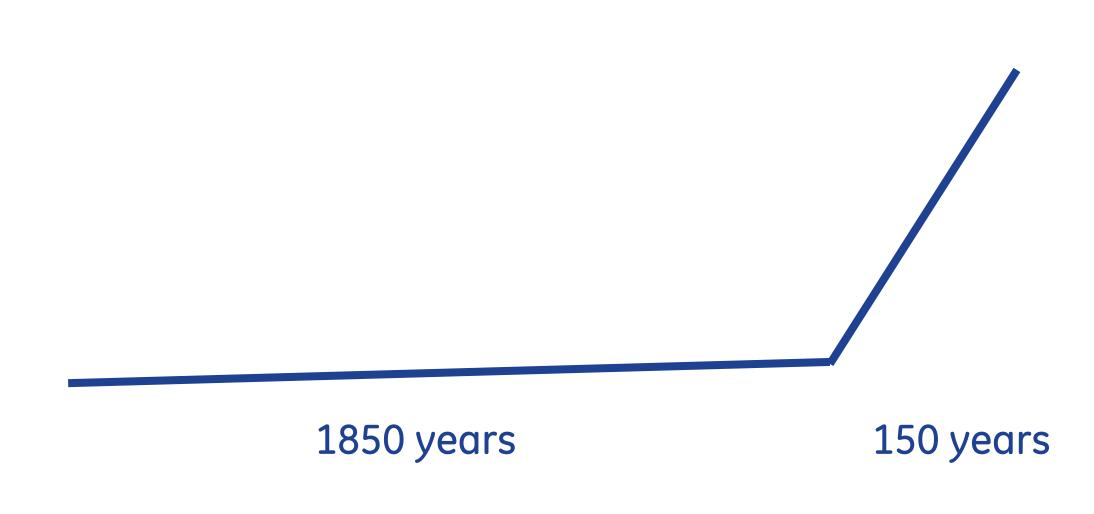
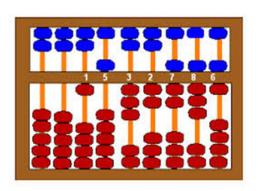


