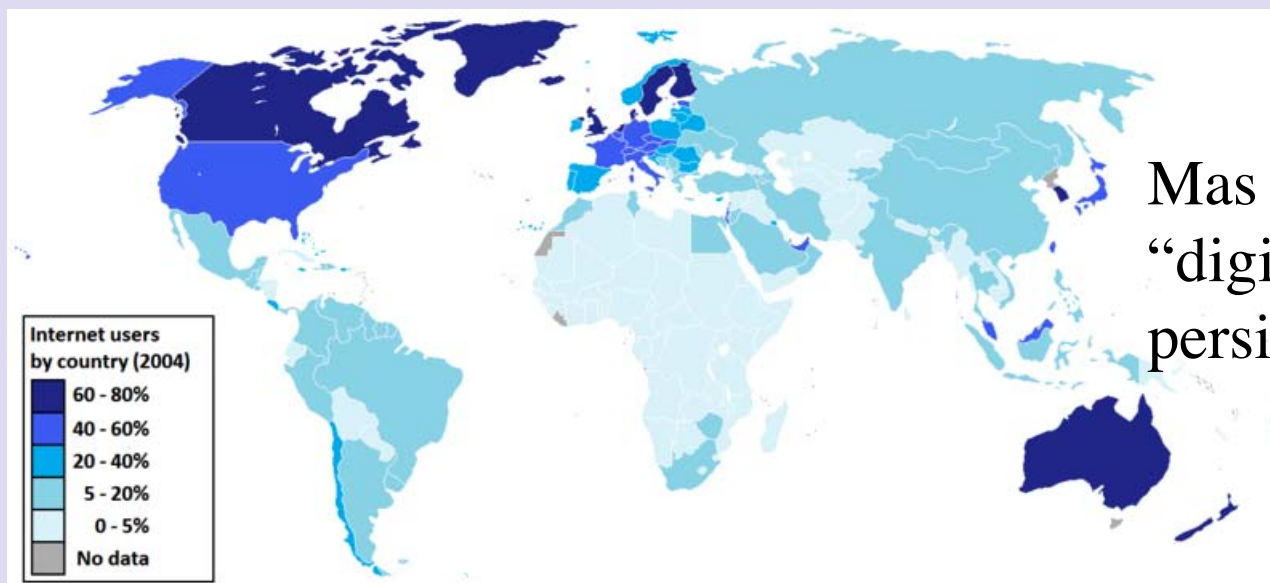
Utilizadores
da Internet
aumentam...

B) As TIC afectam a geopolitica do desenvolvimento

Number
of users



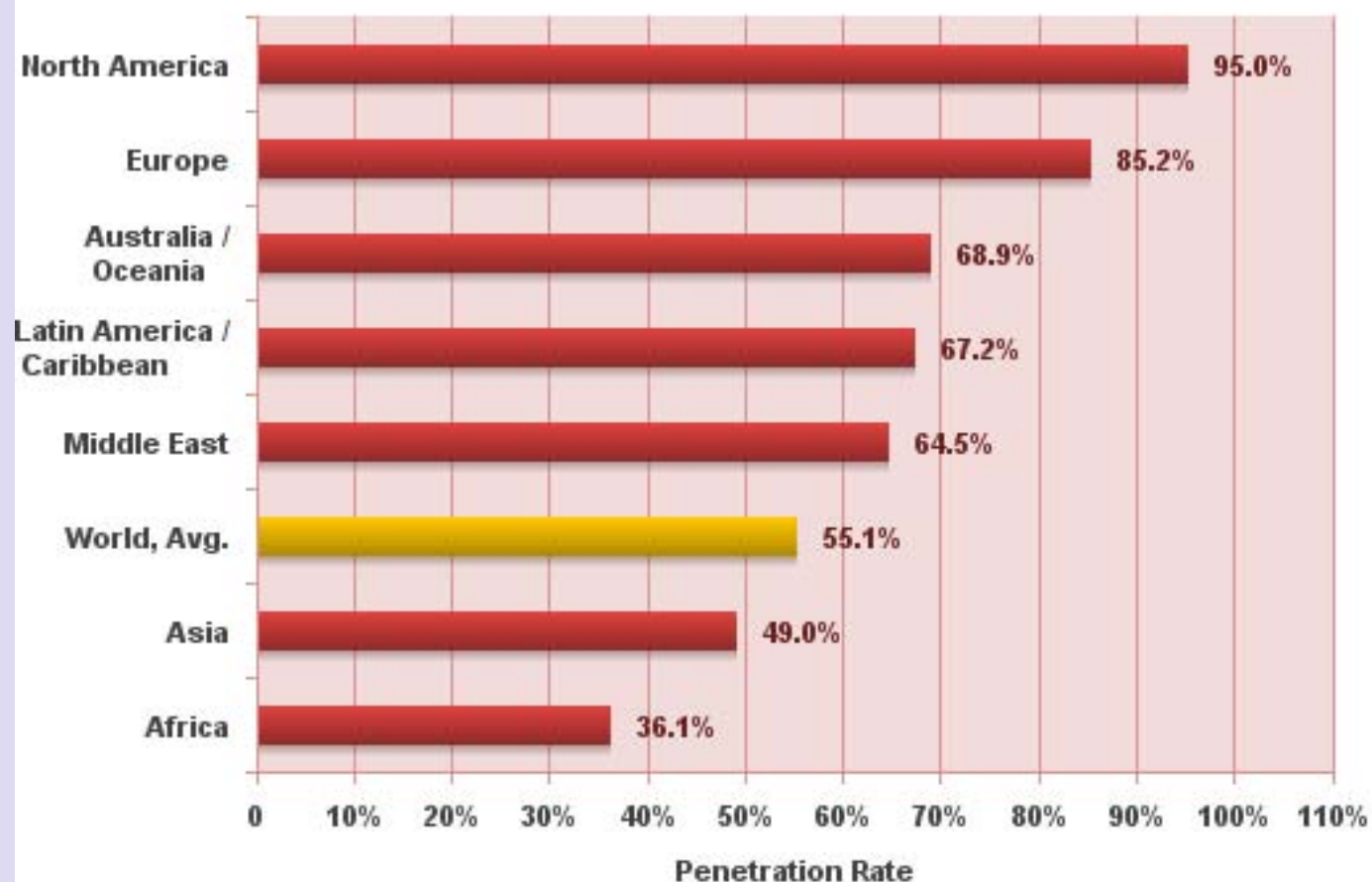
Number
of users
per capita



Mas o
“digital divide”
persiste !

B) As TIC afectam a geopolítica do desenvolvimento

Internet World Penetration Rates by Geographic Regions - June 30, 2018



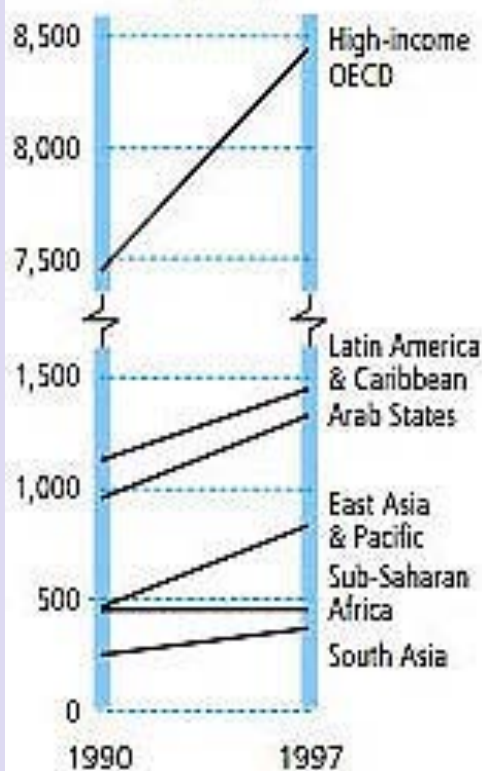
Source: Internet World Stats - www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm
Penetration Rates are based on a world population of 7,634,758,428
and 4,208,571,287 estimated Internet users in June 30, 2018.
Copyright © 2018, Miniwatts Marketing Group

B) As TIC afectam a geopolitica do desenvolvimento

The digital divide is nothing new. Diffusion of decades-old inventions has slowed

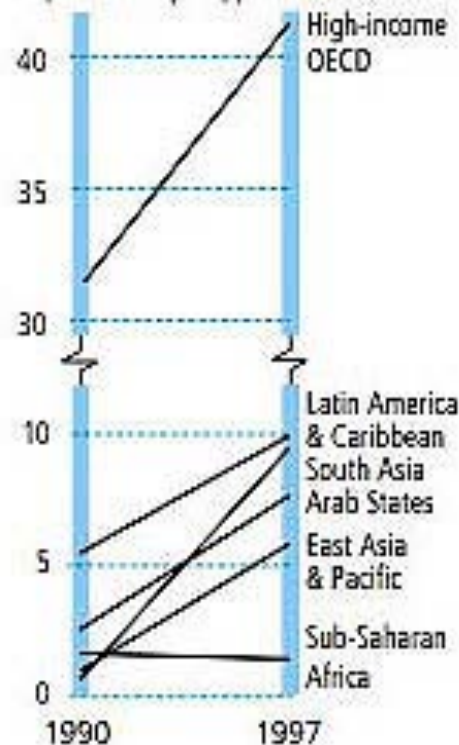
ELECTRICITY

Kilowatt-hours per capita



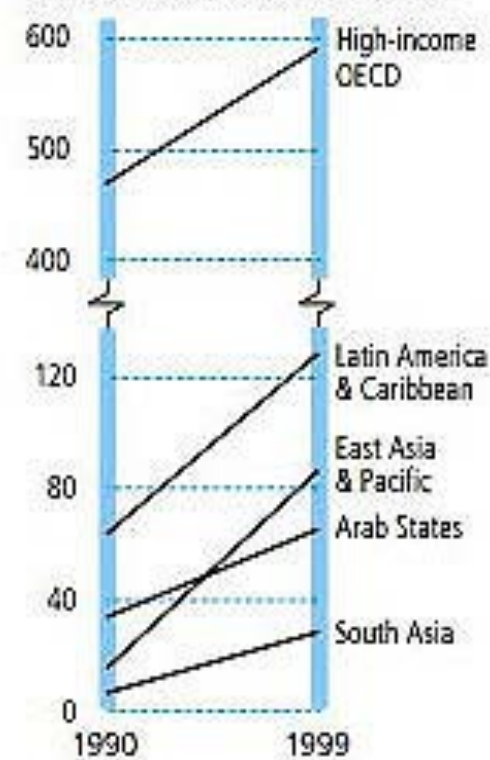
TRACTORS

Per 1,000 hectares of permanently cropped land



TELEPHONES

Telephone mainlines per 1,000 people



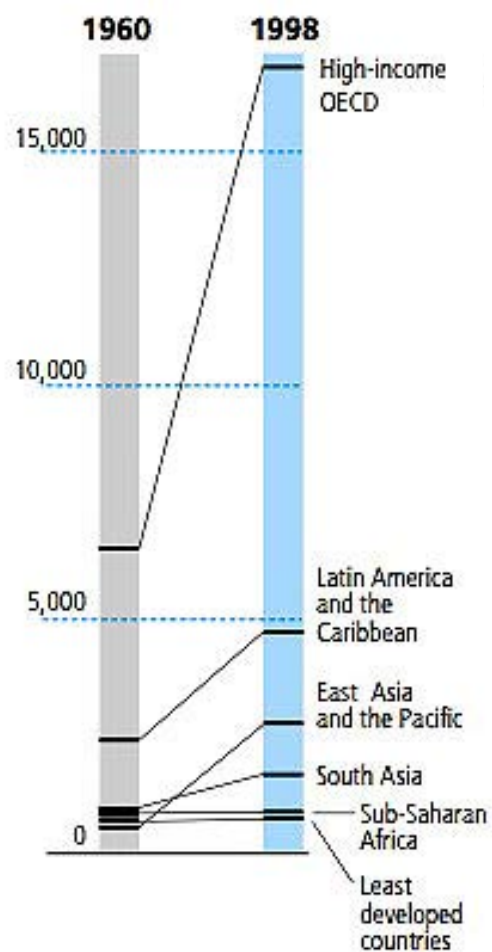
Source: Human Development Report Office calculations based on World Bank 2001h, FAO 2000a and ITU 2001b.



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Widening income gap between regions

GDP per capita (1985 PPP US\$)



Source: Human Development Report Office calculations based on World Bank 2001g.

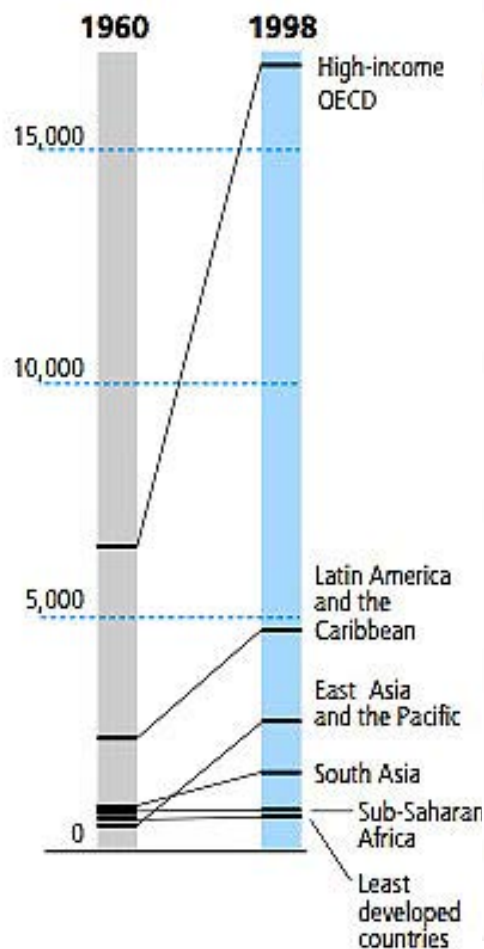
B) As TIC afectam a geopolitica do desenvolvimento



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Widening income gap between regions

GDP per capita (1985 PPP US\$)



