

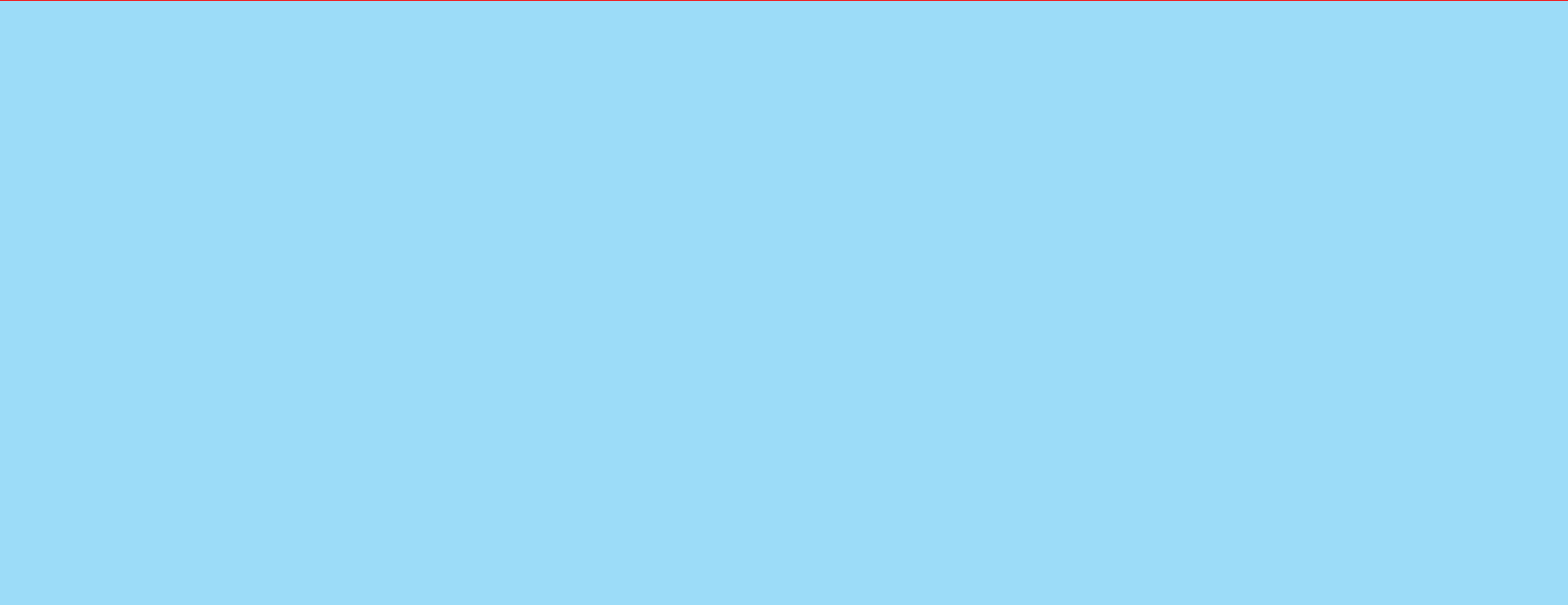


# ESTORIL CONFERENCES

GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS









# **ESTORIL CONFERENCES**



**GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS**

## / INDEX

<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	8	<b>ESTORIL CONFERENCES: SPECIAL FORUM ON</b>	70
Cascais	10	<b>EDUCATION: THE MILLENNIALS, THE FUTURE OF</b>	
<b>1. ESTORIL INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL DIALOGUE</b>	14	<b>WORK AND EDUCATION   MAY 20</b>	
<b>1.1.</b> Structure + narrative + vision +mission	16	<b>1. OPENING SPEECH:</b> Carlos Lopes	72
<b>1.2.</b> Estoril Conferences	16	<b>2. PANEL -</b> The Future of Education	78
<b>1.3</b> Academic Partners	17	<b>3. PANEL -</b> Education and Youth Development	86
<b>2. 2015 PROGRAMME</b>	20	<b>4. ESTORIL CONFERENCES FORMAL OPENING</b>	96
<b>3. YOUTH - 28</b>	28	<b>CEREMONY</b>	
<b>3.1</b> Framework	30	<b>5. CONFERENCE:</b> Solving Global Problems in a	100
<b>3.2</b> Youth Projects: - 31	31	Networked World	
<b>4. YOUTH SUMMIT   19 MAY - 32</b>	32	<b>6. CONFERENCE -</b> The End of Power	106
<b>4.1</b> Youth Summit	34	<b>7. AN INTERVIEW WITH...</b>	112
<b>4.2</b> Official opening of the exhibition "Walling	34	<b>8. CONFERENCE -</b> Lessons from the Greek Crisis	118
Fear"		<b>9. WELCOME ADDRESS:</b> Pedro Passos Coelho	124
<b>4.3</b> Welcome Speech - Carlos Carreiras	36	<b>ECONOMY, BUSINESS AND SOCIETY   21 MAIO</b>	130
<b>4.4</b> Opening Speech - José Ramos-Horta	40	<b>10. PANEL -</b> Solving the Problem of Inequality	132
<b>4.5</b> Mismatch - Is education a solution for	44	<b>11. THE FUTURE OF THE ESTORIL CONFERENCES -</b>	140
unemployment?		Estoril Institute for Global Dialogue	
<b>4.6</b> How social networks are influencing you and	54	<b>12. CONFERENCE -</b> New Forms of Economic Growth	144
how you can influence social networks		<b>13. PANEL -</b> Business & Society	150
<b>4.7</b> Life purposes - What can you do?	64	<b>14. GLOBAL DIALOGUE -</b> Global governance in times	158
How can you make the difference?		of volatility: the Atlantic response	
		<b>15. CONFERENCE -</b> The Role of the European Union	166
		in the Global Landscape	

<b>DEMOCRACY, SECURITY AND GLOBAL DIALOGUE   MAY 20</b>	174
<b>16. PANEL</b> - The Democracy Kaleidoscope	176
<b>17. ESTORIL CONFERENCES, ACADEMIC PARTNERS' ADDRESS</b> - China Going Global	186
<b>18. CONFERENCE</b> - Rethinking Government and Democracy for the Digital Economy	192
<b>19. PANEL</b> - Religion and the Dialogue of Civilizations	198
<b>20. PANEL</b> - Global Security: New Paradigms	206
<b>21. FINAL CONFERENCE</b> - A Brave New World	214
<b>22. CLOSING</b>	220
<b>23. AWARDS</b>	224
<b>a.</b> Estoril Local Answers Award Ceremony	226
<b>b.</b> Estoril Global Issues Distinguished Book Prize 2015	227
<b>24. PARALLEL EVENTS</b>	228
<b>25. EXHIBITION AREA</b>	232
<b>26. FACTS &amp; FIGURES</b>	236
<b>27. 2017 EDITION - WELCOMING</b>	240
<b>28. SPEAKERS &amp; PROGRAMME 2017</b>	244
<b>29. EDITORIAL</b>	256





# INTRODUCTION









## / CASCAIS

Village of asymmetries, Cascais is proud of its singularity.

Located between the Sintra hills and the sea, the town contributed to the frenetic period of the Discoveries that left traces in the defensive structures of Fort of Saint Jorge de Oitavos and Fort of Nossa Senhora da Luz.

From 1870 onwards the town served as the vacation residence of the Portuguese royalty, aristocracy and high bourgeoisie, ushering in a new age of modernity. New roads were built, linking Cascais to Oeiras and Sintra. The Teatro Gil Vicente was opened, thus stimulating the region's cultural life. Summer residences were built, that now serve as postcard images for the town. The beaches hosted the new aristocratic fashion of "going to the baths", and chalets and palaces were built in the surrounding areas.

In the wake of King D. Carlos' fascination with the sea, Cascais began to cater to luxury yachts. The town thus became a centre for water sports. The Cascais Nautical Centre opened in 1903 and various regattas were organised. More than a century later, the local waters are now stage for important international events such as the America's Cup World Series or the RC44.

Cascais' cosmopolitan atmosphere intensified from 1913 onwards, thanks to the Estoril Casino project, which included elaborate gardens and a large palace-hotel. A panoply of chalets, villas and luxury hotels were erected in the neighbourhoods of São João, São Pedro and Monte Estoril. In the wake of World War II, the Costa do Sol served as the ideal refuge for wealthy exiles. Alongside these famous celebrities who visited the Costa do Sol during this period, Cascais attracted a legion of spies, police agents and journalists from around the world, creating a film-like atmosphere of intrigue and suspense. The Hotel Palácio in Estoril was one of the most popular grounds for spies. Ian Fleming stayed in the hotel in 1941, and it is believed that this was the setting which led him to create the famous James Bond character. In recent years, Cascais has built on this tradition and has increasingly becoming even more cosmopolitan. But Cascais' diversity goes well beyond its natural riches. Over recent years the Estoril Congress Centre, where the Estoril Conferences happen, has been the venue for international meetings in a wide array of different areas - economic, social and political. And the inauguration of the Paula Rego House of Stories has endowed the town with an internationally recognised cultural vocation.

1.





**ESTORIL  
INSTITUTE  
FOR GLOBAL  
DIALOGUE**

## 1.1 / STRUCTURE + NARRATIVE + VISION + MISSION

The Estoril Institute for Global Dialogue (Estoril Global) is a Not for Profit Organization whose mission is to promote the development of local initiatives that address the challenges of globalization. The emphasis is put on dialogue as a process of shared understanding and co-creation between private and public stakeholders. With this mission, we operate at two levels: knowledge and impact. Knowledge through a global forum, the Estoril Conferences, where leaders, academics and local agents discuss the challenges of globalization, while at the same time inspiring the audience to think and develop initiatives that may solve those same challenges. And impact, through the active support and promotion of local projects that emerge from the Estoril Conferences.

## 1.2 / ESTORIL CONFERENCES

The Estoril Conferences are a global meeting that takes place every other year in Cascais under one universal theme: **Global Challenges, Local Answers**. The event is under the high patronage of the President of Portugal and it attracts around 800 participants, one third of which are young people aged between 16 and 25.

Underlying globalization are political, economic, social and cultural changes occurring nowadays that promote and accelerate new international players, schisms, inter-connections and interdependences among peoples, countries

and regions. In our fast-changing world, the growing interdependence among the different actors and regions poses both challenges and opportunities that require an increasingly profound analysis.

Through our innovating approach, the Estoril Conferences embody the operational concept of “problem-solving”, starting from the premise that the problems are global and require both global and local solutions. Thus, the relationship between global and local is a common to all our editions.

In our four editions, we have hosted several world-renowned speakers from private and public spheres, from all over the globe, including nine Nobel Prize winners, 26 heads or former heads of State and 74 academics amidst our more than two-hundred speakers.

For the fifth edition, taking place next May, we will, for the first time, organize our sessions around one main subject: the challenge of Global Migration. We understand that Migration currently poses the biggest challenges and threats to the Western model of democracy and it is at the discursive core of contentious debates in several of the most prominent liberal democracies. We have always strived, in our programs, to give stage to the most pressing subjects in need of public scrutiny without being bound by any pre-imposed dogmas. We want to promote the debate that leads to open societies without imposing any «political correctness» premise. We are aware that healthy societies embrace dissent and host different opinions on controversial topics, allowing enough space for democratic mechanisms to work and breathe.

## 1.3 / **ACADEMIC PARTNERS**

The Estoril Conferences had, from the very first moment, the recognition and support of a great number of universities and academic institutions. These have been of major importance and play a vital role in strengthening the message and impact of the Estoril Conferences on an international level as well as promoting national and international academic networking.

The academic partners are involved in the preparation of the program, elaboration of themes, suggesting renowned speakers, supporting the international dissemination of the contents and also help with the selection of award winners.

### **AAHRUS UNIVERSITY, DENMARK**

In 1928, as a result of a small private initiative, born the Aarhus University. Since then it has grown, becoming a public university with an international dimension and a leader in research, promoting creativity, autonomy and where interdisciplinary collaboration is a natural part of the activities undertaken.

Aarhus University has been an academic partner of Estoril Conferences since the first edition in 2009.

<http://www.au.dk>

### **ERASMUS UNIVERSITY (ROTTERDAM SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT), NETHERLANDS**

Over the past 40 years Rotterdam School of Management has firmly established its reputation as one of the best management schools in Europe. The Netherlands are one of the most recognized nations in the business. Nowadays RSM

continues to expand and to internationalize, cementing his status as one of the most international and innovative business schools in Europe.

Rotterdam School of Management is an academic partner of Estoril Conferences since 2011.

<http://www.rsm.nl>

### **HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM, ISRAEL**

Born on April 1st 1925, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem was inaugurated during a festive ceremony where, among others, the leaders of the worldwide Jewish community, community leaders of the Yishuv, and British dignitaries attended.

The University continued to grow with more buildings, new programs and recruiting more researchers and students, the length of their commitment to excellence.

Hebrew University of Jerusalem is an academic partner of Estoril Conferences since 2013.

<http://new.huji.ac.il>

### **GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY'S MCDONOUGH SCHOOL, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

Founded in 1789, Georgetown is the oldest Catholic and Jesuit university in the United States of America. Georgetown was founded on the Jesuit principles of equality, respect and the education of the whole person - the same values that define the school today. The McDonough School of Business grew out of the School of Foreign Service in 1957 and is celebrating its 60th anniversary.

The McDonough School of Business is an academic partner of the Estoril Conferences since 2013.

<http://msb.georgetown.edu/>

### **CHEUNG KONG GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, CHINA**

As a world-class business school from China, Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business (CKGSB) aims to develop current and future leaders with a global vision, a humanitarian spirit and an innovative mind-set. Established in Beijing in November 2002 with generous support from the Li Ka Shing Foundation, CKGSB is China's first faculty-governed, non-profit, independent business school.

The Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business is an academic partner of the Estoril Conferences since 2015.

<http://english.ckgsb.edu.cn>

### **INSTITUTE FOR POLITICAL STUDIES, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF PORTUGAL, PORTUGAL**

The Institute of Political Studies (IEP) of the Universidade Católica of Portugal project aims to be a strategic long-range and long-lasting. In an era in which knowledge tends to be the key to development, the Institute is assumed naturally as a future project that aims to be useful to Portugal and the Portuguese-speaking world.

With the seal of the Catholic Portuguese University, the IEP continues the tradition of innovation and quality that has distinguished the CPU in the national college scene.

Catholic Portuguese University is an academic partner of Estoril Conferences since 2013.

<http://www.iep.lisboa.ucp.pt>

### **GETÚLIO VARGAS FOUNDATION, BRAZIL**

Founded in 1954, the School pioneered the teaching of Management in Brazil.

Pioneering, innovation and international excellence have marked the history of FGV-EAESP, both in the training of young people, who are directed to executive careers in public and private organizations in Brazil and abroad, as for managers and executives who come to update and develop here his training.

Getulio Vargas Foundation is an academic partner of Estoril Conferences since 2013.

<http://eaesp.fgvsp.br>

### **UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA**

The University of Cape Town is a public institution of higher education located in Cape Town.

Founded in 1829 is the oldest university of South Africa and is currently ranked among the top 10 universities in Africa.

The University of Cape Town has the ambition not only to become a benchmark in South Africa and the entire African continent but also the world.

The University of Cape Town became an academic partner of Estoril Conferences for the 4th edition in 2015.

<http://www.uct.ac.za>

### **NOVA SCHOOL OF BUSINESS & ECONOMICS, PORTUGAL**

Founded in 1978, Nova School of Business and Economics is the most prestigious school in Portugal in the areas of Economics, Finance, and Management, and the leader in

research, teaching, and executive education.

Nova School of Business and Economics is one of the few schools in the world to hold Triple Crown accreditation.

At Nova School of Business and Economics students of 60 nationalities interact with professors from 25 countries.

Nova School of Business and Economics is an academic partner of the Estoril Conferences since 2015.

<http://www.novasbe.unl.pt>



2.

# ESTORIL CONFERENCES

GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

Estoril Congress Center

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES  
CREDENCIAÇÃO REGISTRATION  
PARTICIPANTE  
PARTICIPANT

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES | GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES | GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS

CONF



# 2015 PROGRAMME

/ **MAY 29****10h00 - 18h00 YOUTH SUMMIT**

**SPECIAL GUEST: José Ramos Horta**  
(1996 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, former President of Timor-Leste, Chair UN High Level Panel on Peace Operations, Co-Chair International Commission on Multilateralism)

**09h00 - 09h30 SPECIAL FORUM ON EDUCATION: THE MILLENNIALS, THE FUTURE OF WORK AND EDUCATION**

**09h30 - 11h00 OPENING SPEECH:**  
**Carlos Lopes** (Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, United Nations)

**11h30 - 11h30 PANEL - THE FUTURE OF EDUCATION**

**PRESIDENT/MODERATOR: Gijs Pothof**  
(The Future Firm)  
**Chris Arnold** (Founder, World Merit)  
**Simon Dolan** (Future of Work Chair, ESADE)  
**Heiko Hutmacher** (Chief HR Officer, Metro Group)  
**Fons Trompenaars** (Author, Co-Director of Servus VU Amsterdam)  
**Steeff van de Velde** (Dean, Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University)

**11h30 - 11h30 BREAK****12h00 - 14h00 PANEL - EDUCATION AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT**

**PRESIDENT/MODERATOR: Dirk van Dierendonck** (Centre for Leadership Studies, RSM, Erasmus University)  
**Gad Yair** (Director, NCJW Research Institute for Innovation in Education, Hebrew University of Jerusalem)  
**Pedro Sebastião Teta** (Vice-minister, Information Technology, Angola)  
**John Stewart** (Head of Green School, Bali - Indonesia)

**AMBASSADORS ROUNDTABLE - PORTUGAL AND GLOBALISATION**

With the presence of the Minister of State and Foreign Affairs, **Rui Machete**

**14h30 - 16h00 OPENING****FORMAL OPENING CEREMONY**

**Miguel Pinto Luz** (Vice-Mayor of the Municipality of Cascais)  
**António Rendas** (Rector Nova University), on behalf of the Academic Partners of the Estoril Conferences  
**CONFERENCES KEY NOTE: Don Tapscott** (Author & CEO of Tapscott Group, Professor, Rotman School of Management)

## / MAY 21

**16h00 - 17h00 SOLVING GLOBAL PROBLEMS IN A NETWORKED WORLD**

**Carlos Carreiras** (Mayor of the Municipality of Cascais)  
**Pedro Passos Coelho** (Prime Minister of Portugal)

**17h00 - 17h30 CONFERENCE - THE END OF POWER**

**PRESIDENT/MODERATOR: José Manuel Fernandes\*** (Journalist, Director of the “O Observador”)  
**Moisés Naim** (Author of the best seller “The End of Power”)

**17h30 - 18h15 BREAK**

**18h15 - 19h15 AN INTERVIEW WITH...**

**MODERATOR: Nuno Rogeiro** (Journalist, SIC)  
**Elizabeth Wahl** (Journalist)

**19h30 - 23h00 CONFERENCE - LESSONS FROM THE GREEK CRISIS**

**PRESIDENT/MODERATOR: Jorge Braga de Macedo** (Professor at Universidade Nova)  
**Georgios Papandreou** (Former Prime Minister of Greece)

**19h30 - 23h00 Dinner including the Estoril Local Answers Award Ceremony**

**09h15 - 11h00 ECONOMY, BUSINESS AND SOCIETY**

**11h00 - 11h30 PANEL - SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF INEQUALITY**

**PRESIDENT/MODERATOR: Nuno Mota Pinto** (Alternate Executive Director at the World Bank)

**Pedro Conceição** (United Nations Development Program)

**Jack Healey** (Executive Director, Human Rights Action Center)

**Ana Paula Lopes** (Chair of the Board, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health Foundation)

**Vandana Shiva** (International Forum on Globalization)

**Robert Skidelsky** (University of Warwick, House of Lords)

**11h30 - 12h00 THE FUTURE OF THE ESTORIL CONFERENCES - ESTORIL INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL DIALOGUE**

**Milton Sousa** (Director MBA Programs RSM, Erasmus University and Director Estoril Conferences)

**12h00 - 13h00 BREAK**

**13h00 - 14h00 CONFERENCE - NEW FORMS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH**

**PRESIDENT/MODERATOR: Danny Leipziger** (Managing Director of the The

Growth Dialogue)  
Gunter Pauli (The Blue Economy,  
Author of the Report to the Club of  
Rome)

14h00 - 15h45

**LUNCH**

15h45 - 16h15

**PANEL - BUSINESS & SOCIETY**

**PRESIDENT/MODERATOR: Gili Drori**  
(Hebrew University of Jerusalem)  
**Guillermo Francos** (President of  
Provincia Microempresas, Board  
Member at Grupo Eurnekian)  
**Tashmia Ismail** (Fellow at UN  
University, Head of the GIBS Inclusive  
Markets Program)  
**Robert Metzke** (Senior Director of  
Strategy, Royal Philips Electronics)  
**Julia von Maltzan Pacheco** (Vice-  
Rector, Fundação Getúlio Vargas)

16h15 - 17h45

**BREAK**

17h45 - 18h15

**GLOBAL DIALOGUE - US AND  
EUROPE: OLD ALLIANCE, NEW  
RESPONSIBILITIES**

**PRESIDENT/MODERATOR: Martim  
Cabral** (Journalist, Sub-Director for  
Information SIC)  
**Bill de Blasio\*** (Mayor of New York)  
**Anders Fogh Rasmussen** (Former  
Prime Minister of Denmark and  
Secretary General of NATO)

**João Vale de Almeida** (European  
Diplomat, Ambassador of the EU to the  
United States of America 2010-2014)

18h15 - 19h15

**BREAK**

**CONFERENCE - THE ROLE OF THE  
EUROPEAN UNION IN THE GLOBAL  
LANDSCAPE**

**PRESIDENT/MODERATOR: Ricardo  
Costa** (Journalist, Director of “Semanário  
Expresso”)  
**Durão Barroso** (Former President of  
the European Commission; Former  
Prime Minister of Portugal; Professor  
at Princeton University and Catholic  
University of Portugal)

ABRAHAM SKORKA

ANA PAULA LOPES

ANDERS FOGH RASMUSSEN

ANTÓNIO RENDAS

BRONISŁAW MISZTAL

CARLOS CARREIRAS

CARLOS LOPES

CHRIS ARNOLD

CHRISTOPHER WALKER

D. MANUEL CLEMENTE

DIRK VAN DIERENDONCK

DON TAPSCOTT

DURÃO BARROSO

EDUARDO CUNHA

ELIZABETH WAHL

EUSEBIO MUJAL-LEON

FONS TROMPENAARS

FRANCIS FUKUYAMA

GAD YAIR

GARRY KASPAROV

GEORGIOS PAPANDREOU

GIJS POTHOF

GUILLERMO FRANCOS

GUNTER PAULI

HEIKO HUTMACHER

HENRIQUE CYMERMAN

JOÃO CARLOS ESPADA

JOÃO VALE DE ALMEIDA

JOHN LUIZ

JOHN STEWART

JORGE BRAGA DE MACEDO

JOSÉ MANUEL FERNANDES

JOSÉ RAMOS-HORTA

JULIA VON MALTZAN PACHECO

LAWRENCE CHALMER

LORD ROBERT SKIDELSKY

MARTIM CABRAL

MIGUEL ALVES MARTINS

MIGUEL PINTO LUZ

MILTON SOUSA

MOISÉS NAIM

NICK CONNOLLY

NUNO MOTA PINTO

NUNO ROGEIRO

PEDRO CONCEIÇÃO

PEDRO PASSOS COELHO

PEDRO SEBASTIÃO TETA

RICARDO COSTA

RICKARD FALKVINGE

ROBERT METZKE

RUI MACHETE

SHEIKH DAVID MUNIR

SIMON DOLAN

STEEF VAN DE VELDE

TASHMIA ISMAIL

VANDANA SHIVA

VASCO RATO

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES

/ **MAY 22**

09h15 - 11h00

**DEMOCRACY, SECURITY AND GLOBAL DIALOGUE**

11h00 - 11h30

**PANEL - THE DEMOCRACY KALEIDOSCOPE****MODERATOR: João Carlos Espada** (Catholic University of Portugal)**Eduardo Cunha** (President of the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil)**Eusebio Mujal-Leon** (Georgetown University)**Bronisław Misztal** (Ambassador of Poland in Portugal; Former Director, Community of Democracies)**Rickard Falkvinge** (Founder of the first Pirate Party)**Christopher Walker** (Executive Director, International Forum for Democratic Studies)

11h30 - 12h00

**BREAK**

12h00 - 13h00

**ESTORIL CONFERENCES, ACADEMIC PARTNERS DEAN'S ADDRESS- CHINA GOING GLOBAL****Xiang Bing** (Dean, Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business)

13h00 - 14h00

**CONFERENCE - RETHINKING GOVERNMENT AND DEMOCRACY FOR THE DIGITAL ECONOMY****MODERATOR: John Luiz** (University of Cape Town)**Don Tapscott** (Author & CEO of Tapscott Group, Professor, Rotman School of Management)

14h00 - 15h30

**LUNCH**

15h30 - 16h00

**PANEL - GEOPOLITICS: NEW SECURITY PARADIGMS****PRESIDENT/MODERATOR: Vasco Rato** (President, FLAD)**Lawrence Chalmer** (Professor Emeritus at U.S. National Defense University)**Fyodor Lukyanov** (Editor-in-chief of Russia in Global Affairs)**Arie Kacowicz** (Chaim Weizmann Chair in International Relations, Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

16h00 - 16h30

**ESTORIL GLOBAL ISSUES DISTINGUISHED BOOK PRIZE 2015****Carlos Carreiras** (Mayor of the Municipality of Cascais)**SPEECH BY AWARD WINNER: Francis Fukuyama** (Professor at Stanford University)

16h30 - 18h00

**BREAK**

18h00 - 19h00

**GLOBAL DIALOGUE - RELIGION AND THE DIALOGUE OF CIVILIZATIONS****PRESIDENT/MODERATOR: Henrique Cymerman** (Journalist, Antena 3, La Vanguardia, SIC, BBC)



3.

# ESTORIL CONFERENCES

GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

Estoril Congress Center

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES  
CREDENCIAÇÃO REGISTRATION  
PARTICIPANTE  
PARTICIPANT

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES | GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES | GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS

CONF



REGISTRO PARTICIPANTE  
REGISTRATION PARTICIPANT

ESTORIL CHALLENGES  
GLOBAL CHALLENGES  
LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCE

**YOUTH**

## 3.1 / **FRAMEWORK**

Since the beginning that the Estoril Conferences believes in the youth for the promotion of knowledge and information. For its 4<sup>th</sup> edition, we developed three projects specially dedicated to youth, their education, their present and future capacities and their international networking.





## 3.2 / YOUTH PROJECTS

### YOUTH AMBASSADORS

In this project, we give youngsters the opportunity to be our ambassadors in their respective schools and universities, where their job is to promote the Estoril Conferences, with its program and speakers. In return, the EC Youth Ambassadors are given privileged access to the backstage of the Estoril Conferences.

### YOUTH BOOTCAMP

During three days, both national and international youngsters join together to work in a group on several of the world's problems. Teambuilding and networking are the main soft skills developed during an entire weekend in Cascais, at "O Século" where they share experiences and think of big questions to be addressed during the Youth Summit.