Standard of Living in the last 2000 years



Human Augmentation – physical & cognitive











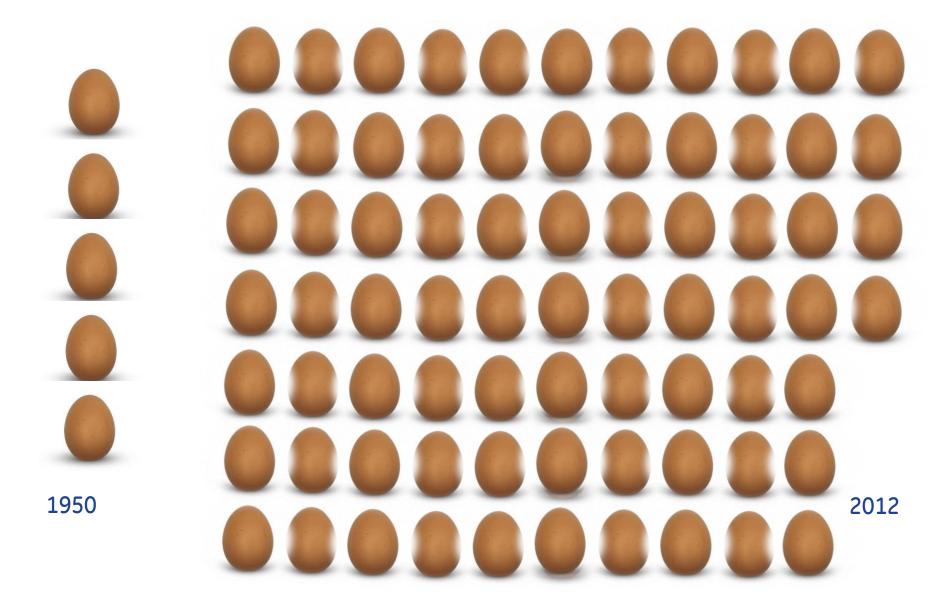


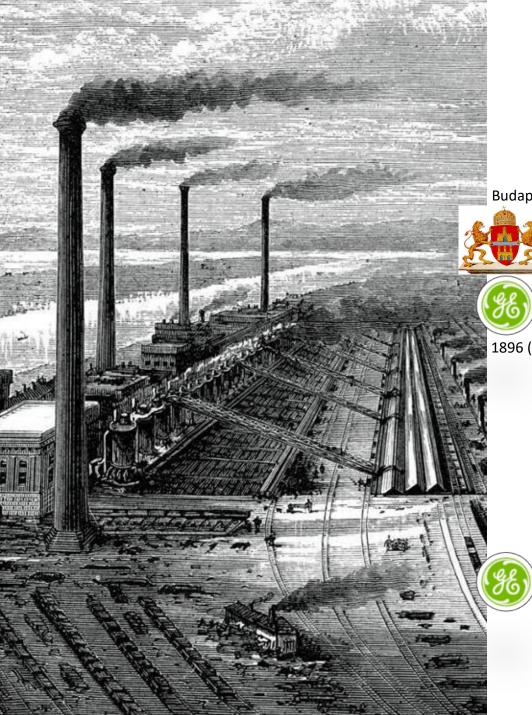






How many eggs for one hour salary?*





1.0 1784 based on mechanical production equipment driven by water and steam power



Budapest



2.0 ₁₈₇₀

based on mass production enabled by the division of labor and the use of electrical energy



1896 (Dow Jones)

3.0 1969

based on the use of electronics and IT to further automate production



4.0 tomorrow

based on the use of cyber-physical systems







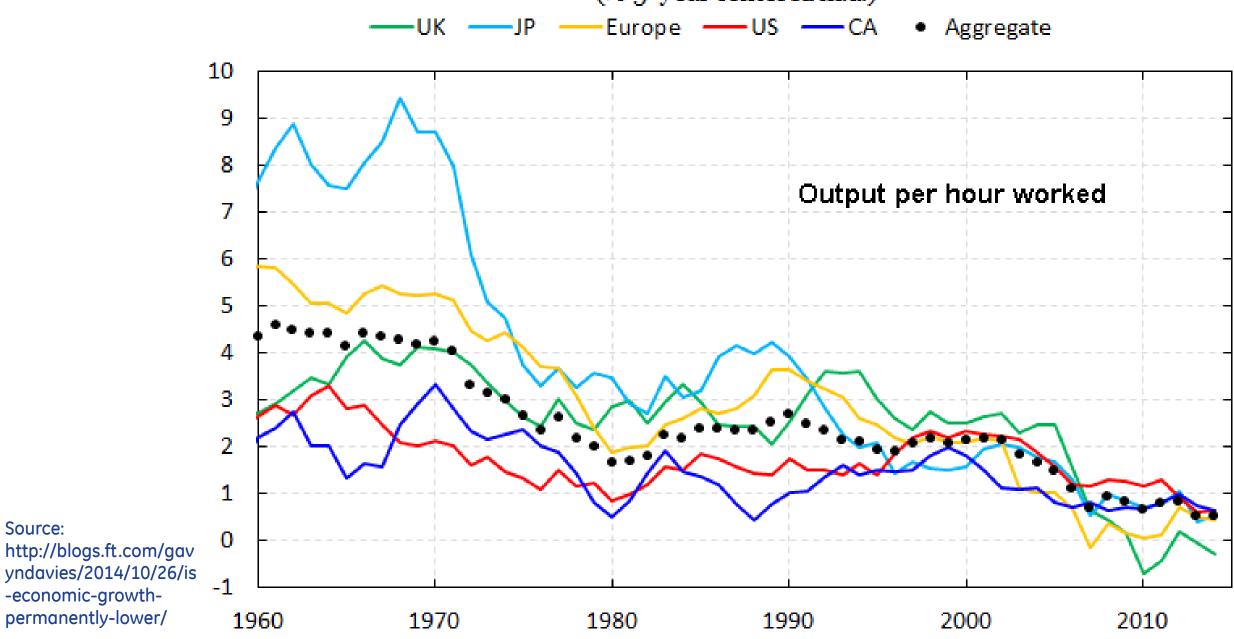




Source:

