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#### What is happening on global level

- Information digitally spread
- Access to emergence technology
- Hyper- connectivity of individuals
- Countries tendency to join different regional-transcontinental organizations

#### Why we need a new approach

- Climate change and emerging technologies as *megatrends*
- New opportunities, new dynamics and new perspectives
- Beginning of a new step of globalization



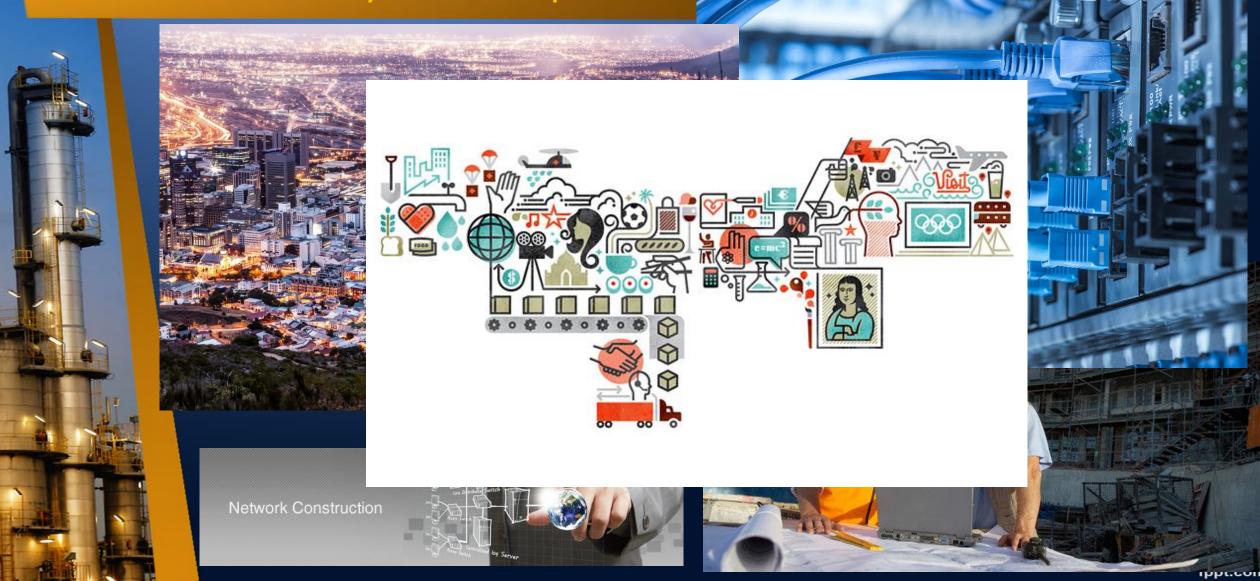


#### But...



- 1. To be competitive on regional and global level
- 2. To be smart
- 3. Think global and in perspective
- 4. To mean something in the network





#### Why we need something like this?



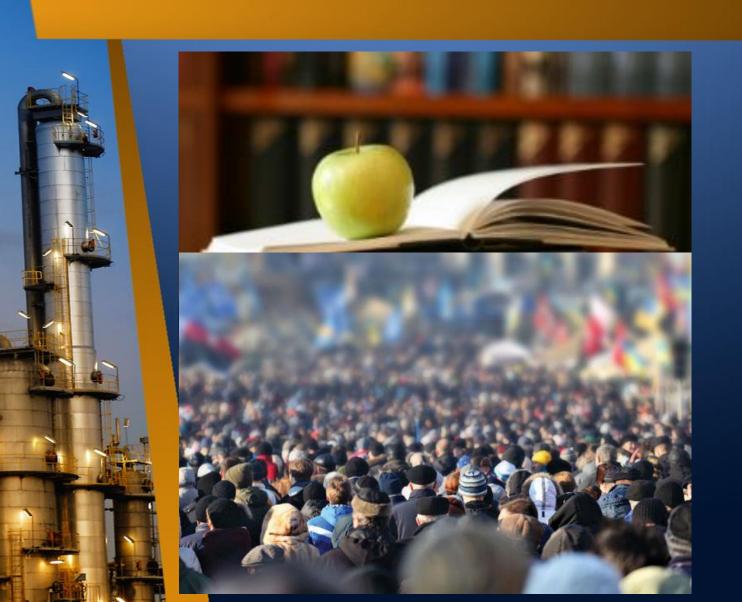
### What are the expectations?



#### The question of the day

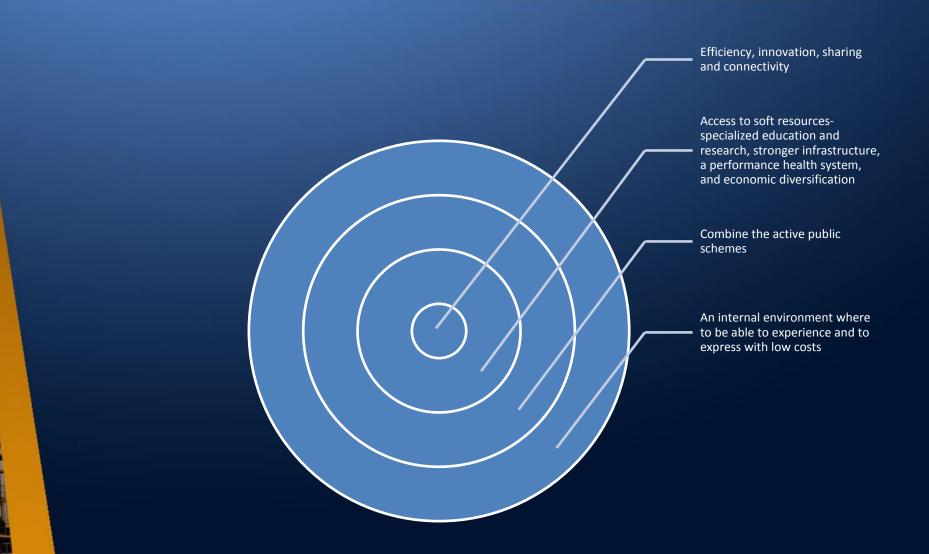
• How?