### YOUTH SUMMIT

The Youth Summit, part of the main program of the Estoril Conferences is an entire day dedicated to youngsters. Through our Academic Partners network, the best students are selected to integrate the Organization of a Summit where they choose what topics are to be discussed. It is a day that gathers in Estoril Around 600 youngsters from all over the world.

4.



ESTO  
CONFERENCES GLOBAL CHALLENGES  
LOCAL ANSWERS

ESTUDANTE  
STUDENT

Ana Dias

ISCSP

# YOUTH SUMMIT

19 MAY

## 4.1 / YOUTH SUMMIT

The Youth Summit, part of the main program of the Estoril Conferences is an entire day dedicated to youngsters. Through our Academic Partners network, the best students are selected to integrate de Organization of a Summit where they choose what topics are to be discussed. It is a day that gathers in Estoril Around 600 youngsters from all over the world.

## 4.2 / OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION “WALLING FEAR”

The “Walling Fear” exhibition was an artistic project developed by the Estoril Conferences based on the speech made by Mozambican writer Mia Couto, during the Estoril Conferences of 2011. The main objective was to establish a dialogue between youngsters and artists around the subject of fear. Terror and world security, west vs. east, ideology and religion, global threats and individual liberties were some of the subtopics worked on by these youngsters in the form of art.





4.3





# WELCOME SPEECH

CARLOS CARREIRAS

In order to open the 2015 edition of Estoril Conferences (EC), the Mayor of Cascais, Carlos Carreiras, gave out his usual welcoming speech, in which he highlighted the fact that the first day of EC is dedicated to Youth and its top priority are the challenges they face.

Aiming at the younger generations makes it relevant for the works to begin with those who are going to change the world, since, according to the Cascais politician, EC are not “about what we are or what we were, they are, above all, about what we can become”. Young people are therefore invited to play the role of agents of change, integrating “a great movement which, in Cascais, we call globalization, (...) a movement in which the world is built from the singular to the general, upwards and from local to global.


**“(Young people) are the launchers of civic, social and economic. Do not accept a single footnote in the present, when you shall be responsible for writing the whole book in the future.”**

CARLOS CARREIRAS

After that, taking advantage of the presence of José Ramos Horta, Nobel Peace Prize laureate in 1996, in the room, he reminded the action of this politician, former President of the Republic of Timor, who has been the leader of the resistance movement against the Indonesian regimen, as well as of the fight for freedom.

The recently inaugurated exhibition, under the title: Wall the fear”, recovering the intervention of Mia Couto on a previous edition of EC.

To conclude, Carlos Carreiras addressed Young people, reminding them that job creation for the younger generations is a priority for the Cascais Municipality, one of the municipalities in the country with a lower unemployment rate. Within this context, he highlighted initiatives, such as: internship programmes, voluntary work projects and youth occupational programmes - examples of how the City Hall is committed to integrating Young people within the work market, where experience is demanded of them, thus enabling a true freedom. He considered this generation to be one of entrepreneurs, a qualified and global generation, spreading proximity and “the hope in a better country, a more prosperous Europe and a more solidary world”, thus calling to himself the major challenges facing mankind.

A middle-aged man with glasses, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and striped tie, is speaking at a clear acrylic podium. He is looking slightly to the right of the camera. The background is dark with some faint, out-of-focus lights.

**“I am outraged by society’s selfishness, up to the point where we speak of acquired rights of some without realising that those acquired rights of one generation are the ones we take from the following one”.**

CARLOS CARREIRAS



**ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES** | GLOBAL CHA  
LOCAL ANSV

4.4



ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES



# OPENING SPEECH

JOSÉ RAMOS-HORTA

José Ramos Horta was the person in charge of the opening speech. Using his own personal experience at the United Nations as a starting point – namely his role at the head of the UN panel on peace operations, which he served until June 2015 - he conveyed to the young participants his views on the actions set in motion by the international community on the fight for peace and human rights, over recent years.

Ramos Horta revealed that he will also serve as Co-President of the International Commission on Multiculturalism – still at the service of the UN. The commission’s goal is to put together a report proposing a reform of the UN’s Security Council which, as he explained, is set upon an archaic structure, dated from the days of the Cold War and not really adapted to the demographic, political and strategic demands of today’s world. On that report, although they are attempting to be “bold and creative, they will follow the advice of Ban Ki-Moon, the UN’s Secretary General, and try to respect the Member-States, bearing in mind a true display of the developed policies. This report, Ramos Horta explained, will be named Nyakhat Pal, after a Sudanese child who, at the age of three, guided his blind father to a UN centre, where they received assistance. This name is a reminder, for the Nobel Prize Laureate, of an example of bravery, on the one hand, and a condemnation of the failure of the international community in preventing the war from happening in that country, on the other hand.

Notwithstanding, José Ramos-Horta considers that not everything is negative as far as a response to the current peace and safety challenges is concerned. He can envision signs of hope, especially on the part of local agents who, on account of their personal commitment, become an example and inspiration for the fight to attain peace. He highlighted the cases of Luís Soriano – who, for more than 10 years, voluntarily delivered books to children, door-to-door – and of a Timorese teacher – who, after classes have finished at

“[Indonesia], in spite of the fact of being forced out of East Timor (...)  
[which has been] an enormous wound in its pride (...), has become attuned with our politics and walked in our direction”.

JOSÉ RAMOS-HORTA

the school where she teaches, every day walks a long way to teach for free in a school on top of a mountain, built at her request, but extremely difficult to reach.

On the face of the undeniable dramas of mankind, the former President of East Timor called the attention to the fact that young people must not let themselves be deluded that peace will last forever, but they must otherwise try to solve specific conflicts. In this context, he gave out the example of the successful reestablishment of the peace between Timor and Indonesia, for which he highlighted the relevance of the Timorese leadership in finding a way to meet up with their Indonesian brothers.

He ended his speech with a word of advice to the Young people, aiming at excelling in their service to the community. “Study, study and study. Not only to be good. Not only to be better. But to become the best.”




”

**“The conflict (raised by radicalism and fundamentalism in the Islamic world) is internal to the Muslim world and it is a conflict between the XXI century, modern Islamism and the backward, radical Islamism of the Middle Ages. Who is going to win that battle? (...) It is a battle of ideas. Which ideas will prevail?”**

JOSÉ RAMOS-HORTA

4.5





# MISMATCH - IS EDUCATION A SOLUTION FOR UNEMPLOYMENT?

**MODERATOR:** DIRK VAN DIERENDONCK

**SPEAKERS:** MATTEW RICH TOLSMA | BRUNO  
ZAFFARI | RENAN CARNEIRO

Moderator **Dirk Van Dierendonck** launched the topic of the panel, which focused on how Education can help us or hinder us in fighting unemployment and whether it fits or not our current needs.

**Matthew Rich-Tolsma**, founder of *Rich-Tolsma*, a management consulting firm, was the first to try to tackle this issue. He began by acknowledging that there is no straightforward answer to the question of whether education is a viable solution for unemployment. This is, as he called it, “a wickedly-complex topic”, for we, as a species, are facing an incredible growth in complexity and we fail to even understand the issue, let alone solve it.

Then, in order to explain what he meant by complexity, Matthew used a diagram, which was the product of a research conducted by Developmental Testing Services, comparing the complexity of task demands for different levels of leadership (i.e. how complex one person’s thinking would need to be in order for him or her to be capable of performing the tasks necessary for different management levels), on the one hand, with the result of about 5.000 developmental assessments that look at the level of performance that people actually have at those different levels of leadership. He observed that, whereas in the least-demanding positions (lower levels of management), the gap between the needed complexity and the real capacity of the people who took the test is virtually inexistent, as we go up the management ladder, the complexity gap becomes very apparent. The management guru argued that this means there is a problem with leadership.

As he focused on what that means for education, he recalled the Cynefin model of decision-making, in which different types of problems are distinguished, and mentioned simple problems (where cause-effect relationships are obvious), complicated problems (where such relationships can be

“Education is a very

natural thing (...),



so I would say that the best way

to make children go to museums

is: make them attractive, make

them available, and stop telling

them that they have to.”

**MATTHEW RICH-TOLSMA**

apprehended from a start but require a little analysis) and other, more complex types of problems. Rich-Tolsma believes that education systems are made to teach how to deal primarily with those two types of problems and fail to prepare students for more complex problems, that require a different kind of approach and cannot be systematically learnt in advance, calling for immediate and creative answers. As an example of the complexity we are facing, he brought up the issue of information overload, arguing that Education is not training people to increase their processing power as information and knowledge grow at an exponential pace. At the same time, knowledge production is no longer located in the traditionally-mature markets like the United States, Western Europe or Japan, but it is increasingly being seized by emerging markets.

# ESTORIL CONFERENCE

GLOBAL CHALLENGES  
ANSWERS

**“The state of twenty-first-century leadership is a state of being out of our depth to a large degree.”**

”

MATTHEW RICH-TOLSMA

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCE

CASCAIS

In addition, predictions show the overwhelming speed of change, which is already clear in the changing face of employment, as over half of the jobs which presently exist in Europe will probably have been replaced for new ones in the coming years.

In the face of such dramatic and often unpredictably changes, Matthew Rich-Tolsma doubts whether it makes sense “for us to be schooling and qualifying people for jobs that will probably not exist when they graduate”. For him, we should rather be focusing on creating spaces in which the skills required to negotiate the volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity of these new emerging realities are developed. This, he argues, would also enable us to deal with the issue of scrutinizing information, as we are inundated with knowledge and have easy access to it, concluding that “we need to develop a capacity to be comfortable with the ridiculousness of all of that, knowing that at some point it almost certainly will end, and until then things are probably not what they seem, even ourselves.”

Next, the floor was given to **Bruno Zaffari**, a Brazilian businessman and President of *Instituto Liberdade* (Liberty Institute), who began by asking two questions to the audience: if they thought their current study line would bring them a happy life – the majority of people thought so –; and if they believed it was a good thing for the government not to overspend, thus favouring austerity programmes – to which only a few people answered affirmatively.

He then turned to the issue of unemployment, which signals the huge changes we are facing today in the world and, as the previous speaker, Matthew Rich-Tolsma, had already pointed out, he saw a need to adapt and be prepared as the technological revolution and automatization are causing jobs to change swiftly.


Bruno further explained that uncertainty extends both to geo-political and to economic trends: the Japanese and the Chinese economies are changing; Europe faces doubts as to what the future of the EU will be; Latin America is increasingly becoming divided between pro-free market and populist countries, in which liberties are being restrained; and the conflict in Crimea and the threat of ISIS pose serious challenges.

All these challenges leave us with the question of how we will thrive in such a rapidly-changing world and, more specifically, if education can help us do so. At this point, Bruno Zaffari argued that it can do so only up to a certain point. He acknowledged that individuals have to be prepared and Education will give them indispensable tools, but they must go

“The school programme is embedded with ideology and so it does not really teach what [the student] needs to learn. It teaches some kind of ideology, because we have too much of the political process running the schools.”



BRUNO ZAFFARI

A man in a dark suit, white shirt, and patterned tie is speaking. He has a microphone clipped to his tie and is gesturing with his right hand. The background is dark.

**“You don’t need to (...) have  
somebody coming in and  
saying ‘we will protect you’.  
You need a shot to chase your  
dreams. And this is what a free  
economy will do.”**

BRUNO ZAFFARI





ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES

GLOBAL CHA  
LOCAL ANEV

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES

CASCAIS  
The Class of the Atlantic Coast

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES

CASCAIS

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES

GLOBAL CHALLENGES  
LOCAL ANSWERS

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES

**“Even though the 1% multi-billionaires have a big net worth. If you look globally, inequality is decreasing, because of the emerging middle-class in the emerging markets, such as Brazil, China or India.”**



**BRUNO ZAFFARI**

beyond that, know their own strengths, be proactive and look for opportunities. In a broader sense, albeit unquestionably necessary, Education is not enough to counter unemployment. He argued that, on a global scale, it will take more than good schools and universities to prepare young generations for the ever-changing reality.

Then, the freedom-advocate stated that, since, the most basic thing you need against unemployment is jobs, we must ask whether Education will give us jobs. According to him, it will not do so unless we allow jobs to be created and, as jobs come from businesses, if businesses are not developed, however well-prepared graduates may be, fewer jobs will be available. Bruno strongly believes that his requires an institutional framework that fosters liberty and responsibility, and he agreed with Nial Ferguson that the lack of these institutions helps us explain the recent failure of the West.

Bruno Zaffari argued for a system where rule of law guarantees the rights of young people, where clear, universal laws ensure that contracts are respected, and in which judicial power is truly independent. However, this should not be accompanied by an increase in bureaucracy, which, along with excessive taxation, hinders innovation and entrepreneurship. Then, he added that, in order to be strong, a democratic system requires much more than the right to vote – not only must governments be limited and rotative, but also individual liberty and the right to disagree with the government must be protected.

Furthermore, he holds a sceptic view of the role of government in the provision of wealth and prosperity, stating that governments tend to extract resources from citizens and, while some basic functions of government are necessary, we should not allow it to provide for everything. He also noted that this need for caution is made clear through the fact that the most successful countries in the world are the freest ones: with free institutions and with safeguards against potential abuses of individual liberties.

Lastly, Bruno Zaffari concluded that, alongside quality education, economic freedom will give young people an opportunity to succeed. That is achieved through free-market, for it is the market, once set free, that enables businesses to grow. The answer for unemployment thus lies in promoting a good institutional framework, not in a big government that sets out to protect people (restricting their liberty as a necessary condition for that), as in the case of Venezuela and Argentina, for those are the countries in which people are getting poorer and lack food and other goods. He argued that liberty, on the other hand, will bring responsibility back to the people – one may succeed or fail and the consequences are his to bear.

**Renan Carneiro** was the last speaker to address the audience and share his views on the impact of education in unemployment. More precisely, he focused on how education can be a solution for unemployment, which he tried to answer through his personal testimony of actively finding solutions for Education in his country.

Renan currently studies at Harvard University and began by explaining that he has become personally involved in the issue of education as a way of giving back what he has been receiving through it.

His first project was *O Formigueiro*, a Brazilian crowd-funding platform dedicated exclusively to Education, which helped children from local schools. The young Harvard-attende also shared his experience as co-founder of a youth movement, *Mapa Educação*, in the context of which he conducted a series of interviews with Brazilian social, political and economic leaders, to try to understand the state of education in Brazil. Following the interviews, he and his colleagues wrote a manifesto, called *Mapa do Buraco*. They also organized debates to come up with concrete solutions for education in their country. To let the audience know more about this movement, Renan showed a video which provided a clear perception of the dynamism of the people involved in it and the impact it has already had in Brazil, especially how it sought to influence the 2014 elections, to make them the elections for quality education.

Furthermore, Renan Carneiro believes that education can indeed be the solution for unemployment if we focus on providing quality education, as the relationship between education and the decrease in unemployment depends on the type of education people get. Later on, discussing with Bruno Zaffari, he made clear that by quality education he means good, public education and that he believes that it is up to the state to provide it, a view to which the previous

speaker was strongly opposed.

Renan ended his talk quoting from Nelson Mandela, who believed that “education is the most powerful weapon which [we] can use to change the world”.

In the end, the three speakers were challenged by Dirk Van Dierendonck to name one thing each of them would change if they were called to be Secretary of Education in their countries.

Renan would focus on increased flexibility of the curricula, in order to answer the demands and skills of the students. Bruno argued that the problem in Brazil is not that too little money is spent on education, but that too much is lost in the process. Therefore, as a Secretary of Education, he would strive to make it more effective by applying a system of vouchers, in which, instead of running the schools, the government would give vouchers for students to use in the school that best fits their needs and likes, thus giving them freedom to choose the kind of education they wish to receive.

The Netherlands, according to Matthew Rich-Tolsma, has been doing a good job in instilling basic literacy. But he argued that there are some clear changes that could be made. First of all, tests should be part of a learning process, actually helping people to learn, and not merely a means of labelling people and testing the degree to which each of them is able to retain knowledge. In addition, as freedom of choice across Northern Europe is becoming more and more limited, Rich-Tolsma believes, in accordance with Zaffari’s view, that parents should be able to choose the kind of education they want for their children.

All of them considered, in some way, that engaging the students and their parents in the choice of their schools must be a priority.

# ESTORIL CONFERENCES

GLOBAL CHALLENGES  
LOCAL ANSWERS

”

**“Education is definitely the solution. But**

**(...) which education do we want?**

**Is education based in innovation, is**

**education based in entrepreneurship? An**

**education [system] that sees the student as**

**an entrepreneur. An education that makes**

**him and her go beyond, see ahead.”**

RENAN CARNEIRO

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES  
GLOBAL CHALLENGES  
LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCA  
The Charm of the Atlantic Coast

4.6





# HOW SOCIAL NETWORKS ARE INFLUENCING YOU AND HOW YOU CAN INFLUENCE SOCIAL NETWORKS

**SPEAKERS:** DIEGO REEBERG | GABRIELA JAEGER | ANNE PAO | VASCO SANTOS

**Dirk Van Dierendonck**, the moderator, gave the floor firstly to **Anne Pao**, founder of *Weaverlution* (“a community-engagement platform that enables people, businesses and non-profits to connect, coordinate and collaborate their efforts around needs and resources”). She captivated the audience right from the start with a provocative idea: that cavemen initiated social networks through their rudimental form of communication of rock paintings in caves. Interestingly, Anne showed that people like to express and share what they do because they like to feel connected to each other and there is little difference between back then (wall paintings) and today (download of photographs or messages written on Facebook or Twitter). Our world is socially networked: nearly half of the population (3.2 billion out of 7.2 billion people) is connected to the Internet and the number of people using social media (2.1 billion) is increasing.

Along with connectedness, engagement is another important feature of social networks in the sense that people like to feel they contribute to change their communities. Anne Pao explained that people can connect with each other through ‘strong ties’, which are typically close relationships like family, old friends, boyfriend/girlfriend; or through ‘weak ties’, which

are the relationships created in social networks where you have an extensive group of contacts. Social networks may, in fact, help people improve the weak ties relationships.

In the interviews (sixty in total) that Anne Pao led for her Master’s thesis on engagement, she realised that connectedness is “key to any type of engagement”. In all of those interviews, several aspects were mentioned as important for people’s engagement: 1) openness (for people to engage they must feel free); 2) specificity (the goal of a project should be clear); 3) relevance (people must care about the thing at stake); 4) authenticity (the product or project must be authentic); and 5) disruption (if something is provocative it creates more connections and engagements). To conclude, Anne left a question to the audience referring to the way youth will engage in their communities.

**Diego Reeberg** presented a fascinating example of a Brazilian graffiti artist, Mundano, who became interested in the work of *catadores*, a group of workers of the recycling system who collect recyclable materials in the streets, pile them in *carroças* (a truck) and sell them to proper facilities for low prices. Curiously, the graffiter noticed that *catadores*

The designation *social network* comprises a set of relationships among members of a social system who share common values and goals. The type of relationship may connect individuals and/or institutions, usually on an informal and non-hierarchic basis, based on similar expectations. The variety of social networks has been increasing thanks to platforms created online which allow the aggregation of thousands, or even millions of people, from the most diverse countries, who, at the distance of an internet connection, are able to communicate with friends and relatives as well as to form bonds with unknown people or even join a cause or project within their communities or thousands of miles from their own reality. Social networks, whether they are more dedicated to work, such as LinkedIn, or personal life, such as Facebook, have made both individual and collective relationships quite different, thanks to the speed at which news and events are broadcasted, as well as the decentralisation witnessed, thanks to the ability that any individual has to broadcast whatever they wish and to that sharing being able to have a national or international impact, beyond imagination up until a few years ago.

CASCAIS

The Charm of the Atlantic Coast

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES

GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS

The Charm of the Atlantic Coast

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES

CASCAIS

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES  
CASCAIS  
VASCO SANTOS

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES  
CASCAIS  
DIEGO REEBERG

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES  
CASCAIS  
DIRK VAN DIERENDONCK

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES  
CASCAIS  
GABRIELA JAEGER

“People always wanted to feel  
connected to each other.”

ANNE PAO



GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

ESTORIL  
FERENCES

GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS



The Cha

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES  
GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS  
The Charm of the Atlantic Coast

VASCO  
SANTOS

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES  
GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS  
The Charm of the Atlantic Coast

DIEGO  
REEBERG

**“It may seem small things but  
if you believe in the cause, you  
make the difference.”**



DIEGO REEBERG

execute an important task as they collect 90% of the recycled materials in Sao Paulo, but their work is not appreciated by the population. Mundano wanted to change this, so he decided to paint the *carroças* with provocative sentences such as: “My car doesn’t pollute.” or “My work is honest, what about yours?”. With this initiative he drew attention to *catadores*’ reality and helped improve their self-esteem. Mundano realised that his work could grow and he created the project: *Pimp my carroça* through which there are professional services provided to *catadores* (namely dentists, hairstylists, security items like gloves or reflective jackets) and the *carroças* are getting rebuilt. The project *Pimp my carroça* was funded through the innovative means of crowdfunding and within few months it had raised almost 64.000 Reais (about 20.000 Euros) from 800 people. The advantages of crowdfunding are clear for Diego Reeberg: there are no intermediaries, so communication between both sides is horizontal; and the project can gain visibility quickly through social media because it is already in a digital platform.

Other examples of projects that opted for crowdfunding and aimed at having social impact in Brazil were given by the speaker and in his final message he stressed the importance

to connect to other people who care about the same things as we do, to collaborate and make movements.

**Gabriela Jaeger**, representative of *Global Change Makers* (an international youth network that aims to help youngsters to accomplish their ideas), highlighted some impressive figures: 40% of people worldwide are connected to the Internet and in the developed world this figure rises to 78%. She observed that in the international rebellions that took place in 2011, such as the *Occupy* movement, the *Arab Spring* or the *Indignados*, there were two common characteristics: 1) youth was the lead actor; and 2) the means to organise the movements and reach an ever bigger audience was social media (and no longer mainstream media).

This speaker gave a couple of examples of young people who benefited from the grants offered by Global Change Makers to make their ideas happen. A girl from Indonesia wanted to organise a youth forum in her country and she was able to reach, in only two weeks, 26.000 followers on a Facebook page created for that purpose. She received visibility which helped her to gain the financial support of companies, and subsequently the forum took place. The result was positive

**Crowdfunding** is the anglophone expression that designates the act of money raising through various sources of financing (donations, rewards, loans or investment in social capital) for initiatives which hold a collaborative interest. It is common to establish a limit that, once obtained, presupposes the initiative to be viable. However, if the raised funds are below what is stipulated, the money is given back to the investors. The great advantage of this type of financing is that a large sum of money is obtained through small investments from various participants, in order to put together a given project. As opposed to more traditional ways of obtaining money, such as via bank loans, crowdfunding concentrates the efforts on publicising the project, mainly through the internet to the largest possible number of people who show an interest in participating by investing a sum (usually choosing among several possibilities) and thus attaining the final goal. This is a process based on transparency, interest sharing and mass financing. Despite it not being innovative at all, it has gained prominence over the last decades. In Portugal, Law 102/2015, dated 24 August, offers the judicial regimen for collaborative financing, or crowdfunding.

”

“You all have a footprint  
that is in the Internet and  
there is nothing to do  
about it. Think carefully.”

GABRIELA JAEGER



ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES  
GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS  
The Charm of the Atlantic Coast


and it had an impact on youth in Indonesia. Mateus, a Brazilian boy, volunteered in a group to help in the relief efforts in Haiti after the earthquake. Being a musician, he complemented the material help he was giving (in the distribution of food, water, facilitating access to healthcare, etc.) with the composition of a song about love. He also uploaded a video he shot in Haiti when he got back to Brazil that went viral and gave him the resources to return to Haiti and build a music school. Mateus was thus able to fulfil his dream of mitigating the side effects of the earthquake on the spirits of the Haitian people. Gabriela ended her remarks by mentioning the *social media toolkit* that her organization has created and that explains how to create an effective communication strategy to youngsters who want to make their ideas happen.

**Vasco Santos**, a 25-year-old entrepreneur from Lisbon, explained how he created his own business project *O Vasco faz*. He shared with the audience that he was known among his family and friends as someone very proactive and organized. He was even asked several times by his friends to help them run errands that they did not have the time to run themselves. So, Vasco thought he could turn this into a business that he summed up as: “you have the service, I have the time” to do what you need. The range of services is broad and include, for example, the pick-up, or drop off, of an important document; take your car for its regular inspection, dog-walking, fixing mobile phones, etc. The motto is: “Vasco will save you 24/7”.

For Vasco, a positive approach is vital and young people must think of new ideas and develop their own businesses. They must enjoy the technological era and profit from the use of social networks where there are plenty of potential consumers. Their drive and willingness should be combined with existing innovations and technological tools to create new opportunities of business.

The **Q&A** period was lively and started with a question from the Moderator, Dirk Van Dierendonck, about the negative effect of social media and the issue of privacy. Anne emphasised the existing gap between those with access to social networks and those without that access, and how that gap widens due to a vicious circle: the more active you become online, the more access to resources you have, and this works negatively if one is disconnected. For Gabriela, it is important that youngsters act carefully and be aware of the information they share on the Internet. Diego showed an optimistic attitude and said that society should think about solutions for potential problems in the domain of privacy as opportunities and not as problems. Finally, Vasco emphasised the crucial role of education in teaching how to use social networks.

Answering the question about the future of social media, raised by a girl from the audience, Gabriela and Anne agreed that social media will increase, and Anne and Vasco added similar notes saying that social media will become a tool to enhance businesses.

A portrait of Vasco Santos, a man with dark hair, smiling and wearing a dark suit jacket over a white shirt. A small microphone is clipped to his shirt. The background is dark with a blue gradient at the top. A red diagonal line is on the left side.