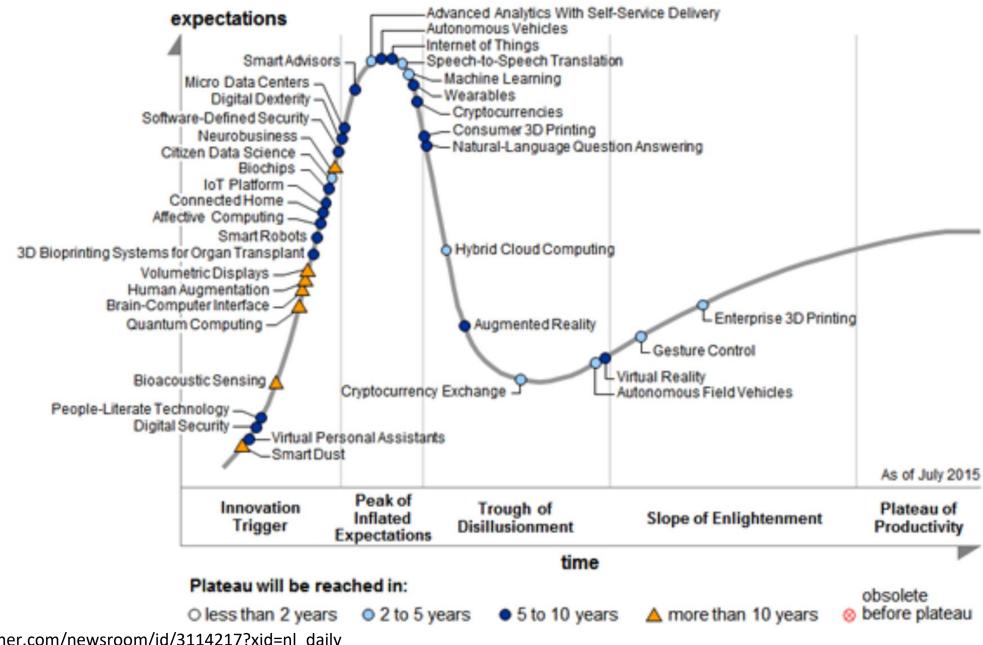
Labour productivity growth

(% 5-year centered m.a.)





Gartner Inc.: Hype Cycle for Emerging Technologies, 2015





Disruption by convergence of technologies & trends: example Automotive Ecosystem (selected impacts)