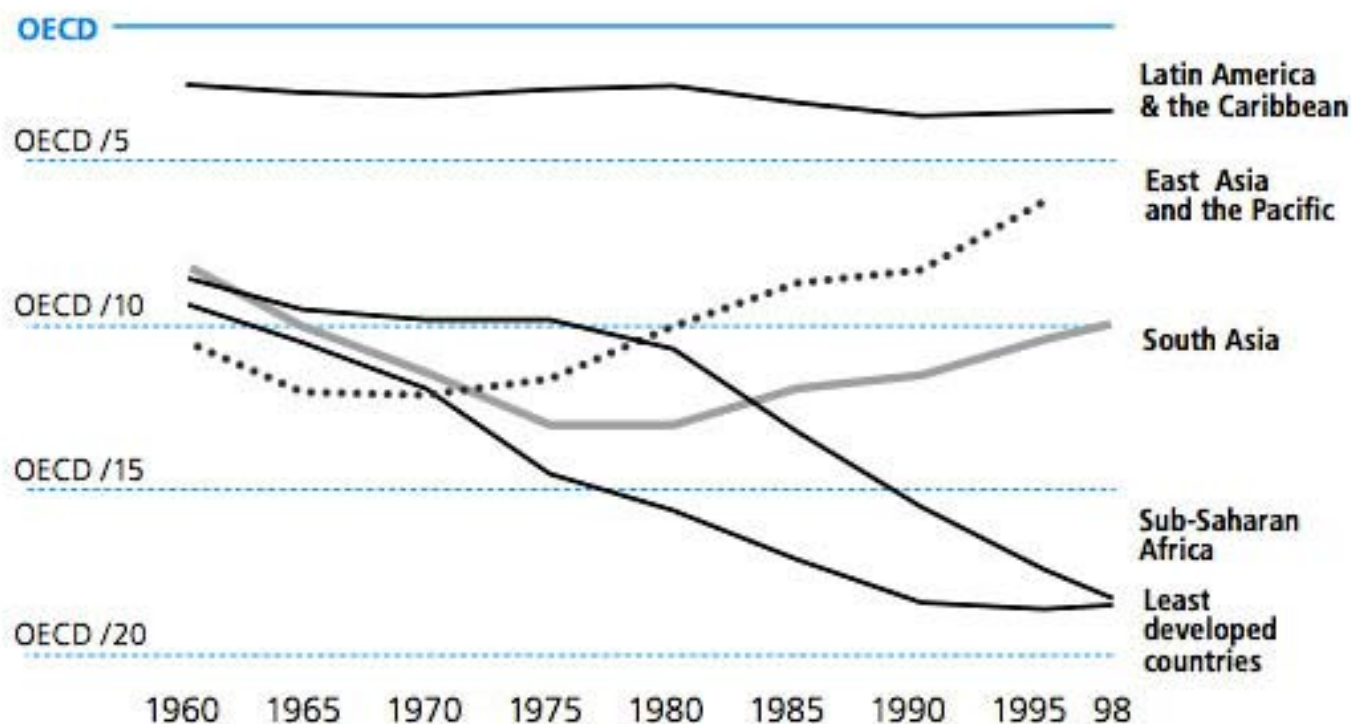
Source: Human Development Report Office calculations based on World Bank 2001g.

B) As TIC afectam a geopolitica do desenvolvimento

FIGURE 1.5

Comparing incomes—developing regions and high-income OECD

Regional average GDP per capita (1985 US\$ PPP) as a ratio of that of high-income OECD countries



Note: High-income OECD excludes OECD members classified as developing countries and those in Eastern Europe and the CIS. See the classification of countries.

Source: Human Development Report Office calculations based on World Bank 2001g.

B) As TIC afectam a geopolítica do desenvolvimento

"Washington Consensus"

Estamos evidentemente a fazer alguma coisa mal ...

... e no entanto continuam a predominar as mesmas receitas políticas dos últimos 30 anos (**"Washington Consensus"**)

B) As TIC afectam a geopolítica do desenvolvimento

"Washington Consensus"

- **Government as enabler, not provider**
 - Public sector shift to be restricted to "sovereignty functions"
 - End of "welfare" state, commoditization of health, social security, etc.
- De-regulation (towards self-regulation for corporations)
- Low taxes for corporation as investment & job creation incentive
- **"Globalization"**
 - "free trade" -> end of nation's protectionism
 - "free-market" -> free circulation of capital (not so much of people)
 - specialization niches, export oriented economies

B) As TIC afectam a geopolítica do desenvolvimento

"Washington Consensus"

And what are the results...

...according to its own institutions?

(Bretton Woods: IMF, WB, OECD...)

B) As TIC afectam a geopolítica do desenvolvimento

The socio-economic divide has been on the rise in Europe over the past decades, and has intensified since the onset of the global financial crisis. High and rising inequality harms our societies in many respects.

UNDERSTANDING THE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIVIDE
IN EUROPE

26 January 2017, OECD

"Washington Consensus"



21/10/2008 - The gap between rich and poor has grown in more than three-quarters of OECD countries over the past two decades, according to a new OECD report.

OECD 2019s Growing Unequal? finds that the economic growth of recent decades has benefitted the rich more than the poor.

Launching the report in Paris, OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría warned of the dangers posed by inequality

B) As TIC afectam a geopolítica do desenvolvimento

"globalization also had a dark side. Lurking behind it was a large and growing chasm between rich and poor - especially within countries."

Dominique Strauss-Kahn,
Managing Director,

International Monetary
Fund (IMF)

Agadir, November 1, 2010

"Washington Consensus"



"Income inequality has been rising in many parts of the world in recent decades."

At The Peterson Institute for International Economics
Washington, D.C., March 13, 2014

David Lipton
First Deputy Managing Director, IMF

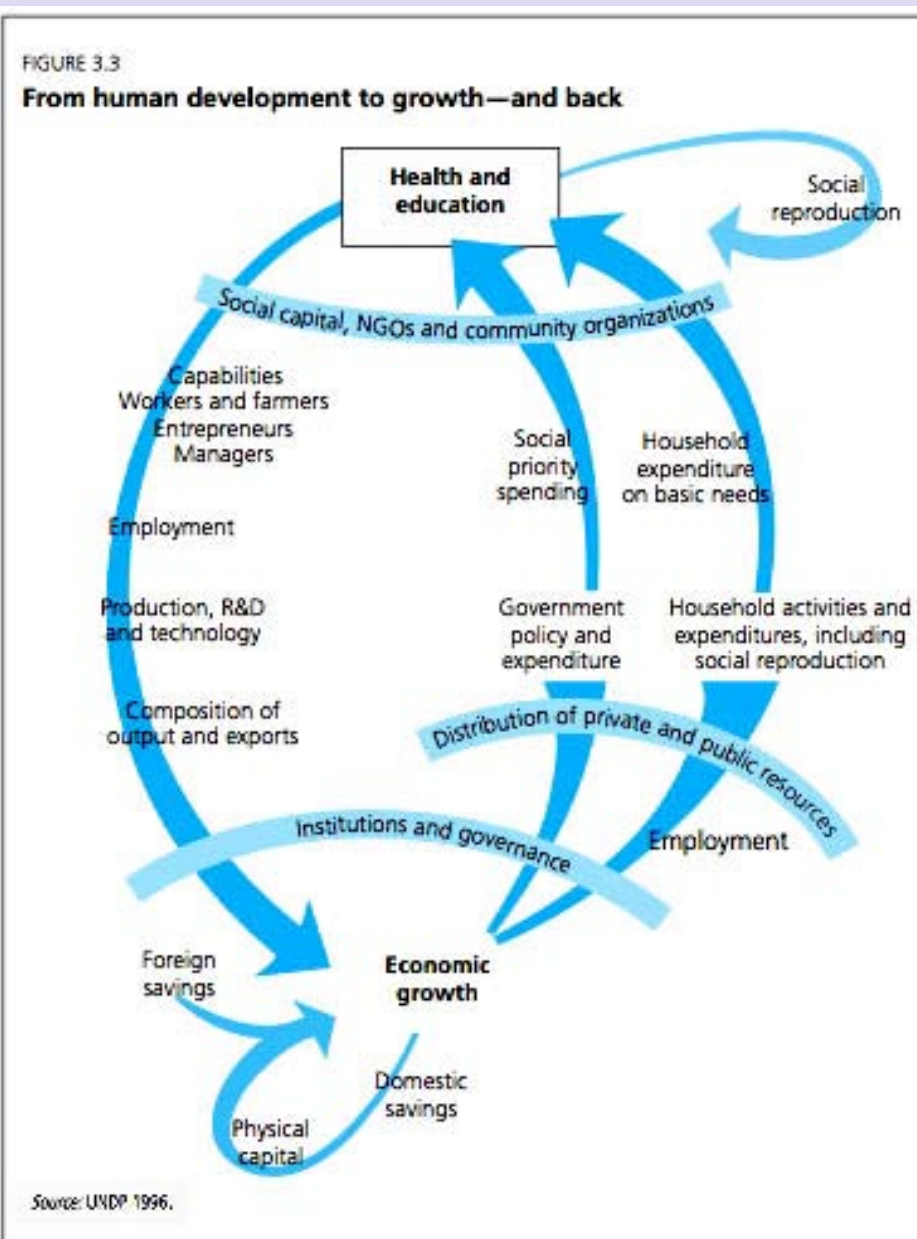


Porque dar importância às novas tecnologias (TIC)?

- Para o desenvolvimento sustentável
 - Mas o “gap” ricos-pobres aumenta. Porque fracassa o choque tecnológico para alguns ?
- Para cidadania participativa
 - Mas o deficit democrático cresce mesmo em sitios onde as TIC prosperam. Porquê?

B) As TIC afectam a geopolítica do desenvolvimento

Os modelos de desenvolvimento continuarão válidos com a nova geração de TIC?

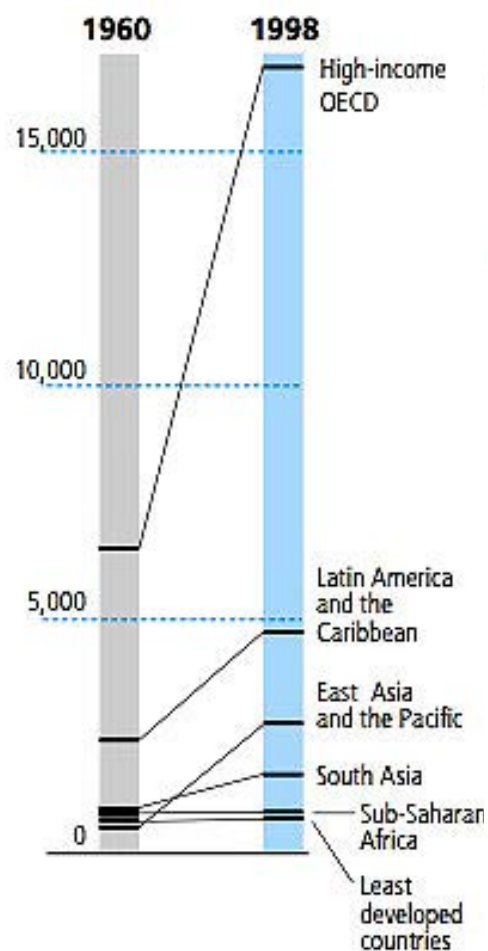




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Widening income gap between regions

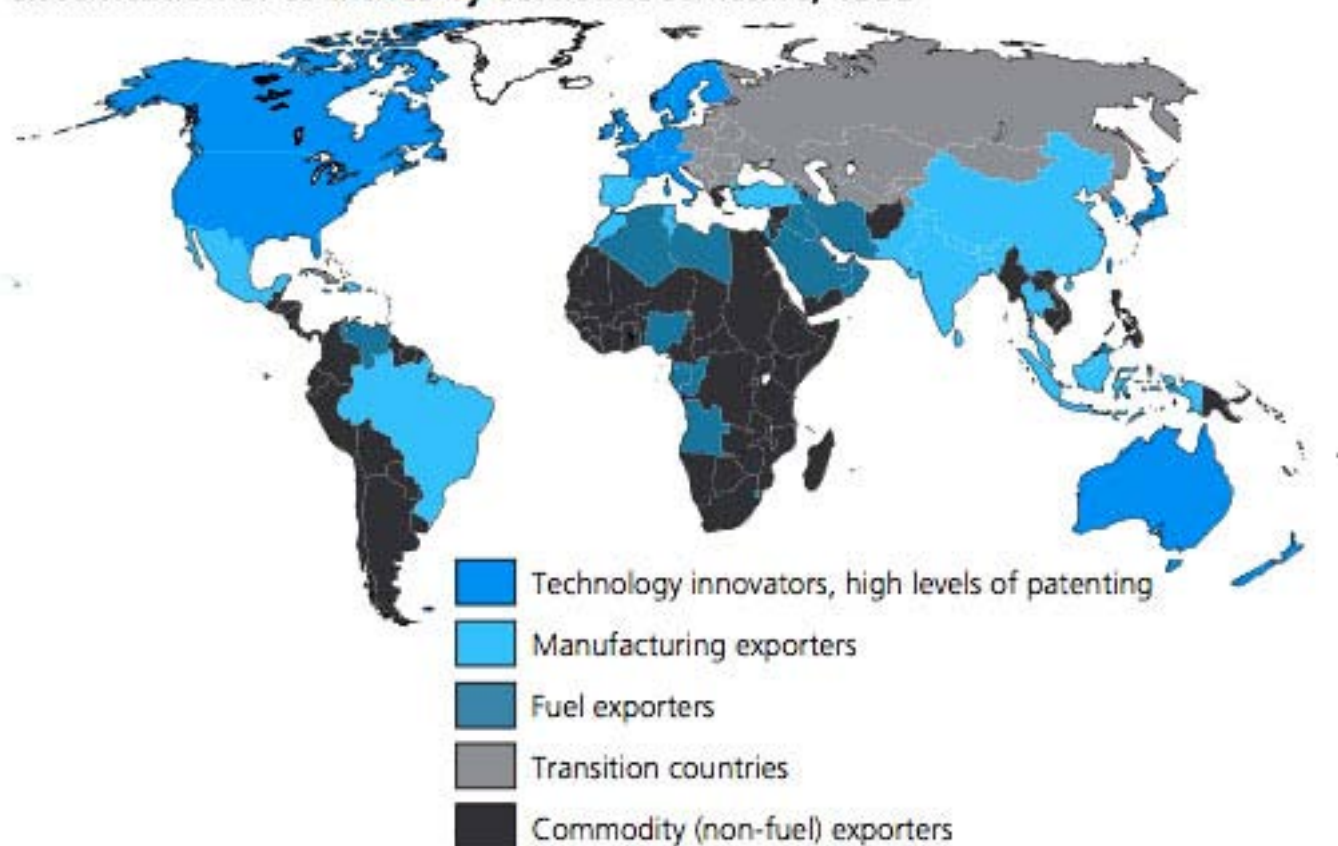
GDP per capita (1985 PPP US\$)



Source: Human Development Report Office calculations based on World Bank 2001g.