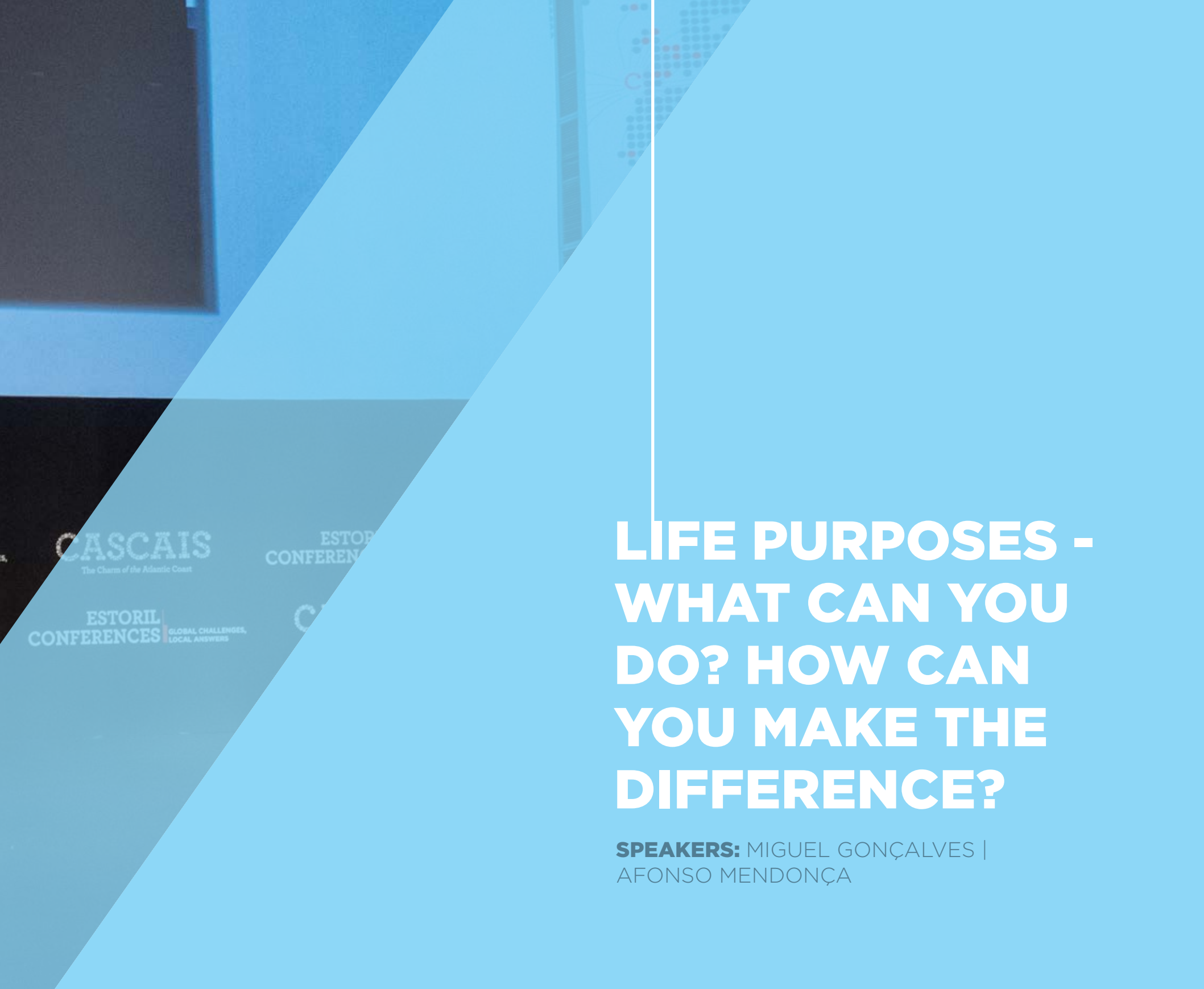
**“With the Internet you are  
talking to the world and  
no longer to your friend  
or neighbour. I believe I’m  
influencing someone and I’m  
reaching a lot of people who  
trust in me.”** ”

VASCO SANTOS



4.7





# LIFE PURPOSES - WHAT CAN YOU DO? HOW CAN YOU MAKE THE DIFFERENCE?

**SPEAKERS:** MIGUEL GONÇALVES |  
AFONSO MENDONÇA

CASCAIS  
The Charm of the Atlantic Coast

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCE

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES | GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

**Dirk Van Dierendonck** was the moderator of this panel that included two Portuguese speakers: Miguel Gonçalves and Afonso Mendonça.

**Miguel Gonçalves** began by explaining the annual programme he inaugurated, which has already reached three editions: *Pitch Boot Camp*. This program is based on allowing people to create new approaches to the job market by linking youngsters and companies. Despite the pessimistic voices that predicted failure due to conservatism from Portuguese companies, *Pitch Boot Camp* has succeeded and proved Miguel right, especially regarding his assumptions of doubting everything people say and always asking questions. In a two-day program this boot camp gathers around 150-170 youngsters and 120 important companies (national and international) in the same venue. In different sessions, three or four representatives of those companies listen to a presentation of two minutes from each youngster with his or her proposition for that business. So far, 34 programs have been set with 3.500 youngsters and 600 companies, corresponding to approximately 1.000 jobs.

Some valuable tips for the young audience in the *Estoril Conferences* were provided by Miguel, specifically the importance of knowing the employer they hope to work for/ the company they are applying to in order to understand what kind of product or service they sell/ are selling (tech, consultancy, industrial, etc.), because there are relevant differences in the multitude of existing businesses. Also, one should pay attention to make the match between what the employer wants and one's skills and goals. Additionally, it is vital to know how to communicate. Furthermore, it is a mistake to choose jobs based on the salary - people should choose their jobs based on the skills required because one needs to feel good by doing something that is needed. Another significant advice was related with the need to concentrate all our efforts on the present day and not to save energy for

“The coin of the market is  
not experience, is skills.”



MIGUEL GONÇALVES

the next day. Finally, the speaker emphasized the relevance of going to several job interviews before choosing the job as well as negotiating with the employer the conditions of the job.

**Afonso Mendonça**, founder of *Mentes Empreendedoras*, started his presentation by contextualizing his background and showing how crucial it is to define our goals based on what we like to do. The numerous experiences that Afonso had under the program *Youth in Action* opened up his mind and expanded his curiosity because in these exchanges all youngsters from different countries, who had diverse backgrounds and shared their views on many subjects, namely racism, xenophobia, etc., could/ were able to understand different realities.

The speaker believes that many obstacles we identify in our lives are but from our own mind and we must deconstruct them in order to advance, just like he did with the word 'impossible' by showing it can simply mean 'I'm possible'.

All of Afonso's work experiences related to project analysis and implementation made him realise that "we learn a lot from our peers." When the financial crisis hit Portugal, Afonso decided to do something and launched *Mentes Empreendedoras*, an association that seeks to boost out a new mentality in our society and empowering individuals. The target was to reach out an often neglected group of our society: high school students. They are socially aware of problems and want to



BAL C  
AL A

”

“I believe life is a  
marathon with a lot of  
sprints in between.”

JOSÉ RAMOS-HORTA

make a difference so change could happen with the action of 340.000 high school students from all over the country. The goal was to inspire them implementing their own ideas. Until now there are 700 youngsters impacted by *Mentes Empreendedoras* and the projects include bullying, reopening a movie theatre, teaching dance classes to the elderly, etc. As a final remark, the speaker stressed the importance of following our dreams and doing what we feel is best for us because sooner or later it will pay off.

## / Q&A

A lively debate ensued the two presentations. The moderator asked for advices on how to deal with obstacles in the professional life. Miguel recommended that we learn from others and understand how they dealt with their problems. “Everyone has rough times and life is hard but we should not give up.” Afonso agreed with this positive approach and added that people need to know what they want and at the same time be aware that “there is no straight line to it”. Moreover, it is important to have family and friends around us to support us.

On how to have a positive attitude, Afonso answered that culture and school system has influence on it but he notes some changes towards a more open and flexible society that praises the trial and error approach. For Miguel the big heart and problem-solving approach of Portuguese people represent great assets of our country and added that we should work on our skills and behaviours, be disciplined and improve ourselves.

“Youth is inspiring  
youth.”



AFONSO MENDONÇA



**“You decide at each moment  
what kind of impact you want  
to have but it has to make  
sense to you.”** ”

AFONSO MENDONÇA



# ESTORIL CONFERENCES

GLOBAL CHA  
LOCAL ANSV



ALLENGES,  
WERS

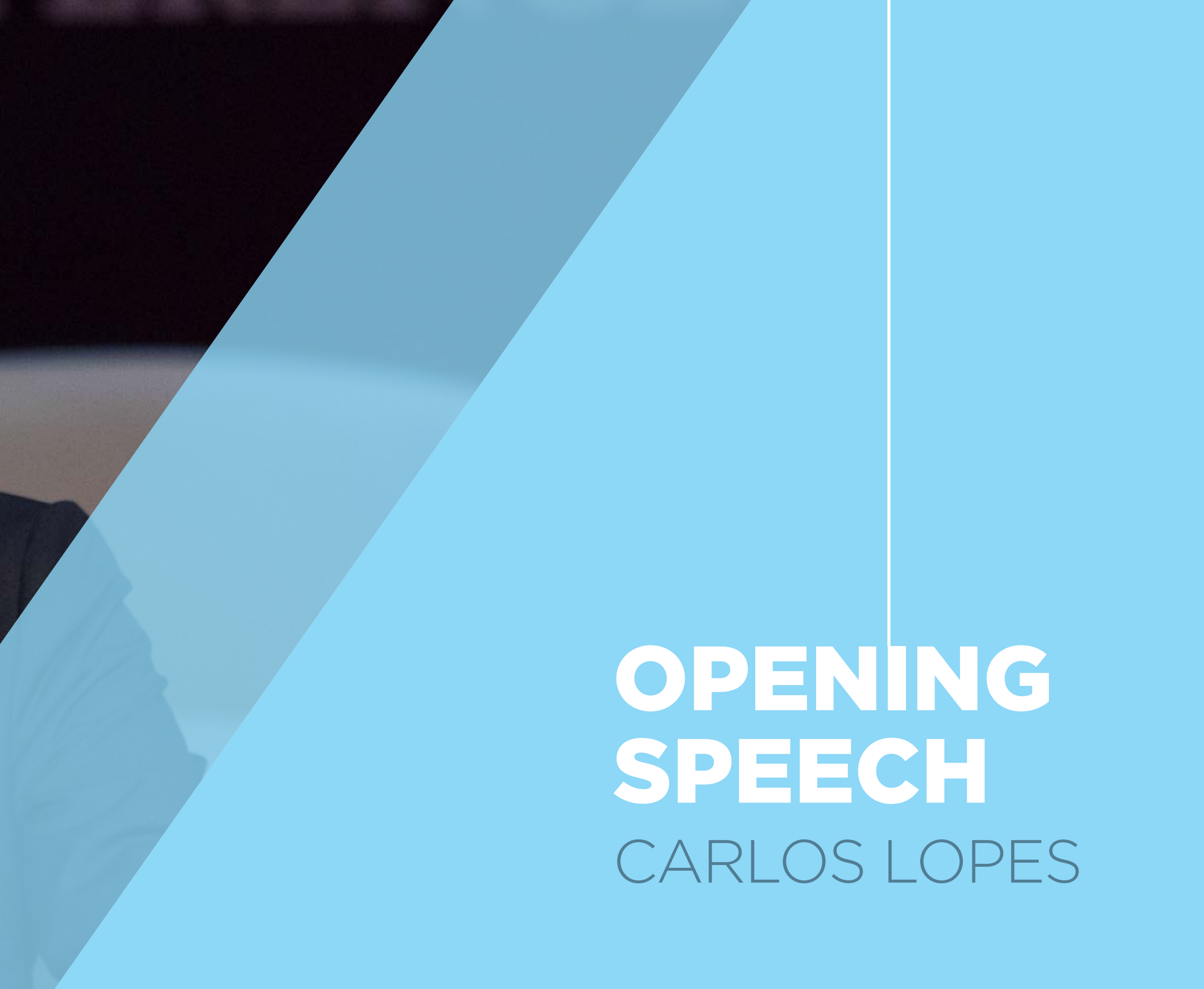
ESTORIL CONFERENCES

**SPECIAL FORUM  
ON EDUCATION:  
THE MILLENNIALS,  
THE FUTURE OF WORK  
AND EDUCATION**

MAY 20

1.





# **OPENING SPEECH**

CARLOS LOPES

**Carlos Lopes**, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa in the United Nations, delivered the opening speech dedicated to the challenges of education, focusing mainly on how they are emerging in the African continent.

Having compared the period of dramatic change that global economy is undergoing to the transition from the pre-industrial to the industrial age, Carlos Lopes went on to explain what, in his view, the impact of technology on our understanding of education was.

To answer his question, Carlos Lopes first explained its pertinence by noting that as new technologies, with their multiplier effect and resulting exponential growth, are revolutionizing a wide range of sectors, such as healthcare, agriculture and many others, a well-educated work-force is required. He believes that the strength of a country's higher education is intimately related to its capacity to innovate.

The UN Commissioner explained that, for someone responsible for Africa before the international community, as he is, this question proves particularly important, for it is not only the continent with the greatest percentage of young people, but also the fastest growing continent in the world, which means that there is a lot of change and novelty taking place there.

Then, referring to young people in general, for whom discussing education is also very important, Carlos Lopes called this generation "the digital natives", an expression which, as he explained, was first used by Mark Prensky.

Trying to assess the impact of technology on education and of the wide-spread access to information by students, Carlos referred to a *Pew Research Center* Report which shows that opinion is divided: a lot of the teachers surveyed thought that the internet has a positive impact on the students' research, but a great number also felt that modern technology was

creating an easily-distracted generation with short attention-spans.

In the face of this reluctance, Carlos Lopes advised against a tendency to think that because something is new and popular among young generations and poses a challenge to established hierarchies, it is necessarily bad, thus calling for a careful examination of what new technologies are actually doing to the world and how they are changing our way of working and acting. In his view, they are revolutionizing higher education and access to information in three ways: by collapsing distances, by collapsing hierarchies and by collapsing time.

As to the collapse of distances, what is happening is that qualified education is increasingly received through online-degree programmes and distance-learning (such as MIT's programmes or the Kahn Academy platform). As a result, e-learning is defying the primacy of oral lecture and proving vital to make higher education available to a greater number of people, who, although geographically separated, come together in these e-platforms.

Secondly, Carlos Lopes stated that hierarchies are also being challenged, as the distance between teacher and students is being reduced, thus making the structure of the classroom more flat. As a result, teaching and learning are becoming more interactive and participatory, and learning in small groups, with less expository lectures, is being incentivized. In addition, there is a new trend in learning processes, known as partnering, where teacher and students engage in partnerships, causing education to be more personalized.

Finally, Carlos Lopes argued that the collapse of time in education becomes clear through the changes in learning abilities of students. He drew his conclusion from the example of an online testing programme through which Merrill Lynch



”

**“There is no need to concentrate students in a campus with a library. Every web-connected digital device is a library and university combined.”**

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCE

CARLOS LOPES

GLOBAL CHALLENGES  
LOCAL ANSWERS

puts all new graduates, to assess how they would cope in an actual working environment. In it, he explained, candidates are required to recollect relevant content from a large screen full of different types of information, and younger recruits have shown a greater capacity for multitasking.

Then, Carlos Lopes tried to explain what these trends mean to Africa, where there is a serious problem of youth unemployment, as its economy has proved unable to create the jobs necessary for the millions in the active age. He also contrasted the African demographic trends with an increasingly aging Europe. Furthermore, African economy is growing and foreign investment rising. However, Carlos Lopes believes that there is a mismatch between training and the development of skills, on the one hand, and the available opportunities on the other.

As a way out of this situation, he argued for an increase of access to new technologies by educational institutes, to meet the needs of post-industrial employment. But he made clear that this does not necessarily require a formal degree to account for such skills, which he demonstrated through a study by Google in which it was found that GPAs are not directly related to the quality of the workforce.

He concluded with the example of Steve Jobs who, through a theoretical interest in calligraphy, created the Macintosh and enhanced the desktop revolution, and hoped that “Africa’s Steve Jobs is waiting to emerge”.

**“Technological change  
altered the perception  
the college campus from a  
one-dimensional physical  
concept to a multi-  
dimensional physical  
and online concept.”**

CARLOS LOPES



**“New technologies are collapsing or blurring the boundaries between those with college degrees and those without. (...) Doing well in university and getting high test scores and grades have no measurable correlation with being an effective innovator”.**

CARLOS LOPES



2.



CASCAIS

The Charm of the Atlantic Coast

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES GLOBAL CHALLENGES  
LOCAL ANSWERS

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS  
The Charm of the Atlantic Coast



# PANEL THE FUTURE OF EDUCATION

**MODERATOR:** GIJS POTHOF

**SPEAKERS:** SIMON DOLAN | HEIKO HUTMACHER  
| FONS TROMPENAARS | STEEF VAN DE VELDE

Moderator **Gijs Pothof** asked the speakers to share their perspectives on what is ahead of us as far as education is concerned.

**Simon Dolan**, a Professor at ESADE Business School, began by speaking about his experience as a Chair of a subject on the Future of Work, arguing that education will play a major role in the future of Work.

To explain what he believes the future will bring, Professor Dolan opened with a quote by Albert Einstein, who said that “education is not learning of the fact; it is training the mind to think”. He subsequently pointed out resourcefulness as one of the key competences that will make people capable of thinking properly in the future. This capacity to think imaginatively will prove crucial in the future, Dolan argued, because the challenges to come will be so different from the present ones that experience of past issues and the mere application of past solutions will not be enough if we lack the capacity to think. The ability to look at a challenge, define it and set up the resources to try to tackle it in a creative way must, therefore, be developed. Teaching students to be resourceful will, therefore, help them to become successful executives.

In addition, Dolan laid great stress on the need to develop soft skills. For him, passion is the key to success, because technical knowledge can be more easily taught and acquired than skills such as creativity, passion or capacity to adapt. Therefore, it must be instilled in society, a process which Simon Dolan refers to as “cultural engineering” and defines as the act of reaching culture and organizations so that sustainable passion can be developed.

He also mentioned a new experiment that is taking place in ESADE for MBA students, the Actual Learning Consultancy Programme (ALCP), which offers classes without teachers.

And Professor Dolan believes this is a very good practice, for it makes students organize themselves in teams and compete with each other while striving to solve concrete problems of real organizations in real time. In the end, they are evaluated by the organizations to whose problems they have come up with solutions.

**Fons Trompenaars** spoke next, pointing out that which in his view is one of the major challenges of education, namely, how to deal with cultural diversity in classrooms in a time when lectures are increasingly in English, rather than in the national languages.

The management guru eloquently warned against the culturally biased paradigms currently used in education, especially leadership education, where bipolar models hinder the proper development of modern leaders. He made his point clearer with the example of pairs of competences such as courage vs. caution, feeling vs. thinking, explaining that to see them as mutually exclusive is a mistake, because “a great leader combines feeling with thinking”. He thus concluded that, through bipolar paradigms, future leaders are receiving a flawed education, which does not train them to act in cross-cultural environments.

Fons Trompenaars also gave the example of the issue deciding on centralization and decentralization in a company, arguing that in cross-cultural environments it is not enough to note that in some countries there is a tradition of centralized management models and in others decentralization is preferable, given that multicultural teams face a “reconciling dilemma”, by which Trompenaars means the need to develop paradigms that are able to integrate opposites.

As this model of management education makes cultural differences stand out, the leadership expert concluded that the paradigm has to change and students must be taught to



”

**“[Companies] do not tolerate failure. You cannot innovate if you do not tolerate failure”.**

SIMON DOLAN

A middle-aged man with grey hair, wearing a blue suit jacket over a white shirt, is seated in a white chair. He is speaking and has his hands clasped in front of him. The background is dark with a white circular logo composed of dots. A red diagonal line is visible on the left side of the image.

**“If we have multicultural  
teams, we need paradigms  
that integrate opposites”.**

FONS TROMPENAARS



combine opposites, thus calling for a different approach in leadership education.

Afterwards, the floor was given to **Steef van de Velde**, Dean of the Rotterdam School of Management, who believes that there is not one, but multiple “futures” of education, for there are various types of programmes designed to train people in management, with different challenges.

Professor Van de Velde illustrated his view with the image of a pyramid. In the bottom, he placed knowledge, followed by capabilities and competences, then context, and, on the top of the pyramid, values and attitudes. Then, he argued that, in different programmes, the focus may be on different aspects of those stated. Whereas the focus on knowledge is easily achieved in an MBA programme, as one goes up the pyramid, it becomes more challenging, for some skills, attitudes and values are much more difficult to teach.

Then, Van de Velde explained that, in order to teach students in the top of the pyramid, he, as dean in a business school, must have an agenda, where he identifies the challenges and draws a strategy to teach students accordingly.

He concluded by pointing out what he sees as the biggest developments that are shaping the future, namely experiential learning, the internet, and internationalization or globalization, arguing that they affect business models and call for quality faculty management, because students still look for good teachers in the traditional subjects.

The last speaker to share his insights on the future of education was Metro Group’s Chief HR Officer, **Heiko Hutmacher**, who spoke about what he had learned from his personal experience as businessman both at a personal and an institutional level.

He argued that a big failure in organizations is internal communication, which accounts for the fact that, in many

organizations, successful or not, only a small percentage of the processes that are run and initiatives that are started is actually accomplished, causing businesses to fall short of its full potential.

In his view, business schools are already trying to counter this deficiency and are beginning to teach students how to communicate their ideas more effectively to others, so that when some project is kicked off, it is not obstructed by miscommunication in the company. But Hutmacher stated that there is still a need for greater investment in human interaction in businesses. More specifically, management students must receive deeper insights on how human emotions function and how human beings react to each other.


Then, he recognised that, personally, he did not have that kind of education and came to find it necessary through his experience in companies. Hutmacher thus believes that it would be helpful if that kind of education was systemically available for management students. Therefore, educators must tackle the issue of how to help students increase the relational skills that companies greatly lack.

From these thoughtful talks from such highly experienced speakers, the audience was able to grasp what education may look like in the future, as well as the significance of the role it already plays in preparing individuals for the challenges ahead, for it is through it that skilled and passionate leaders are brought up and the future of business is shaped.

**“We can talk at depth about the future of education, (...) [but what] most students still want to do are very traditional things like accounting and finance.”** ”

STEEF VAN DE VELDE



A photograph of Heiko Hutmacher, a man with glasses and a blue suit, speaking at a conference. He is gesturing with his hands. The background is dark with some text visible, including "CORPOR", "AL CHA", and "ANSV". A large blue and white diagonal graphic is on the left side of the image.

**“Business nowadays works  
more on compromise than  
on fully getting to the  
potential that is there”.**

HEIKO HUTMACHER

3.

School, Bali





# PANEL: EDUCATION AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

**MODERATOR:** DIRK VAN DIERENDONCK

**SPEAKERS:** NICK CONNOLLY | GAD YAIR | PEDRO  
SEBASTIÃO TETA | JOHN STEWART

”

“[Smartphones] are regarded as a Trojan horse by some cultures (...). The Middle East fears this Western weapon because it would ruin authority structures.”

GAD YAIR



The moderator, **Dirk Van Dierendonck**, asked the speakers to share their experiences in trying to improve education in their spheres of action, in order to inspire the audience to come up with concrete and local answers to improve the education of young people.

**Gad Yair** began by presenting his views on the existential situation of youth in Europe, where many countries are struck by unemployment, affecting, not only young people who are entering the labour market today, but also society prospects on the long run. To this, he added the fact that children are increasingly being seen as burdens, especially economic burdens. As a result of the fact that a lot of people cannot afford to have children, a pattern of what Professor Yair called “solo-living” is emerging, as many adults choose to live alone, without building a family. This changes individuals but, Gad Yair argued that, regarded as a phenomenon, it also changes society as a whole, something which he linked to the large number of youth protests that are rising against lack of social justice.

Professor Yair also noted that, in response to these present issues, young people are innovating, as youth movements and different forms of cooperative organizations are being developed, and as collective banks and distribution strategies are being created by them.

Seeing in this a great challenge for the EU and for national governments, which must think about the future of their youth, he argued for the need for a greater support of new initiatives led by young people. However, Gad Yair advised against the disregard for the diversity of the European landscape, on the one hand, explaining that the solutions applied in each country would be different, and, on the other hand, the diversity of the global landscape, for, while Europe sees young people restraining from having large families, African families are

getting bigger. Gad Yair warned that this is a threat for the balance between continents and their economic relations. He concluded by stressing that the answers must, therefore, acknowledge this diversity and be locally developed.

The second speaker to address the audience was **Nick Connolly**, who, sharing his experience as Secondary School Principal and Deputy Headmaster of St. Julian’s School, explained how the quality of education there had been further improved through the decision of building a pedagogy, a concept he defined as “a way of teaching”, which is evidently linked to what is taught. Although in St. Julian’s a pedagogy was still being developed, as it had started to be thought of only two years before, Nick Connolly shared what he believed had already been implemented effectively.

First of all, teachers and educators came together to collectively imagine, which is a very important stage of the process of building a pedagogy. Pedagogy, Nick Connolly argued, has to be imagined. And it is important that, at St. Julian’s, this was done by a group of people whose primary responsibility is to young people, and who, away from their daily obligations, imagined what pedagogy might look like in

“In order for [pedagogy] to be real, it has to be particular to the institution which nurtures it”.



NICK CONNOLLY

**“[Children] are not brought into the world with helmets and shields. They are actually flesh and blood and quite vulnerable at times. Our education has to care for them in a way that allows them to find the confidence in themselves to move forward.”**

NICK CONNOLLY



EDITORIAL  
CASCADIA

their school, which was already a very successful one at the time.

Then, Principal Connolly stressed that pedagogy cannot be imported from the outside, but it has to be developed from the inside, since it emerges from certain people in a certain context, being grounded in time and place and directed to students. From this, he deduced another key feature of pedagogy: that, although research is a very important aspect of its planning process, it is not transferrable and therefore must be particular to the institution which develops it and not a mere application of models.

Then, **Pedro Sebastião Teta**, Secretary of State for Information Technology in Angola, laid out the current approach of the government to the problems regarding education in that country. He tried to give some local answers, focusing on his own experience both as a politician and as an academic in Angola, where he believes there is a great need for innovation and entrepreneurship education.

Secretary of State Pedro Teta explained that education in Angola has not only a problem of quantity, since there are not enough schools, but also of quality, for the country lacks a qualified workforce.

He went on to explain how the issue is currently being tackled by the executive following its decision to develop a network of media libraries, ReMA (*Rede de Mediatecas de Angola*), which consists of twenty five media libraries spread throughout the eighteen provinces, where a library card can be bought (for about 10 dollars) that gives unlimited access to all the facilities available in the library for a year. He believes that this will lead to social innovation, an increase in knowledge and digital improvement.

Pedro Sebastião Teta added that the government is also

developing another kind of libraries that are not fixed in one place, but stay for a few weeks in each municipality, according to the needs of the people, which are designed to train people and help them develop their skills.

Common to all media centres are the four areas that constitute their main focus: Education; Economic production; Science and Technology; Arts and Culture.

Lastly, **John Stewart** gave an inspiring talk, in which he shared his experience as Head of Green School, in Bali, whose purpose is, as he explained, “to disrupt education”.

He began by arguing that education should be made fun and interesting, stating that such is the kind of learning Green School promotes. According to its philosophy, the fact that schooling is equated to test-taking is regarded as problematic, for this, he argued, contributes to the disengagement of students.

Subsequently, and after stressing the importance of imparting soft skills to prepare young people for an uncertain future, John Stewart tried to explain the philosophy of education behind Green School, which is called the “three springs”. In it, the wider community is regarded as part of the school and parents are called upon give their contribution through workshops.

Then, John Stewart explained how, in his view, learning can be shaped in a way which at Green School is known as “the big four”: education of the intellect (IQ); emotional education (EQ); physical education (PQ); and expressive education (XQ). IQ is what schools regularly focus on, but he argued that intelligence is not enough to develop the full potential of an individual. As to the EQ, he draw attention to the fact that emotional social intelligence is one of the greatest indicators of success for the future. Thirdly, the physical aspect cannot be

overlooked either, which is why students must be encouraged to participate in outdoor, physically-challenging activities. Lastly, creativity must be stimulated, which is what he referred to as “the XQ factor”.

He concluded by sharing the experience of the challenge week, which is a week where the schedule is put on hold and a lot of activities, in all these different fields, are promoted, in order to increase their soft skills, which are the ones that account for success.