Artificial Intelligence



Shared Economy



3D Printing

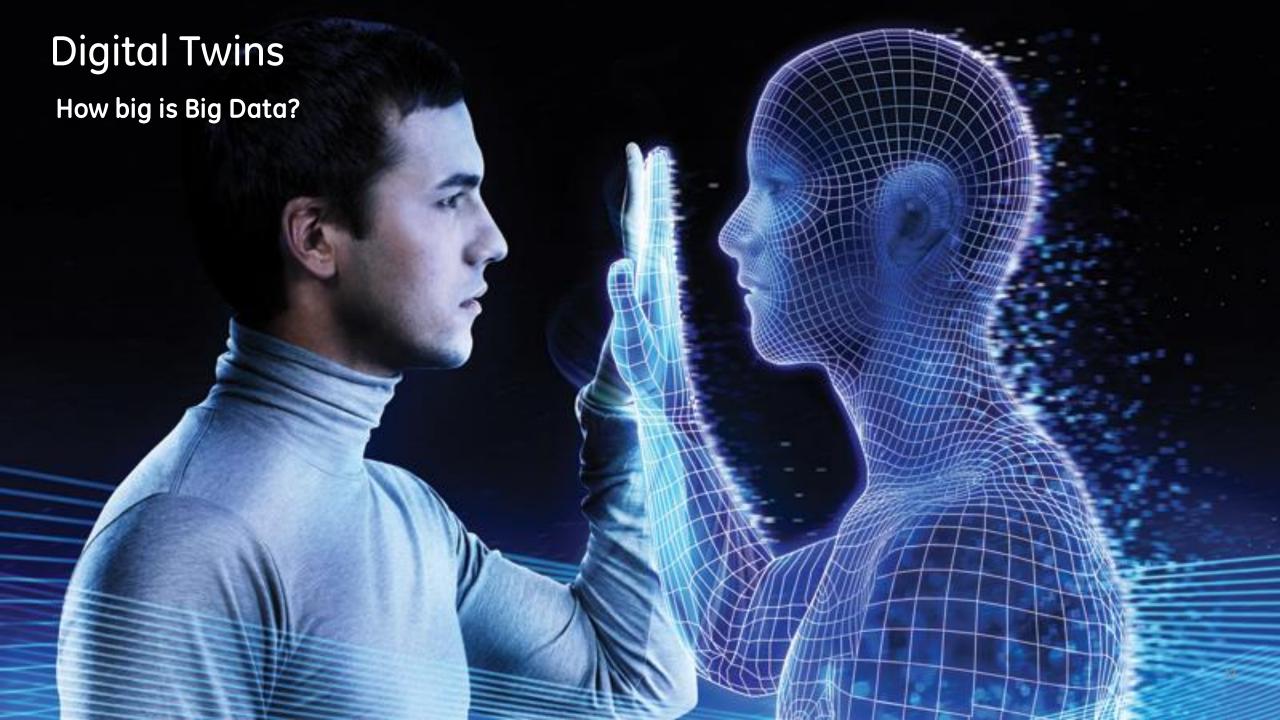
- No combustion engines
- No Filling Stations
- No Refineries
- No CO2 (pending energy source), generally higher efficiency
- Need batteries
- Need electric energy (or hydrogen fuel cells)
- Less demanding to produce (vs. Combustion)

- Enables Autonomous
 Driving (& Automation)
- Enables connected cars / traffic management
- No chauffeurs
- No more accidents (no more airbags, etc.), enables simpler cars
- No need for traffic signs, lamps, barriers
- No more traffic jams
- Travel time reduced and usable for other activities

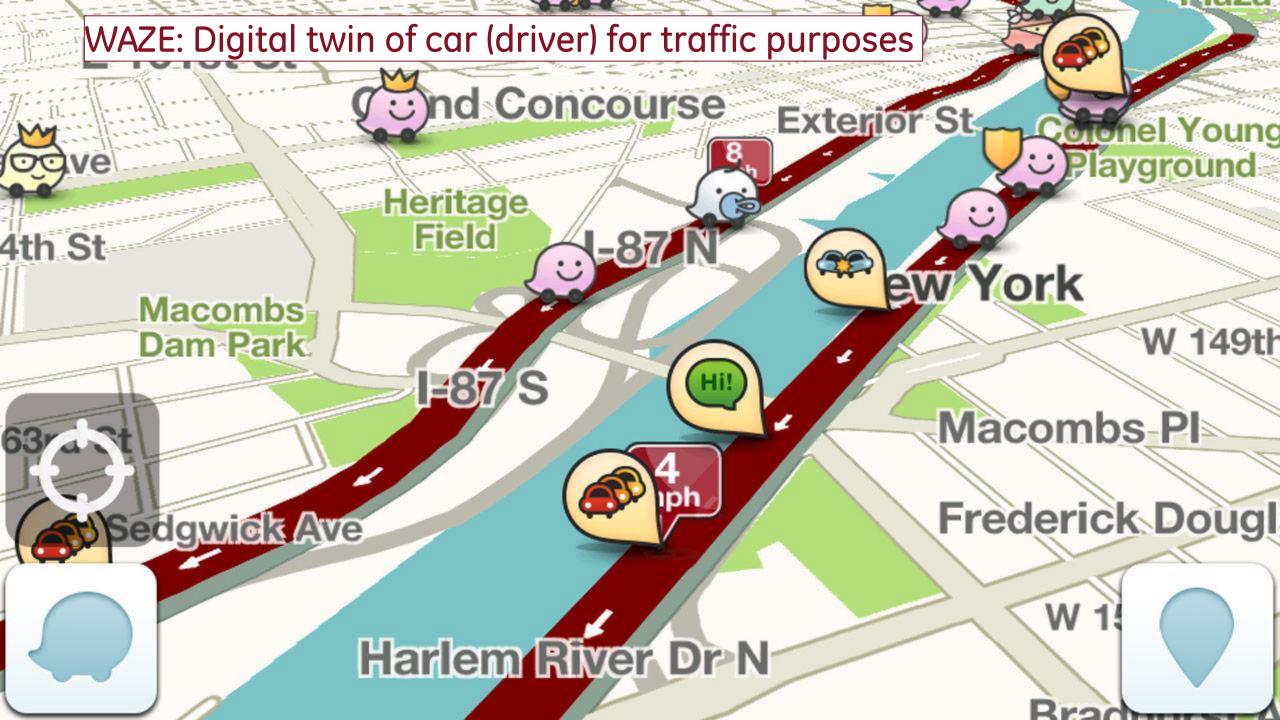
- Together with e.g. smart phone and eCommerce, enables Individual transport as a service
- No more private ownership of cars
- No need for public transport
- No more parking needed
- => 80% less cars
- Drastic industry consolidation likely