B) As TIC afectam a geopolitica do desenvolvimento

Classification of countries by economic structure, 1995



Hint:

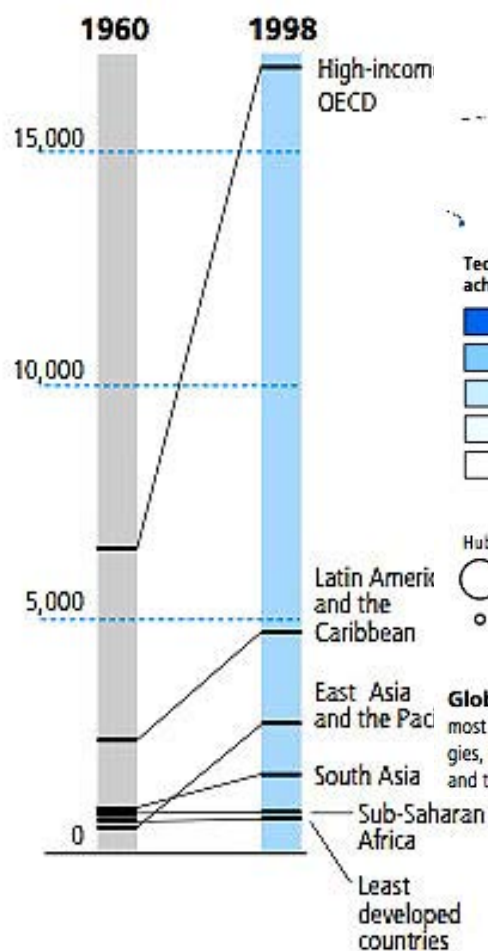
co-relation with the geography of internet access...



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Widening income gap between regions

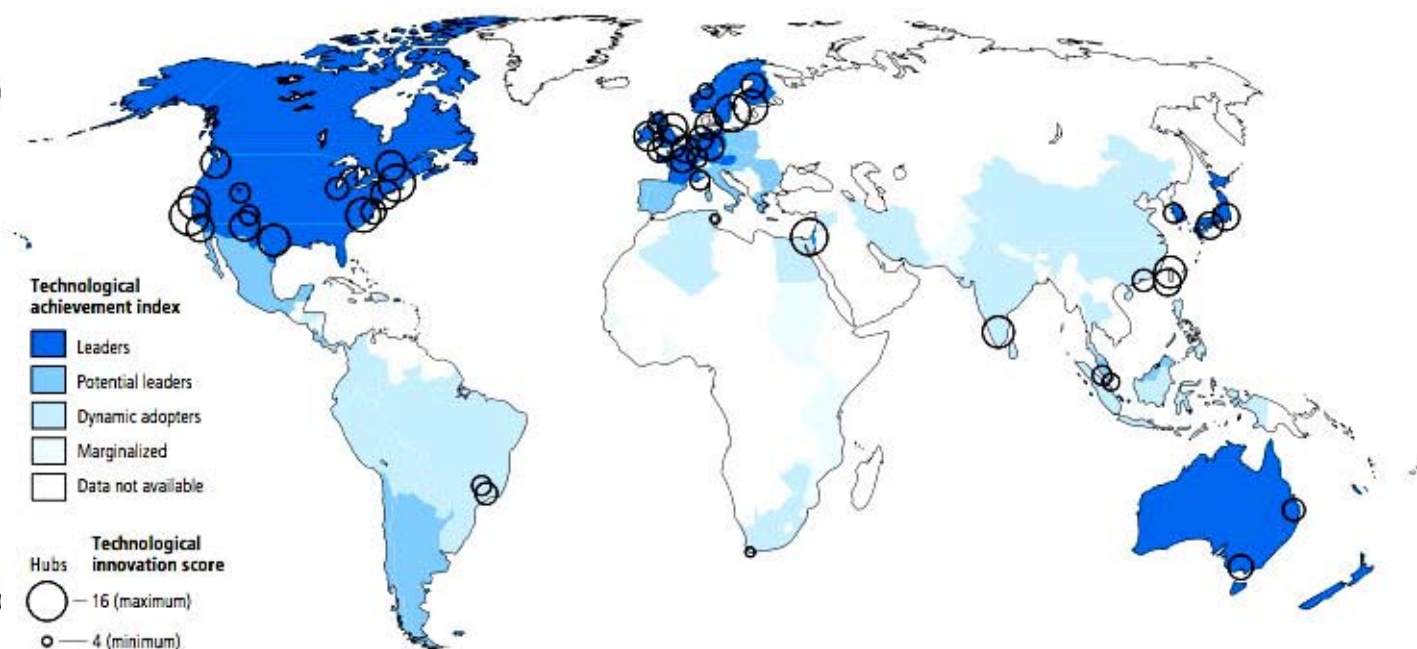
GDP per capita (1985 PPP US\$)



Source: Human Development Report Office calculations based on World Bank 2001g.

B) As TIC afectam a geopolitica do desenvolvimento

THE GEOGRAPHY OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION AND ACHIEVEMENT



Global hubs of technological innovation In 2000 *Wired* magazine consulted local sources in government, industry and the media to find the locations that matter most in the new digital geography. Each was rated from 1 to 4 in four areas: the ability of area universities and research facilities to train skilled workers or develop new technologies, the presence of established companies and multinational corporations to provide expertise and economic stability, the population's entrepreneurial drive to start new ventures and the availability of venture capital to ensure that the ideas make it to market. Forty-six locations were identified as technology hubs, shown on the map as black circles

Hint:
co-relation with the geography of internet access...

Porque dar importância às novas tecnologias (TIC)?

- *A "Teoria da Excelência" em causa...*

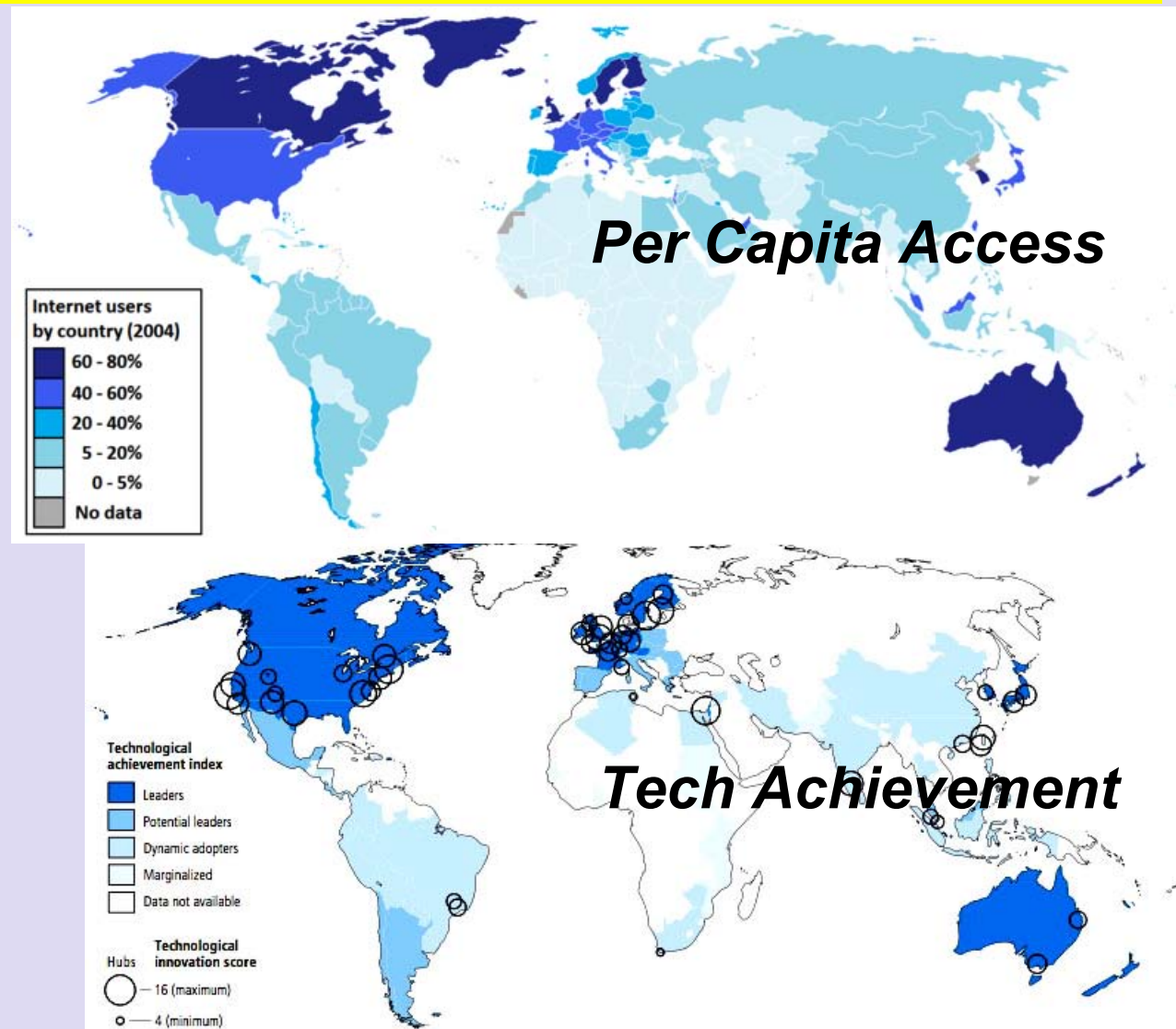
B) As TIC afectam a geopolítica do desenvolvimento

Teoria da Excelência
posta em causa?

São os países com maior percentagem de acesso do conjunto da população às novas TIC, que têm a estrutura económica mais sólida, ancorada na inovação tecnológica e com maior geração de riqueza;

- Não os que apostam sobretudo e apenas nas elites e nos "centros de excelência"

...



Global hubs of technological innovation In 2000 *Wired* magazine consulted local sources in government, industry and the media to find the locations that matter most in the new digital geography. Each was rated from 1 to 4 in four areas: the ability of area universities and research facilities to train skilled workers or develop new technologies, the presence of established companies and multinational corporations to provide expertise and economic stability, the population's entrepreneurial drive to start new ventures and the availability of venture capital to ensure that the ideas make it to market. Forty-six locations were identified as technology hubs, shown on the map as black circles

B) As TIC afectam a geopolítica do desenvolvimento

Em síntese:

- Não obstante o potencial das novas TIC de desenvolvimento simétrico e abrangente, a uma escala nunca antes ao alcance da Humanidade, e o assumido reconhecimento institucional desse potencial, ***o fosso entre os mais e os menos desenvolvidos não só se mantém, como tem aumentado;***
- Contudo, existe uma correlação entre a ***difusão do acesso*** às novas TIC e os ***níveis de desenvolvimento***, assim como da ***qualidade da estrutura económica*** dos países, que ***confirma*** o papel-chave das novas TIC no desenvolvimento;
- Como nas últimas décadas tem predominado de forma consistente, uma política económica e correspondente desenho geopolítico ("Washington Consensus"), temos de concluir que, na melhor das hipóteses, ***falhou*** - ou, na pior das hipóteses, que é ela a ***responsável*** pelo aumento deste fosso.

C) As TIC mudam as leis da economia e planeamento

*Technology is created in
response to market
pressures—not the needs
of poor people, who have
little purchasing power*

HDR 2001

But is it only “market pressure”?
Or *market policies*?

And what market is this,
in the Era of the new ICT?

C) As TIC mudam as leis da economia e planeamento

"Free" market economy (self-regulated)

- What is a "free-market" economy?
(self-regulated)
(Introduction)
 - - the law of offer and demand
 - - the law of free competition
 - - the role of innovation
 - - the role of patents in innovation
- ... and the 'market failures'*

C) As TIC mudam as leis da economia e planeamento

"Free" market economy (self-regulated)

How
liberals
argue :

	Laissez-Faire economics	Social democracy/socialism
Ownership	Assets owned by private firms	Some industries nationalised
Equality	Income determined by market forces	Redistribution of income
Prices	Prices determined by supply and demand	Government may regulate some goods
Efficiency	Market incentives encourage firms to cut costs	Government planning may result in inefficiency
Taxes	Limited taxes / limited government spending	High progressive taxes / Higher spending on public services
Healthcare	Health care left to free-market	Healthcare provided by government free at point of use
Problems	Inequality, market failure, monopoly	Inefficiency of state industry, less incentives,
Advantages	Dynamic economy, incentives for innovation and economic growth	Promotion of equality. Attempt to overcome market failure.

"Laissez-faire economics" (Tejvan Pettinger 2017)

<https://www.economicshelp.org/blog/20190/concepts/laissez-faire-economics/>

C) As TIC mudam as leis da economia e planeamento

"Free" market economy (self-regulated)

*So you want "free market"?
But it could only exist in ideal conditions:*

*The real assumptions of "free market"
(self-regulation, liberalism):*

- Information is free, complete & instantaneous
- Zero transaction costs
- Zero externalities
- Zero social costs
- Zero market failures

C) As TIC mudam as leis da economia e planeamento

"Free" market economy (self-regulated)

*So you want "free market"?
New ICT may call your bluff...*

*The real assumptions of "free market"
(self-regulation, liberalism):*

- Information is free, complete & instantaneous
- Zero transaction costs
- Zero externalities
- Zero social costs
- Zero market failures

*NEW ICT
Potential:*

*Closer
Closer
Closer
Better
Better*

C) As TIC mudam as leis da economia e planeamento

"Free" market economy (self-regulated)

It is ironic that new ICT offer today the means to get much closer than ever before to achieve such liberal assumptions.

Why do "free-market" arauts resist then to develop, deploy and use ICT for such purpose?

It begs the question: those that preach for a "free market", do they really want it, or fear it?

*Oh vozes que do alto império
Proclamais um mundo novo
Calai-vos que pode o povo
Querer um mundo novo a sério (António Aleixo)*

C) As TIC mudam as leis da economia e planeamento

"Free" market economy (self-regulated)

Revisão de matéria

Microsoft Windows : 90% of world OS market

- Free market?
- Competition?
- Free Choice?

Intel idem, on hardware, etc.

Ford-T choices...