In the end, during the **Q&A** period, a disagreement emerged between John Stewart and Nick Connolly, when the latter, referring to the Stewart’s statement that education must be made fun, argued that “sometimes it is not fun at all”, and does not need to be. However, he agreed with John Stewart that “engagement [of the pupil] is absolutely crucial”. Then, John Stewart clarified that when he says “fun” he does not mean “flipping”, but he does believe that there are ways of making learning interesting and challenging at the same time.

“According to African realities, (...) we have to find new ways, we have to innovate in education, we have to invest more on entrepreneurship education”.



PEDRO SEBASTIÃO TETA

## / GREEN SCHOOL

Green School is an educational community in Bali, founded in 2008 by John and Cynthia Hardy. It is known for its sustainable architecture, as the campus is located in the jungle and rice-fields and its buildings are made of bamboo. They were inspired by Alan Wagstaff’s “Three Springs” concept and Al Gore’s “Inconvenient Truth”.

With its innovative and unconventional approach to education from an early age, Green School already has more than 400 students (from kindergarten to high-school).

The Charm of the A



RI  
E

**“If we get kids to create things,  
they are going to be (...) innovators,  
entrepreneurs. And they will be  
controlling their own destiny.”**

”

NICK CONNOLLY





”

**“I heard “soft-skills”  
spoken about earlier  
today. I don’t see them  
as soft (...). I see them as  
powerful skills.”**

JOHN STEWART

4.





# ESTORIL CONFERENCES FORMAL OPENING CEREMONY

MIGUEL PINTO LUZ

ANTÓNIO RENDAS (RECTOR NOVA UNIVERSITY), ON BEHALF OF  
THE ACADEMIC PARTNERS OF THE ESTORIL CONFERENCES

**Miguel Pinto Luz** kick-started the event by giving a glimpse of the programme of the Estoril Conferences, specifying that during these days more than sixty speakers from twenty-six different countries will share their views in approximately 36 hours of debate. Every two years the Estoril Conferences take place and during that time the world experiences important changes. Since the previous edition, in 2013, the dialogue between the US and Cuba resumed; Pope Francis said “he believes in the evolution theory and in the big bang”; and “Iran accepted the nuclear agreement”. However, less optimistic is the development of the terrorist group ISIS and its attacks. The Estoril Conferences were drawn up in 2006 when an idealistic group of friends decided to create an international conference imbued with the spirit of independence. Several partners accepted the challenge and joined the initiative, namely a group of top universities from around the world. Moreover, the goal of implementing the Estoril Institute for Global Dialogue has been met. Also, the numbers are impressive: more than 4.000 participants attended the three previous editions which had in total more than 120 speakers from 50 different countries. The overall balance could not be more positive.

**António Rendas**, the Rector of NOVA University, demonstrated his enthusiasm for the fact that this University has become the newest academic partner of the Estoril Conferences. In his presentation he alluded to the word *serendipity*, not only to its origins from a Persian fairy tale and to a more recent use from the English historian Horace Walpole, but also to its definition as a discovery made “apparently by accident but based on sagacity and detailed observations.” According to Rendas, such designation would apply fully to the Estoril Conferences due to the opportunity this forum offers in expanding knowledge and promoting actions.

“We have started  
to realise we were  
finally starting to make  
an impact.”

MIGUEL PINTO LUZ





**“My wish is that the reflections of this event will last in your minds transforming information into knowledge and into strategic action.”**

ANTÓNIO RENDAS

5.

School, Bali





# CONFERENCE: SOLVING GLOBAL PROBLEMS IN A NETWORKED WORLD

**KEY NOTE:** DON TAPSCOTT

**Don Tapscott** was the keynote speaker of the Formal Opening Ceremony on the topic *Solving Global Problems in a Networked World*. Tapscott emphasised that the current era is one of “unprecedented change in human history” and of important challenges. In recent years the world has suffered an enormous economic crisis and has only partially recovered. The labelling of the present moment as “jobless recovery” is an oxymoron because the existing economic growth is not creating jobs, as expected and desired. On the contrary, the advancement of new technologies contributed to an increase in unemployment (and the scenario does not seem to change) and youth unemployment is rife worldwide. Tapscott divided the technological progress into waves and named the first wave as automation which confronted the “traditional labour of force”. The second wave was the one characterized for the outsourcing at a global scale. The third wave is the current one and is comprehensive because it reaches the leadership ranks and highly skilled jobs (given the fact that computers have already been tested and exceeded the performance of doctors or pharmaceuticals, with fewer margin of error).

By evoking the advancement of our understanding of the business world with the concept of collaboration costs from the Nobel Prize in Economics Ronald Coase (in 1991), Tapscott highlighted the major features of companies from the industrial age - which were “vertically integrated, command and control hierarchy” - to the information technology age - which is more extended or networked and where the collaboration costs are mitigated due to partnerships with companies to do the products they believe could be better done by others. A whole new set of business models are on the go with companies like Google, Amazon, Airbnb, and Facebook which rely ever more on the aggregation of, and treatment of data on the Internet turning data into a valuable asset.

Despite the innovation in the economic sphere, the political sphere has not seen the same kind of evolution which may explain the increasing indifference of the population in elections, especially among the youth who have the perception that institutions are both dated and ineffective.

Confronted with big and global challenges such as climate change, migrations, terrorism, among others, our society needs new ideas and capable institutions because the existing ones, based on nation states (World Bank, International Monetary Fund, United Nations, etc.) have proved insufficient. The technological tools we have at our disposal must contribute to this sought change and sometimes it does such as when two Syrian youngsters created an alternative health system through twitter in the beginning of the Syrian war. The Internet is a powerful platform because it is “decentralised, everyone gets to participate and is controllable by no one.” Nevertheless, the Internet can also be used for negative purposes, as the recent videos transmitted by ISIS have demonstrated.

On a positive note, the Internet provides the opportunity to all of us to benefit from it by participating, collaborating and networking with others from around the world. The new landscape is one of “global solutions networks (...) which involve companies, civil society like NGO, academics, and others, governments also down at the level of municipalities, working together in networks to solve problems.” The solution of the abovementioned global challenges therefore requires the involvement of all of us working together.



”

**“We need new solutions  
for a whole new set of  
problems that are rising.”**

DON TAPSCOTT

”

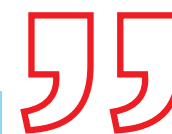
**“The future is not something  
to be predicted. The future is  
something to be achieved.”**

DON TAPSCOTT

Carlos Carreiras began his intervention congratulating the spirit of freedom that characterises Estoril Conferences and that allows for many and most diverse speakers to bond. The truth is this spirit clearly reflects the past of the Portuguese people, which has been founded upon fundamental elements of which Cascais is a paradigmatic example, with its “history of welcoming, understanding and humanism”, thus turning the city into the ideal place to host the Conferences. His analysis focused globalisation and the frailty of its founding elements – markets and democracies. The crisis installed within the markets has been generated by its own system, that is, the severe economic crisis of the latest years has originated in an “amoral, criminal capitalism” of a minority elite which has been damaging the life of millions of citizens all over the world and compromising the “trust in the benign idea of a free market. As far as democracy is concerned, this frailty is evident in scenarios where the instauration of a democratic regimen has been wished for by their population, as has been the case of the countries of the Arab Spring or Eastern Europe. However, in countries where democracy was thought to already being established, real signs are registered that threaten its existence, especially obvious in human rights restriction or in the growing surveillance of the citizens, for which the regulation is still insufficient. In face of the vulnerability of its pillars, will globalisation be able to make it? To Carlos Carreiras the answer is affirmative, so long as an approach base to top and local to global is adopted, focusing on globalisation. Only that way is it possible to keep the citizens near their communities/city and interested in contributing for it, since it is at a local level that they will feel not only their identity but also the reciprocity which ensures the link between individuals and politics. It is at a micro level, such as the city’s instead of a macro level, such as the State’s or supra national entities’, that the citizens become aware of

their rights and can live democracy more fully. In summary, “the localist reality of the city brings together, scrutinises and tests new solutions for new as well as old problems, that is, it invigorates democracy itself” and it is precisely in the role of open, free and global forum that the Estoril Conferences give their contribution to democracy.

**“The Conferences are a space where everybody is to feel equally involved, they are a space for a plural and civilised reflection (...) They are the manifest against the dictatorship of the now.”**



**CARLOS CARREIRAS**



**“The global man seeks happiness in the complexity, the glocal man seeks the same happiness in simplicity.”**



**CARLOS CARREIRAS**

6

School, Bali





# CONFERENCE THE END OF POWER

**MODERATOR:** JOSÉ MANUEL FERNANDES

**SPEAKERS:** MOISÉS NAIM


**José Manuel Fernandes** was the moderator of the conference whose keynote speaker was **Moisés Naím**, author of several books with worldwide acknowledgment, who shared his thoughts on his latest book, *The End of Power: From Boardrooms to Battlefields and Churches to States, Why Being in Charge Isn't What It Used to Be?* (from 2013). The main assumption of Naím's presentation was that "things are changing" and many examples were given to corroborate this. In the political sphere, there is a political party in Spain, *Podemos*, that whilst only existing for two years, made significant headway in elections. In addition, in the digital sphere there are video streaming services such as Netflix, which gained global prominence quickly due to the way that it broadcasts television shows. Other examples include the development of the terrorist group ISIS (that controls territory in Iraq and Syria), the deadlock in the Philharmonic Orchestra of Berlin to find a new conductor, and the divisions in the US Congress (that sometimes lead to political paralysis). All these examples reveal the current fragmentation and shift of power and the need for adjustment. Power is diluting and going from West to East and from North to South, from "big corporations to start ups, from presidential palaces to public squares and the streets, from men to women". However, this shift does not mean the same kind of power. In other words, "power is moving from A to B but when B gets the power it can do less with that than what A was able to do". The explanation of this lies in the intentions and motivations of the users of this power who benefit from a great tool: the Internet and social media (such as Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, and others) that make the events spread globally very quickly.

The keynote speaker asserts that power is crumbling because the powerful cannot guarantee their own protection for long periods of time to the extent that they used to in the past. It is more and more difficult to ensure that "rivals will not take

your power and that the subjects over which you exercise power are not able to ignore you or push back." The unique element of those in power, whether it is (through) money, armies, technology, or something else, is lacking or becoming insufficient enough to exert power over the population. Moisés Naím presents three types of factors that frame this change. The first is called the *more revolution*, it translates our reality of 'more of everything' compared to previous decades: there is more population, more income, more education, more life expectancy, more countries, more political parties, more medicines, more universities, more guns, etc. This scenario of abundance constitutes a problem for the powerful because power is more difficult to apply on better informed and more prosperous populations who tend to be more critical. The second factor is the *mobility revolution* and this echoes the increasing movement of things - it is observable in people, ideas, religions, terrorists - which is facilitated by the Internet. Finally, the third factor is the *mentality revolution* that simply illustrates that humanity has changed, namely in terms of values and aspirations.

The moderator began the **Q&A** period by asking whether the challenge of power we are witnessing in our societies is good or bad. Naím believes it is, in fact, great because it is very important that newcomers can reach power (economical, political or other kind of power). For him, there are the micro powers represented by those who did not have the power before - these are mainly young and flexible - and then there are the mega players who are the traditional players - that have had power for a longer time. Regardless of the opportunity created by this moment of change, a situation of too much decay is no better than a world of oligarchs or dictators.

Questioned on the role of the Internet in the way society has shifted from a pyramidal type to a networked one as



**“So what I argue is that power is just not shifting, power is decaying. (...) Power has become easier to acquire, harder to use and easier to lose.”**

MOISÉS NAIM



ESTORI  
CONFERENCE

being perhaps similar to other periods of technological advances, Moisés Naím argued that, in reality, what was seen in the Industrial Revolution is not comparable to the present situation because it was not global. It was a phenomenon limited to Europe and North America, whereas what we are living now reaches the entire globe and areas (the military, culture, sports, business, etc.).

The concentration of wealth and inequality are unquestionable for the speaker, who mentioned the book of Thomas Picketty (*Capital in the Twenty-First Century*) and how it demonstrated this fact for twenty-eight countries. What is curious, in Naím's remarks, is that this concentration of wealth and income differs according to the countries and period. Taking the examples of China and the US, where income is concentrating, the class of people becoming wealthier varies: in the latter case it is people in finance and technology, and in the former case it is people connected to the government who are in the private sector. Furthermore, there has been an oscillation in the rankings of the richest people in the world in the past thirty years and "only 10% of those who were rich in 1982 are in the [*Forbes*] magazine now. It is not the same people and not the same sectors; it used to be the real estate, now is technology and emerging markets."

In a very clear answer to a question from the audience, Naím declared that the modernisation of political parties is at the core of the shift for an innovative state. Political parties have lost their appeal to the youngsters due to episodes of corruption but also due to little evolution since their inception and the sense of being exclusive clubs. Other types of organisations like NGOs have won people's sympathy and fulfilled their ideals. Nevertheless, democracy can only evolve with political parties, not movements.

By answering another question, Moisés Naím argued that we must all be careful with the kind of leadership we seek because in projecting an 'enlightened leadership' (formulation that he dislikes), we may end up facilitating the rise of populist and dangerous leaders, similarly to what happened in the late 90's with the election of Berlusconi, Putin and Chavez. The speaker prefers "enlightened reliable institutions" because solid institutions can prevent abuses of power.



**“You need to have innovation in political parties, you need to create new political parties or modernise the existing ones to make them again the natural house of idealists.”**

”

MOISÉS NAIM



7.



CONF

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES

CASCAIS  
*The Choice of the Atlantic Coast*

ELIZABETH  
WAHL

ESTORIL  
SERVICES

GLOBAL CHALLENGES  
LOCAL ANSWERS



# AN INTERVIEW WITH...

NUNO ROGEIRO & ELIZABETH WAHL

Interviewer **Nuno Rogeiro** began by asking **Liz Wahl**, former journalist of Russia Today (RT), known for her live resignation from that news station, why she had joined RT in the first place. Liz replied that, in 2011, RT offered her a job, which, as she explained, was pitched to her as an opportunity to cover stories often ignored and challenge the “Western-dominated narrative”. Back then, Ukraine and Russia were not in the news and she felt attracted to the idea of working there. In fact, she argued that it is precisely by distancing themselves from mainstream media that “[RT appeals] to a niche kind of audience in the US and throughout the world that tend to be sceptical and critical of the West”.

Later on, she reaffirmed the unpredictability of the events, when asked about her grandparents’ reaction to her decision to work for RT, since they had fled from their country, Hungary, during the 1956 revolution. She warned against looking at it from today’s perspective. Back then, as she explained, working in a Russian newspaper did not look as bad as it does now.

Then, Liz argued that, although RT has had the legitimate function of simply promoting the image of Russia abroad by providing a different point of view, when it comes to foreign policy issues and Russia’s allies, RT serves a more problematic purpose and this became especially worrying, and eventually unbearable for her when the conflict with Ukraine began and RT turned into a means of propaganda. She stated that a piece of news is to be labelled as propaganda when it gets to the point of disinformation and active manipulation of the truth, which is what she claims RT is doing.

In addition, trying to illustrate how censorship works in RT, Liz gave an example of an interview she did with someone who described what it was like to live under terrorist threat and Sharia law, which, despite its attested quality, was discarded as “weak” and never aired. She argued that the reason why

it was not well-received by RT was that it made NATO look good in the intervention in Mali, thus going against RT’s aim to damage the image of the West.

Finally, she recalled her famous last day in RT, which took place before the annexation of Crimea, when the protests were heating up, and, as Liz said, every story on Ukraine was propagandized, as Ukrainians were being described as neo-Nazis and Russia as a peace-keeping actor or a “self-defence force”. Her disappointment was growing and, on that day, she saw that she could no longer continue to work there.

Regarding the conspiracy theories that immediately followed her resignation, she admitted that they did not catch her by surprise, arguing that RT “feeds off of conspiracy theories”. And, when asked why she thought she was not cut off air immediately and why they let her continue, she replied: “Why did they let me? Well, they didn’t let me. I went off script. (...) In my ear they were like: ‘Liz, Liz...’”. For her, the most reasonable explanation is that they thought “it would have looked worse to just fade to black”.

In the end, asked if Western response should include some degree of censorship, she answered with a downright “no”, arguing instead that the answer is to amplify the truth and to react to Kremlin’s misinformation quickly, striving to reach the biggest number of people possible. She added that Russia takes advantage of how the Western media work, noting that they tend to hold objectivity so high that truth suffers, for, when a journalist is more focused on giving two sides of a story than on finding the truth, he may well be supporting a lie.

In the **Q&A**, when her notion of misinformation was challenged by someone from the audience, she further stressed it, establishing the difference between legitimate opinion journalism and lying, stating that the former cannot be used

**“When it comes to issues that  
involve Russia politically,  
when it comes to Russian allies,  
then is when it crosses over into  
propaganda”.**

LIZ WAHL

ESTORIL  
ERENCES | GLOBAL  
LOCAL A



“as an excuse to give lies a free pass”. Liz acknowledged that Fox News and MSNBC, for instance, actually give two different and valid perspectives, whereas RT “[is] not simply another perspective”, for it serves an authoritarian regime’s interests in a war, and has therefore ceased to inform the public.

### **/ ANNEXATION OF CRIMEA**

The Crimean peninsula is a territory in the south of Ukraine, and has been officially part of that country since 1954, when it ceased to belong to Russia, although many Russian-speaking people continued to live there. In March 2014, following the ouster of Viktor Yanukovich from Ukrainian Presidency – as a result of the vote of Ukrainian MPs, discontent with his pro-Russian policies, and amid popular protests for a greater openness of the country to the EU –, the Kremlin seized control of Crimea. Subsequently, a referendum was held, after which the legitimacy for Crimea to join Russia was claimed by President Putin but never recognized by Ukraine and the West. This dispute makes the status of the territory unclear, as it is controlled by Russian forces but authority over it is assigned to Ukraine by the international community, who considers its annexation a violation of International Law.



Atlantic Coast

CONFERENCES

LOCAL ANSWERS

**“This information war is instrumental to Russia’s foreign policy right now”.**

”

LIZ WAHL

GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS

The Atlantic Coast



8





# CONFERENCE: **LESSONS FROM THE GREEK CRISIS**

**MODERATOR:** JORGE BRAGA DE MACEDO

**SPEAKERS:** GEORGIOS PAPANDREOU

The moderator, Professor **Jorge Braga de Macedo**, introduced the speaker, former Greek Prime Minister **Georgios Papandreou**, describing him as a “glocal man”, due to his global education and local political activity.

Georgios Papandreou began by briefly recalling what it was like to be the first PM in the Euro-zone to govern a country nearly bankrupt during an adjustment programme that had to be developed from scratch. He regretted that though he would have described it as an audacity, a journey to Ithaca, in the beginning, the Greeks never reached Ithaca, unlike the Portuguese, whom he congratulated. Mr. Papandreou went on to explain what had happened in Greece.

The main difficulty pointed out by Mr. Papandreou was the institutional failure, which he illustrated by explaining how he shocked he was when he came into office to find a deficit of 15.7% of the GDP, way above the 6% which had been reported by the previous government. The former PM believes that such disparity between the alleged and the true deficits is an example of that which, in his view, is the most worrying deficit in Greece – the institutional deficit –, arguing that lack of trust in democratic institutions was damaging Greece’s economy more than budget deficit. He asserted that issues such as a rigid labour market or an overstretched pensions system were only symptoms of the underlying institutional crisis, apparent in bad governments, lack of transparency, corruption, crony capitalism, a highly centralized bureaucracy, capture of politics by interest groups and clientelism.

He further explained that when Greece joined the EU after the dictatorship without being asked to reform its state apparatus, it lost an opportunity to become more transparent. In 2010, as the country neared bankruptcy, need for reform became impossible to ignore. However, Mr. Papandreou argued that, as the adjustment programme prioritized austerity, it made it

increasingly difficult to push for deep institutional reform at the same time, for the latter, which he believes “should take priority over fiscal measures as cuts and taxes”, required a slower fiscal consolidation.

In addition, Mr. Papandreou put forward some external factors that contributed to the situation in Greece. He argued that, as the adjustment programme required more money than the Euro-zone countries were willing or able to give under the circumstances, an alternative would have been a Euro bond or some form of guarantee from Europe, which was ruled out by Germany and other countries. Mr. Papandreou thus criticized the fact that “pulling risk was seen as anathema”, which he regarded as a lack of capacity by the European Union to meet the full potential of its project. He argued against the “very convenient narrative” of considering Greece as the problem, and not acknowledging that which he considers the systemic problems of the euro-zone, such as the lack of balance between the single currency and multiple, diverging sovereign debt markets, inadequate stress testing of European banks, tax competition, lack of a banking union, among others.

However, he explained, as markets saw that these were structural issues of the wider euro-zone, fear over Greece’s future began to emerge and it began to be seen as a test to Europe: if Greece was not supported by the EU, maybe other countries would not be either, and, in the words of the former PM, this “created contagion rather than containment”.

He also believes that what was done in 2012 by the ECB, after the announcement, by Mario Draghi, that anything would be done to save the Euro, was a positive measure but too late to save Portugal and Greece from the European Stability Mechanism (ESM), as he believes it did with Spain and Italy.

Mr. Papandreou thus believes that a compromise must be found, as Greece asks for an extension of the programme and



”

**“The statistics fraud  
was only an example of  
the institutional deficit  
of our economy”.**

G. PAPANDEOU

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES | GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

other countries regard that as a moral hazard, arguing that “if Greece is a success story, it will be a success story for the whole of Europe”.

Mr. Papandreou concluded with his prospects on what a successful Europe would look like in today’s world, whose role would essentially be to humanise globalization. In order to do that, Mr. Papandreou favours a deeper integration of the EU, accompanied by mutualisation of debt and an increase of democratic processes (for instance, a direct election of the President of the European Commission).

“The crisis is not

only of some

peripheral countries,

but also a crisis in

the Euro-zone”.



G. PAPANDREOU

## / GREECE'S BAILOUT

The Greek *bailout* refers to a series of financial assistance programmes requested by the government of Greece, as it faced bankruptcy in the context of sovereign debt crisis. The *bailout* began in 2010, after Greece’s “gross government debt reached 115 percent of GDP (...) and net external debt almost 100 percent of GDP” (*in* “The Economic Adjustment Programme for Greece”, Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs, European Commission, Occasional Papers 61, May 2010, p. 6). In April 2010, the Greek government requested financial support from euro-zone countries and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Roughly a month later, an agreement was reached between Greece, the European Central Bank (ECB), the European Commission (EC) and the IMF. The first Economic Adjustment Programme was then implemented. After that, two more financial assistance programmes were launched, in 2012 and in 2015. The latter is still running and is accompanied by debt relief.

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCE CHALLENGES,  
ANSWERS

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES

“What [the success of Mario Draghi’s intervention in 2012] does show is that if we work collectively, (...) we can deal with these types of crisis (...). And that is the strength of Europe”.

”

G. PAPANDREOU

9.





# **WELCOME ADDRESS**

PEDRO PASSOS  
COELHO

Pedro Passos Coelho spoke for a number of reforms in the Euro Zone, bearing in mind a better institutional functioning, greater financial cooperation and consequent success of the European project.

In this sense, he established the creation of a Monetary European Fund (EMF) that includes the current Stability Mechanism, with its own financial resources and which allows the financing of structural reforms within the Member-States, as well as possible strategic investment programmes, also working as a softening mechanism against economic shocks that affect Euro economies differently. To Passos Coelho, this institutional change would need to be accompanied by a governmental change, where the enlargement of competencies of the Eurogroup President would be included. Additionally, as a means of making the EMF's financial capability viable, Passos Coelho proposed a deepening coordination of political and budget politics, so as to reflect the needs of the Euro zone as a whole. After that, the Prime-Minister highlighted the importance of a bank union, which he considered to be insufficient, in the absence of a financial union that includes the union of capital markets and a European system for insolvency and company restructuring. Later, considering the pertinence of the present moment for the transition of a framework founded in rules, not necessarily institutional, that

have been established as a response to a crisis, to a stable institutional framework. Passos Coelho stated that his reform proposals reflect the recent experience of financial assistance within the European Union, making it possible to declare that the EU possesses a technical preparation it did not have back in 2010, to conduct the adjustment programmes.

Passos Coelho also defended that one of the efforts in the creation of the EMF as a mechanism for financial assistance to countries in need should be the search for a greater autonomy on the part of European political institutions, which will happen in two different ways. Firstly, there should be less dependency of those regarding the ECB, which should cease its monitoring of the adjustment programmes and dedicate itself to the role of monetary policy's executor and bank regulator. And also regarding the IMF which should devote itself exclusively to the financial assistance of non-EU countries, with larger needs at a global scale. Secondly, it is necessary that the EMF does not remain dependant on national financing, which the Prime Minister considers vital for the image and credibility of the EU, since such a dependency makes "European interventions appear to be a game of null sum where what some win is on the exact proportion of what some others lose.

## **/ FUNDO MONETÁRIO EUROPEU (EMF)**

O Fundo Monetário Europeu (EMF) constitui uma ainda inexistente instituição financeira europeia, publicamente apoiada por alguns países europeus, entre os quais a Alemanha e a França. O objetivo do EMF seria, à imagem do Fundo Monetário Internacional (FMI), estabelecer a cooperação financeira entre países europeus e promover a estabilidade económica do continente, bem como instaurar mecanismos de vigilância na zona-Euro. Este fundo permitiria à União Europeia dispensar o auxílio do FMI, um dos membros da troika, no resgate financeiro aos países que dele necessitem no seio da UE.



**“The convergence of life conditions among the European peoples is the economic, political and social condition for the safeguard of the Euro in the future. It is the condition to prevent the political fragmentation in Europe and the disappointment towards the project that has brought us together.”**



**PEDRO PASSOS COELHO**

**ESTORIL**

**GLOBAL CHALLENGES,**

Finally, Pedro Passos Coelho stated that, in order to preserve the historic, cultural and political identity of the European peoples, by means of a national responsibility, it is necessary that there is a commitment towards budget accuracy, economic reform, good management of the social State and the quality of national political politics. And he concluded by appealing to a convergence effort for the living conditions among the European peoples and the articulation between national and common responsibilities, considering that the suggested reform is not “a way of ensuring that a part of Europe will benefit from unilateral and permanent transferences at the expense of the other part”, but instead it is “a proposal to articulate national and common responsibilities.

### **/STABILITY MECHANISMS**

The European Stability Mechanism (ESM), which has been operating since October 2012, is a ransom fund, based in Luxembourg, serving the purpose of ensuring the financial stability of the Euro zone. For that purpose, it offers credit to countries whose financing within the markets is compromised (which has recently happened with some EU Member-States due to high levels of indebt) aiming at the recovering the trust of investor in the States. The loans are to be awarded always on a conditional basis, that is, in the broader context of an adjustment programme that ensures its payment. The ESM has benefited from an initial investment of 80 thousand million Euros by the Euro zone countries, a sum that allows, in its turn, the access of the ESM to the markets (serving as a guarantee for the investors) when countries in insolvency can not do this by themselves. Therefore, the money is used by this entity to lend to countries that might need it or to inject capital into banks is not subtracted from the base capital, instead it is obtained through debt title emission, the main source of funding of the ESM.