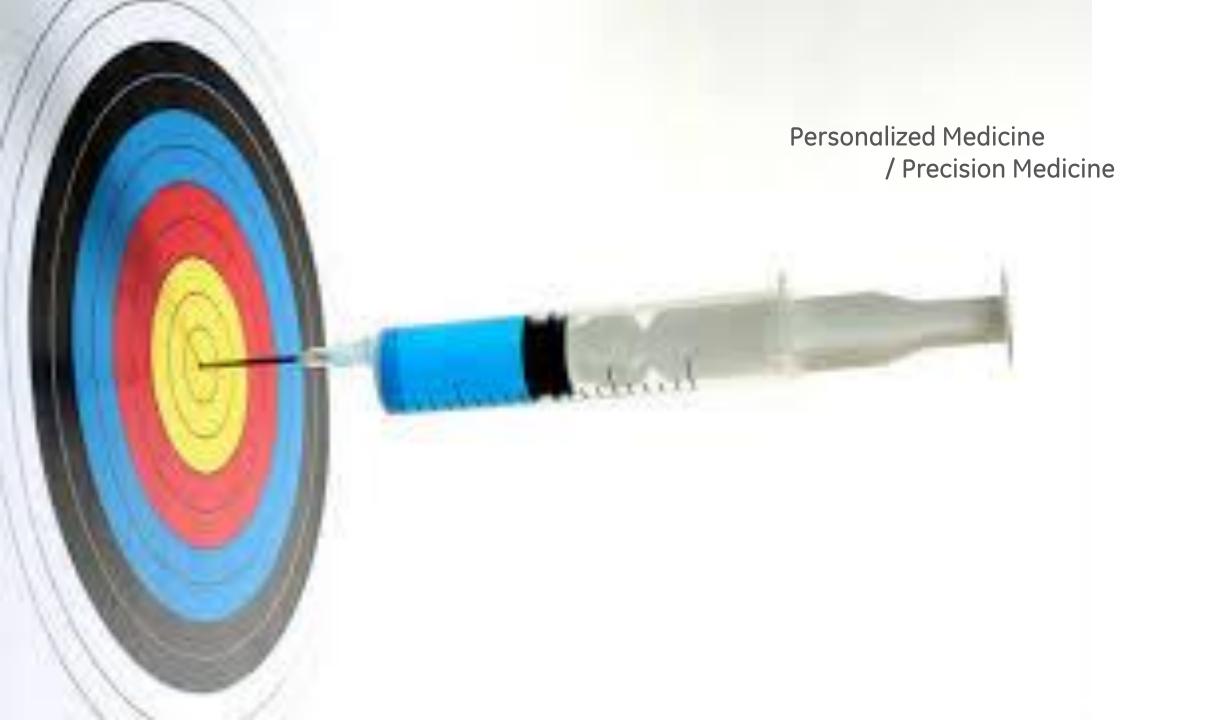
- Together with robotics and automation will change automotive supply chain (all others, too)
- Lighter, less parts per car
- New materials
- Less suppliers
- Completely new car concept possible
- What does it mean for a given country's economy?