- **Why?**

• Algumas Realidades da Era Digital

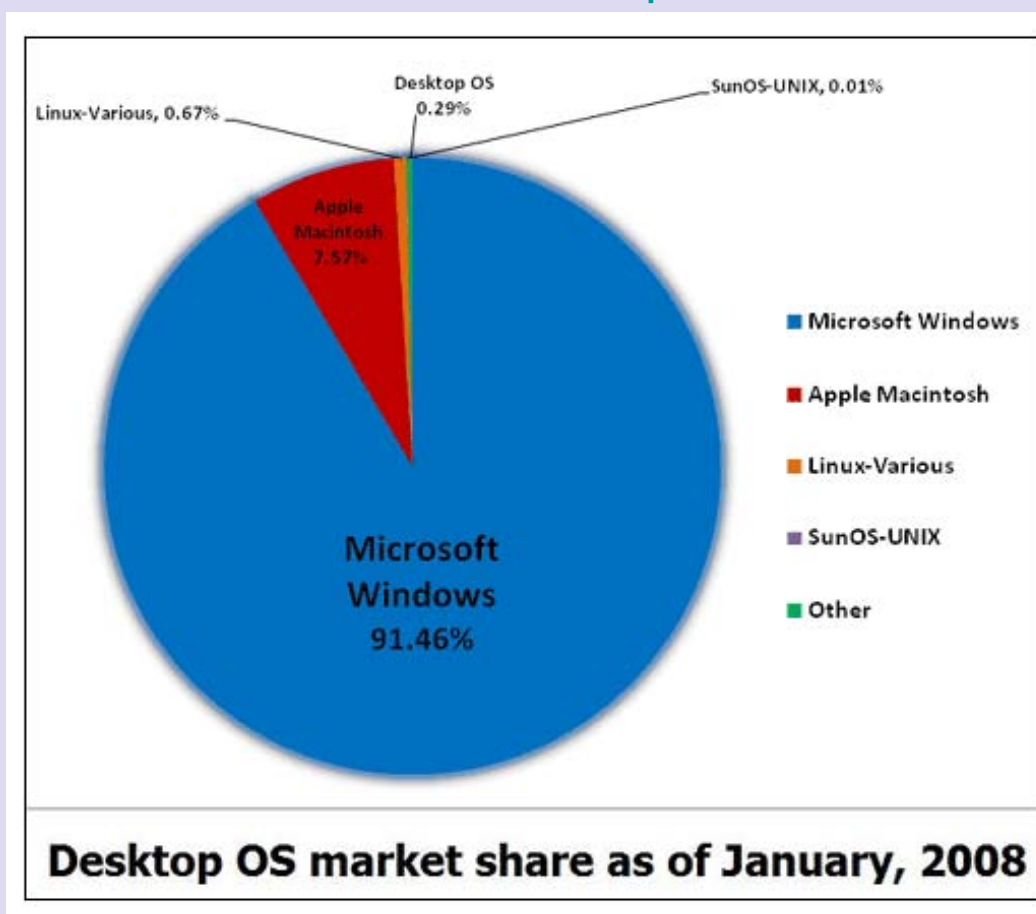
Alguns exemplos...

- Uma Economia de Mercado? Livre Concorrência? Empreendedorismo?
- Inclusão Digital Social e Territorial: do "marketing", à realidade
- Assimetria e Não-Neutralidade da Internet: os custos reais
- As "Redes Sociais" - ou Bolhas/seguidores, Profiling, Custo do Grátis
- Literacia Digital - "fosso" social e geracional + "fake news"

C) As TIC mudam as leis da economia e planeamento

- Algumas Realidades da Era Digital
Livre Concorrência? Empreendedorismo?

World
Computer
OS desktop
market share
2008



C) As TIC mudam as leis da economia e planeamento

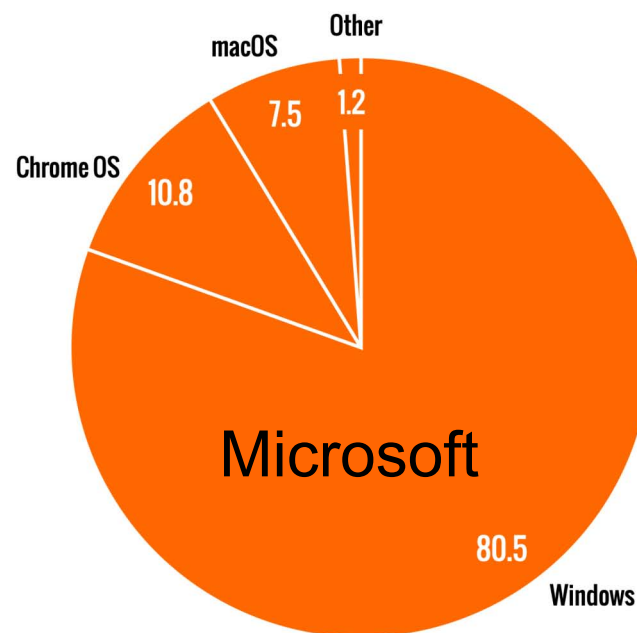
- Algumas Realidades da Era Digital

Livre Concorrência? Empreendedorismo?

World
Platform
market share
2021

OPERATING SYSTEM MARKET SHARE BY PLATFORM

Percent



Data source: IDC

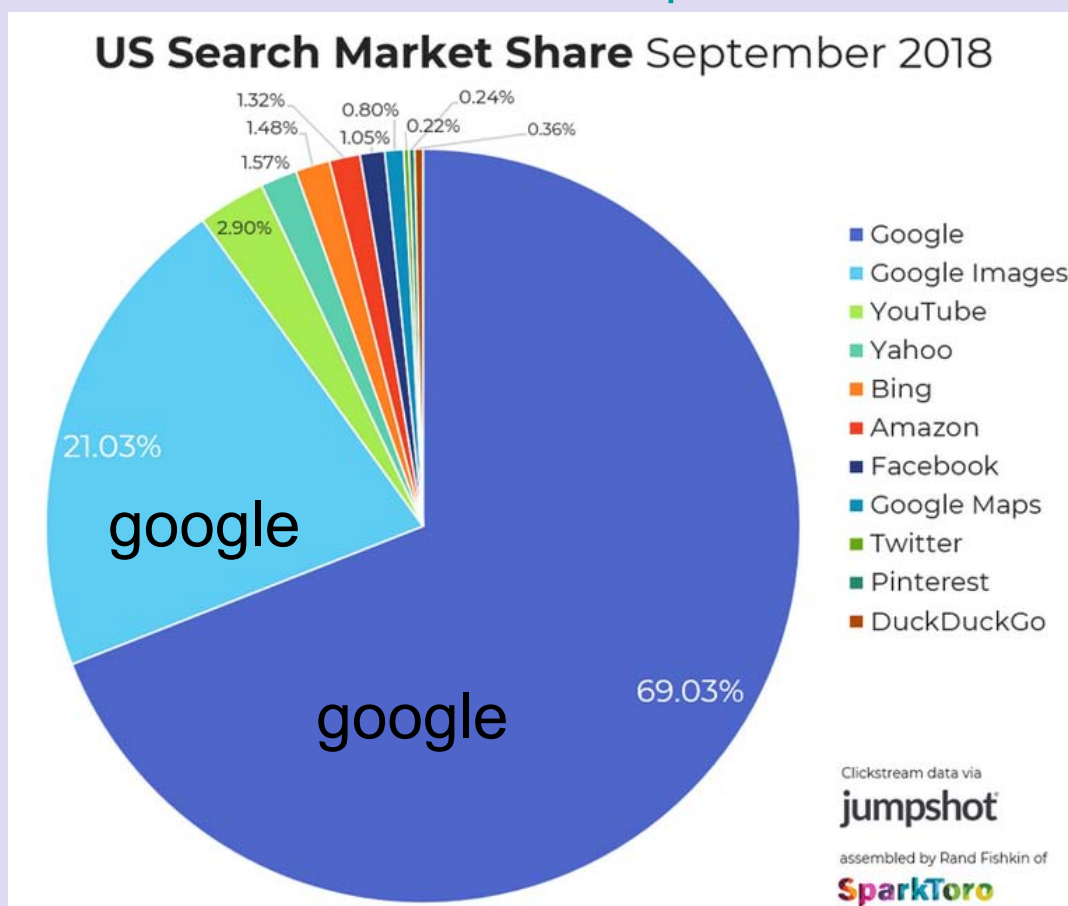


C) As TIC mudam as leis da economia e planeamento

• Algumas Realidades da Era Digital

Livre Concorrência? Empreendedorismo?

US
search
market share
2018

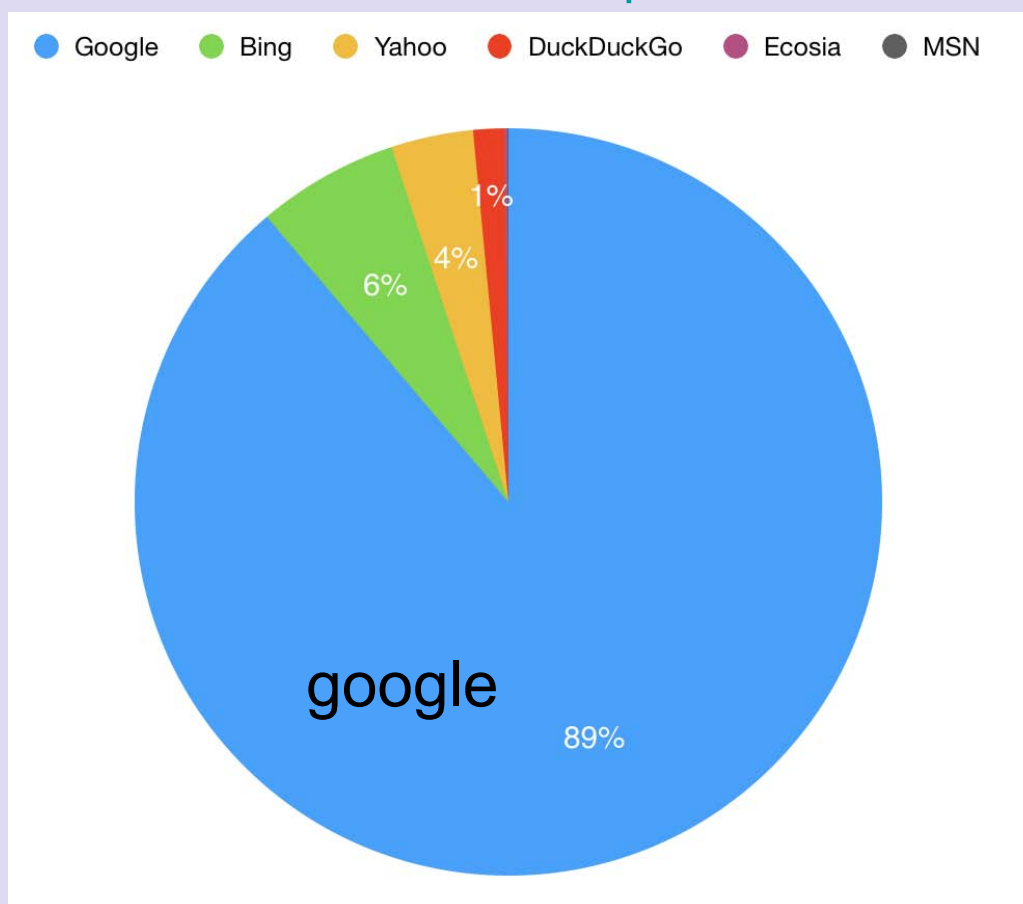


C) As TIC mudam as leis da economia e planeamento

- Algumas Realidades da Era Digital

Livre Concorrência? Empreendedorismo?

US
search
market share
2020

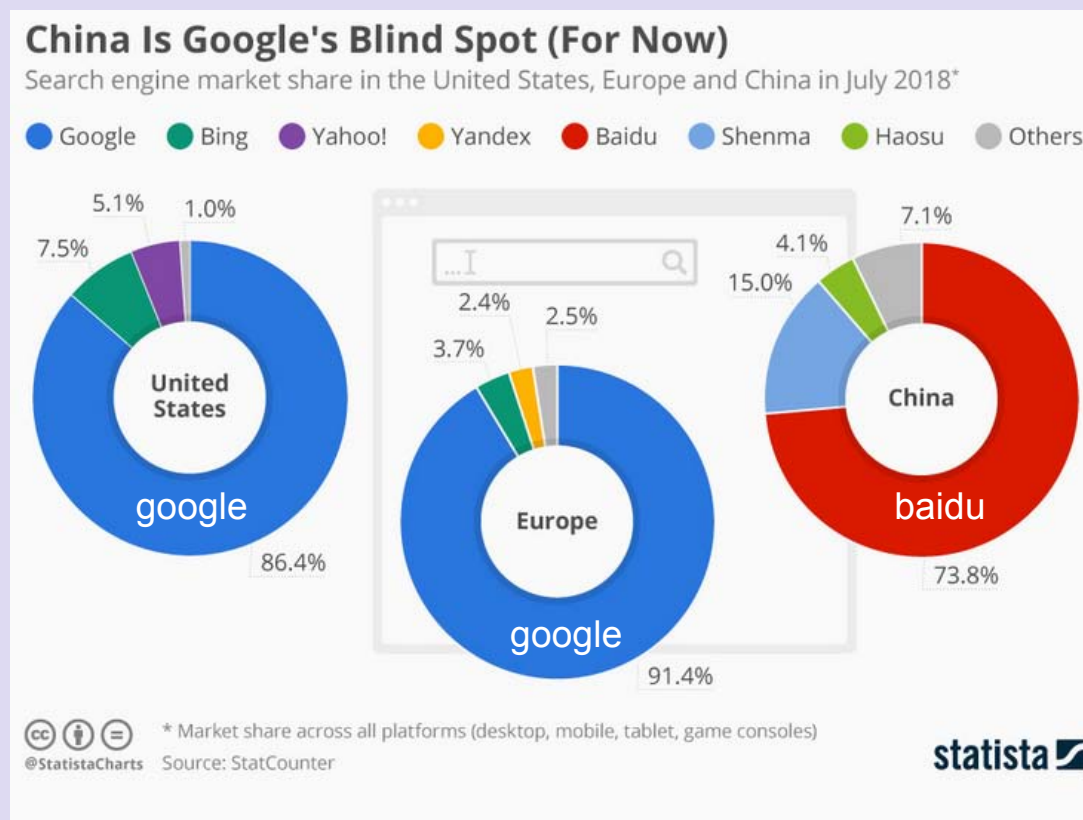


C) As TIC mudam as leis da economia e planeamento

• Algumas Realidades da Era Digital

Livre Concorrência? Empreendedorismo?

US
EU
China
search
market share
2018



C) As TIC mudam as leis da economia e planeamento

- Algumas Realidades da Era Digital
Livre Concorrência? Empreendedorismo?

US
on-line
shopping
market
share
2018



C) As TIC mudam as leis da economia e planeamento

- Algumas Realidades da Era Digital
Livre Concorrência? Empreendedorismo?

World
Top-10
Companies
2021

Rank	Company name	Location	Sector
1	APPLE INC	  United States	Technology
2	SAUDI ARAMCO	  Saudi Arabia	Energy
3	MICROSOFT CORP	  United States	Technology
4	AMAZON.COM INC	  United States	Consumer Discretionary
5	ALPHABET INC google	  United States	Technology
6	FACEBOOK INC	  United States	Technology
7	TENCENT	  China	Technology
8	TESLA INC	  United States	Consumer Discretionary
9	ALIBABA GRP	  China	Consumer Discretionary
10	BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY	  United States	Financials

Showing 1 to 10 of 100 entries

Note: Data as of March 31, 2021.

• Algumas Realidades da Era Digital

Aumentaram as falhas de mercado,

- menos livre concorrência, mais monopólios
- predomínio crescente das "gigantes tecnológicas"

Aumentaram as desigualdades,

- aumentou o "fosso" entre países ricos e países pobres
- aumentou o "fosso" entre ricos e pobres dentro de cada País

Então a culpa será da Tecnologia?