ESTORIL CONFERENCES  
GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS



ESTORIL CONFERENCES  
GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS  
The Charm of the Atlantic Coast

ESTORIL CONFERENCES  
GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS  
The Charm of the Atlantic Coast

ESTORIL CONFERENCES  
GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS  
The Charm of the Atlantic Coast

ESTORIL CONFERENCES  
CASCAIS

GEORGIOS PAPANDEOU

EXO

ESTORIL CONFERENCES  
GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS  
The Charm of the Atlantic Coast





MENU

SET

CANCEL

NEED

DRIVE  
CE



ESTORIL CONFERENCES

**ECONOMY, BUSINESS  
AND SOCIETY**

MAY 21



CASCAIS

The Charm of the Atlantic Coast

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES

GLOBAL  
LOCAL

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES

GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS

# PANEL: SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF INEQUALITY

**MODERATOR:** NUNO MOTA PINTO

**SPEAKERS:** CHRIS ARNOLD | ANA PAULA LOPES | JULIA  
VON MALTZAN PACHECO | LORD ROBERT SKIDELSKY

The panel on inequality had as a starting point a recently published Oxfam report entitled “Wealth: having it all and wanting more”, which concluded that half of the wealth of the world is in the hands of 1% of its population. Regarding these data as a sign of worrying inequality, the panel brought together three speakers that try to fight it in their professional lives, enriching the audience with their diverse approaches. Moderator **Nuno Mota Pinto** initiated the debate, stating that, regardless of the solutions one may envisage, inequality is an undeniable reality of our days and it poses a moral issue.

**Chris Arnold**, founder of World Merit and a champion for entrepreneurship, was the first to address the audience, with a provocative suggestion: “Imagine that you felt that you did not belong here. Imagine feeling that (...) it is not for you. That you are disenfranchised from so much of the wealth and the academic success on the planet”. He noted that, in face of so much competition, the world can become a scary place for young people, especially those that come from disadvantaged backgrounds, who are often afraid of not being given a chance

by an employer and find themselves discouraged.

The answer for the economic inequality which arises out of this situation that so many young people are dealing with is twofold: confidence and entrepreneurship. Chris encouraged the audience to remind young people to make the most of their potential. As they gain confidence in their skills and values, the fear of unemployment is surpassed through entrepreneurship.

“The most insidious  
problem, as far as I am  
concerned, to do with inequality  
(...) is lack of confidence”.

CHRIS ARNOLD

## / UNDERCONSUMPTIONISM

Although it may have a variety of expressions, *underconsumptionism* can be broadly defined as an economic theory (emerging in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century) according to which deficient consumption levels are responsible for low rates of profit, as they lead to a decrease in production and an increase in unemployment. It is thus claimed that consumption is the driver of prosperity and must therefore be stimulated. Like Keynesian theories, underconsumptionist ones are focused on demand (and not on the supply-side).

Thinkers arguing on these terms also tend to favour redistribution policies, for they point to wealth inequality as an underlying cause of deficient consumption and, therefore, of economic relapse. Consumption should be incentivized, as an increase in consumer expenditure positively affects prosperity.

Free-market advocates and champions of economic liberalism, as well as some right-wing politicians tend to oppose this view as they believe that investment, not consumption, should be incentivized and the creation of wealth it generates will greatly reduce (or, in some cases, eliminate) the need for redistribution, as everyone ends up better off.



“Inequality plays a huge part on how mental illness affects us all (...). Businesses know that most of their disability claims are mental health claims.”



ANA PAULA LOPES

**Ana Paula Lopes** enriched the discussion with her thoughts and experience as President of the *Center for Addiction and Mental Health*, the biggest mental health facility in Canada. She focused on how chronic mental illness and addiction are connected to inequality: how they influence it and what can be done to counter the negative impact they are having on it. The main issue considered was that poverty tends to be, not only a cause, but also a consequence of mental illness, as many people who suffer from such conditions fall into

poverty, for they are not able to hold a job or to have a stable social life. Homelessness and poor health conditions account for the rest: drugs, smoking and alcoholism, which have, in turn, contributed to worrying suicide rates and low lifespan in people with severe mental illness.

Ana Paula Lopes also presented some shocking figures: in the US, 35.000 people are in psychiatric facilities, whereas 400.000 people with severe mental illness are in prisons, which has become the main housing for people with severe psychiatric illnesses.

Finally, she came up with two solutions: Reducing stigma (for instance, trying to relocate psychiatrists, so that more offices open where people need them the most) and applying local and targeted suicide-prevention plans.

Then, the floor was given to **Paula Von Maltzan Pacheco**, from the Getúlio Vargas Foundation in Brazil, who crossed the Atlantic to tell some good news as well as some bad news. Poverty in Brazil has been decreasing and Pacheco believes it is due to measures such as the rise in the minimum wage or the providing of meals in schools and other social policies. She also considered that recent numbers of economic recovery have proved the state initiative of *Bolsa Família* to be

## / **BOLSA FAMÍLIA (FAMILY PURSE)**

*Bolsa Família* is a social assistance programme by the Brazilian government, which began in 2003, with the rising of Lula da Silva (Labor Party) to President and continued by his successor, Dilma Rousseff. The programme is based upon the principle of conditional transference of money from the State to citizens in need. The amount of money received may be used to access basic goods and services, such as education, health, food, among others. According to a governmental source (data collected from the site of the Ministry of Social and Agricultural Development, by the end of 2015, the programme helped nearly 14 million families.



**“It is excellent to have  
our kids in school.**

”

**But the big problem is now:  
what type of schooling do  
they receive?”**

PAULA VON MALTZAN PACHECO

ES  
CONFERENCE

a success. The combination of these factors led to an increase in the number of children in schools.

The issue now (and this was the bad news) is that these children, often from dysfunctional backgrounds and poor families, whose parents may not have finished high-school, are not getting a good education. This crisis is further deepened by the more general crisis of labour workforce due to lower fertility rates. Brazil thus has an urgent need to increase productivity if it wants to fight inequality. The way to do that, according to Pacheco, is by investing in Education.

**Lord Robert Skidelsky**, whom Nuno Mota Pinto recalled to be known as the official representative of Keynes on earth, provided a more theoretical explanation for economic inequality and deduced some of its consequences, with which he believes the Euro-zone will have to deal on the short run. A critic of austerity, Skidelsky focuses on the economic consequences of inequality and makes the case for redistribution of wealth and income and against the resurgence of the Right. Driven by Piketty's *Capital*, whom he considers to have put inequality back on the map, Lord Skidelsky reads the recent crisis through the lenses of under-consumptionism, considering over-saving and lack of consumption the major problems faced by Europe, their solution being taxation and subsequent redistribution. Answering a question from Nuno Mota Pinto, he recognised that supply issues do exist but that they must not be tackled through austerity, and concluded by stating that, doing so, "is a failure of analysis, a failure of leadership, a failure of imagination and it is not a good day for Europe as a whole".

“The combination of fiscal  
austerity and monetary  
loosening tends to  
stimulate inequality and  
reignite private credit  
cycles. And that’s about  
to be demonstrated  
in the Euro zone.”



LORD SKIDELSKY



11.

deal with global challenges  
necessary to extend the alliance  
in the international cooperation  
as long as they share the same  
universal human values.

Para lidar com os desafios globais,  
é necessário alargar as alianças  
cooperação internacional,  
que se partilhem os mesmos  
humanistas universais.”

ges it is  
ances  
ation,  
me

lobais  
nças na  
desde  
s valores

**THE FUTURE OF THE  
ESTORIL CONFERENCES -  
ESTORIL INSTITUTE FOR  
GLOBAL DIALOGUE**

**Milton Sousa**, director of the Estoril Conferences (EC), explained their purpose and main guide-lines in a brief, but very engaging speech, in which he also spoke about the future and what it holds for the EC, namely through the recently-created Institute for Global Dialogue.

Milton Sousa began with an explanation of what is meant by the motto “Global challenges, local answers”. It draws attention to a peculiarity of the current situation of the globalized world: why is it that, if we know there are serious global challenges, such as inequality, terrorism, migration, climate change, volatility of financial markets, privacy rights, religious disputes, democratic transitions, new forms of harboured war, energy shifts, access to education, etc., we are still often paralyzed before them? How can each of us play a role in providing effective answers to those challenges?

Milton Sousa believes that, although such problems cannot be solved through local action alone, large-scale measures will not be effective unless a new global conscience that we are all connected and that our daily choices may bring about change emerges. Therefore, our role, as individuals, is to engage in local answers to such abstract issues, through a wide range of simple, confined initiatives that fall within our reach.

And, as Milton Sousa asserted, the purpose of the EC is precisely the dissemination of such awareness.

He then mentioned some speakers of the EC who have been developing local initiatives in their concrete fields of action, whom he referred to as “glocal” leaders. However, he recognised that, although the EC have succeeded in setting up a remarkable world-forum, there is a lot more that needs to be done, namely the development of the newly-founded think-and-action-tank, the Estoril Institute for Global Dialogue, which he believes will take the EC to the next level.

The director of the EC concluded this balance-speech with a poem by Robert Frost, called “The road not taken”, which ends with the following verses: “Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—/ I took the one less travelled by,/ And that has made all the difference”.

“This is the purpose  
of the EC: to make  
you aware that change  
truly starts with you  
and then inspire you to  
take ownership and do  
something about it.”



MILTON SOUSA



**“Global challenges  
are local challenges  
compounded to  
the global scale.”**

”

MILTON SOUSA

**ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES** | GLOBAL  
LOCAL

12.

ORII  
ENCO



AL CHALI  
ISW

# CONFERENCE: **NEW FORMS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH**

**MODERATOR:** BERNARDO FERRÃO

**SPEAKERS:** GUNTER PAULI

**Bernardo Ferrão** introduced the speaker, Gunter Pauli, and his concept of “blue economy”, asking him what makes it different from the idea of “green economy”.

**Gunter Pauli** answered that the problem with *green economy* is that “we have it (...) upside down”, for it is not sustainable and growth-driven. In fact, “whatever is good for you and whatever is good for the environment is expensive”, whereas *blue economy* looks at business-models that are good for people, good for the environment and cheaper.

Sharing his own experience as head of the first factory in Europe that produced biodegradable soaps from palm oil, Gunter Pauli explained that he became a “blue” entrepreneur after travelling to Indonesia and realising that, although his factory was made of wood and had a grass roof, and ran only on bio-diesel, it was contributing to the destruction of the rainforest in Kalimantan (because of excessive palm oil demand).

Furthermore, Gunter Pauli noticed that emotions had been eliminated from businesses and, as increasingly cool and strictly rational decisions were being made, the capacity to think imaginatively was being lost. He thus decided to create the kelp industries, and began to develop a business strategy that allowed him to outcompete multinational companies because he “changed the rules of the game without telling them”, which, the business guru explained, is his way of operating: he thinks outside the box and does not let his ideas be known until they are in the market. Being disruptive is, therefore, to change business models.

Another key feature of blue economy strategies is that they aim at generating value instead of cutting costs, which Gunter Pauli described as an “obsession” that “must end”. And the success of focusing on value generation is, as he noted, clear in the fact that, six years after the publication of Pauli’s first

“We refuse subsidies.

We do it the way it

should be done on

the market.”



GUNTER PAULI





”

**“We have to go beyond  
the cutting of the  
budgets and the saving  
of the costs.”**

**GUNTER PAULI**

book, *Blue Economy*, which foresaw that in the following 10 years, 100 innovative ideas would have been implemented that would have created 100 million jobs, he launched the *Blue Economy 2.0*, announcing that, as 200 projects had been implemented and 4 billion dollars invested, 3 million jobs had already been generated.

Subsequently, Gunter Pauli listed a few success stories of blue economy among these 200 projects. He recalled his foundation's success in turning the Canaries into a self-sufficient island in water and power, which was very important for, as Gunter Pauli argued, the dependence on subsidies leads to an increase in corruption.

He also explained how his foundation agreed with the government of Morocco to implement a fishing strategy with a new boat that would allow people to fish without nets, replacing them with an envelope of air, in the same way that whales catch the fish. And, as it easily allows the females to be put back in the sea, it reduces costs and efforts in fishing while solving the issue of over-fishing.

Yet another example of the success of *blue economy* strategies can be seen in China, where Pauli's foundation advised the government to implement a system of making paper out of rock wastes from the mines, without trees or water, with very low production costs (as they actually get paid to remove the waste). Noting that his idea had been rejected by European countries and accepted by the Chinese government, he argued that Europe lacks "that kind of integrated thinking" that countries like China or India have. He thus regretted that he could not work as well with European countries because of excessive regulation and lack of flexibility, arguing that decision-making processes take too much time and business opportunities are lost.

He concluded by encouraging entrepreneurs to take over the

responsibility to change business models, instead of expecting governments to do it for them.

Later, during the **Q&A** period, Gunter Pauli pointed out the importance of promoting competition, which makes people more creative and allows to keep up with growth rates.

**“[In Europe, you need] feasibility studies, technology audits, commissions to decide, experts to give opinion (...), so you make certain that the lobbies could enter so it will never take off. That is what Europe is. That is why I do not work with Europe.”**

**GUNTER PAULI**



13.

CASCAIS  
The Charm of the Atlantic Coast

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES GLOBAL  
LOCAL ANSWERS

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS  
The Charm of the Atlantic Coast

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES CASCAIS

ROBERT  
METZKE

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES CASCAIS

MIGUEL ALVES  
MARTINS

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES CASCAIS

TASHMIA  
ISMAIL

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES GLOBAL  
LOCAL ANSWERS



# PANEL: **BUSINESS & SOCIETY**

**MODERATOR:** GILI DRORI

**SPEAKERS:** GUILLERMO FRANCOS | TASHMIA ISMAIL |  
MIGUEL ALVES MARTINS | ROBERT METZKE

**Gili Drori** moderated the panel and suggested the change of its name to “Business *is* Society” due to the fact that nowadays we are witnessing both a modification on each of these realities and some interactions between them. On the one hand, companies are aware and becoming interested in a social agenda. And, at the same time, devoting resources to the so-called corporate social responsibility. On the other hand, not-for-profit organisations learn from and adopt business practices for effectiveness.

**Guillermo Francos** partilhou a sua experiência de empresário, mais concretamente de fundador (e Presidente) de um projeto inovador na Argentina denominado *Provincia Microempresas*, que é responsável pela concessão de microcrédito naquele país. A importância de uma empresa com estas características é muito significativa, uma vez que aprova créditos àqueles que, geralmente, não têm acesso ao sistema financeiro. Francos salientou que na Argentina cerca de 70% dos cidadãos mais pobres não possui uma conta bancária e, por isso, a iniciativa de criar uma empresa que permitisse a parte desta população aceder a um microcrédito para desenvolver pequenos negócios geraria um impacto positivo. Com efeito, a *Provincia Microempresas* iniciou atividade em 2009 com uma equipa de profissionais jovens e em contacto próximo com os clientes (pequenos empreendedores). A satisfação dos clientes foi demonstrada pela transmissão de um vídeo com vários testemunhos e a ideia reiterada por Guillermo Francos é a da importância de “ver como as pessoas reagem quando se sentem incluídas, quando sentem que se preocupam com elas.” O orador apresentou números impressionantes sobre a evolução da empresa que em seis anos chegou a 300 funcionários em perto de 60 sucursais em todo o país, atingindo aproximadamente 130 mil créditos que representam cerca de 300 milhões de dólares em empréstimos e mantendo rácios de cumprimento ao crédito muito elevados (96% das pessoas

pagam os créditos) – um exemplo que Francos pensa poder inspirar iniciativas semelhantes noutras partes do globo.

**Tashmia Ismail**, an expert on the development of low income market strategies working to close the gap between business firms and low income consumers, shared her views on the opportunities of these synergies. She asked the following question: can firms take the same models that they use in developed markets in, for instance, Africa and India, where the majority of people live on low income (under 5 dollars a day)? Tashmia Ismail believes that, through inclusive business, firms can actually combine shareholders’ goals and development goals. In fact, the speaker pointed out several elements that firms can use in order to make an impact in society. The first one is access to information, or connectivity, and some companies have invested in this innovation with very positive results in Africa. The number of mobile phone subscriptions in that continent increased massively in the past years. Firms realised that people would “pay to be connected to a wider world and to be part of a bigger system.” Two other important elements are the scales of businesses in some of these low-income markets, as well as the innovation and its impact in marginalised areas. The progress that a simple iPad can represent by just transmitting a medical consultation online, is just one of many examples. Also, it is important to think about “skills transfer and job creation through the supply and value chain” of the firm. Furthermore, education is another crucial element and so is financial inclusion by creating bank accounts for people to save money. All these areas can work in the best interest of firms and communities alike.

**Miguel Alves Martins**, Executive Director of IES Social Business School, gave an optimistic talk and shared the characteristics and advantages of *B Corps*, a movement existing in different countries and that will be launched in Portugal, in September



**“[As pessoas a quem concedemos microcrédito] não pedem presentes, pedem oportunidades. E é isso que fazemos.”**

”

GUILLERMO FRANCOS

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES  
GLOBAL CHALLENGES  
LOCAL ANSWERS

2015, that relies on the assumption that a company must consider all stakeholders and not only shareholders, or in Miguel Alves Martins' words "business is a force for good". In reality, *B Corps* consists of a public platform that tests, through a detailed questionnaire, the impact of a company and benchmarks it by industry and by geography. For the speaker, this movement is going global because more and more entrepreneurs share the same values. These are based on the connection between companies and the communities because the former want to contribute to the latter. This also goes hand in hand with the fact that millennials are progressively more interested in knowing the companies and their purposes. For all of this, companies must engage in meaningful activities for the sake of business itself.

**Robert Metzke**, explained how the company for which he works, the *Royal Philips Electronics*, evolved along the 125 years of its existence and how it never ceased to look for innovation. This is especially true when one recalls the 5-year time commitment that *Philips* engaged itself into, back in 2008, searching to invest in eco design and reduction of ecological footprint from CO2 emissions. Robert Metzke confirmed the positive accomplishment and added that our society needs to find a balanced approach to achieve a decent life while using the finite resources from the planet in a sustainable way. It is imperative that companies like *Philips* improve people's lives with their products and still obtain profits through energy efficiency and resources sustainability. If human demands continue to grow as they have been for the past decades, the planet Earth will not suffice (and so far we do not have any other planet habitable) and we can damage it so seriously that we might end up harming ourselves. In the end, Metzke also declared that if we destroy society we are destroying business itself.

“Business can have  
some very positive  
impact in society.  
Firms have money, skills,  
they have range, and their  
performance is evaluated.”

TASHMIA ISMAIL





**“We have an economic environment that is changing very fast (...). Increasingly we see not legal structures but different ways to generate the same goals.”**

**MIGUEL ALVES MARTINS**

EST  
CONFERE  
CONFERENCE

## / DEBATE

During the Q&A period, the speakers gave their opinions on how bad corporate conducts could be transformed into good actions. Tashmia Ismail considered that one way would be through financial inclusion; Robert Metzke believes in reusing resources and put them again on the market instead of keeping wasting new resources, but he also emphasized the importance of transparency and trust in business. As for Guillermo Francos, it is vital to believe in our own action. Miguel Alves Martins focused on how quickly we can learn from our mistakes and “how good we are in reshaping the evolution that we have in front of us” to avoid perpetuating bad things.

In answering to the question on whether or not these new trends would change our capitalist model of society, Tashmia considered that “inclusive business fits into the capitalist model quite well” because in the end “if you don’t solve problems for people, the market will punish you.” Guillermo Francos went deeper and argued that capitalism is not the problem, but its excesses are - the wild capitalism.

Another point from Metzke worth mentioning from this Q&A moment is his view that a company does not simply seek profit, it can also add value or solve a specific problem in societies, so it is counter-productive to alienate companies in the social inclusion movement.

“...if they [India or China] follow the same trajectories as highly developed countries, mankind would need another 3 planets in just a matter of 2 decades or 3 decades.”

ROBERT METZKE



14.



ESTORIL CONFERENCES GLOBAL CHALLENGES LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS The Charm of the Atlantic Coast

ESTORIL CONFERENCES GLOBAL CHALLENGES LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS The Charm of the Atlantic Coast

ESTORIL CONFERENCES GLOBAL CHALLENGES LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS The Charm of the Atlantic Coast

ESTORIL CONFERENCES GLOBAL CHALLENGES LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS The Charm of the Atlantic Coast

CASCAIS

AMÉRICA PODEMOS SACUJUNIR

ESTORIL CONFERENCES





# GLOBAL DIALOGUE: **GLOBAL GOVERNANCE IN TIMES OF VOLATILITY: THE ATLANTIC RESPONSE**

**MODERATOR:** MARTIM CABRAL

**SPEAKERS:** ANDERS FOGH RASMUSSEN | JOÃO VALE  
DE ALMEIDA

The panel was moderated by **Martim Cabral** who began the session by asking the two guests, Anders Fogh Rasmussen and João Vale de Almeida, about the existence of an Atlantic response to the times of volatility that we are living.

The former Prime Minister of Denmark and Secretary General of NATO, **Anders Fogh Rasmussen**, took the floor in the first place and illustrated a broad scenario of different challenges to the international order, also called *Pax Americana* which initiated after the end of the World War II until now, specifically the violation of international law and commitments of Russia (namely the aggression against Ukraine); the role of non-state actors, like terrorist groups; cybercrime; and economic fragmentation with the rise of BRICS and initiatives promoting instruments and structures of economic regulation among these countries (such as the BRICS Development Bank). At the same time, Mr. Rasmussen underlined the importance of reforming the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in order to “promote a global dialogue and improve global governance”.

The transatlantic community can see a deeper integration if its focus relies on three aspects: security cooperation, economic cooperation and people-to-people contact. The first aspect means the strengthening of NATO “as the bedrock of Euro-Atlantic security” by improving *i)* the territorial defence; *ii)* the capacity of crisis management; *iii)* capacity-building; and *iv)* cooperative security through partnerships with countries across the globe. All taken together demands an increase of the investment in defence which would coincide with the alleviation of the burden from the US and a stronger commitment from the European members to the security of the alliance. The second aspect deals with economic cooperation and Mr. Rasmussen dedicated great attention to the energy dependence of the European Union (who imports 90% of its oil consumption and

60% of its gas consumption) and the reliance on a limited number of suppliers, which makes the EU vulnerable. This situation should encourage the addition of a chapter on energy in the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), going beyond the economic development sought by this same partnership as well as enhancing cooperation across the Atlantic and improving European energy security. The third aspect of a truly integrated transatlantic community comprises people-to-people contact, which materialises in “exchange programmes within education, science, exchange programmes for students, teachers, artists”, among others.

The concluding remarks of the first guest emphasized the importance of an open and outward-looking transatlantic community and the idea of creating an “alliance of democracies where the transatlantic community reaches out to democratic countries across the globe” without undermining the work of the UN. In sum, by strengthening democracy and constraining autocracy and terrorism it is possible to advance the global dialogue and improve global governance. Answering a question from Martim Cabral about terrorism, radicalization and integration, Mr. Rasmussen received many applauses by claiming that immigrants “are welcomed in our societies if they want to contribute in a positive way but they also have to accept the basic principles upon which we have built our societies, that is freedom and liberal democracy”.



**“What I envision would be to establish what I would call a democratic caucus a forum where democracies could consult, could exchange views, could coordinate positions within the worlds multinational institutions.”**

”

A. F. RASMUSSEN

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES

CAS  
The Club

## / BRIC

The abbreviation BRIC stands for the initials representing four different countries, namely Brazil, Russia, India and China. Jim O'Neil, a Goldman Sachs economy analyst branded this abbreviation in 2001 to refer to the group of emerging economies likely to compete with developed countries. Over the years, these countries have acknowledged the potential of an effective cooperation. In 2009, the first summit hosting the political leaders from these countries was held in Russia, with the goal of discussing the economic development and how to transform it into geopolitical influence, thus putting in perspective an alternative namely to the G7 directions. In that sense, an agreement was signed in July 2014 to establish the Foundation of the New Development Bank, which aims at taking a stand as the financing entity for projects to build infrastructures in developing countries, filling in the needs unfulfilled by the existing international financial institutions – The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. These entities are perceived as symbols of the North American and European monopoly and the initiative to found a new bank reflects a further step in the establishment of the BRICS (the “S” has been introduced to include the integration of South Africa, in 2011). The cooperation among these five countries has been evolving and it comprehends a growing amount of fields of action, namely education, science, technology and innovation, as well as tourism and infrastructures. Since 2013 it has been established that the country hosting each summit, inaugurated in 2009, should respect the alphabetical order of the acronym (in 2014 it took place in Brazil, in 2015 in Russia and in 2016 it will occur in India).

The Portuguese ambassador, João Vale de Almeida, began by highlighting the three keywords for his intervention, namely: volatility, governance and the Atlantic. As for the first keyword, he stated that the last thirty years have registered an unprecedented level of volatility due to the confluence of specific factors, such as a “hyper globalisation”, characterised by the exponential growth of the world's economy, the fall of the Soviet Union, the end of Cold War, the openness of China and the technological revolution. Evolution over the last few decades has been very positive, although some risks and delicate realities can not be neglected – such as, the wave of uprisings known as Arab Spring, which has spread a bit all over the world; the occupation of Crimea; the coming up of the Islamic State, the migrations over the Mediterranean, Indian and Pacific and the climate changes. The international scene is one of veritable complexity, which affects the power dynamics, more specifically concerning the loss or transfer of power, authority and legitimacy of those who traditionally hold them, such as governments, such as international organisations (the European Union, for example), financial markets, individuals or even regions (north to south and west to east).

Governance, the second keyword, comprises a set of challenges, the first of which is related to the return of geopolitics and a lexica in the fields of defence, safety and external politics, previous to the last thirty years. One other challenge to take into account is safety and especially its implications on the individual privacy. Economy is however facing a stage of «mediocrity», with a low growth, zero inflation and a reduced level of job generation. Besides from these challenges, inequality must not be ignored – especially regarding the potential increase of inequality within some States), which can be taken advantage of by politicians of populist movements or parties, on the right or left wings, neglecting elements that have been benefiting populations, such as globalization in itself, open economy, international commerce and regional governability solutions, namely the European Union. In parallel we are witnessing the aforementioned problems regarding authority and legitimacy, making it urgent to reduce the “gap between citizens and politics”. The last challenge concerns knowing what direction each potency (the USA, Europe, Russia and China) will follow over this transition period. The analysis of the Atlantic, the last keyword, necessarily comprises an approach to the role and action of NATO and the European Union, institutions

that João Vale de Almeida considers vital to be reinforced, as well as the link between them. One of the ways towards the dynamization of synergies between NATO and the EU may be the *Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership*. The possibilities offered by the Atlantic go beyond the northern hemisphere and must contemplate the south Atlantic, through cooperation mechanisms in fields so diverse as: economy, energy, climate changes, drug traffic and criminality. This new look over the Atlantic places Portugal in a privileged geostrategic position, for its integration both in the EU and NATO, as well as for its historic relations with most relevant countries such as Brazil or Angola. For all these reasons, “the world of today needs a stronger transatlantic relationship”.