Can we lift up cars by 10 cm from the ground?

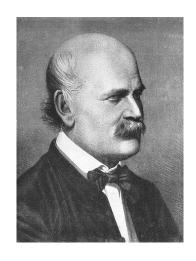


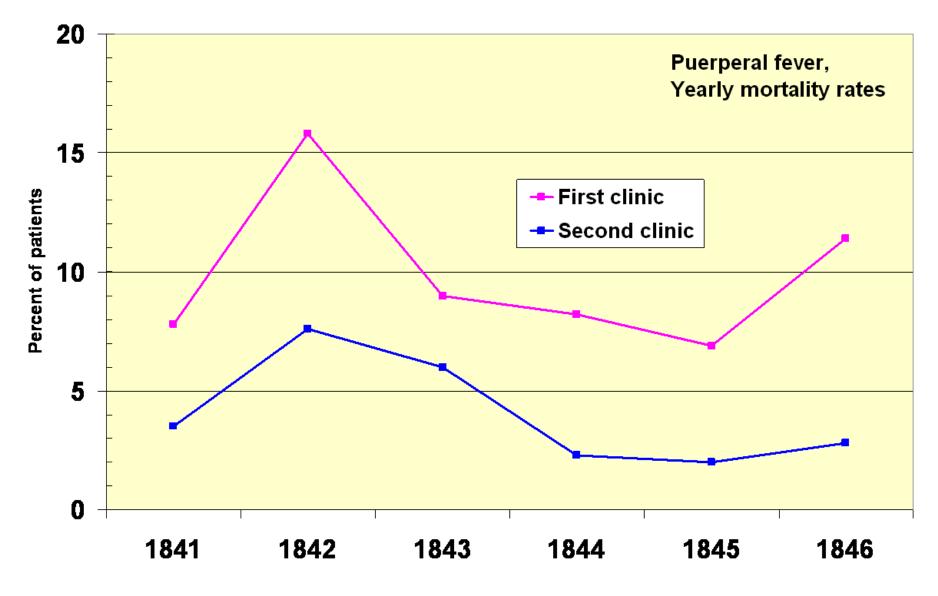






1st Hungarian Data Scientist: Semmelweis – Correlation vs. Causality

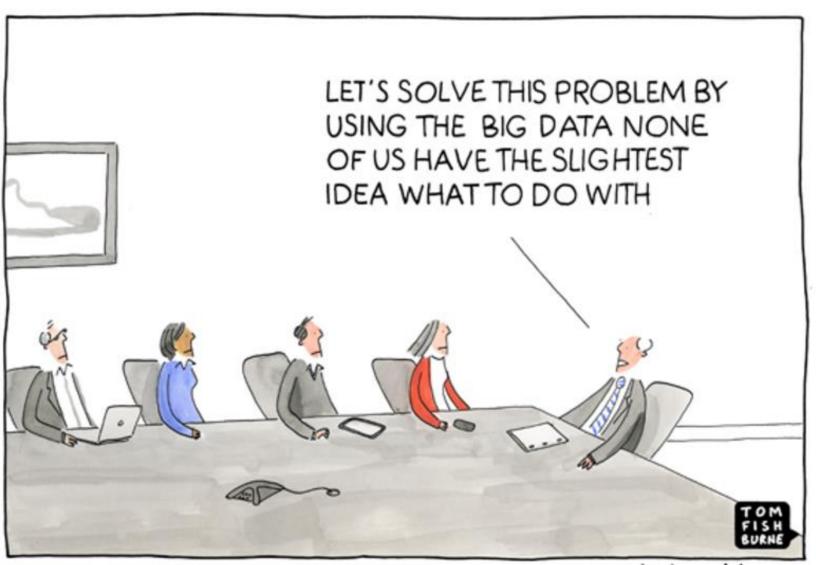




How

BIG

Is BIG DATA?