#### Smart capabilities



# **Explore the trends of soft resources that could drive the new developments**

## Relationship between soft power and global competitiveness score

	Countries	Soft power index			Global competit	iveness score (1-7)	Innovation and sophistication factors Score (1-7)		
		2015	2016	2017	2015-2016	2016-2017	2015-2016	2016-2017	
	Austria	62	60.99	63.75	5.22	5.12	5.16	5.26	
	Belgium	58.85	59.70	62.80	5.25	5.20	5.14	5.16	
	Czech Republic	43.26	44.43	48.73	4.72	4.69	4.14	4.13	
	Denmark	63.20	62.57	65.48	5.35	5.33	5.25	5.27	
	Finland	60.19	62.13	62.37	5.44	5.45	5.5	5.47	
	France	73.64	72.14	75.75	5.20	5.13	4.97	5.07	
	Germany	73.89	72.60	73.67	5.57	5.63	5.61	5.61	
	Greece	45.73	46.98	52.17	4	4.02	3.54	3.58	
	Hungary	N/A	46.96	48.16	4.2	4.25	3.57	3.36	
	Ireland	55.61	57.02	60.62	5.18	5.11	4.98	5.01	
	Italy	63.09	63.97	64.70	4.50	4.46	4.35	4.39	
	Netherlands	65.21	64.14	67.89	5.57	5.5	5.46	5.52	
	Norway	57.96	61.64	65.20	5.44	5.41	5.16	5.21	
	Poland	46.50	48.07	51.27	4.56	4.49	3.70	3.74	
	Portugal	48.97	51.79	54.43	4.48	4.52	4.16	4.08	
	Romania	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.32	3.48	3.35	
	Spain	61.70	63.47	63.57	4.68	4.59	4.09	4.15	
	Sweden	66.49	66.97	69.32	5.53	5.43	5.45	5.54	
	Switzerland	67.52	67.65	70.45	5.81	5.76	5.78	5.80	
ä	United Kingdom	75.61	75.97	75.72	5.49	5.43	5.28	5.3	

Sources: Data are collected from: *The soft power 30 report* and *The global competitiveness report* 

Cluster between soft resources and soft power

301t power											
Countries	Patent application, residents		Researchers and development expenditure (% of GDP)		Health expenditure total (% of GDP)		Quality of the education system				
	2010	2015	2010	2014	2010	2014	2015-2016	2016-2017			
Austria	2424	2205	2.74	2.99	11.2	11.2	4.3	4.5			
Belgium	620	949	2.05	2.46	10.2	10.6	5.5	5.6			
Czech Republic	860	880	1.34	2	7.4	7.4	3.8	3.9			
Denmark	1626	1462	2.94	3.08	11.1	10.8	4.9	5.1			
Finland	1731	1289	3.73	3.17	9	9.7	5.7	5.7			
France	14748	14306	2.18	2.26	11.2	11.5	4.5	4.5			
Germany	47047	47384	2.71	2.87	11.3	11.3	5.4	5.3			
Greece	728	550	0.6	0.84	9.2	8.1	2.9	3			
Hungary	649	569	1.15	1.37	7.9	7.4	3.2	2.9			
Ireland	733	250	1.61	1.52	8.8	7.8	5.4	5.5			
Italy	8877	N/A	1.22	1.29	5.3	5.4	3.7	3.8			
Netherlands	2527	2207	1.72	1.97	10.5	10.9	5.4	5.4			
Norway	1117	1153	1.65	1.71	9.3	9.7	5.3	5.4			
Poland	3203	4676	0.72	0.94	6.9	6.4	3.6	3.6			
Portugal	499	925	1.53	1.29	10.4	9.5	4.3	4.3			
Romania	1382	975	0.45	0.38	5.8	5.6	3.3	2.8			
Spain	3566	2799	1.35	1.23	9.6	9	3.4	3.8			
Sweden	2196	2038	3.22	3.16	9.5	11.9	4.6	4.7			
Switzerland	1622	1477	N/A	N/A	11.1	11.7	6.1	6.2			
United Kingdom	15490	14867	1.69	1.7	9.5	9.1	4.7	4.8			

Sources: Data are collected from World Bank and World Economic Forum.

#### Conclusions

- The fourth technology revolution and digitalization change the economic implications and development dimension
- Convergence of soft capabilities with technology and digital resources
- The ability of governments and institutional framework to adapt more rapidly will determine the role and position in the new global order.

## Thank you