**“The governance modes of the world have not accompanied the evolution of the globe”.**

JOÃO VALE DE ALMEIDA



**“For me, the Atlantic is  
the centre of the World”.**

”

JOÃO VALE DE ALMEIDA



## **/ TTIP**

TTIP stands for *Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership*. This is an initiative between the European Union and the United States to establish a deal which increases the dynamism in trade and investment among these two Atlantic partners. The negotiation process started in July 2013 and a 12th round of conversations was reached on 26 February 2016, period over which a public consultation was launched by the European Commission (between March and July 2014), obtaining approximately 150,000 answers. The analysis of these responses originated a report published on 13 January 2015, listing the main contributions. Generally speaking, we can divide the reactions to this partnership between: enthusiasm and confidence on a transatlantic agreement, predicted to bring harmony to the regulations, eliminate customs' taxes, increase commercial profit and increase market dimension, elements that would mean an increase in trade and investment, thus stimulating the economy both in the USA and the EU - which have been feebly growing since 2008. Moreover, this would be a soft power investment in the sense that the EU and the USA would define the rules and principles for international trade, based upon a market economy, as well as political values founded upon a liberal democracy, that would influence the rest of the world's agents in their commercial relations. On the other hand, the partnership has been a target of negative reactions and criticism, doubting the economic benefits for considering the impact evaluations of the partnership to be over optimistic in face of the uncertainty that characterises the Economy, as far as generating employment and economic growth are concerned. At the same time, there are some worries related to the possibility that companies might sue governments if they consider their interest are damaged. This mechanism consists of the conflict resolution between investors and State, in instances other than courts, thus not guaranteeing neutrality. The worry on this regard is that it might coerce the legislative role of the States in certain matters because they anticipate a future (and costly) judicial conflict against economic groups or companies. To add to there is the impact on the existing legislation, creating a margin for the introduction of subjects forbidden so far, such as the authorisation of genetically modified organisms. A third aspect criticised in this partnership concerns its leading to a perception of lack of transparency. I negotiations for not having been lead by the European Commission, the executive non-elected organ of the European Parliament. Negotiations are expected to be concluded in 2016.

15 .

**CASCAIS**  
*The Charm of the Atlantic Coast*

**ESTORIL CONFERENCES** | GLOBAL CHALLENGES, LOCAL ANSWERS

**ESTORIL CONFERENCES** | GLOBAL CHALLENGES, LOCAL ANSWERS

**CASCAIS**  
*The Charm of the Atlantic Coast*

**CASCAIS**  
*The Charm of the Atlantic Coast*

**ESTORIL CONFERENCES** | GLOBAL CHALLENGES, LOCAL ANSWERS



**ESTORIL CONFERENCES**



# CONFERENCE: THE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE GLOBAL LANDSCAPE

**MODERATOR:** RICARDO COSTA

**SPEAKER:** DURÃO BARROSO

Moderator Ricardo Costa begins the conference setting the theme on which is the role of the EU in the global scenario, after the events of the recent years.

The guest **José Manuel Durão Barroso** focuses his analysis based on his valuable experience as President of the European Commission and declares a profound trust in the EU, disputing some pessimistic arguments pointing to varied declines, specifically demographic, economic and political. In his opinion, it is important to hold a historic perspective which reminds us that in the period of ten years (coincident with his Presidency of the European Commission) – 2004 to 2014 – the EU increased from 15 to 28 Member States. At the same time it has faced several crises, such as the sovereign, financial and constitutional debt – generated by the vote against the constitutional treaty by the founding countries France and the UK – and the geopolitical crisis – between Russia and Ukraine – yet it has survived all of them, such as he demonstrates in his intervention.

The financial crisis, although it has originated in erratic behaviour on the part of the North American financial system, has had serious consequences on our societies facing social emergence issues. However, a great part of the problems has been overcome, namely the capacity on the part of these countries to obtain financing with the markets in more favourable conditions. The announced fatalism of the disappearance of the Euro did not occur and the Euro kept its reputation as a “credible and stable currency” and the EU has proven to be resilient. Politically speaking, the consequences have meant a trust insecurity on the part of populations towards their leaders, institutions and Europe itself, allowing a populist speech to disseminate, exploring Euroscepticism, nationalism, xenophobia and racism, in such diverse parties such as the UKIP, in the UK; National Front in France; the Party

for Liberty in Holland or the Party for Liberty in Austria.

We are therefore witnessing a change in party systems in several European countries, where radical parties are gaining a greater expression. However, it is important to perspective the results these parties obtained since it was mainly a protest vote accentuated in the European election (where the UKIP and the National Front obtained high scores), but not replicated on national and local elections. Curiously or not Portugal did not witness the emergence of this kind of party, mainly, according to Durão Barroso, thanks to the Portuguese Communist Party which, due to its characteristics and internal discipline manages to maintain the loyal support of its voters not allowing much space for radical parties. The truly defying example occurred with PRD, a party that appeared and reached power but quickly disappeared. In our country the most expressive parties are and will most likely continue to be PPD-PSD and PS. Durão Barroso turns again to the analysis of the EU and reminds that it is in permanent construction, guaranteeing long decades of peace and gaining more competences, underlining bank union that, even not being part of the treaties, has emerged and built itself (although subjected to future improvements) in the context of a financial crisis to better respond to a European financial supervision.

Reminding a 2012 meeting with chief economists of most world banks, Durão Barroso explained how their predictions on the possible downfall of the Euro zone and the exit of Greece from the Euro (pointed to 2013) have proven wrong because none of these scenarios occurred. This prognosis took only into account the financial side (such as debt level) and underestimated political will and the action of Member States and European institutions in finding solutions for the problems, such as the ransom programmes and the creation of a stability mechanism in Europe. The EU dimension, nearly

# ESTORIL FERENCES

GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

“Jean Monet, one of  
the great founding  
fathers of the European  
Community prophetically  
stated: Europe will be the set of  
responses to successive crisis.”

J.M. DURÃO BARROSO



500 million inhabitants, confers a significant negotiating power in the global market, surpassing the power of any single European country, even Germany, the most relevant country in the Union, demographically and economically. Although the EU represents a mere 7% of the world's population, it is the greater economy, provides over 50% of help to development and represents 33% of the world scientific production and 58% expenses with the social state. Perhaps all these positive aspects do not translate into political power of the EU in the world and this situation must change because "if we wish to defend our interests and values, we need to project them in the European framework to give our countries the capacity to express themselves in the global force system". Durão Barroso defends therefore that the EU deepens "progressively,

a growing identity of the European external politics and (...) security and defence European politics, without weakening or destroying our national identities.

The geopolitical crisis between Russian and Ukraine has demanded a European response and excluding two unlikely solutions, between "indifference and military option" decided to move forward, unanimously, with a diplomatic condemnation and sanctions. This stance before an unacceptable violation of the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of Ukraine as well as the violation of international principles (based on ethnicity and language) meant a firm attitude without being hostile towards Russian and "opening the door to negotiation".

## **/ ASYLUM POLICY**

The events of the latest years resulting from different conflict and political instability scenarios, especially in the Middle East and Africa, have demanded a closer look on the part of the EU over matters related to asylum, due to a flow of refugees racing to its Member States. The international framework for the protection of refugees is consecrated in the UN Convention of 1951 on the Refugee Status and their 1967 protocol. A refugee is a person running from armed conflicts or persecution (due to race, religion, nationality, social group or political opinion). For this reason, if sent back to their country of origin, they can be in danger. The exodus of people running to the EU poses complex challenges, starting with the absence of borders and consequent freedom of circulation in most European countries regulated by the Schengen agreement and this calls for a European response.

Since de 1950s the EU has favoured a common policy regarding asylum through the harmony of minimal standards in European treaties and the conclusions of European councils or in regulations and directives. The EU has insisted in the importance of cooperation, solidarity and responsibility shared among the European countries and several steps have been taken towards a true asylum policy, namely the creation of the European Support Office (EU regulation 439/2010 by European Parliament and Council, 19 May 2010) and organization of a specific fund for migration and integration (Regulation EU 516/2014 by European Parliament and Council 16 April 2014) and the establishment of Eurodac, a matching system with fingerprints from asylum seekers and irregular immigrants (Regulation EU 603/2013, by European Parliament and Council 26 June 2013).



As for the other pressing challenge for the EU, immigration, it is on the one hand necessary to ensure the cooperation of the Member States to provide means (human, financial, logistic and even military) and on the other hand solving the problem in its origin, the Middle East and Africa in general. The European approach must take into account resource sharing to alleviate the host countries and a collective capacity to act, specifically concerning asylum politics which more than a national response needs a European response to fight human traffic and provide integration conditions (forming refugee and immigrant communities, as well as reunifying families).

The awarding of the Peace Nobel Prize to the EU in 2012 was undoubtedly the moment of recognition of this community as a peace project, as well as a freedom and democracy project, differing from other organisations, particularly NATO and the UN, where several State Members do not classify as democracies. In spite of some real challenges, that threaten the stability of the EU, such as the possible exit of Greece or the UK; the tension with Russia and the global terrorism phenomenon, Durão Barroso still holds an optimistic belief in the maintenance of the Union as opposed to its dismantling.

**“The EU demands  
responsibilities from  
some, solidarity from  
others and a common  
spirit from all.”**



J.M. DURÃO BARROSO



”

**“ What is happening in Ukraine is the major presence of Russian troops since WWII. There are more Russian effectives in Ukraine than there were in 56 in Hungary or in 68 in Czechoslovakia.”**

J.M. DURÃO BARROSO



MENU

SET

CANCEL

NEED

DRIVE  
CE



ESTORIL CONFERENCES

**DEMOCRACY, SECURITY  
AND GLOBAL DIALOGUE**

MAY 20

# 16.

KALEIDOSCOPE





# PANEL: THE DEMOCRACY KALEIDOSCOPE

**MODERATOR:** JOÃO CARLOS ESPADA

**SPEAKERS:** EDUARDO CUNHA | EUSEBIO MUJAL-LEON |  
RICKARD FALKVINGE | CHRISTOPHER WALKER

A photograph of Eduardo Cunha, a man with grey hair and glasses, wearing a dark suit and a blue tie. He is seated at a podium, holding a pen in his right hand and a microphone in his left. He is looking slightly to the right of the camera. The background is dark with white text, including "Atlantic Co" and a large "C". A red line points from the quote text to the microphone.

**“The parliaments  
constitute the vital  
instances for the free debate on  
the public political alternatives  
and for the Conception of a  
public well-being.”**

EDUARDO CUNHA

**Eduardo Cunha**, President of the Chamber of Parliament Members in Brazil opened the panel, highlighting the importance of parliaments in democratic consolidation processes and stating that, after having observed the successive waves of democratization since the 19th century, until the 2nd half of the 20th century with the Third Wave, it is possible to conclude that “solid democracies originate in solid parliaments”. Eduardo Cunha also noted that its maintenance constitutes a vital condition for the existence of a cooperation between the parliament and the executive power, that he considers necessary for the well-being of the nation. However, such a cooperation will only be healthy if it operates under the principle of mutual Independence of powers.

The speaker also acknowledged that in times of institutional crisis it is natural for the executive authority to increase but it will always be the parliament’s role to define it according to the circumstances guaranteeing the definition of the limits of executive power. Besides, he stated that the parliament is in a privileged position to establish the bridge between government and public opinion, since it is an independent and flexible institution in the dialogue. Eduardo Cunha concluded with some considerations regarding the representativeness crisis he considers to exist in Brazil, to which a response can come, for example, by changing the Brazilian electoral system which can guarantee a bigger direct representativeness.

The next speaker was **Professor Eusebio Mujal-Leon**, who addressed the question of whether or not we are witnessing a resurgence of authoritarianism. He described two simultaneous processes taking place in the world in the last few decades: on the one hand, the democratic empowerment that began with the stabilization of the Third Wave; and, on the other, the counter-trend of authoritarian resurgence.

Professor Mujal-Leon associated the first process with a

“It is not a stretch to say that Al-Qaeda is a form of civil society. It is, after all, autonomous of the state; it is independent of the state, but its purposes are quite sinister and its methods are terroristic.”



**EUSEBIO MUJAL-LEON**

growth of civil society. However, he argued that there are some contradictions in this very concept, since not all civil society institutions are democratic in its ends and means, explaining that, even though they tend to be looked upon as something positive – and, in fact, several organizations can be found that do contribute to the empowerment of society –, there are movements such as Al-Qaeda or Mafia-like organizations that have done damage to democracy and society in general.

In addition, he argued that, at the same time, we face a reversal of democratic movements in the world, as authoritarian regimes rise through the capture of civil society by the state, Professor Mujal-Leon thus advised against the overlooking of the role of the state in democratization processes. As we focus on the empowerment of civil society, its relation to the state must also be examined, because, for well-intentioned civil society organizations to be a positive aspect

in democratization processes, they cannot be constrained or in any way limited by the state. However, in his view, that is precisely the situation that can be found in many countries today, such as China, Vietnam, Cuba, and other Latin America countries.

**Rickard Falkvinge**, founder of the Pirate Party in Sweden, analysed the current issues of democracy upon the premise that society is divided among what he called the *Net Generation* and the *Offline-borns*, as he believes that the way we use technology and the role it has in our daily lives influences how we take part in society.

Falkvinge noted that, among the second group, there is a general discontentment with the lack of interest that today's youth shows in democracy, which, he argued, is a misinterpretation of the *Net Generation*, for "there has never been a generation as interested, as active, and as willing to participate as this". He believes that this misinterpretation stems from the fact that the new generation is no longer interested in the same problems as those of the *Offline-borns*, namely healthcare, defence, energy, or education, but is engaging in a new set of problems, related to the loss of vital

“We are witnessing (...)

a resilient, resurgent

authoritarian state that no longer

sees civil society as its opponent

but rather sees it as an ally in the

constraining of democracy and

development.”

EUSEBIO MUJAL-LEON



### / THIRD WAVE

The “Third Wave” of democracy is a concept coined by Samuel Huntington in his seminal essay “Democracy’s Third Wave” (*Journal of Democracy*, Spring 1991). It refers to a third period of democratic resurgence which began with the Portuguese transition that followed the events of 1974, when military officers overthrew the regime of *Estado Novo*. Huntington argued that a first wave occurred between the 1820s and 1926, a few years after Mussolini’s ascension to power in Italy, which marks the beginning of a “reverse wave”; and a second one began around 1945, after the end of World War II, and lasted for approximately 15 years, being followed by another period of transitions away from democracy.

In recent years, after more than 30 new democracies have emerged worldwide, the latter wave began to fade, and a new discussion has risen regarding whether we are now witnessing an authoritarian backlash.



**“Civil liberties are being lost. They are not being passed [on] from our parents to our children. And I would argue that that is the greatest failure of our generation”.**

**R. FALKVINGE**

civil liberties, such as freedom of speech or “the ability to walk through cities without having your every footstep recorded and logged”, which he considered to be “the greatest failure of our generation”.

He illustrated this with the examples of the millions of phone calls made to the US Congress when the Stop Online Piracy Act was being discussed, or the trucks of flowers that were sent to the European Parliament when it voted against ACTA (Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement), which would constrict freedom of speech and civil liberties. Rickard Falkvinge concluded by stressing that young people today have not lost interest in democracy, but are fighting for its very foundations.

**Christopher Walker**, Executive Director of the International Forum for Democratic Studies, focused on the evolution of democracy on a global scale from 1989 to our days. He argued that the optimism came from a few misguided assumptions.

Firstly, there was the hope of democratization in the immediate aftermath of the fall of the Berlin Wall. He explained that, back then, the world looked quite promising, with the release of Central Europe from Soviet domination and the democratization of former authoritarian regimes in East

“The Net Generation is taking civic engagement very seriously. (...) But what they are fighting for is not a pension fund or their unemployment insurance. They are fighting for the pillars, the foundations of democracy”.

R. FALKVINGE

## / PIRATE PARTY

Pirate parties are anti-systemic political parties, who focus on net-policy issues and strive for greater freedom and privacy on the net as well as more transparency in politics. They challenge the notions of copyright, intellectual property and patents and tend to favour unencumbered Web navigation and more direct forms of democracy. The first Pirate Party was created in 2006 by Swedish IT expert Rickard Falkvinge, against regulation on intellectual property. This type of anti-establishment political movements is now a European-wide trend, as pirate parties strive for greater Parliamentary representation (both at a national and at European level).

**“Democracies have  
to wake up and  
decide how seriously  
they are going to defend  
their own values.”**

”

CHRISTOPHER WALKER



Asia. Then, he added that the reversal began around 1995, when authoritarian countries such as China, Russia, and those in the non-Baltic former Soviet Union began to reorganize themselves “in ways that were anathema to democratic development”, to which he added the negative impact of the war on terror, albeit its possibly well-intentioned policies. Furthermore, we are witnessing serious pressures on civil society both in China and in Russia.

The second misguided assumption was that authoritarian regimes that were opening their economies would inevitably liberalize politically, with the rise of the middle class leading to a demand for political rights. He argued this modernization theory has been put to test, for instance, which has managed to suppress political rights and civil liberties while its economy grew.

Lastly, the more recent assumptions that political speech in the internet could not be limited and alternative views could not be censored, which, as Christopher Walker explained,

is precisely what is being done today, as countries that have from 50% to 90% of internet penetration and modern infrastructure, such as the Gulf States, China, Vietnam, Russia, Azerbaijan, also have some of the least politically free internet environments.

He concluded with a call for a greater defence of the norms that have been central to the liberal order, arguing that, despite of the challenges and the crisis faced by the EU in the last few years, it can only be seen as a great success, as its enlargement has been a contributor to the achievement of democratic transitions in Eastern Europe. And he believes that it is of crucial importance that Europeans be serious about standing up for their values, which are facing a crisis of confidence.

## **/ ACTA ANTI-COUNTERFEITING TRADE AGREEMENT**

ACTA is a trade treaty which aims at creating effective, internationally-standardized mechanisms for the enforcement of laws protecting intellectual property and copyright. It was signed by several countries, including the United States, Japan, Canada, South Korea, Mexico, New Zealand and more than 20 EU countries. However, as it was rejected by some national parliaments, as well as the European Parliament (in July 2012), it was never ratified and therefore did not enter into force.

Its proponents argue that the defence of intellectual property will be highly beneficial to economic growth, whereas its critics disagree. Besides the economic argument, ACTA is also accused of being a threat to online privacy and free speech, even though it states that it in no way aims at harming consumers, but only seeks to halt the “proliferation of counterfeit and pirated goods” (*Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement between the European Union and its member states, Australia, Canada, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the United Mexican States, the Kingdom of Morocco, New Zealand, the Republic of Singapore, the Swiss Confederation and the United States of America*; Council of the European Union, Brussels, 2011, p. 2).

The Charm of the A

TORI  
NCE

**“Looking from that  
point in time [1989],  
I think we can all be excused  
from thinking that the world  
looked pretty good. And it did.”**

CHRISTOPHER WALKER

17





# ESTORIL CONFERENCES, ACADEMIC PARTNERS' ADDRESS - **CHINA GOING GLOBAL**

LESLIE YOUNG (PROFESSOR, CHEUNG KONG GRADUATE  
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS)

**Leslie Young** shared his insights on the foundations and the main features of the globalization of China and on what the future will look like in a world where China is a global power.

Referring to Fukuyama's book *The End of History*, Professor Young argued that the idea derived from it that liberal democracy was the final solution to the issues of governance and economic and political organization is only partially true. And although he recognised that the systems of liberal democracy, capitalism and law were highly effective ways to organize society, he believes that there is another side to this story, namely the gift of free land. He explained that the mentioned systems "were applied by the US in a uniquely, fortunate geographic context", where a large portion of temperate, fertile, well-watered land was available, which, when properly used by those systems, generated capital gains, thus contributing to the emergence of a world power.

Professor Young went on to establish a comparison between the situation of the United States and that of China, as it too was a subcontinent with free land, whose previous owners were killed off by Mao Zedong, arguing, in addition, that the system of Marxist and Leninist hierarchical political organization combined with the Chinese heritage of family-style relationships were able to turn this free continent into

capital and thus fuelled Chinese economic growth and the globalization of China.

Another analogy was developed by Professor Young between the situation in which we presently find ourselves and that of the pre-World War I period. In his view, the latter was marked by excessive complexity in decision making and interconnection. Then, he extended the analogy to the British navy – which was essentially powerless in the face of well-connected allies – and the US navy and its global systems – who is also obtruded by the new set of potential central powers (China, Russia and Iran), which are all geographically linked, and whose interior lines of communication are further strengthened by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

However, Professor Young recognised the limitations of his own analogy, which lie in the fact that European countries, major US allies, are joining the Asian Infrastructure Bank. In the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, the complexity of the strategic connections made war inevitable, and, therefore, "we should hope that the Asian Infrastructure Bank and all its broader ramifications end up diluting the analogy". Also, as Professor Young noted, unlike Germany, which was a rising industrial power that contributed to the development of the world in general but had no significant role in the development of the third world,

### **/ ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT BANK (AIIB)**

The AIIB is a Beijing-based financial institution that has been created following the announcement by the Chinese government during visits of President Xi Jinping and Premier Li Keqiang to Southeast Asian countries in October 2013, and a signing ceremony one year later. It seeks to promote interconnection and the development of infrastructures in the region.

Great Britain was the first large Western country (and U.S. ally) to apply to join the AIIB, in 2015, and was soon followed by other European countries, such as Germany and France.

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS  
The Charm of the Atlantic Coast

CASCAIS  
The Charm of the Atlantic Coast

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

**“China has no grand  
theory to offer you  
as to how to run anything.  
But it has lots of Chinese  
who are doing it”.**

LESLIE YOUNG

China is going global in the third world.

Lastly, Leslie Young focused on the globalization of China in the sense of Chinese people, arguing that whereas the US tried to globalize the systems of capitalism, law and democracy which enabled great and constructive interaction, China has no model to offer, but Chinese people are spreading throughout the world. And although Professor Young did not consider this as something bad in itself, he foresaw some bad consequences of the mass migration of Chinese tourists and consumers whose only sin is to be too many, thus crowding out local populations and changing the economy and society itself, as was the case in Hong Kong. He argued that the protests in Hong Kong are indicative of what can happen in the most attractive cities in the world.

Professor Young concluded that the globalization of China is greatly complex and “needs to be managed with great sympathy and insight” and that it is possible to state that, although it “will resist generalization”, the “historical accident” that “Mao Zedong cleared out all the asset owners and Deng Xiao Ping raised the value of those assets to world levels and those capital gains were turned into industrial capital” will set a Chinese tone in global society.

“The fact that China has a  
third world within it means  
that China is uniquely  
qualified to develop the  
third world.”

LESLIE YOUNG





# ESTORIL CONFERENCE

18.

KALEIDOSCOPE





# CONFERENCE: RETHINKING GOVERNMENT AND DEMOCRACY FOR THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

**MODERATOR:** JOHN LUIZ

**SPEAKER:** DON TAPSCOTT

Moderator **John Luiz** introduced the subject, pointing to the paradoxical situation in which the world finds itself: while there is a growing apathy among citizens regarding the processes of democracy, with falling voting numbers in many countries, an increasing number of people is actively participating in the political discourse through digital means.

**Don Tapscott** began by explaining that the concept of digital economy, as he sees it, is much bigger than what Western societies have been discussing, for he considers that if we look at most governments today, substantial change has not taken place and technology is used to deliver existing, industrial-age government services.

Tapscott argued that the time has come for government models to undergo a much-needed change as a number of factors come together, namely, the worldwide fiscal crisis, the emergence of a new generation who has been brought up in the digital age and the corresponding inadequacy of the current paradigm. And he developed this idea by explaining that Western society faces, on the one hand, the pressure to reduce public spending, arguing that instead of austerity, there should be a “fresh new thinking about how we can go about transforming government” and create public value. Furthermore, as the management guru explained, internet drops transaction and cooperation costs, which has caused the private sector to reinvent itself, as companies are moving from vertically integrated hierarchical organizations to networks. He held that this should apply to governments. Combined with the pressure to reduce costs, Tapscott stressed, on the other hand, the emergence of a new paradigm in technology for the creation public value, as young people today come from the first generation who grew up in the digital age, being actors and initiators, and no longer the passive recipients of media. Don Tapscott thus concluded that the old industrial model

“In a time of slump and recession, we need stimulation, not austerity. (...) In a time when we should be having great prosperity and abundance, it does not make sense to be making lives worse”.

DON TAPSCOTT



of service delivery by governments and passive reception by citizens is culturally inappropriate to this generation. At the same time, this generation faces widespread unemployment, which is creating a greater need for young people to engage in government.

In addition, the founder of the Tapscott group, distinguished four major topics that must be addressed regarding the transformation of governing paradigms. The first one is the application of transparency to the operations of government. Defining transparency as the “communication of pertinent information to stakeholders of government”, such as citizens, companies, civil society organizations or other government agencies, Tapscott explained that it must not be regarded as “a force to be feared” (as *WikiLeaks*), but “a force for good”.

Secondly, the architecture of government should be rearranged in order to turn it into a platform, not totally replacing the current model, but acknowledging the growing need to open up data. Governments, as one of the biggest generators of relevant data, whose creation speed is increasing exponentially, should make it available. Through the release of raw data, governments become platforms on which private companies, civil society organizations, other government agencies, academics, or individual citizens self-organize to create public value and services which will cost the government nothing.

Thirdly, there should be a focus on citizen engagement, because the fact that people are not voting is creating a crisis of legitimacy in our democratic institutions, and representative democracy is actually being questioned today. While arguing that representative democracy is the best model and that it should be kept, Tapscott put forward some ideas for a new model of representative democracy where citizens are active, not passive, thus enabling such model should to not be thrown

away, but reinvented in order to serve this new generation, which has developed a culture of public deliberation and active citizenship.

Lastly, the speaker stated that the present way of addressing global challenges and governing ourselves globally also needs reinvention, explaining that our current model is one in which nation-states work together in global institutions. However, he argued that nation-states do not have the adequate size for solving global issues, and the fact that their place in it is being replaced by global solution networks, which involve diverse stakeholders, is an opportunity to move beyond traditional global institutions.

Don Tapscott also noted that the leadership to bring about this change need not come exclusively from heads of states, and that governments, businesses and civil society must come together to share, not only information, but their intelligence.



**“The idea that the best government is no government is a terrible aberration, a blip in human history, which, thankfully, I think we are moving out of”.**



DON TAPSCOTT

**ESTORIL CONFERENCE**  
GLOBAL CHALLENGES LOCAL ANSWERS

19.



FEE



PANEL:  
**RELIGION AND  
THE DIALOGUE  
OF CIVILIZATIONS**

**MODERATOR:** HENRIQUE CYMERMAN | D. MANUEL  
CLEMENTE | SHEIKH DAVID MUNIR | ABRAHAM SKORKA

This panel brought together a Muslim Imam, a Jewish Rabbi and a Catholic Cardinal, who engaged in an enriching dialogue, trying to understand the reasons of radicalism and what each of these Abrahamic religions has to say in face of radicals who try to erase the common ground between them. Moderator **Henrique Cymerman** asked the three religious leaders one question: “Are fundamentalists hijacking religion?”