@ marketoonist.com

We have got enough

...(data)



LAB

1.6 B sequenced genomes 2017



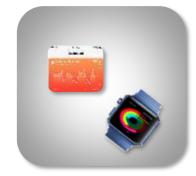
IMG

15 B medical images per year (2015)



Health

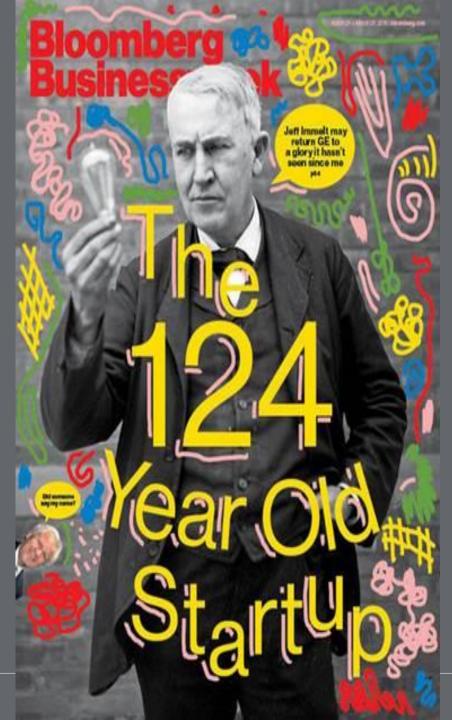
35 ZETTABYTE* Health data 2020



WEARABLE

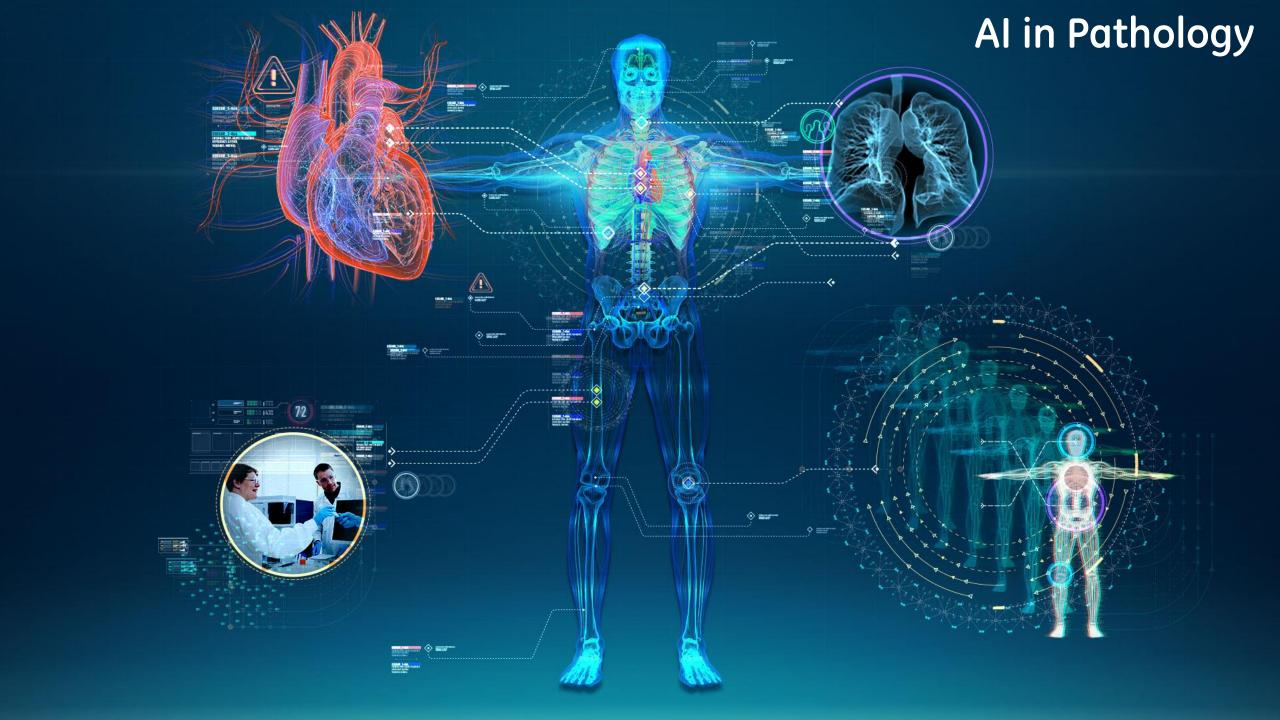
91 M wearable devices 2016

1 ZB: 45 MM years 24h/day HD Titanic movie 1 ZB: all mankind is tweeting for 100 years

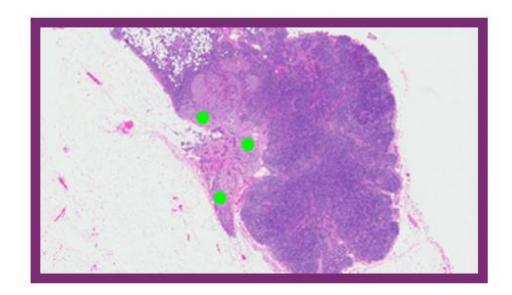


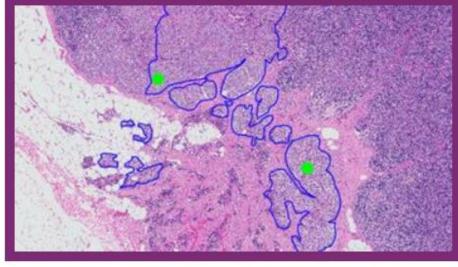
GE is the world's premier Digital Industrial Company

What does GE do?



Pathology and Deep Learning





 Prescreening algorithms can identify areas of potential malignancy on lymph nodes helping to minimize search time and maximize diagnostic effort.

 As pathologists zoom into regions identified by Informed Detection more detail is available.

Where does it work?*

nuclei segmentation, epithelium segmentation, lymphocyte detection, mitosis detection, lymphoma classification, necrosis detection, tumor load

^{*}Madabhushi et al., J Pathol Inform 2016, 1:29; courtesy of Inspirata, Inc.

GE Hungary – Digital Industrial GE

globally unique collocation of Digital, Advanced Supply Chain and Services in two strongly integrated eco systems



SUPPLY CHAIN CLUSTER, ~3,500 employees

- 1. GE Power: Multi-Modal Factory; largest facility outside of North America
- **2. GE Aviation**: Aircraft engine component repair facility
- 3. BHGE (Oil&Gas): TM & Digital Solutions manufacturing, European customer service center, collocated with new GE Healthcare Europe parts repair and harvesting center