• Algumas Realidades da Era Digital



ONU

"New and rapidly developing technologies such as artificial intelligence, biotechnology, material sciences and robotics hold incredible promise for the advancement of human welfare. They also hold the potential to generate more inequality and more violence."
(A. Guterres, UN Secretary-General's Strategy On New Technologies, 2018)

"As novas tecnologias em rapido desenvolvimento, como a inteligência artificial, biotecnologia, ciências materiais e robótica, trazem consigo uma promessa incrível de progresso de bem-estar do ser humano. Mas também têm o potencial de gerar mais desigualdade e mais violência"
(A. Guterres, Secretário-Geral da ONU, Estratégia para as Novas Tecnologias, 2018)

Mas então, o que faz a diferença?

- Algumas Realidades da Era Digital
desigualdades e violência...

Então a culpa será da Tecnologia, *per se* ?

A investigação e-Planning provou que não.

Desde 1994, que acumulamos evidências:

- Não é apenas uma questão da forma de a usar:
É sobretudo como ela é desenvolvida e difundida e, portanto,
a questão é de quem **controla** o seu desenvolvimento e difusão

Ver investigação:

www.citidep.net • www.e-planning.org • Cursos pos-graduação e doutoramento e-Planning

- Algumas Realidades da Era Digital

"A tecnologia é criada em resposta a pressões de mercado - não a necessidades de pessoas pobres, que têm pouco poder de compra"

Relatório de Desenvolvimento Humano, UNDP, Nações Unidas, 2001

Technology is created in response to market pressures—not the needs of poor people, who have little purchasing power

HDR 2001
UNFP, ONU

Revisão de matéria

- New Competition Modes (ex. Changing brand vs. software learning curve + compatibility; captive market; cost of market entry)
- New (re)Production Modes (ex. fabric & stock of "hardware" products vs. software cloning)
- New Business Models (ex. Microsoft vs. OpenSource; temporal contract lock, ISPs, e-escolas, adv. profiling, the cost of "free")
- New Organization Modes (ex. Time-shared mainframe vs. PC; "chain of tenure" -> paper vs. email; network vs hierarchy)

C) As TIC mudam as leis da economia e planeamento

A new dimension of territorial planning

- The weak link prevails (vs. theory of excellence-drive)
- Control of the infrastructure (ISP) and also of contents (& services): “Net Neutrality” issue
- Assimetric “broad” band (consumer vs citizen)

The *hatched eggs* paradigm

C) As TIC mudam as leis da economia e planeamento

A new dimension of territorial planning

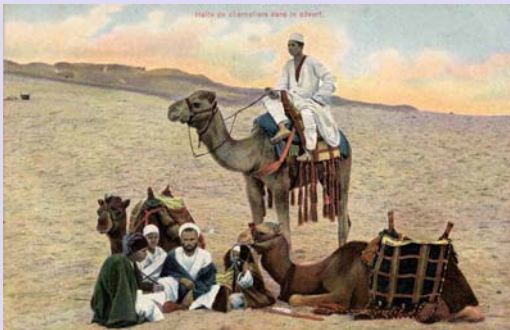
- Broad band:

—“It’s the Upload, Stupid”

C) As TIC mudam as leis da economia e planeamento

A new dimension of territorial planning

A Margem Esquerda (da Banda Larga)



é um Deserto...

C) As TIC mudam as leis da economia e planeamento

A new dimension of territorial planning

• Algumas Realidades da Era Digital

Alguns exemplos recentes...

Assimetria e Não-Neutralidade da Internet: os custos reais

- Cidadão Digital vs. Consumidor Digital: com fibra optica, é evidente que a luz tem velocidade simétrica (enviar ou receber); contudo, operadores de internet têm promovido "pacotes" com velocidade mais baixa de "upload" e mais alta de "download", o que incentiva o consumo (comprar), mas dificulta produção e empreendedorismo (vender). Porquê? Porque é mais lucrativo, e as operadoras também oferecem conteúdos e serviços, e não lhes interessa facilitar competição.

- Falácia da "Teoria da Excelência": sendo o acesso a internet com velocidades desiguais, em qualquer interação, é a velocidade mais baixa que define a qualidade da comunicação (p.ex, teletrabalho ou tele-ensino). Ou seja, apostar nos "centros de excelência" mas **deixar para trás** pessoas e territórios com menos capacidade de excelência, aumenta a desigualdade e atrasa TODA a sociedade.

C) As TIC mudam as leis da economia e planeamento

A new dimension of territorial planning

• Algumas Realidades da Era Digital

Alguns exemplos recentes...

Assimetria e Não-Neutralidade da Internet: os custos reais

- Cidadão Digital vs. Consumidor Digital
- Falácia da "Teoria da Excelência"

A que se soma...

*"Os preços da banda larga em Portugal são os **segundos mais altos da União Europeia**, ficando apenas atrás dos preços praticados no Chipre, indica o estudo "Digital Economy and Society Index 2021", publicado pela Comissão Europeia, e citado pela Anacom"*

C) As TIC mudam as leis da economia e planeamento

A new dimension of territorial planning

• Algumas Realidades da Era Digital

Alguns exemplos recentes...

Exclusão Digital Social e Territorial -- *Realidade ampliada covid-19*

desde alunos, a deputados municipais, conduzindo pelos montes á procura de "rede" para acesso...

- acesso não é só infraestrutura, mas também **literacia digital**...
- não há transição digital sem **capacitação digital**, mas...
- é preciso conhecer tanto sobre tecnologia como a realidade nacional, regional e local; social, económica e cultural.

C) As TIC mudam as leis da economia e planeamento

Em síntese:

- O Salto Qualitativo das novas TIC traz consigo novas formas de produção, de reprodução de capital, de organização da economia e da administração;
- Tal como antes o caminho de ferro, e depois as estradas, adquiriram um papel estruturante do desenvolvimento e do ordenamento do território, as novas TIC trazem uma nova dimensão para o ordenamento e desenvolvimento;
- As novas TIC podem ampliar desequilíbrios e aumentar as falhas de mercado, ou o inverso, consoante as políticas em vigor; e consoante a relação de forças no controle da direcção do desenvolvimento, uso e difusão das próprias TIC e correspondentes infraestruturas.

• Algumas Realidades da Era Digital

Alguns exemplos recentes...

- Facebook: de *Cambridge Analytica* até *Frances Haugen*

*"discurso
de ódio
aumenta
o lucro"*

*"facebook...optimizing for content that gets engagement (...)
content that is hateful, that is divisive, that is polarizing"*

Frances Haugen, cbsnews, 4 October 2021

***"Politicians can't control the digital giants
with rules drawn up for the analogue era"***

Rawnsley, Andrew, The Guardian, 25 March 2018

• Algumas Realidades da Era Digital

Alguns exemplos recentes...

- Facebook: de *Cambridge Analytica* até *Frances Haugen*

O Custo do "grátis"... A publicidade transfere os custos para os não-utilizadores. Portanto as regras do mercado e concorrência não se aplicam. E não é apenas publicidade, é o "profiling". O escandalo *Cambridge Analytica* não foi um "erro", é o novo modelo de negócio digital em expansão

Pedro Ferraz de Abreu, e-Planning Workshop, Fevereiro de 2019

"Os Politicos não conseguem controlar os gigantes digitais com regras desenhadas para a era analogica"

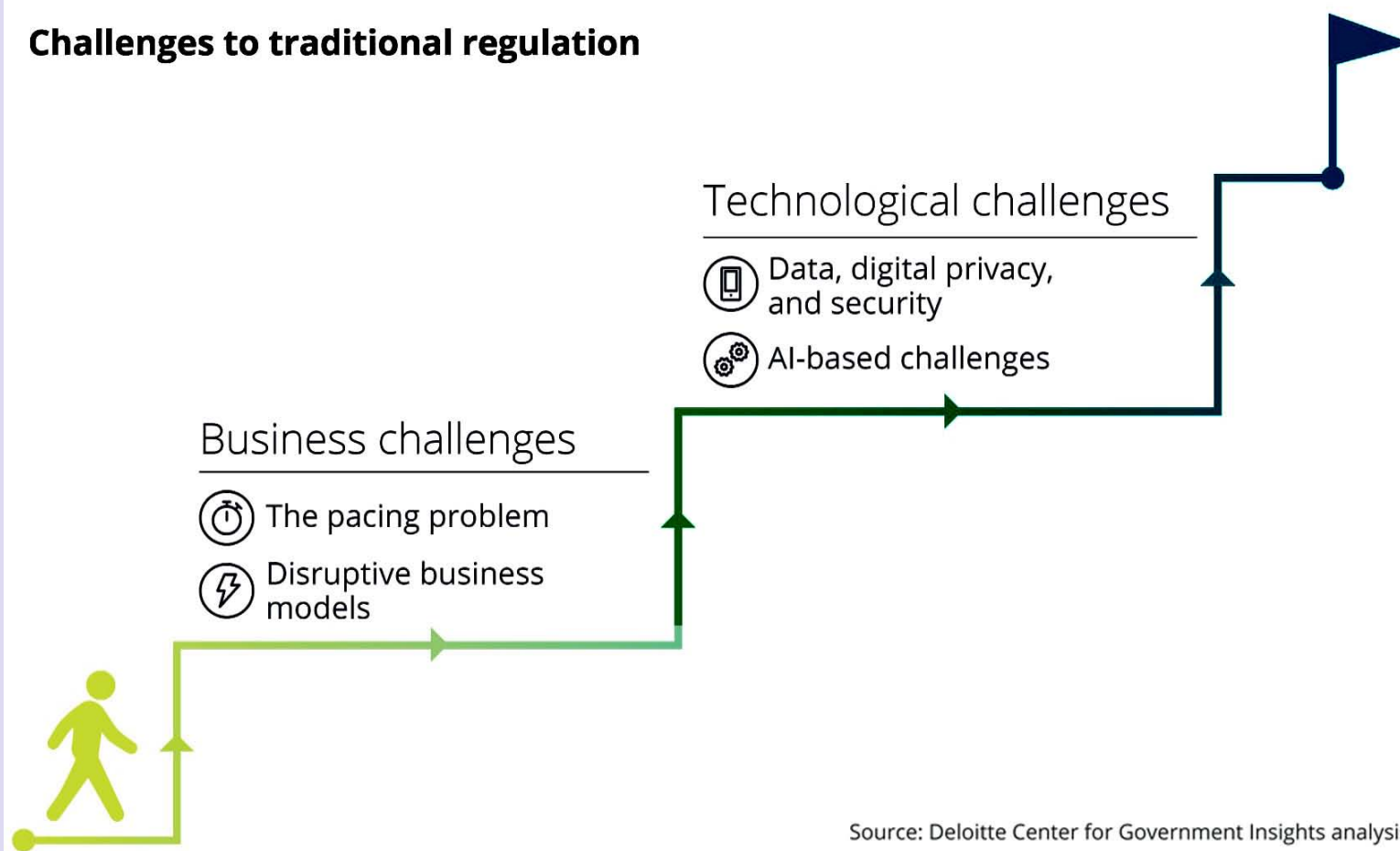
Rawnsley, Andrew, The Guardian, 25 March 2018

D) As TIC desafiam o quadro institucional e regulatório

ICT Challenges to Regulation

• Algumas Realidades da Era Digital

Challenges to traditional regulation



Source: Deloitte Center for Government Insights analysis.

D) As TIC desafiam o quadro institucional e regulatório

New ICT bring therefore with them:

- New rules of the game / new dynamics in the information and knowledge economy / the risk of new assymetries.
- Erosion of State sovereignty (difficulty in controlling new borders / new dimensions of territory).
- A new world context (**Globalization**)
- New challenges to the balance between “***development & security vs. freedom e democracy***”.

D) As TIC desafiam o quadro institucional e regulatório

New ICT bring therefore with them:

- A new world context (**Globalization**)

Geopolítica da Sociedade de Informação: As TIC e Estratégias de Desenvolvimento

Raízes teóricas:

Teoria Geopolítica

Teorias da Globalização

Teoria e-Planning (em construção)

Teoria Geopolítica

A geografia como uma
ciência de síntese

Antropogeografia

Politische Geographie
(Geografia Política)

Friedrich Ratzel

1844-1905



Lebensraum (espaço vital)

Teoria Geopolítica

Os clássicos:

Alfred Thayer Mahan

- poder naval

The Influence of Sea Power upon History



Halford John Mackinder

- poder terrestre

The Geographical Pivot of History

the Heartland Theory:

*Who rules East Europe commands the Heartland
Who rules the Heartland commands the World-Island
Who rules the World-Island commands the world*



Teoria Geopolítica

Os cientistas humanistas:

Josué de Castro

-Geografia da Fome

-Geopolítica da Fome



"Denunciei a fome como flagelo fabricado pelos homens, contra outros homens."

-mesmo tendo sido eleito o Deputado com maior número de votos no Nordeste, Josué de Castro teve seus direitos políticos cassados pelo Ato Institucional nº1 em 1964 (Ditadura Militar, Golpe de Estado de 1964).

Teoria Geopolítica - Globalização

Os estrategas:

Stuart Hall

"The local and the global: globalization and ethnicity" (the pigmentocracy)

"godfather of multiculturalism"



Samuel Huntington

theory of the "Clash of Civilizations"



Benjamin Barber

Fear's Empire: War, Terrorism, and Democracy in an Age of Interdependence

Strong Democracy: Participatory Politics for a New Age

Schwächt oder stärkt E-Technologie die Demokratie? (Is e-technology weakening or strengthening democracy?)

focus on civil society , failed states and Municipalism



Teoria Geopolítica - Globalização

Os críticos:

Antonio Negri

Empire ; Multitude: War and Democracy in the Age of Empire

a *monarchy* (the United States and the G8, and international orgs such as NATO, International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organization), an *oligarchy* (the multinational corporations and other nation-states) and a *democracy* (the various non-government organizations and the United Nations).



Daniele Conversi

Irresponsible Radicalisation: Diasporas, Globalisation and Long-Distance Nationalism in the Digital Age

Sovereignty in a Changing World: From Westphalia to Food Sovereignty

The Basques, the Catalans and Spain: Alternative Routes to Nationalist Mobilisation



Teoria Geopolítica - Globalização

Os "Gurus":

Francis Fukuyama

End of History (1992)

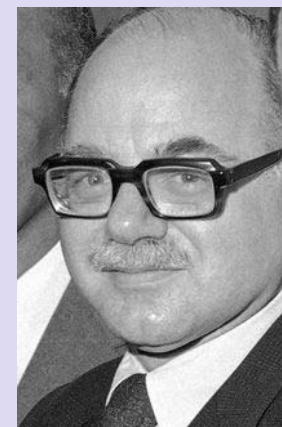
O capitalismo e a democracia burguesa constituem o coroamento da história da humanidade. Na sua ótica, após a "destruição" do fascismo e do socialismo, a humanidade teria atingido o ponto "culminante" de sua "evolução" com o triunfo da "democracia" liberal ocidental. Seria o ponto final da evolução sociocultural humana e a forma final do governo humano. Procura usar uma teoria de Hegel, o *Fim da história*.