The Lisbon Patriarch Cardinal, D. Manuel Clemente, was the first to attempt to respond beginning by discerning two contributions of the religious phenomenon for peace. In the first place, for being the first expression of mankind ever, religion is a common basis and becomes the true link among men. Secondly, the three monotheistic religions (Judaism, Christianity and Islamism), assuming the existence of a Creator common to all mankind inevitably assume an equality in principle, middle and end. However, D. Manuel Clemente acknowledges the existence of severe contradictions. Beginning with the political side of religion, becoming a pretext to defend a certain political end. On the other hand, the exclusive manifestation of a religion by a group. The problem is not therefore in the expansionist character of any religion, which is no danger to peace, but in attempting to expand by exclusion.

After that, the Cardinal attempted to show what religions offer for the construction of a more human future. He highlights the get together and mingling of local populations, a true pillar on the fight against violence. In some regions, the Patriarch says the sane mingling among neighbours of different religions is peaceful and the conflict arrives from outside, by the action of radical groups who disturb the peace and generate an idea of incompatibility, even when that never existed. One other foundation of the promotion of peace by religions are the encounters that often put together leaders of different religions and, in time, open paths for inter religious dialogue.

Finally, he defines two common causes of the three religions: the question of Ecology (care for the creation) and the human problem of the refugees. These pose a unifying factor where Jews, Christians and Muslims fight on the same side.

After this, the Sheik David Munir, Ima of the Lisbon Central Mosque spoke, beginning by separating the acts of violence perpetrated by the terrorists from true Islam.

He explains how the tradition of a dialogue among religions in Islam dates back to the time when Mohamed, in Medina, had dialogues with Jews and Christians. And although he underlines that this predisposition for the religious dialogue is a part of the Islamic genetic code, he acknowledges the existence

## / CAIN AND ABEL

Cain and Abel are the names of two brothers, sons of Adam and Eve, whose story is told in Genesis 4, following the *Fall*. Cain, who was a farmer, offered the fruit of his work to the Lord; and Abel, a shepherd, offered Him the firstlings of his flock. Envious of the fact that the Lord had looked upon Abel's offer with greater pleasure than to his own offer, Cain, filled with anger, killed his brother, claiming later before the Lord that he did not know where he was, since he was not responsible for his brother. This has become the paradigm of fratricidal impulses in corrupt human nature, which rise after man has rebelled against God, and are present in every fight between different human groups (such as religious communities).



**“When there is no  
justice on Earth,  
it is very easy to appeal  
to the justice from heaven.”**

”

D. MANUEL CLEMENTE

of communities that have been deviated from dialogue and where religion gave place to violence. He then explained, responding to moderator Henrique Cymerman, that this is the result of a vulnerability of some Middle East populations who fall into despair and are then manipulated by radicals. The environment in itself is not very peaceful and violence escalates from there. The sheik considers that education is the key to respond to this danger of manipulation, as a means of preventing that the message of Islam is manipulated by the radicals who usurp it.

David Munir also leaves a message to the western Muslims. That they are not members of a religion of immigrants but of a religion which is also European, since he considers Islam to be - and deserving to be treated as such - one of the religions of Europe.


He finally addressed the case of Portugal. Although the number of Muslim in the country is relatively low (around 50.000) Portugal is an example of mingling and integration of the Islamic communities in society. In his opinion this is due to the fact that Muslims are living by the principles of their own religion.

Finally, the floor was given to **Rabbi Abraham Skorka**, a close friend of Pope Francis', who focused on the positive values religion has to give to a world where there has been so much fight and so little dialogue. He began by asking if religion has been a positive factor in fostering a dialogue of civilizations, or if, on the contrary, it has been a distractive power stimulating the building of walls of separation and hate between nations and people.

In order to answer this, he recalled the episode of Cain and Abel in the Genesis, which shows how hate between brothers has been present since the very beginning of humanity. According to *Midrash B'reshith Rabba*, a fifth-century commentary on

“There are realities which are related with basic security, survival and cultural respect feelings which, when not present, (lead to) the search for a religious connotation, a kind of a ready-to-serve reality (...)”

D. MANUEL CLEMENTE

A photograph of Sheikh David Munir, a man with a white beard and glasses, wearing a dark blue suit jacket over a white shirt and a green and white turban. He is speaking at a podium, with his hands clasped in front of him. The background is dark with some white text, including "FORII" and "CES".

**“We are able to  
manipulate people  
when they are ignorant (..).  
But, if conditions are created  
for people to get to know Islam  
better, many of the problems  
will be solved”.**

**SHEIKH DAVID MUNIR**

”

“They claim the  
knowledge of God’s will  
and meaning, but they  
only are invoking God  
as a tool to justify their  
crimes.”

RABBI ABRAHAM  
SKORKA



the book of Genesis, one of the possible readings of the slaying of Abel by his brother Cain is that they disagreed upon the construction of a temple, each wanting to build it on his own territory. This reveals that the rabbis already recognised religious feelings as a source of conflict and, whatever the motive of Cain, this story is told, Rabbi Skorka believes, as a condemnation of violence among brothers. Therefore, the Rabbi asks, what is there in the very structure of religion that is capable of transforming belief in God into a destructive power? For him, the answers lays in bad praise – or idolatry.

In his view, this is so because there is an essential incompatibility between belief in a god as a force of nature and belief in the God of Abraham. In the first view, the gods fight among themselves and are at odds with human beings, life being essentially a fight for power. In the second view, that of the Hebrew Bible, as Rabbi Skorka explained, God creates the universe *ex nihilo*, and human beings are related as brothers. One of the most important precepts required from the people of Israel by this God is to not worship other gods, which means not having idols. He believes the problem is that people have been increasingly idolizing something other than God, be it power, some human role-model or their own egos. For Rabbi Skorka, the promotion of hate by people who call themselves religious “is merely a pagan expression of idolatry”, which, as it leads to violence, division and social injustice, stands in great opposition to authentic religion is centred around love, which is not a nice feeling but a commandment to love one’s neighbour. Therefore, Rabbi Skorka considered that a right-ordering of worship binds human beings together through a mutual feeling of responsibility.

Finally, Rabbi Skorka recalled the precepts of the Hebrew Bible as a path for peace, denouncing supposedly religious people who strive to dominate, to impose, to destroy or to annihilate the other as pagans, for they “[worship] the destructive passions, the blood-seeking idols which dwell in their minds”.

This is why he saw the need to challenge religious leaders to enhance their commitment with leading people away from paganism and into dialogue, which will bring us to peace.

As a conclusion of this panel which, as Henrique Cymerman had predicted in the beginning, focused the most sensitive points for humanity, the highlight goes for the common trait among the three speakers: the acknowledgement that fundamentalism is originated in an instrumental use of God and not the following of a true Abrahamic religion. Assuming that religion exists across cultures and within every human being, the response lies in empowering the truth of a God Who calls men out to fraternity. Thus, the importance of a religious and accurate historic education is necessary (both in Arab and Western countries). The panel ended in mutual embraces among the three leaders, symbolising the response against evil through good and peace increase.

**“All the crimes in the name of God, all the uses and abuses of religion as a tool for power, were in the past, as they are in the present, abhorrent expressions of the darkest side of human passions.”**



D. MANUEL CLEMENTE

20.

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS



CASCAIS

The Charm of the Atlantic Coast

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES



GLOBAL  
LOCAL

# PANEL: GLOBAL SECURITY: NEW PARADIGMS

**MODERATOR:** JOSÉ CONDE RODRIGUES

**SPEAKERS:** LAWRENCE CHALMER | BRONISŁAW  
MISZTAL | VASCO RATO | VANDANA SHIVA

Moderator **José Conde Rodrigues** initiated the debate emphasizing the diversity of the panel Global Security: New Paradigms, whose guests, coming from three continents, shared their different experiences. The two main questions put forward for discussion were the following: *i)* how to obtain resources and new technologies while protecting the environment; and *ii)* whether we are living the end of an order or creating a new one.

**Lawrence Chalmer** was the first taking the floor and he suggested the audience to imagine the kind of changes that have happened since the era of its ancestors in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Throughout these 100 years, great transformations occurred in several domains, particularly in terms of education, health, happiness and wealth – for Chalmer, people are better today in all of these domains. Along with this progress, nowadays we also benefit from “faster communications, (...) the ability to travel rapidly to new experiences, virtually or physically” as well as from 24/7 media services. However, contemporary societies face complex challenges which paradoxically derive from these developments. In fact, political leaders suffer huge pressure because their actions are highly and instantly scrutinized by the media and the entire society.

To this speaker, security should be discussed as something people ‘feel’ and there are three key questions one should answer: 1. What are we willing to live for?; 2. What are we willing to die for?; and 3. What are we willing to kill for? Chalmer did not answer these questions but asserted that it is up to us, citizens, through our actions, choices and involvement that security is achieved.

**Bronislaw Misztal** provided an analysis focused on a comparison between the reality post-1945 and the reality of the past few years, and concluded that there has been a destabilization of the *status quo* in Western societies. This

is especially true if one observes how different the current situation of security looks like when compared to the post-World War II period when Europe lived in peace and stability and was able to advance the welfare state and promote the growth of the middle class. Such progress made Europeans “want more” and “expecting more” but this situation differed immensely from what was happening in the rest of the world. Several phenomena such as the fiscal crisis, terrorism and the emergence of nationalism, to name a few, have challenged our territory and our way of life. At the same time, our ally, the U.S., has been operating some changes in its foreign policy – ‘resets’, in Bronislaw Misztal’s words. The first reset concerns the relationship between the U.S. and Russia; the second reset regards the shift from the Atlantic to the Pacific of American interest. This geopolitical reorientation of the U.S. provoked a “progressive security deprivation” in the Europeans because we are now realizing that the world is unpredictable and unstable and we are no longer a priority for our major ally, the U.S.

It is important to bear in mind that Europe will face more dilemmas than the current ones (immigrants, Ukraine, the Middle East) and that the complexity to deal with them lies in knowing whether the redesign of the architecture of security will be made by Europe, the US, or others.

**Vasco Rato** adopted a pragmatic and provocative standpoint. He began his remarks by declaring what the previous two speakers had noticed, that the international order post-World War II was a peaceful and a stable one with the expansion of democracies, human rights, and free trade around the world, but for him what is curious is that both the period before 1945 (the old paradigm) and the period we are witnessing in the past few years (the new paradigm) are very similar. Indeed, the world is returning to disputes between states that have

**“Success in international security begins first with education. Second, success and security relies upon the identification, selection and development of leaders.”**



LAWRENCE CHALMER



expansionist attitudes and create a threatening environment to their neighbours. Taking the latest event between Russia against Ukraine, it is evident that the former is acting as a “revisionist great power” against the latter. Regrettably, the EU was incapable to react rapidly even though there had been a precedent in 2008 when Russia invaded Georgia. A significant number of former Soviet Republics are now part of both the EU and NATO and the difficult question arises: what would happen to NATO if Russia repeats the expansionist move to one of those countries? Possibly NATO collapses if it does not provide a credible response. In this case the entire European security structure will disappear. A deeply worrisome aspect is that the current Russian leader gathers supporters in Europe. European democracies are now threatened, as they were in the period of 1914-1939. This is all the more so if the

“We want more and  
have less. This is  
the current situation  
with security.”

BRONISLAW MISZTAL



## ALTERAÇÕES CLIMÁTICAS

A expressão *climate change* significa, em português, alterações climáticas e estas sempre se registaram no nosso planeta, embora se tenham acentuado desde o final do século XIX devido ao desenvolvimento tecnológico e produtivo da sociedade. Por outras palavras, a industrialização, que implicou a utilização de fontes energéticas, como o petróleo e o carvão, em quantidades crescentes. Este processo tem contribuído para alterações do clima que se manifestam no aumento das temperaturas e que provocam a subida do nível médio do mar porque os glaciares estão a derreter e os padrões de precipitação a mudar. O aquecimento global é atribuído ao aumento das concentrações de gases com efeito de estufa (GEE) emitidos através de atividades humanas, nomeadamente a queima de combustíveis fósseis (carvão, petróleo e gás) na produção de eletricidade, nos transportes, na indústria e em utilizações domésticas; a agricultura e as mudanças da utilização dos solos, tal como a desflorestação; ou os aterros sanitários. Estima-se que a temperatura global tenha aumentado no último século e meio aproximadamente 0,8°C e tem tendência para continuar a subir, o que agravará a situação climática, atestado, em 2007, por cientistas do Painel Intergovernamental de Alterações Climáticas das Nações Unidas. A ocorrência de fenómenos climáticos extremos têm sido mais frequentes, especificamente grandes secas e inundações. As alterações climáticas têm, deste modo, impacto na natureza, mas também na economia (se tivermos em conta as perdas agrícolas que resultam de inundações, furacões ou secas, por exemplo, e que impossibilitam a comercialização desses bens) e na saúde humana (devido a doenças infetocontagiosas e aos pólenes que são facilmente disseminados com mudanças drásticas do clima).



**“We are returning  
to power politics  
and great power rivalry -  
returning to the world pre-1945.”**

VASCO RATO



US does not take over leadership with its European allies in the security field.

**Vandana Shiva** presented a conciliatory vision between security and ecology. For this guest, military means are sources of deep insecurity instead of being a contribution to security. Vandana Shiva believes that our security is intrinsically linked to the Earth and to how we take care of the environment. The economic model put in place in 1995 (with the World Trade Organization) has been responsible for non-sustainable decisions and the so-called “corporate globalization or liberal globalization” has intensified climate change. This has been visible in Shiva’s home country, India, where numerous floods have killed thousands of people and destroyed harvests.


The origin of insecurity and conflicts such as those in Syria, Sudan or Mali is ecological and not religious. People are trying to have access to resources to make a living as farmers or fishermen and in the absence of land or water, to survive they are forced to either join criminal or terrorist groups or flee their communities. These situations have been accentuated recently due to “this highly reckless global economy [that] has such a huge resource appetite it just can’t be satiated.” According to Vandana Shiva, local solutions through ecological systems are the right answer to sustainable life on Earth. Based on her own experience, Vandana explained that the farmers who opted for organic farming did not lose their crops during climate disasters because “these systems are more climate resilient”. The final message of Vandana Shiva was that “when we make peace with the Earth we make peace among people”.

After the four presentations there was a brief period of Q&A where a couple of ideas are worth mentioning. The first is the remark of Vasco Rato who underlined that “globalization has not made every country weaker, it has made some countries stronger.” The second remark belongs to Vandana Shiva –

and actually encapsulates the title of the 2015 Edition of the Estoril Conferences, ‘Global Challenges, Local Answers’ – who highlighted the relevance of local solutions, especially in the case of something going wrong because the risks of making a mistake are confined to a smaller reality and not to the whole society.

“Every region  
of instability,  
disintegration and violence  
is a story of soil.”

VANDANA SHIVA

A photograph of Vandana Silva, an elderly woman with grey hair, wearing a purple and orange sari and a red bindi. She is seated and gesturing with her right hand while speaking. The background is dark with white circular patterns. A large red diagonal shape is in the top-left corner. A quote is overlaid on the left side of the image, with a large blue quotation mark on the right side of the text.

**“Diversity does not mean conflict. Uniformity is the source of conflict whether it is imposition of ideas, or imposition of monocultures in agriculture, or imposition of consumption habits.”**

VANDANA SILVA

21.

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS



CASCAIS

The Charm of the Atlantic Coast



GLOBAL  
LOCAL

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES

# FINAL CONFERENCE: **A BRAVE NEW WORLD**

**MODERATOR:** NUNO ROGEIRO | GARRY KASPAROV

The final conference of the 2015 Edition of the *Estoril Conferences (EC)* was hosted by **Nuno Rogeiro**, who made a profound and exhilarating introduction of the guest, Garry Kasparov whom he dubbed “a living legend”. From the early years of Kasparov’s life in the Soviet Union which were described as “the iron cage” to his incredible achievements in chess; from Kasparov’s role in politics engaged in promoting democracy (namely in the foundation of political parties and movements such as the *Democratic Party of Russia* and *Choice of Russia* or in the support of dissidents) to the extreme decision of leaving Russia in 2013, the audience anticipated a superb session.

**Garry Kasparov** appreciated the opening remarks and began by examining the title of the conference, *A Brave New World*. He provided a positive interpretation of how we use technology, aligned more towards liberation and personal expression than the negative reality portrayed by Aldous Huxley, the author of the book that inspired the name of the session. Nevertheless, technology is a two-way street and while it has contributed to changing the world (and will continue to do so), it can be put to use for good initiatives as well as negative purposes. Moreover, and recalling Churchill’s esteem for courage that he believed was the “most important human virtue”, Kasparov considers that courage and bravery must be applied with confidence to answer the threats societies face.

Personal experience came to the fore when the speaker referred to the moment he retired from professional chess, in 2005, to join civic and political movements because he believed he could be “a champion of human rights” and contribute to remove Vladimir Putin from power. Kasparov is firmly convinced that Putin has been ruling in a harmful way and has transformed Russia into a dictatorship, the consequences of which extend beyond its own borders. Russia’s actions can either have a positive or a negative impact on geopolitics.

Unfortunately, Putin has chosen to create a regime that instigated, directly or indirectly, instability across the globe including in Venezuela, Iran, Syria, and North Korea. All these years constitute a missed opportunity to put Russia on the path of real democracy and to stimulate dialogue with “the family of civilized nations”. It is disturbing to witness the degrading evolution of Russian politics from Yeltsin’s era of a “one-party dictatorship” to Putin’s era of a “one-man dictatorship”. It is very dangerous to have the power of decision in the hands of one single man because there is little hope for balance or discussion of ideas or compromise – elements that are always required in democratic *fora*. Upon revisiting history and past leaders, Kasparov soon realized that a dictator, once he deals with, and eliminates, internal opposition, seeks expansion and goes after enemies beyond borders. Putin proved this in 2008. After some years consolidating his position inside Russia, he decided to invade the Republic of Georgia. Recently he did the same in Ukraine. Furthermore, it is unfair to think that Putin is popular in Russia because the system is biased and manipulated, otherwise, why would he not accept free and fair elections? Is he afraid of the results? And more importantly, “why do his critics continue to be murdered?” One of the latest victims was Boris Nemtsov, assassinated on the February 27<sup>th</sup>, 2015, in broad daylight, near the Kremlin. This was intended as a clear message, a warning to everyone in Russia to not defy the leader Putin lest they suffer the same fate as Nemtsov.

Garry Kasparov made clear that the help provided by the West to Yeltsin was important but became counterproductive when Putin ascended to power. In an autocracy, the leader does not need to make reforms towards democracy if he continues to receive economic incentives. Kasparov is convinced that this situation of “engagement with the free world has not liberalised Putin’s dictatorship; it has funded it. Putin has what the Soviet Union leaders wouldn’t have: open access to

**“In chess we have fixed  
rules and unpredictable  
results while in Putin’s Russia  
it is exactly the opposite. Rules  
change all the time, results no.”**

GARRY KASPAROV



ESTORIL

CASCATS

western markets.”

In analysing international affairs, the speaker noted a similarity between Putin and terrorist groups like ISIS, Boko Haram, the Taliban, and al-Qaida: they all have the same goal, which is to spread chaos and conflict. Through violence these terrorists attack human lives in order to establish a 7<sup>th</sup>-century society based on strict interpretations of Islam. For them a dead person or thousands of deaths are merely statistics and they do not care as long as they can destroy modernity and attack one of its symbols: education. That is why the attacks often target schools and universities. According to Kasparov, Putin and other leaders like Hugo Chavez or Bashar Al-Assad also fight modernity and the answer from the democratic and free world must be cohesive and firm to protect our values. This is true for helping countries near our borders but also for countries far away because “there is no vacuum in geopolitics or in politics.” We should not show weakness nor hesitation in defending our societies.

On the general theme of the *EC - Global Challenges, Local Answers* - Garry Kasparov brought to the discussion the example of Portugal in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Despite being a small and poor country, Portugal was able to circumvent the adversities and followed the dream of “reaching the unknown” and within a century it established an empire across the entire world. Nowadays, “small also can have a big impact thanks to globalization of ideas” where everyone is able to participate in the process and do it instantly, due to modern means. The downside of this progress is, again as Kasparov previously said, “bad guys” benefit from it too, namely by creating martyrs, so the democratic world needs to show it can also offer risk and turn people into heroes. Windows of opportunity include scientific discovery in the deep ocean and outer space, for instance. Kasparov ended his observations by stating that we must be positive, get the most out of technology and be ready

to fight for our values, for education and for ideas because “in 1415 and in 2015 there are always new frontiers if you have a dream.”

“Dictatorships they do  
not appear out of the blue.  
They show up step by step. (...)  
The most terrible things in history  
happened when one man called  
all the shots like Hitler, Stalin or  
Mao Zedong and now Putin.”

GARRY KASPAROV

A photograph of Garry Kasparov, a chess grandmaster, speaking at a conference. He is wearing a dark blue suit, a white shirt, and a blue patterned tie. He has glasses and is gesturing with both hands raised. The background is dark with some blurred text. A large red diagonal graphic is on the left side of the image.

**“This [Russia] is a  
modern dictatorship:  
one that uses modern media  
and modern technology for the  
old fashioned repression.”**

GARRY KASPAROV

22.

# ESTORIL CONFERENCES

GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

Estoril Congress Center

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES  
CREDENCIAÇÃO REGISTRATION  
PARTICIPANTE  
PARTICIPANT

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES | GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES | GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

CASCAIS

CONF



**CLOSING**

These were four days full of Conferences, panels, roundtables, debates, exhibitions and interviews from 69 speakers from every part of the world and with different ideas, willing to sit and talk about Global Challenges and Local Answers.

On the closing ceremony, the Mayor of Cascais, **Carlos Carreiras**, thanked all those present during the 4<sup>th</sup> edition of the Estoril Conferences, underlining the importance of the event and its contributions to the global dialogue. An event which would not be possible without an organizing team he considered to be dynamic, youthful and full of ideas for the future.

Along with the organizing team, the Mayor of Cascais thanked the Academic Partners of the Estoril Conferences, that comes from all over the world and give a tremendous support in organizing the event, suggesting speakers and moderating debates along the days.

In the end, he guaranteed the future of the Estoril Conferences would bright since the newly founded Estoril Institute for Global Dialogue would dedicate entirely to the project, having Cascais as its main partner.

A man with glasses, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and striped tie, is speaking at a podium. He is looking slightly to his left. The podium is dark blue and has a white sign on it. The background is dark with some faint blue patterns.

**ESTORIL**  
**CONFERENCE** | GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

23.

# ESTORIL CONFERENCE





**AWARDS**

## a. / ESTORIL LOCAL ANSWERS AWARD

### / ENQUADRAMENTO PRÉMIO

Estoril Local Answers Award it's an award of 10.000€ prize, created by The Estoril Conferences which will be granted to a project with proven results in finding local solutions to global challenges. We give the opportunity to Youth, Institutions and Communities at large to show that they have the power to make significant changes!

**Aporvela** was the winner of the Estoril Local Answers Award 2015 with **Mar de Oportunidades**, a project to youth at risk of social exclusion.

*Mar de Oportunidades* is a partnership between Aporvela and Casa Pia de Lisboa that emerges as an excellent opportunity to promote the development of young people, among which are those who are at serious risk of social exclusion. This partnership is focused on a set of young people who may, through this project, find new meanings of life, choose a professional career at Sea.

If you believe that the  
World changes through  
Action, this is an opportunity  
not to be missed!

This project aims to promote ocean literacy and sea careers to risk youth and students while enabling them to fight against poverty, discrimination and raising new horizons, enhancing skills and knowledge.

### / WINNER 2013

#### **MDV - MOVEMENT FOR THE DEFENSE OF LIFE (INSTITUTION OF SOCIAL SOLIDARITY, PORTUGAL)**

This project supports children at risk through intervention in families in crisis with the aim of avoiding the institutionalization of minors, seeking to offer alternatives and to help the families change behaviors that may lead to minors being removed. It tries to reduce ties of dependency in relation to community services and develop skills in the most vulnerable population. Since the beginning of the project, 728 families were referred to MDV, involving 1578 children.

## b. / ESTORIL GLOBAL ISSUES DISTINGUISHED BOOK PRIZE

In the context of the Estoril Conferences a prize of 15.000 Euros is awarded every two years to the best book on globalization.

The **Estoril Global Issues Distinguished Book Prize** honours books which have contributed to new and original thought and which set out clear and topical policy recommendations in this area.

We are pleased to announce that the winner of The Estoril Global Issues Distinguished Book Prize 2015 is **Francis Fukuyama** with ***Political Order Political Decay - From the Industrial Revolution to the Globalization of Democracy***.

This is volume two of Francis Fukuyama magisterial work on the origins, evolution and decay of political institutions, following on from *The Origins of Political Order*.

How do societies develop strong, impersonal and accountable political institutions? Francis Fukuyama takes us from the French Revolution to the Arab Spring and the deep



dysfunctions of contemporary American politics in search of the answer, plotting the development of the state and the rise of democracy.

Francis Fukuyama has written widely on issues in development and international politics. He is Olivier Nomellini Senior Fellow at the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, Stanford.

### / WINNERS 2013

#### **MDV - MOVEMENT FOR THE DEFENSE OF LIFE (INSTITUTION OF SOCIAL SOLIDARITY, PORTUGAL)**

**2013** - *Civilization - The West and the Rest* by Niall Ferguson

**2011** - *The Idea of Human Rights* by Charles Beitz

**2009** - *Creating a World without Poverty* by Muhammad Yunus and *The Bottom Billion* by Paul Collier (ex-aqueo)

24.



CASCAIS

WELCOME  
2015

CASCAIS ESTORIL CONFERENCES CASCAIS ESTORIL CONFERENCES CASCAIS ESTORIL CONFERENCES  
ESTORIL CONFERENCES CASCAIS ESTORIL CONFERENCES CASCAIS ESTORIL CONFERENCES CASCAIS

ESTORIL CONFERENCES

CASCAIS

ESTORIL CONFERENCES CASCAIS ESTORIL CONFERENCES CASCAIS ESTORIL CONFERENCES CASCAIS



ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES | GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS



CASCAIS

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES

ESTORIL  
CONFERENCES

CASCAIS

# PARALLEL EVENTS

The Estoril Conferences are more than just conferences with some of the world's top thinkers. Each year, a series of parallel events are created in order to establish a network of contacts and where global issues are discussed in a more informal manner.

In 2015, four parallel events were organized that included a Business Education Breakfast in which world education was discussed in order to identify current potentialities and possible partnerships.

Another Parallel Event and one we are used to organize is the Ambassadors' Roundtable that joins Ambassadors to Portugal from all over the world and that in 2015 counted with the presence of the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Rui Machete. The theme discussed was 'Portugal and Globalisation'. Also during this parallel event, a Protocol with the ICSS was also signed.

A dinner with Mr. Kasparov and Mr. Fukuyama was also organized and Culture, or The Globalization of Culture, was the main topic discussed during a dinner conference between Professor Salvato Teles de Menezes, Ana Miranda, Michael Royce and Álvaro Covões.



25.





# EXHIBITION AREA

During the Estoril Conferences and on the Estoril Congress Center, there was an exhibition area - a space where any participant of the Estoril Conferences can meet with the representatives of our International Academic Partners and National Academic Partners such as Nova SBE and THE Institute for Political Studies of the Catholic University of Lisbon.