BUDAPEST GE CAMPUS, ~ 3,500 employees

- 4. GE Global Operations Europe & RCIS, Working Capital Solutions,
 - > 40 languages, >50 nationalities, supports > 1,200 GE companies
- 5. GE Hungary Digital HUB: Supply Chain, Services, Global Operations, Virtual Robots; leverages unique collocation with Supply Chain Cluster within 30 minutes drive & Global Operations and Healthcare Software in the same campus
- **6. GE Healthcare:** Regional CEE HQ & Training Center, Software COE with Deep Learning, AI, Analytics; strong partner of Hungarian academia, EIT Health member

Conclusions

- Establish the impact and opportunity of converging technologies and trends
 - automation (e.g. robotics, AI)
 - disruptive technologies or applications, e.g. 3D printing, autonomous driving
 - global trends, like shared economy, aging society

on the region taking into account local economic factors, geographic location, etc.

- Which sectors are today strong in Hungary & CEE? Potentially focus resources on a few sectors, like Sports as an industry, Healthcare/pharma, advanced manufacturing, advanced services, laser technology, etc.
- What needs to be done in education, infrastructure and governance to become a **digital industrial country or region** that leads in certain sectors, rather than falls victim to the changes? How can public induce investment and support start ups, e.g. by sharing public data?
- **Build integrated eco systems** around innovating investors to advance e.g. local SME to higher levels of competitiveness and make them future ready

Can Hungary & CEE again leapfrog like 120 years ago?