Daniel Bell

End of Ideology (1960)

"Consiste no franco reconhecimento das virtudes do liberalismo e da condenação aberta do regime soviético, sem renegar as simpatias pelo socialismo, mas atribuindo-lhe uma orientação francamente social-democrata, isto é, renunciando à sociedade sem classes e apostando na melhoria subsequente das condições de vida da massa trabalhadora sob o capitalismo" (Instituto de Humanidades).



Teoria Geopolítica - e-Planning

Os e-Planners:

Joseph Eugene Stiglitz

"Theory of information asymmetry" (2001) - he shared the **Nobel** in Economics in 2001 "for laying the foundations for the theory of markets with asymmetric information" with George A. Akerlof and A. Michael Spence.

Studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

"The Price of Inequality" (2012)

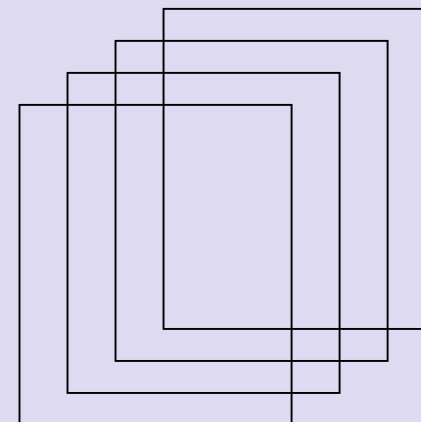
"The Great Divide: Unequal Societies and What We Can Do About Them" (2015)

"The Revolution of Information Economics- The Past and the Future" (2017)



... e-Planning PhDs?

... Para uma teoria e-Planning da Geopolítica.



Poverty, globalization and growth: perspectives on some of the statistical links

Several recent econometric studies have tried to show a systematic relationship between globalization and growth—and between growth and poverty reduction. The message of these studies is clear: open your economy, liberalize and you will grow, and as you grow, poverty will be reduced. This research is supposed to lay to rest the attacks on globalization and, though it shuns the words, breathe new life into long-discredited trickle-down economics, which held that “a rising tide lifts all boats”.

Trickle-down economics became discredited for an obvious reason: it was not true. Sometimes growth helps poor people, but sometimes it does not. By some measures poverty increased in Latin America in the 1990s, even in many countries where there was growth. It was not just that well-off people gained disproportionately from growth: some of their gains may even have been at the expense of poor people.

Though there are a number of technical problems with these recent studies, the most telling problem is that they asked the wrong question: globalization and growth are endogenous, the result of particular policies. The debate is not about whether growth is good or bad, but whether certain policies—including policies that may lead to closer global integration—

its high-growth days of the early 1990s effectively imposed a tax on short-term capital inflows.

The policy issue is not “to globalize or not to globalize” or “to grow or not to grow”. In some cases it is not even “to liberalize or not to liberalize”. Instead the issues are: To liberalize short-term capital accounts—and if so, how? At what pace to liberalize trade, and what policies should accompany it? Are there pro-poor growth strategies that do more to reduce poverty as they promote growth? And are there growth strategies that increase poverty as they promote growth—strategies that should be shunned?

For instance, neither theory nor evidence supports the view that opening markets to short-term, speculative capital flows increases economic growth. But there is considerable evidence and theory that it increases economic instability, and that economic instability contributes to insecurity and poverty. So, such forms of capital market liberalization might in some ways increase “globalization”. But they do not enhance growth—and even if growth increased slightly, this form of it might increase poverty, especially in countries without adequate social safety nets.

Similarly, trade liberalization is supposed to allow resources to move from low-productivity protected sectors to high-productivity export

groups, which allows countries to tap into vast reservoirs of underused talent. But the returns to investments in preschool education today will not manifest themselves for two decades or more—not the kind of results that show up in typical econometric studies.

Hidden beneath the surface in these econometric studies of globalization is another subtext: because globalization has proven so good for growth and poverty reduction, critics of globalization must be wrong. But these cross-sectional studies cannot address the most fundamental criticisms of globalization as it has been practiced: that it is unfair and that its benefits have disproportionately gone to rich people. After the last round of trade negotiations, the Uruguay Round, a World Bank study showed that Sub-Saharan Africa was actually worse off. Asymmetric liberalization had global terms of trade effects. The globalization studies suggest that Africa has suffered because it has not globalized. That may be partly true. But it is also true that Africa has suffered from the way that globalization has been managed.

Thus these econometric studies on globalization, growth and poverty have been a misleading distraction, shifting the debate away from where it should be—on the appropriate-



www.e-planning.org

that well-off people gained disproportionately from growth: some of their gains may even have been at the expense of poor people.

Though there are a number of technical problems with these recent studies, the most telling problem is that they asked the wrong question: globalization and growth are endogenous, the result of particular policies. The debate is not about whether growth is good or bad, but whether certain policies—including policies that may lead to closer global integration—lead to growth; and whether those policies lead to the kind of growth that improves the welfare of poor people. A look at the most successful countries, in growth and poverty reduction, shows how misleading these studies are.

China and other East Asian countries have not followed the Washington consensus. They were slow to remove tariff barriers, and China still has not fully liberalized its capital account. Though the countries of East Asia “globalized”, they used industrial and trade policies to promote exports and global technology transfers, against the advice of the international economic institutions. Perhaps most important, unlike the Washington consensus, policies promoting equity were an explicit part of their development strategies. So too for perhaps the most successful country in Latin America, Chile, which during

and theory that it increases economic instability, and that economic instability contributes to insecurity and poverty. So, such forms of capital market liberalization might in some ways increase “globalization”. But they do not enhance growth—and even if growth increased slightly, this form of it might increase poverty, especially in countries without adequate social safety nets.

Similarly, trade liberalization is supposed to allow resources to move from low-productivity protected sectors to high-productivity export sectors. But what if export markets in areas of comparative advantage (such as agriculture) are effectively closed, or credit is not available (or available only at exorbitant interest rates) to create the new export-related jobs? Then workers simply move from low-productivity protected sector jobs to unemployment. Growth is not enhanced, and poverty is increased.

Even often-praised measures, such as tariffification, have proven to be double-edged swords, because they have exposed developing countries to additional risks that they are ill prepared to cope with. Again, whether tariffification leads to faster growth is not clear; that the increased variability increases poverty is far more evident.

There are policies that in the long run may enhance growth and reduce poverty, such as enhancing education opportunities for disadvantaged

E) As TIC requalificam a teoria geopolítica

Africa was actually worse off. Asymmetric liberalization had global terms of trade effects. The globalization studies suggest that Africa has suffered because it has not globalized. That may be partly true. But it is also true that Africa has suffered from the way that globalization has been managed.

Thus these econometric studies on globalization, growth and poverty have been a misleading distraction, shifting the debate away from where it should be—on the appropriateness of particular policies for particular countries, on how globalization can be shaped (including the rules of the game) and on international economic institutions, to better promote growth and reduce poverty in the developing world. The antiglobalization movement has often been charged with being unthinking in simply asking whether globalization is good or bad. But the econometric studies, for all the seeming sophistication of their statistics, are equally guilty.

Joseph E. Stiglitz
Nobel Laureate in Economics, 2002

Teoria Geopolítica - e-Planning

*Policy, not charity, will
determine whether new
technologies become a
tool for human
development everywhere*

HDR 2001

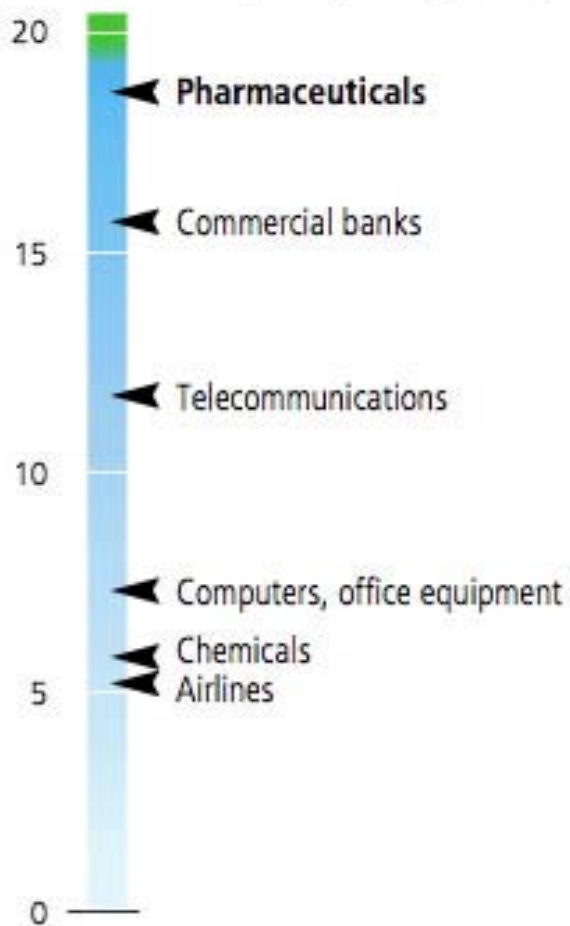
**But What
(and Who)
Determines
Policy?**



www.e-planning.org

Profitable industry— pharmaceuticals top the list

Median return on revenue for
Fortune 500 companies, 1999 (percent)



Source: Fortune 2000.

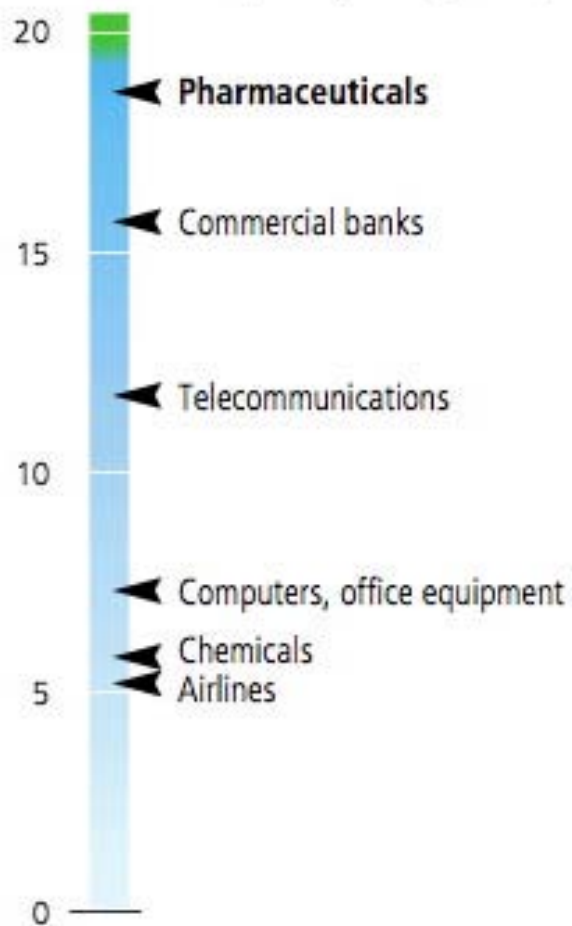
E) As TIC requalificam a teoria geopolitica



www.e-planning.org

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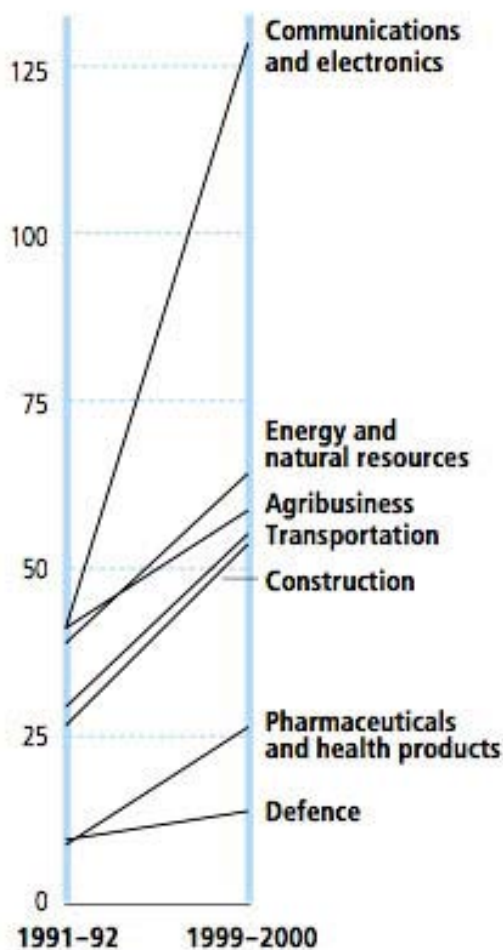


Source: Fortune 2000.

E) As TIC requalificam a teoria geopolitica

Industry's influence over public policy

Contributions to federal candidates and
political parties in the United States
(millions of 2000 US\$)



Source: Centre for Responsive Politics 2001.

Why?

Towards an e-Planning Theory of Power

- What are the determinants of Public Policies?
POWER ("Power Vector" - Balance of Power Relationships)
- How do property rights mold Public Policies?
THEY ARE A BASE OF POWER (a "*montante*")
- Who benefits most from ICT innovation and how?
WHO CONTROLS ICT DEVELOPMENT AND OWNS IT
- What is the major (M) problem today for Public Policies?
INEQUALITY TREND PARADOX
- Can Public Policies (& Regulation) solve the M Problem?
NOT WITHOUT CHANGE OF MODEL AND POWER VECTOR

E) As TIC requalificam a teoria geopolítica

Fontes de poder	O que a Tecnologia pode afectar?	Notas e conclusões	Exemplos
Informação Conhecimento Intelligence	- Rapidez - Quantidade - Abrangência / Alcance Acesso – é um dos elementos mais importantes pela sua transformação drástica. Passa a poder ser mais repartido.	A tecnologia não determina a democracia, mas mudou as relações de poder.	Informação é essencial para a vitória: muitas guerras são ganhas pela intelligence.
Força Física Armas	- Controle da arma - Produção em massa – Quantidade - Armas de destruição em massa - Amplia a gravidade do impacto - Precisão – aumento da relação custo benefício - Potência da arma - Virtualidade da armas – ataques cibernéticos - Inteligência das armas - Programabilidade, Adaptabilidade, Portabilidade - Arquitectura distribuída, concepções de geometria variável	As armas são um produto tecnológico que amplia a capacidade de projectar poder.	Todos os elementos desta tabela estão relacionados e têm impacto uns nos outros.
Dinheiro Poder económico	- Baixar os custos de produção e transação - Mais condições de competitividade por baixar esses custos. - Abertura a novos mercados – erosão das fronteiras - Rapidez nas transações, - Adaptabilidade das máquinas na produção	A tecnologia permite reforçar o poder de monopólio ou combatê-lo.	A recente compra de difusão de mensagens políticas fake news no Whatsapp no Brasil.
Vontade das pessoas / Escolhas / Livre arbitrio ("Hearts & Minds")	- Decisão – ou tomada de decisão ou apoio à decisão - Condições de participação e comunicação q nunca houve antes - Manipulação subliminar - Interligação das pessoas – estudo das redes é fundamental - Permitir a apropriação da inovação por muito mais pessoas - Círculos de Identidade factores culturais por grupo / nação - Níveis Literacia (informação, conhecimento, capacidade crítica)	“a arte de viver em sociedade” – a política nasce como uma resposta às necessidades colectivas.	A tecnologia torna cada vez mais irrelevante a diferença entre géneros p.ex. – mas a lei tarda a mudar e comportamentos sociais também.