A sponsor's area and other entities that have always shown their support for the organization of the Estoril Conferences and a Live Streaming Area, allowing people which do not have a seat in the main auditorium to still be able to watch the conferences, in auditorium 2.

In the 2015, this was also the space used to exhibit the artistic project "Walling Fear" which had its inspiration in the speech made by writer Mia Couto, in 2011.





26.



00:08:48  
CONFERENCE  
SCHEDULE



# FACTS & FIGURES

2009-2015

**5**

**CONTINENTS**

**74**

**ACADEMICS**

**1833**

**PRESS NEWS**

**73**

**NATIONALITES**

**23**

**RULERS**

**92**

**BOOK PRIZE CANDIDATES**

**205**

**SPEAKERS**

**44**

**POLITICIANS**

**113**

**DEBATE HOURS**

**26**

**HEADS AND FORMER  
HEADS OF STATE**

**5235**

**PARTICIPANTS**

**130**

**AMBASSADORS**

**9**

**NOBEL PRIZES**

**670**

**NATIONAL AND  
INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISTS**

**894**

**ORGANIZATION TEAM**



**VIDEO**  
**“What the Finns  
need to know”**

**MORE THAN A MILLION VIEWS**

27.



CONFERÊNCIAS DO ESTORIL | DESAFIOS GLOBAIS, RESPOSTAS LOCAIS

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| ABRAHAM SKORKA            | JOHN STEWART             |
| ANA PAULA LOPES           | JORGE BERGLA DE MACEDO   |
| ANDERS FOCH RASMUSSEN     | JOSE MANUEL FERNANDES    |
| ANTÓNIO BENDAS            | JOSE RAMOS JORTA         |
| BRONISLAW MISZAL          | JULIA VON NALTZAN MOURÃO |
| CARLOS CARREIRAS          | LAWRENCE CHALLENGE       |
| CARLOS LOPES              | LORD ROBERT SUTCLIFFE    |
| CHRIS ARNOLD              | MARTIN GABRAL            |
| CHRISTOPHER WALKER        | MIGUEL ALYSSO MARTINS    |
| E. MANUEL CLEMENTE        | ANGEL PUNTO LUIS         |
| DIRK VAN DIEMENHONCK      | MELTON BOWEN             |
| DURÃO BARREIRO            | ROBERTO MALDI            |
| EDUARDO CERMELO           | NICKY O'DONNELL          |
| ELIZABETH WANG            | FRANÇOIS ROBERTO         |
| EMERSON FERRELLI SARDINHA | FRANÇOIS ROBERTO         |
| FRANÇOIS ROBERTO          | FRANÇOIS ROBERTO         |
| FRANÇOIS ROBERTO          | FRANÇOIS ROBERTO         |
| FRANÇOIS ROBERTO          | FRANÇOIS ROBERTO         |
| GARRY KASPAROV            | RICKARD FALKVINGE        |
| GEORGIO PAPANDEOU         | ROBERT METZKE            |
| OLIVIER POTHOF            | RUI MACHETE              |
| GUILLERMO FRANCOS         | SHEKH DAVID HINDS        |
| GUNTER PAULI              | SIMON DOLAN              |
| HEIKO HUTMACHER           | STEEF VAN DE VELDE       |
| HENRIQUE CYMERMAN         | TASHIGA ISMAIL           |
| JOÃO CARLOS ESPADA        | VANDANA SHIVA            |
| JOÃO VALE DE ALMEIDA      | VASCO RATO               |
| JOHN LUIZ                 |                          |

CONFERÊNCIAS DO ESTORIL | DESAFIOS GLOBAIS, RESPOSTAS LOCAIS

CASCAIS



2017 EDITION:  
**WELCOMING**

The Estoril Conferences are always trying to improve in their organization, quality and content. Since the 2015 edition, two major differences will be quickly noticed: the 2017 edition of the Estoril Conferences, its 5<sup>th</sup> edition, will be organized under the name of the Estoril Institute for Global Dialogue, a new Chair, Teresa Violante, and a new team, specifically chosen for their quality and past experience. The second thing to be quickly noticed is that this will be the first time that the Estoril Conferences will address a specific challenge: the global challenge of Migration.

All of the invited speakers, some of them already confirmed, will be specialists on the matter or, at least, be affected by the subject, either personally or businesswise. We believe this to be an improvement, as it will undoubtedly improve the quality of the content of the Estoril Conferences since we will no longer be discussing the world in a general manner, but will discuss what we believe to be the most urgent and pressing issues of our current times.

Between 2015 and 2017, we will also have a series of smaller conferences, in order to establish the correlation between the issue of migration and how it is affecting our society as whole in the most diversified areas, ultimately proving that when we talk about migration in the XXI Century, we are talking about the future of humanity. This is, indeed, a global challenge requiring hundreds of local answers. In 2017 we will change the world and you are welcome to witness it, in Cascais.





CASCAIS

Santander Totta



COMPLEXOS ESTORIL

COMPLEXOS ESTORIL

CONFERÊNCIAS DO ESTORIL

COMPLEXOS ESTORIL

ESTORIL  
CENTRO DE CONFERÊNCIAS

4 DIAS  
60 ORADORES  
28 NACIONALIDADES  
36 HORAS EM...

28.





**SPEAKERS &  
PROGRAM 2017**

A number of speakers have been confirmed for the next edition of the Estoril Conferences. They were picked having in mind the program designed to address the issue of migration: Baltasar Garzón, Madeleine Albright, Nigel Farage, Lora Pappa, Antonio Di Pietro, Sofana Dahlan, Maria da Conceição, Alexander Betts, Fadumo Dayib, Rajendra Pachauri, Fareeda Khalaf, Anja Lovén, Bernard Kouchner, Jody Williams, Jorge Quiroga, José Ramos-Horta, Carlos Alexandre, Sérgio Moro and Joseph Stiglitz have been confirmed.

These are Nobel Prize winners, activists, academics, professors, judges, politicians and entrepreneurs that will be joined by migration specialists, researchers, authors, diplomats, philosophers, journalists, engineers, scientists and businessmen from all over the world.

Together, they will discuss the challenge of migration according to the 2017 conference program:

## / **MAY 29**

The EC begin with our usual Youth Summit, a moment completely organized for the Youth and directly managed by them. With us, young people share the stage and become the main actors of the discussion. We will proceed with the topics of the relation between culture and the media, business and society and the need to find a middle way in a world full of extremes. A dialogue between Nobel Prizes' Laureates and Lusophone countries' representatives will also make way to understand the power of individuals and the power of cultures to change the world.

Welcome to the **2017 Estoril Conferences Global Dialogue on Migration!**

### **08h00 - 09h30 BREAKFAST**

Horasis powered by EC (parallel event)

### **08h00 - 09h00 YOUTH SUMMIT ACCREDITATION**

### **09h00 - 09h30 YOUTH SUMMIT OPENING CEREMONY**

Every two years, youngsters present at the Youth Summit Opening Ceremony will move on to the Main Event. The Youth Summit is the preparation for the future. An entire day dedicated to the youth and organized by them.

Research and innovation, technology, climate change, hope and strength in the years to come and how all this is connected to global migration and the concept of borders: these are the topics that the future generations want to discuss. The topics the Youth Summit will address in search of a better tomorrow.

### **09h30 - 10h00 KEYNOTE SPEECH: RESEARCH, SCIENCE AND INNOVATION IN EUROPE**

Research, science and innovation are key subjects of the XXI Century. Now, more than ever, the speed of technology advance has a profound impact in our lives: from drones used as a hobby to drones used to deliver products in front of our houses or as a military weapon. Some cars are driving and parking by themselves. Innovative apps have created a headache for governments.

However, when talking about research,

science or innovation, our minds typically leave Europe and go elsewhere: either China or the United States. But is this true? How much of the world's research, science and innovation is made in Europe? Is Europe being able to keep their best brains on European soil?

10h00 - 11h00

### **BORDER: A WIDER CONCEPT?**

One of today's elements of state power – territory – comes with the necessity of underlining borders and frontiers in a Westphalian system. However, States, institutions, and non-state actors such as NGO's compete in a globalized world of active citizenship that, sometimes, transcends the current concept of border. When we talk about borders and migratory flows, we are obliged, today, to also talk about democracy.

Should there be any physical borders in an age of globalization? Can liberal democracy fulfill a homogeneous concept of borders? Or has it stimulated a wider and heterogeneous concept of borders? Are there any political and social differences between borders and barriers? Are there any double standards for human flows on cross-border transactions?

11h00 - 11h30

### **BREAK**

11h30 - 12h30

### **KEYNOTE SPEECH: HOW TO PROTECT OUR PLANET?**

Global warming is a controversy because

part of the world simply denies it. However, there is enough scientific accordance in the claim that much of the climate change is man-made. However, skepticism towards the rise of global temperature may give us the belief that an international framework to work on a global response to protect our planet is not a priority.

Is there or is there not a global effort to react to global climate change? How can we convince political leaders, societies, companies and international organizations to be committed on having the protection of our planet as one of our common priorities? How can we reach ambitious goals with the current Agreements on the Agenda? Will the Paris Agreement's "nationally determined contributions" (NDCs) prosper in the years to come?

12h30 - 13h00

### **POINT OF VIEW: HOPE & STRENGTH BEYOND REALITY**

This panel aims to share the live testimonial of people who suffered the atrocities of terrorism and aims at proving that terrorism, as a form of political violence that aims to consolidate its goals by fear, is never successful. By not only surviving heroically to terrorism, but mainly by creating new ways of life after traumatic incidents, this speaker is an example of courage, boldness and determination.

**13h00 - 14h00** **LUNCH**

**14h00 - 15h00** **GLOBAL MIGRATION ON THE FIELD**

**09h00 - 09h30** We know that international order is no longer confined to State actors. Today societies themselves are actors who take part on the political, economic and social arenas. The well-being of citizens is, nowadays, thought of by a multiplicity of actors.

What does it take for the civil society to assure fundamental rights to citizens? Are these new actors on the field replacing the main duties of a State? What are the political barriers they face? Are these civic international platforms a proof that the global civil society is getting stronger, day by day?

**15h00 - 15h45** **TECHNOLOGY: AN ANSWER TO THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS?**

In the XXI century, social entrepreneurship has gained a new form with technology. Technology is at the center of the debate when it has the power to connect those who seek a life with dignity and those who bring innovative ideas to help refugees to be connected to the rest of the world.

Is social entrepreneurship more trustable than Governments when helping refugees? How can technology provide a sustainable integration? Is technology the easiest way to educate refugees? Are

public institutions incapable of offering the same technological solutions to refugees?

**15h45 - 16h30** **ADDRESS TO THE YOUTH: PRO-BONO IN THE XXI CENTURY**

Is it really possible to do pro bono work for someone we don't know? Is there any need to convince ourselves to do it? How can we advocate for others and how come that helps us? Is responsible civic sense still alive or has it become weaker? Is them more important than us?

**12h00 - 14h00** **AMBASSADORS' ROUNDTABLE**

**13h00 - 15h00** **PARALLEL EVENT (RESERVED ACCESS): CULTURE AND THE MEDIA** (This session was developed by Fundação D. Luís)

Migration has always had a very unmistakable reflection in all cultural manifestations. Literature and cinema, for example, have given a wide and strong expression of the phenomenon, whether the reason was the war theme, or the search for new settings where the desires of those that have abandoned their homelands can become true. But also painters, sculptors, musicians and other artists have occupied themselves with the theme. Journalism was equally touched by these situations of crisis and has given particular testimony of them.

**14h00 - 15h00** **PARALLEL EVENT: BUSINESS AND SOCIETY**

Migration is often perceived as a challenge to be managed by governments while businesses are left behind as mere employers. In the XXI century, however, businesses are beginning to play a more important role on the complex issues brought about by migration. Many companies are now contributing to environmental efforts, reducing their carbon footprint; others play the role of philanthropists, donating or volunteering to charity; and almost every company today tries to promote ethical labor practices, contributing to a positive social inclusion of migrant workers.

14h30 - 15h30

**GLOBAL DIALOGUE: POPULISM AND MIGRATION - 'OLD NEWS' IN SOUTH AMERICA**

Economic crises in conjunction with the refugee crisis led to a political perfect storm, giving rise to a wave of populism in several European countries. Although it has arrived as a surprise in the "Old Continent", populism is nothing new in South America, albeit for different reasons, such as inequality.

How is the Southern American continent seeing the recent rise of populism in Europe? What can Europe learn from the several populist trends of Latin America?

15h30 - 16h30

**HORASIS SUMMARY PLENARY: TAKING THE MIDDLE WAY** (This session was developed in partnership with Horasis

Global Meeting)

We live in a world of extremes and we become desensitized by distress. There might be a better way - a middle way - where we can discover common ground for peace, personally and universally. What will it take for us to become softer, more caring, and trusting - and being more together?

16h30 - 17h00

**BREAK**

17h00 - 18h00

**CONFERENCE: THE POWER OF NOBEL PRIZES** (This session was developed in partnership with Horasis Global Meeting)

A Nobel Prize recognises advancement of human endeavour in Science, Culture and the Humanities: their recipients represent world-class achievement. Four Alumni will inform us how their prize helped others to generate togetherness as a force against ignorance and adversity.

18h00 - 18h30

**GLOBAL DIALOGUE: MIGRATION AND DEMOCRACY**

Is migration affecting democracy? And can, in any way, democracy affect migration? Some of the most recent democratic acts point to a clear answer: yes. There is a growing rise in xenophobic and nationalist speeches and migration is often used by populist leaders as a powerful instrument to buffer extremist positions. Will this be a point of no return? Will migration contribute to the growing

trend of illiberal democracies? Or can the challenge of migration serve as a democracy-enhancer tool?

**18h30 - 19h15** **ROUNDTABLE: MIGRATION AND LUSOPHONY**

In a globalized world where the advantages and disadvantages of integrated areas are major topics, language is a particular unifying bond. Portuguese is one of the most spoken languages in the world and the Lusophone space provides a distinguished example of mutual cooperation and empathy. How can this closeness provided by a common language be deepened?

**19h15 - 20h00** **OPENING CEREMONY: MODELING SUSTAINABLE MIGRATION**

Wars, demographic imbalances, climate change will thrust more people into migration. Should we open our borders? What facts must be discussed with the citizens? What are the implications short and long-term?

**20h00 - 20h15** **WALK FROM THE ESTORIL CONGRESS CENTER TO THE CASINO ESTORIL, AVENUE DR. STANLEY HO**

**20h15 - 22h30** **SOIRÉE: ESTORIL LOCAL ANSWERS AWARD (CASINO ESTORIL)**

The globe and its people are not as fractured as we may think. In lands ravaged by war or natural disaster or in lands subject to economic or political

uncertainty kind acts take place. How do we inculcate stronger feelings of togetherness to enable personal, local and international growth through innovation, entrepreneurship and good ethics? The Estoril Local Answers Award is an award granted to an initiative that helps raise awareness and solve global challenges at a local level.

**20h00 - 22h30** **PARALLEL EVENT: YOUTH SUMMIT DINNER**

**MAY 30**

**MIGRATION WITH(OUT) BOUNDARIES**

The goal of this first day is to reflect upon migration outside a crisis conjuncture – what challenges does regular migration bring to the world?

However ordinary and old the phenomenon may be, we are currently living in times of unprecedented human mobility. In this growingly interconnected world, migratory flows are increasingly seen as multi-faceted challenges to States and polities. Mass movements of people are highly contested for interfering with national sovereignty and security, national and cultural identity, rule of law and human rights, sustainability of the welfare state, employment policies, population, public health, international relations, national and international security and public order. But migration is also affiliated with opportunities such as the correction of labor market imbalances, spur innovation and economic growth.

**08h00 - 09h30 EC ACADEMIC PARTNERS ROUNDTABLE (PARALLEL EVENT)**

**08h00 - 09h30 BREAKFAST**

Horasis powered by EC (parallel event)

**08h30 - 12h30 LOCAL IMPACT LABS (PARALLEL EVENT)**

**09h00 - 10h00 CONFERENCE: WHY DO PEOPLE MOVE?**

People have moved from their home countries for all sorts of reasons: some are drawn *by pull* factors while others migrate because of *push factors*, finding it difficult to remain in their original territories. From an historical perspective, this panel will address the most relevant *pull* and *push* factors to human migration.

**10h00 - 11h00 CONFERENCE: MIGRATION POLICIES IN A PLURAL WORLD**

Due to globalization, migration ceased to be regional and became globalized. National populations became increasingly confronted with the arrivals of people sharing different cultures, religions and beliefs. This shift on the very composition of national residents leads to several challenges on social cohesion. If social diversity is seen as a source of strength, polities may become more cohesive and more prosperous. However, if diversity is not properly addressed, the conflicting pressures underlying pluralism may lead to tensions, social conflicts and, eventually,

ethnic conflicts. This panel will address the pressing challenges underlying pluralism and global migration: how can social cohesion be safeguarded in countries that have a strong tradition of homogenous population? How should migrants be integrated in the host communities? How can religious and cultural differences and beliefs be protected without eroding the destination societies? Has multiculturalism failed?

**11h00 - 11h15 CONTACT BREAK**

**11h15 - 12h15 CONFERENCE: THE ECONOMICS OF MIGRATION**

Migration is now global, comprised by a worldwide circulation of experiences, know-how, education and ideas. This panel will address the many questions related to the economic impact of migration: are immigrants an opportunity or a threat to national economies? How do they affect salaries both in the host and home countries? What threats may migrants present in States with high levels of unemployment? What is the potential of migrants to create employment? What is their level of entrepreneurship?

**12h15 - 13h00 WINNER OF THE ESTORIL CONFERENCES DISTINGUISHED BOOK PRIZE CEREMONY**

**13h00 - 14h00 LUNCH**

**14h00 - 15h00** **GLOBAL DIALOGUE: ALTERNATIVE FUTURES FOR EUROPE?**

Europe is facing extraordinary stresses with political realities looking very different than formerly. How might these alternative futures develop? A debate between two of the bearers of both sides of the political debate.

**15h00 - 15h30** **KEYNOTE: THE FUTURE OF EUROPE AS A GLOBAL ACTOR - IS UNITED IN DIVERSITY AT RISK?**

The debate set by the White Book on the Future of Europe will mark the next months and will possibly frame the European Union policy for the coming years. Celebrating its 60th anniversary, the EU is facing the question: "What future do we want for ourselves, for our children and for our Union?"

One of the most important and evident issues is migration. United in diversity faces serious contenders, both from the inside and the exterior of European borders. The role of the EU as a global actor is fundamental when addressing migratory flows. Will this be a leading role? After the success of the European project in the 20th century, is Europe ready to face the challenges that the 21st century poses.

**15h30 - 16h30** **CONFERENCE: FIGHTING CRIME IN A DEMOCRACY: WHAT ROLE AND LIMITS TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM?**

Liberal democracy entails the rule of law with the guarantees of due process and the protection of fundamental rights lying at its very core. Guilt and its likeable provability are essential to trigger the criminal justice system. Defendants are entitled to fundamental defense guarantees that often place them at the very core of criminal law. But the enemies of democracy today are varied and vested with new tools that question the foundations upon which said system is founded: state-sponsored cyber-attacks, violence fired by fake news, corruption by high-state officials, illegal surveillance practices, hate speech, terrorism... Unlawful combatants, targeted killings, Guantanamo Bay, mass surveillance: what is the fair price to pay to keep our democracies alive?

**16h30 - 17h00** **BREAK**

**17h00 - 17h45** **SPECIAL KEYNOTE ADDRESS**

**17h45 - 18h30** **GLOBAL DIALOGUE: A MODERN DEFENCE TO A CENTURY OLD CHARGE**

**18h30 - 19h15** **GLOBAL DIALOGUE: CAN YOU CHANGE THE WORLD?**

Civic engagement and grassroots activism are changing in its ways to impact society by adapting to new technologies and forms of communication. Unconventionality is the norm. This panel is addressed to each and every one of us: *can we really change the world?*

**19h15 - 20h00 SPECIAL KEYNOTE ADDRESS**

## **/ MAY 31**

### **/ MIGRATION IN TIMES OF CRISES**

This day will address the challenges that are brought by a scenario of migration crises, as the current refugees' crisis – and that place higher demands not only on transit and host countries but also on the global level. Migration crises are a worldwide phenomenon: they may occur periodically and take place in virtually every region of the world. In 2015, there were 65.3 million forcibly displaced people worldwide, 21.3 million refugees and 10 million stateless people (UNHCR 2016).

**08h30 - 12h30 LOCAL IMPACT LABS (PARALLEL EVENT)**

**09h00 - 10h00 CONFERENCE: COPING WITH TOP DISPLACEMENT FACTORS**

The legal concept of refugees concerns forced displacement by conflict, fear of threat or persecution. However, forced displacement is caused by other factors like climate change, food or water insecurity, population growth or poor urban planning. These groups of populations typically migrate in large numbers and face pressing threats on their survival although without triggering the protection system of asylum seekers.

This panel will address the main forced displacement factors, considering the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants: how can preventive tools be designed to avoid the recurrence of displacement factors? How should environmental migration be managed? In what practical ways must other States be solidary with the most affected host and transit countries?

**10h00 - 11h00 GLOBAL DIALOGUE: IS MIGRATION A SECURITY ISSUE?**

The erosion of borders raises concerns with security and public order protection. The introduction of diversity in previously homogenous populations leads to fears that immigration will increase social conflicts, with the potential escalation of ethnic conflicts or terrorist attacks. What may be the connection between migration and threats to public security? Should transnational terrorist threats lead to the reinforcement of national borders?

**11h00 - 11h30 BREAK**

**11h30 - 12h30 GLOBAL DIALOGUE: THE GLOBAL GOVERNANCE OF FORCED MIGRATION**

Traditionally, refugees flee to neighboring States to seek protection. In consequence, countries such as Jordan, Ethiopia, Lebanon, Pakistan and Turkey are currently faced with extraordinary migratory pressure. They do not have the means to accommodate all those who seek their

borders for protection.

What can be expected after the historic UN Summit on Refugees and Migrants? Are States prepared to deepen integration and cooperation in this context? What tools should be developed to enhance cooperation between States to tackle the refugees' global problem? Is it feasible to design and enforce permanent programs of refugees' resettlement worldwide? Is it morally correct to negotiate agreements with the transit countries to prevent refugees from searching other territories? What are the role and powers of supranational organizations and NGO's in these processes?

**12h30 - 13h00** **SPECIAL KEYNOTE ADDRESS**

**13h00 - 14h00** **LUNCH**

**14h00 - 14h45** **SPECIAL KEYNOTE ADDRESS**

**14h45 - 15h30** **CONFERENCE: GLOBAL MIGRATION, GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY**

In times of migratory crises there is a higher risk of disrespecting human rights. This is particularly threatening for societies' most vulnerable persons which include migrants, especially illegal migrants. In this context, one must recall the human rights that claim protection, namely in what regards especially vulnerable persons such as women and children.

What threats to the respect of human rights of illegal migrants may be at stake?

Who are the actors in charge of enforcing such rights? How can global cooperation be enforced to tackle transnational criminal networks? Who is accountable for human rights violations under these circumstances? Are States bound to a duty to protect refugees even outside their own sovereign territory?

**15h30 - 16h15** **CONFERENCE: WILL THE EU SURVIVE THE MIGRATION CRISIS?**

The modern tale of European integration can no longer afford to be a self-contained narrative. Placed in the middle of a wider geographical patchwork, Europe has been recently confronted with the influx of massive cross-country migration. The reaction of the continental bloc to such a phenomenon, however, may well represent a major existential dilemma for the EU: more than any other previous crisis, the impact of the present one largely transcends national boundaries and dramatically challenges, at the same time, local, national and supra-national structures. The issue has conquered the heart of both decision-making and opinion-making fora.

**16h15 - 17h00** **CONFERENCE: THE CONTROL OF THE EU EXTERNAL BORDERS AND STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS**

**17h00 - 17h30** **BREAK**

**17h30 - 18h30** **GLOBAL DIALOGUE: COPING WITH EXTREMISM**

Extremism is often displayed as religious intolerance – which is born most often by women and children. We shall listen to the travails of two testimonies from the field, of their memories and of their endeavors to educate and to eradicate the need to flee.

**18h30 - 19h30** **FINAL CONFERENCE**

**19h30 - 20h30** **CLOSING CEREMONY**

29.





**EDITORIAL**

## / ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RUBICON

A 5th edition will always be an historical landmark, comprised of previous successes and future possibilities. This Estoril Conferences edition was therefore also marked by a period of introspection that began at the formal presentation of the Estoril Institute of Global Dialogue at the end of the 2015 edition of the Estoril Conferences.

A process of progressive independence of the Estoril Conferences has allowed us to design an edition that, inspired by the success of previous ones, wants to present itself as distinct.

To begin with, this is an edition with a specific theme that defines the entire programmatic concept: the challenges of migration - a global and current theme, which imposes a careful and urgent approach by all social sectors.

However, this is a specific theme that does exclude the original one of the Estoril Conferences of Global Challenges and Local Answers. Migrations are a global challenge for which the solution will not only but also include local answers. According to the United Nations, in 2015 the worldwide number of forced displaced persons was 65.3 million; the number of refugees? 21.3 million. More than twice the Portuguese population; and 10 million were the people considered 'stateless', in 2015. Today, several regions of the world are affected by these staggering numbers that, like Europe, have been forced to deal with the greatest migratory pressure since World War II.

All migrants carry with them economic, social, innovation, security, judicial, or media risks and opportunities that must be discussed. These issues have already been discussed in the various political scenarios of the western world and have led to a resurgence of xenophobic and nationalist speech with

visible results in some of the most recent electoral acts. The speakers present in this edition of the Estoril Conferences are, all of them, specialists in one or more of these subjects.

But this edition relies on more than conferences and debates. In the same location, there will be other activities that will, from here on, complement the main auditorium of the Estoril Conferences. At the Local Impact Labs, we will try to provide local answers, at the Global Cafés the conversation will be global and, at the same time, relaxed, with experts in several topics and in the Experience Lounge the visitor will experience the EC as never before.

All this alone would be sufficient to set the 5th edition of the Estoril Conferences apart from all others, but today, this meeting in Cascais represents much more than months of preparation for three days of dialogue and experiences. Today, the Estoril Conferences are also small meetings organized to discuss the most urgent issues such as the 'brexit' or the civil war in Syria. Today, the Estoril Conferences are also the 'Global Review' magazine that counts with the participation and opinions of teachers, politicians, intellectuals and diplomats. Today, the Estoril Conferences are also a dedicated and independent team without which this impact would not be possible.

In 2019, the Estoril Conferences will mark ten years of global dialogue. We are already developing the next edition, committed to the growth and quality that are part of our DNA. But for now, and echoing other words, welcome to the 5th edition of the Estoril Conferences!



CONFERÊNCIAS DO ESTORIL DESAFIOS GLOBAIS, RESPOSTAS LOCAIS

**4 DIAS**  
**60 ORADORES**  
**26 NACIONALIDADES**  
**36 HORAS EM DEBATE**



CASCAIS

ESTORIL  
CENTRO DE CONFERÊNCIAS



**ESTORIL**  
**CONFERENCES** | GLOBAL CHALLENGES,  
LOCAL ANSWERS

