



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



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GOAL



CHALLENGES



DATA



ACTIONS



Sustainable investment in infrastructures and innovation are basic engines for growth and economic development. With more than half the world's population living in cities, mass transport and renewable energy are increasingly important, as is the growth of new industries and information and communication technologies.

Advances in technology are also essential for finding permanent solutions to economic and environmental challenges, as is the offer of new jobs and the promotion of energy efficiency.

Increasing scientific research and improving the technological capacity of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, are key aspects for achieving this goal and facilitating sustainable development.

Investing in the future

In order to advance and succeed in the sustainable development of our planet, society, a country or organisation, whatever the scope or place, it is necessary to increase investment in improving infrastructures. If technical means, services and facilities are not improved, it will be hard to increase productivity and income, or improve people's welfare.

It is necessary to encourage investments in matters of long-lasting, intelligent and

innovative infrastructures, bearing in mind such global factors as concerning climate change, the constant increase in the world's population, the fast growth of cities or the finite size of the resources available to us. Without serious sensible investment in time, effort and resources for encouraging solutions aimed at sustainable development, the threats currently growing in the collective conscience of most of us could, in the immediate future, translate into irremediable regrets for generations in the not-too-distant future.

We must act now and encourage the fostering of innovation as a pathway to progress, as well as an increase in inclusive industrialisation in employment and GDP, the building of resilient sustainable infrastructures, an increase in scientific research and technological capacity, etc.

At Auren, we are sensitive to this goal, and feel it is essential. Consequently, we contribute and act based on this, not only as an organisation, but also as a service company that collaborates in its various areas with business organisations and institutions.





The goals established by the United Nations for the year 2030 are as follows:

- Develop **quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure**, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.
- Promote **inclusive and sustainable industrialization**.
- Raise **industry's share of employment and gross domestic product** and double its share in least developed countries
- **Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable**, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes.
- **Enhance scientific research** and upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries.



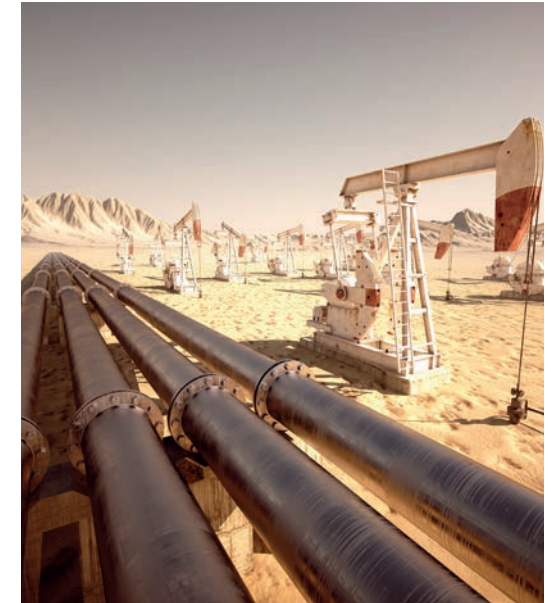


Spain boasts of having world-leading digital infrastructures, with the best digital network in Europe and the fifth worldwide. Despite this, 4.4 million of our fellow citizens have never used the Internet (around 12.7% of those over the age of 16) and 2.2 million have not taken out an Internet connection (around 13.6% of Spanish homes), circumstances that relegate us to 24th place out of the 28 Member States of the EU. This delay also affects our production fabric: 25% of companies with fewer than 10 employees have no Internet connection, a figure which rises to 69% when combining Internet access and having a corporate webpage. This inequality is a stumbling block for the competitiveness of our economy and a liability for our future welfare state.

Cinco Días newspaper on 3/10/2019, article by José Varela, head of digitalisation in the workplace for the UGT workers' union.

Data provided by the UN:

- Basic infrastructures such as roads, information and communication technologies, sanitation, electrical power and water are still in short supply in many developing countries.
- 16% of the world's population do not have access to mobile broadband networks.
- For many African countries, especially in lower-income countries, limitations in matters of infrastructure affect the productivity of companies by around 40%.
- The worldwide proportion of the manufacturing value-add in respect of the GDP increased from 15.2% in 2005 to 16.3% in 2017, boosted by rapid growth in industrialisation in Asia.
- Job creation in the industrial sector has a multiplier effect and positive impact on society: each occupied position in industry creates 2.2 jobs in other sectors.
- Small- and medium-sized companies devoted to industrial processing and manufacturing production are the most critical in the initial stages of industrialisation and, in general, they are the greatest job creators. They constitute more than 90% of companies in all the world and represent 50% to 60% of jobs.
- In developing countries, only 30% of agricultural production is subject to industrial processes. In high-income countries, 98% is processed. This suggests there are great opportunities for developing countries in agro-business.





ACTIONS

The list is long, but, with few aspirations on a macro level, we may mention collaborating with start-ups, training centres and sectors of the population in a position of social disadvantage, in which, apart from the contributing of clothes and food, assistance is provided in establishing access to technology, not as a luxury, but as a need, so that those who are most disadvantaged do not remain offline. Social exclusion and are not only related to housing, food, clothing and education, but also, in the 21st century, to digitalisation and new technologies. It should not be forgotten that improving ICT contributes to reinforcing the self-esteem of those at risk of exclusion and is one of the aspects best considered and most valued by professionals of social organisations. Feeling capable and forming part of something are key aspects for overcoming this feeling of insignificance in life, into which people fall so often during the social marginalisation process. It is important to be able to collaborate in the computerisation of social entities around us, so that they might include digitalisation as part of their social intervention programmes in order for new generations not to be excluded. Each one of us make take an interest in the computer-related situation of social



associations around us, and contribute our knowledge and economic support in order to reduce the digital gap until it disappears.



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



committed to



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- Czech Republic
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- Finland
- France
- Germany**
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Luxembourg**
- Malta
- Montenegro
- Norway

- Poland
- Portugal**
- Romania
- Russia
- Serbia
- Spain**
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- The Netherlands**
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom

AMERICA

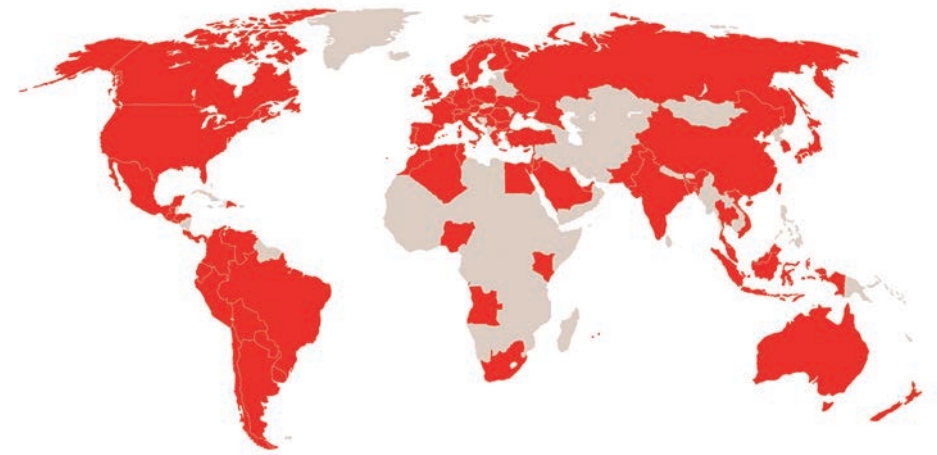
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AND AFRICA**

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- Morocco
- Nigeria
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