Framework for an e-Planning Theory of Geopolitics

- **Globalização** não é um fenómeno novo:
(**I Guerra Mundial** como primeira expressão brutal de um mundo globalizado)
- A diferença está nos quadros políticos e económicos :
 - Na era anterior da **máquina a vapor** e da emergente **Revolução Industrial**, e
 - Na nossa era de **computadores + redes mundiais** na emergente globalização, com a emergente **Economia da Informação** (Conhecimento) .

Framework for an e-Planning Theory of Geopolitics

Qual a relação entre o salto das TIC e a Globalização?

Factores de impacte já analisados:

- TIC no desenvolvimento e estrutura económica
 - > impacto nas relações comerciais, pobreza, coesão e inclusão
- TIC na literacia e participação política dos cidadãos
 - > impacto nos modelos de decisão / qualidade das democracias

Factores de impacte crítico na Globalização:

- TIC na **mobilidade** (do capital, da economia e dos cidadãos)
 - > impacto nas políticas de livre circulação (pessoas e capital)

E) As TIC requalificam a teoria geopolítica

IX 2018

**POSTGRADUATE
CONFERENCE**
MANAGEMENT, HOSPITALITY & TOURISM
ESGHT • ISCAL 2018

6 JULY
ESGHT - UAlg, Campus da Penha

GUEST SPEAKERS

09:15h > 10:00h Citizen & capital mobility today: the e-planning framework Pedro Ferraz de Abreu Universidade de Aveiro Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA	17:15h > 18:00h How to prepare a competitive proposal and manage a research project: basic principles and practices Luís Nobre Pereira Universidade do Algarve
--	--

www.esght.ualg.pt/pgconference/uk/index.html
pgconference2018@ualg.pt



2001

(Ferraz de Abreu, 2001)
“Towards a new framework for citizen mobility within modern democracy”

CICSUG -
INAH
8-9 March
2001,
Guanajuato,
Mexico

E) As TIC requalificam a teoria geopolítica



E) As TIC requalificam a teoria geopolitica

(Ferraz de Abreu, 2001)
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2001,
Guanajuato,
Mexico

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Globalization Component	1960		2000	
	Mobility	Restrictions	Mobility	Restrictions
Finance	Days -> Hours	Moderate	(++) Seconds	(--) Low
Economy	Years	High -> Moderate	(+) Months	(-) Moderate -> Low
War	Years	Bi-polar world	(+) Months -> Days	(-) Hegemonic Alliance
Citizen (internal)	Year -> Months	Low	(=) Year -> Months	(=) Low
Refugee	Years -> Months	High	(=) Years -> Months	(=) High
Economic Migrant	Years	High	(=) Years	(+) Very High -> High (Regional)

Framework for an e-Planning Theory of Geopolitics

Está o "Washington Consensus" a acompanhar a Globalização "natural", ou afinal a lutar contra ela?

Não serão as actuais políticas antes a favor de um certo "modelo de Globalização" contra-natura, mas que preserve a actual estrutura do poder?

E) As TIC requalificam a teoria geopolítica

Política dominante:

Fixar a população nos LDC* através de programas de ajuda.

Trickle Down Economics: fosso salarial como “incentivo”.

Desemprego e emigrantes para mão-de-obra barata; Hierarquia na Educação (separar ensino profissional e académico).

Estado forte em militares e polícia, Estado fraco em regulação e serviço público (“Fortalezas” regionais e repressão de emigrantes ilegais; **infraestrutura TIC nas mãos de um oligopolio de multinacionais**).

Hierarquia de direitos, com emigrantes no fim da escala.

* LDC - Least Developed Countries

Política alternativa?

Aceitar mobilidade do Cidadão como parte natural da Globalização.

Direitos dos trabalhadores expandidos à escala mundial; fim dos paraísos “offshore” de baixos salários.

Esforço global de Educação para alargar a distribuição do conhecimento e adaptabilidade; Mobilidade entre os graus profissionais e académicos.

Forte responsabilização do Estado em serviços públicos e regulação; **Assegurar verdadeiro mercado e acesso universal à infraestrutura de informação.**

Integração democrática local de todos os cidadãos, incluindo imigrantes (direitos representativos e participativos).

Projects

CCL Canal Das Comunidades Lusófonas *Via Internet*

“A língua é a minha Pátria”...

...a Internet o nosso Mar



• *Objectivos*

- Aumentar os conteúdos áudio-visuais em Português na Internet;
- Criar um canal áudio-visual via internet onde cada comunidade é uma produtora de conteúdos.

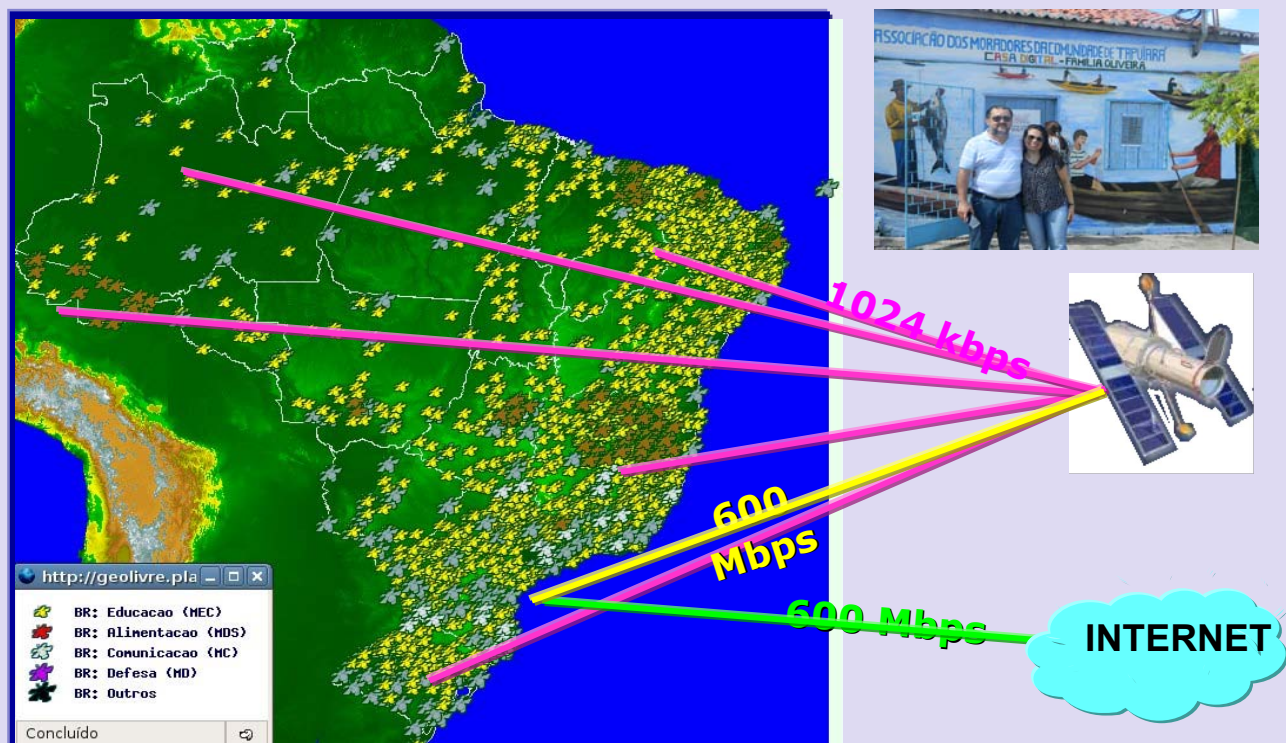
E) As TIC requalificam a teoria geopolitica

Projects

• The Know-How

e-Planning Team has experience using satellites for digital inclusion in rural areas

Project “GESAC –Digital Inclusion” (Brasil)



Coordinated by e-Planning team members, this project originated:

- 13.000 acesses in broad band (12.000 via satellite) for Digital Inclusion in "Telecentros" and rural schools.
- Data Center with applications and services.
- Services for training and "capacity building" for the development of digital skills competences in the target communities, to optimize use and benefit of the new ICT.

E) As TIC requalificam a teoria geopolítica

Projects

• The Know-How

e-Planning Team has experience researching satellite program impacts in rural areas

Research "Factors of sustainability of Digital Territories" (Brasil)



TERRITÓRIOS DIGITAIS

Given the huge impact of the Ceará (Brasil) project "Territórios Digitais", it is important to study which are the factors of sustainability, identifying determinants of successes and failures in the experience of rural communities, with the support of local and state institutions, using a research-and-action methodology.



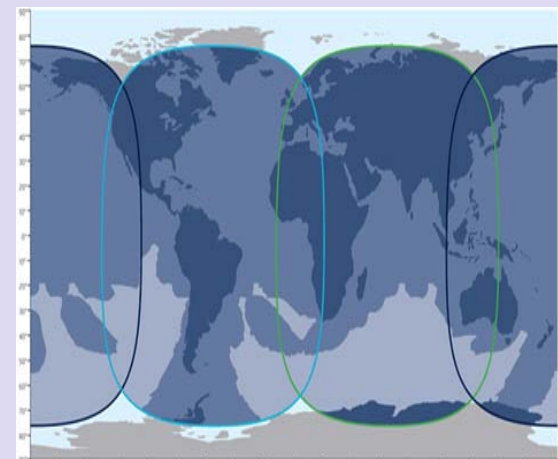
E) As TIC requalificam a teoria geopolítica

Projects

• The Know-How

e-Planning Team has experience with new satellite generation and potential impacts

Project “Use of new Ka band satellites for Digital Inclusion within CPLP space”



The new generation of Ka-band satellites (*High Throughput Satellite*), present a capacity many times superior to the one available in traditional satellites (C and Ku band). With the new technology, data links will have much greater capacity at a lower price compared to current available satellite data services. The reach of the new band can be amplified combining with wireless connections (Wi-Fi) as well with smaller cells from mobile telephones, bringing internet access and mobile applications to the most remote communities withing the CPLP (portuguese speaking countries) community, and enabling new economic and civic activities and initiatives.

Projects

E) As TIC requalificam a teoria geopolitica

• The Know-How

e-Planning Team has experience producing a "Green Book" on ICT and Digital Inclusion

Green Book for Digital Inclusion and Cohesion in CPLP

for Public Policies and Measures

Information & Communication Technologies at the Service of Sustainable Development & Social Inclusion within CPLP (Countries with Official Portuguese Language)

With institucional CPLP support

1) - Map the Installed ICT capacity

(ICT Infraestructure, Institutional & Regulatory Frameworks, Capacity)

2) - Identify good practices and lessons learned

3) - Identify special opportunities for better investment returns

on inclusion, Cohesion and Sustainable Development



e-Planning Consortium

www.e-planning.org



E) As TIC requalificam a teoria geopolítica

• The Know-How

e-Planning Team has experience producing Geo-strategy for regional empowerment

Projects

Digital Atlantic in Portuguese

Atlantico Digital em Português: A geografia da língua como potenciador das novas TIC, para o desenvolvimento inclusivo e coeso da comunidade

Oceano Atlantico Digital em Português

With institucional CPLP support

e-Planning Consortium

www.e-planning.org



Zona económica exclusiva

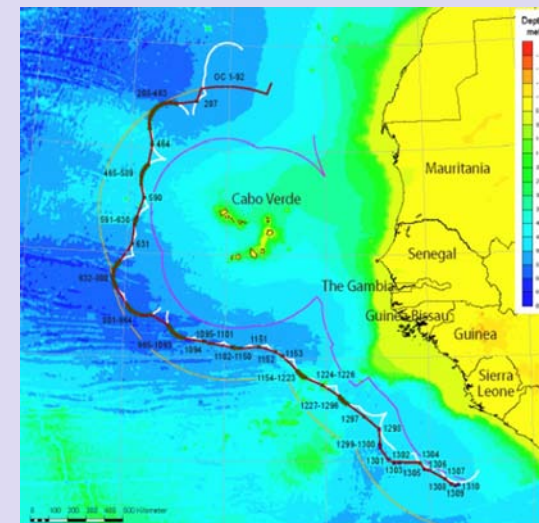
200 milhas: ZEE DE PORTUGAL



ZEE Portugal e Regiões Autónomas (2010)



ZEE Brasil (Vympel 2010)



ZEE Cabo Verde (Viken, T. 2010)

Projects

E) As TIC requalificam a teoria geopolítica

- **The Know-How**

e-Planning Team has experience
with cooperation projects in Africa



Project at
Gabu, Guine

Resource
Center
“Education
Without
Frontiers”

E) As TIC requalificam a teoria geopolitica

• The Know-How

e-Planning Team has experience with
ICT, urban space & inclusion research

Projects

Project “Urban Walls and Virtual Bridges” - Divided cities and ICT social networks



In Derry/Londonderry the process for removing interface barriers is already started and with that a discussions about how to create the conditions to make it safe enough for the walls to come down.

How does the use of internet impact the perception of urban border?

Can ICT be a tool towards inclusion and tolerance in cities with walled borders from deep rooted conflicts?

In Nicosia new doors are opening along the green line, the last one in 2008. The debate is on.



Springsfiels road of Belfast ----- ‘Green line’ in Nicosia



Projects

E) As TIC requalificam a teoria geopolitica

- **The Know-How**

e-Planning Team has experience working with human rights international networks

Research “ICT and Human Rigts” -

The conference “Universal Jurisdiction of Human Rights” counted with the participation of the LabTec TS Team



Students from European Union Countries show their concern about peace and human rights in Budapest, Hungary

International Humanitarian Law Course in the International Institute of Humanitarian Law, San Remo, Italy

Social networks HR - digital gap



E) As TIC requalificam a teoria geopolítica

Em síntese:

- A evolução das TIC são indiscutivelmente um dos factores-chave que moldam o fenómeno da Globalização ;
- Uma das ferramentas que podem ser usadas para analisar as características da Globalização, é comparar o impacto mensurável do salto tecnológico na *mobilidade dos cidadãos e do capital*, e por sua vez a evolução desta *mobilidade vs. políticas em vigor*, no que respeita a facilitar ou dificultar essa mobilidade; **Cui Bono ?**
- Numa análise qualitativa, constata-se uma contradição entre o sentido do impacto da tecnologia, no potencial (favorável) da mobilidade dos cidadãos, e as políticas em vigor (desfavoráveis); assim como uma desigualdade flagrante do pleno aproveitamento do potencial das TIC para mobilidade do capital vs. dos cidadãos.
- Uma abordagem e-Planning permitiria gerar propostas de políticas em sintonia com a evolução tecnológica.

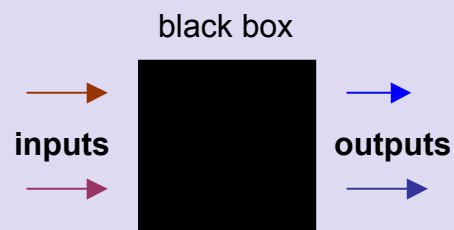
e-Planning GeoPolitics - a few key concepts ...

- enabling vs. determinant
- development strategy
- innovation
- patent
- market economy
- competition
- economic structure
- infrastructure
- net neutrality
- power
- policy
- washington consensus
- globalization
- digital gap
- trickle-down
- mobility
- regulatory framework
- institucional framework

*There is a glaring contrast
between the world's
research agenda and the
world's research needs*

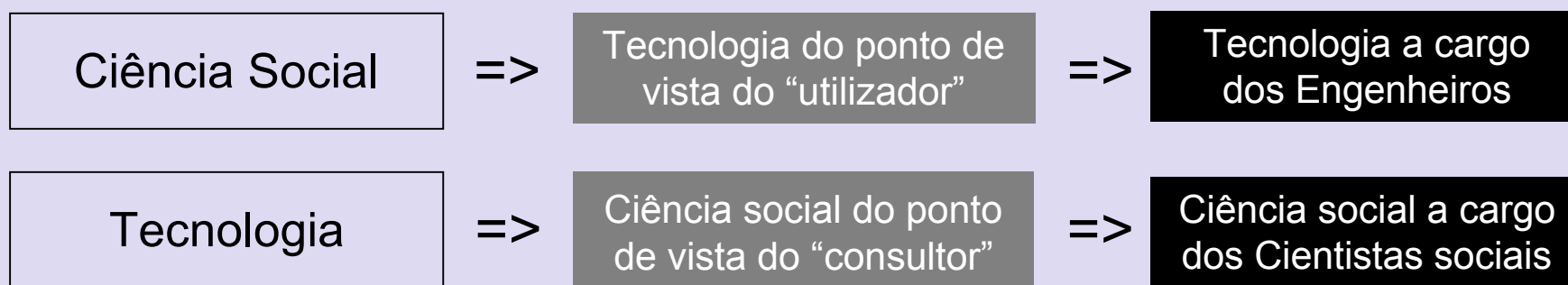
HDR 2001

• A Visão

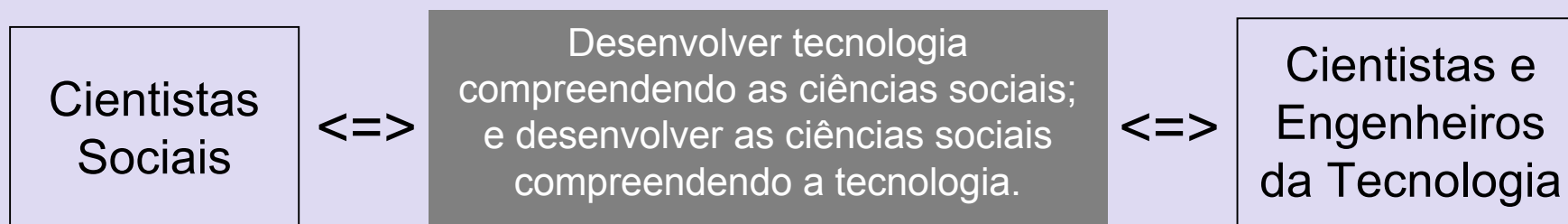


O **e-Planning** corporiza o novo paradigma da Tecnologia em sintonia com Ciências Sociais

Ultrapassando a abordagem disciplinar tradicional da “caixa negra” ...



*... para uma nova abordagem sinóptica transdisciplinar do **e-Planning**:*



• As Raízes



agenda do Consórcio e-Planning é multi-Institucional e transdisciplinar

www.e-planning.org 2009 *Programa Doutoral Conjunto*

Consórcio
ePlanning

Universidades
UTL, UNL
UL, UA

Rede com
MIT+CITIDEP

e-infraestrutura	e-planning infraestrutura do conhecimento
e-governo	e-planning para o governo do futuro
e-governança	e-planning para uma nova governança
e-cidades e território	e-planning para as cidades do futuro
e-cidadania	e-planning para uma nova cidadania

• As Raízes



agenda do Consórcio e-Planning é multi-Institucional e transdisciplinar

www.e-planning.org 2019 *Pos-Grad/Mestrado e-Planning*

Consórcio
ePlanning

FA/UL

+

FC/UL+...

Rede com
MIT+CITIDEP

e-infraestrutura	- Planeamento apoiado por computador
e-governo	
e-governança	- “Cidades Inteligentes” e Coesão Territorial
e-cidades e território	
e-cidadania	- Redes, Capital Social e Empreendedorismo

• O Curriculum Core

O e-Planning integra curricula trans-disciplinar
Programas / Graus Conjuntos em e-Planning

Doutoramento (UTL / UL / UNL / UA) e Pos-Graduação (UL-F.Arquitectura)

e-Planning

Algumas
Disciplinas de
Doutoramento
e Pos-Graduação

Coordenação:



Pedro Ferraz de Abreu
Prof. Catedrático Conv.
ULisboa / CITIDEP

Fundamentos de e-Planning

Laboratório Vivo e-Planning

Metodologias de Investigação e-Planning

e-Governo

e-Saude

Participação Pública e Sistemas de Apoio à Decisão

Desafios das TIC ao Quadro Regulatório e Institucional

Inteligência Artificial em Planeamento

FA-UL 2019-21

UA 2015-19

FC-UL 2013-14

ISCSP-UTL 2007-12

• The Team

www.e-planning.org

www.citidep.net

www.labtec-cs.net

e-Planning Team - some faces

30 Authors
e-Planning Book
Portugal, UK,
Belgium, USA,
Brazil (book)
... Italy, France,
Angola, Serbia,
Cabo Verde,
Poland, Spain...



• The Team

www.e-planning.org

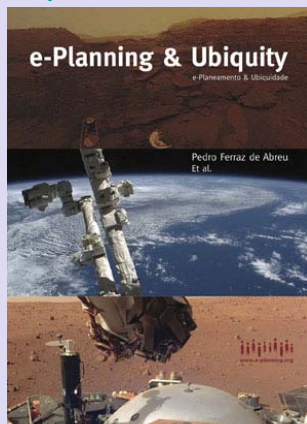
www.citidep.net

www.labtec-cs.net

CITIDEP Team - some faces

Portugal, UK,
Belgium, USA,
Brazil...

Argentina,
Canada, Holland,
... Italy, France,
Mexico, Slovenia,
Cabo Verde,
Japan, Australia



CITIDEP Team



Participatory Science

CITIDEP - Centro de Investigação de Tecnologias de Informação para uma Democracia Participativa

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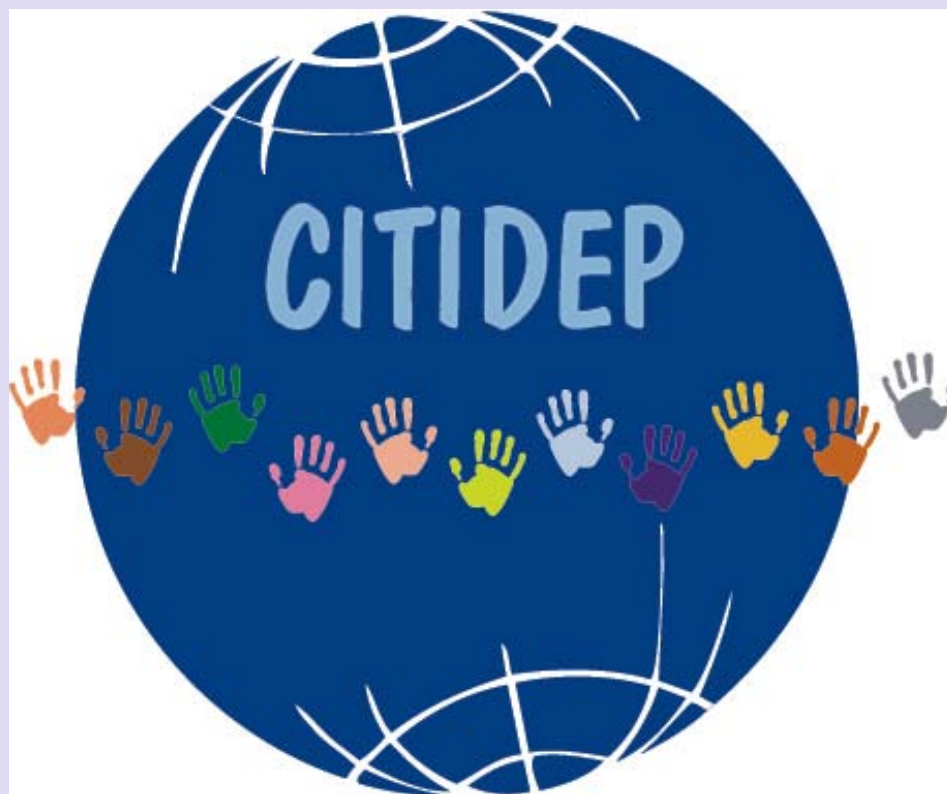
Italy

Vesna Dolnicar

Slovenia

Pedro Ferraz de Abreu

Portugal



www.citidep.pt • www.citidep.net



www.e-planning.org

- ICT & participatory science
- ICT & participatory democracy
- ICT, inclusion & cooperation
- ICT, policy & strategy

CITIDEP +
e-Planning Lab
@ CAPP/TSG



Laboratórios de Tecnologia para as Ciências Sociais

2007-2012

ISCSP-UTL

www.labtec-cs.net



www.e-planning.org

- TIC e Inclusão,
Literacia, Cooperação

- Cidades Inteligentes,
Coesão & Sistemas
Participativos

- Governança Internet,
Dados Abertos,
Segurança &
Privacidade

CITIDEP +
e-Planning Lab
@ DEGGE



**Laboratórios
de Tecnologia
e Sociedade**

2013-2014

FC-UL

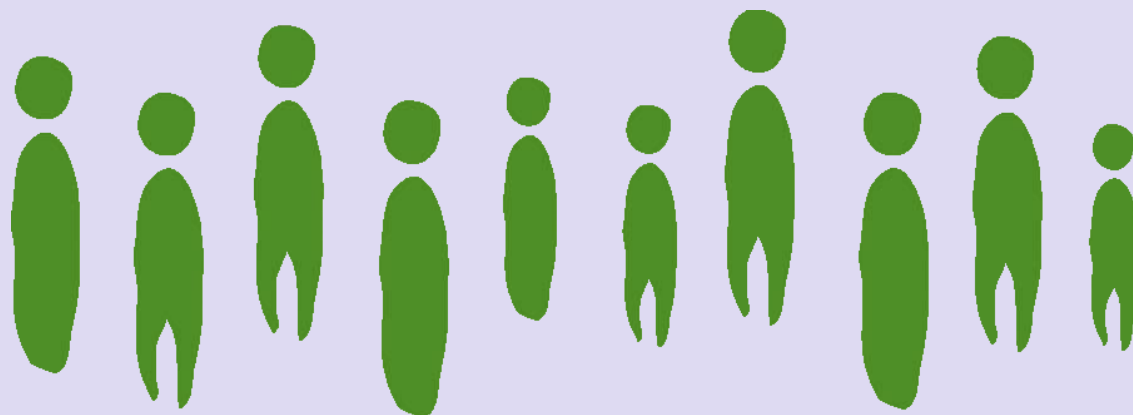
www.labtec-cs.net

- TIC e Inclusão,
Literacia, Cooperação

- Cidades Inteligentes,
Coesão & Sistemas
Participativos

- Governança Internet,
Dados Abertos,
Segurança &
Privacidade

CITIDEP +
e-Planning Lab
@ GOVCOP



Laboratórios de Tecnologia e Sociedade

2015-2018

UA

www.labtec-cs.net

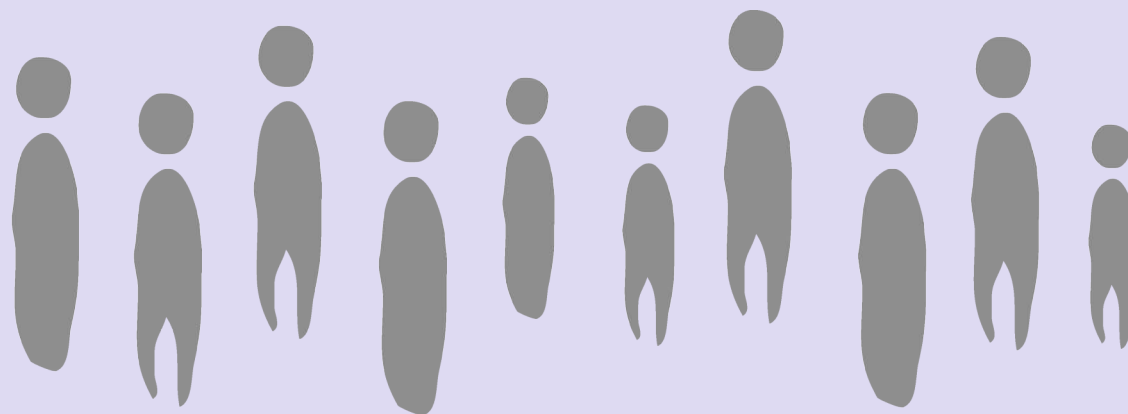
(ficou em fase de proposta na UA)

- TIC e Inclusão,
Literacia, Cooperação

- Cidades Inteligentes,
Coesão & Sistemas
Participativos

- Dados Abertos,
Segurança &
Privacidade

CITIDEP +
e-Planning Lab
@ CIAUD



Laboratórios de Tecnologia e Sociedade

2019-2022

FA-UL

www.labtec-cs.net

(em fase de proposta na FA-UL)



www.e-planning.org

www.labtec-cs.net

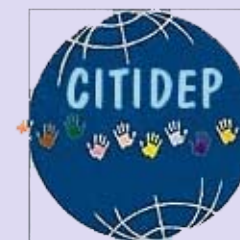
www.citidep.net

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CITIDEP - Centro de Investigação de Tecnologias de Informação
para uma Democracia Participativa

Presidente



MIT - Massachusetts Institute of Technology

DUSP - Dept. of Urban Studies & Planning

Research Associate



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ISCSP-UTL (2007-12); FC-UL (2013-14); UA (2015-19); FA-UL (2019-22)

Prof. Catedrático Convidado

