

2017 OVERVIEW

ESTORIL CONFERENCES 2017



2017 OVERVIEW

ESTORIL **CONFERENCES** 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 6/7

1. FIRST DAY | MAY | 29

EC Youth Summit	9.30 - 10.00	8
	Research, Science and Innovation in Europe	
	10.00 - 11.00	8/9
	Border: A Wider concept?	
	11.30 - 12.30	9
	How to Protect Our Planet?	
	12.30 - 13.00	9
	Hope and Strength Beyond Reality	
	14.00 - 15.00	10
	Global Migration on the Field	
15.00 - 15.45	10	
Technology: An Answer to the Humanitarian Crisis?		
15.45 - 16.30	11	
Pro-Bono in the XXI Century		
14.30 - 15.30	11	
Global Dialogue: Populism and Migration - 'Old News' in South America		
with Horasis	15.30 - 16.30	11/12
	Horasis Summary Plenary: Taking the Middle Way	
	17.00 - 18.00	12/13
Conference: The Power of Nobel Prizes		
18.00 - 18.30	13	
Global Dialogue: Migration and Democracy		
18.30 - 19.15	13/14	
Roundtable: Migration and Lusophony		
19.15 - 20.00	14/15/16	
Opening Ceremony: Modelling Sustainable Migration		

2. SECOND DAY | MAY | 30

9.00 - 10.00	16/17
Conference: Why do People Move?	
10.00 - 11.00	17
Conference: Migration Policies in a Plural World	
11.15 - 12.15	18
Conference: The Economics of Migration	
12.15 - 13.00	18
The Estoril Conferences Distinguished Book Prize Ceremony	
14.00 - 15.00	19
Global Dialogue: Alternative Futures for Europe?	
15.00 - 15.30	19/20
Keynote: The Future of Europe as a Global Actor - <i>is United in Diversity at Risk?</i>	
15.30 - 16.30	20
Conference: Fighting Crime in a Democracy: What Role and Limits to the Criminal Justice System?	
17.00 - 17.45	21
Special Keynotes Address: I, Edward Snowden	
17.45 - 18.30	21/22
Global Dialogue: A Modern Defense to a Century old Charge	
18.30 - 19.15	22
Global Dialogue: Can you change the World?	
19.15 - 20.00	22
Special Keynote Address: Paths of Hope and Despair	

3. THIRD DAY | MAY | 31

9.00 - 10.00	23
Conference: Coping with Top Displacement Factors	
10.00 - 11.00	23/24
Global Dialogue: Is Migration a Security Issue?	
11.30 - 12.30	24/25
Global Dialogue: The Global Governance of Forced Migration	
12.30 - 13.00	25/26
Special Keynote Address: Will the Miracle Endure? The Dream of a Global Compact on Migration	
14.00 - 14.45	26
Special Keynote Address: Global Compact for safe, Orderly and Regular Migration	
14.45 - 15.30	26/27
Conference: Global Migration, Global Responsibility	
15.30 - 16.15	27/28
Conference: Will the EU survive the Migration Crisis?	
16.15 - 17.00	28/29
Conference: The Control of the EU External Borders and Strategic Partnerships	
17.30 - 18.30	29
Global Dialogue: Coping with Extremism	
18.30 - 19.30	29/30
Final Conference: Challenges to Open Democracies	
19.30 - 20.30	30
Closing Ceremony	

Conclusions	31
Experience Lounge	32
Mind Map	32
Global Cafés and Local Impact Labs (LILs)	32
Global Safety Passport	33
Speakers	34/35/36
Position Paper	37/38/39/40
Estoril Conferences 2017 - Migration	
Institutional support / Sponsors / Partners	41
Media Partners / Academic Partners	

Facts & Figures 2017

ATTENDEES



3800

NATIONALITIES



32

SPEAKERS



110

HOURS OF DEBATE



45

NEWS



1217

LIVESTREAMING



90.440

JOURNALISTS



250

CHILDREN



600

INTRODUCTION

People move. It is within the human nature to move beyond our boundaries. The continuing mobility as a human characteristic has defined our species until now.

The Portuguese migration history is a good example: how a claimed right to give the world new worlds justified the expansion beyond borders, despite apparently insurmountable barriers.

There is nothing new about human migration. Yet migration is a pressing subject in this 21st century. We live in an era of unprecedented human mobility. For example, in 2015, 244 million people (3.3 percent of the world population) lived outside their country of origin¹. Twenty countries in the world host the largest numbers of international migrants. Between 2000 and 2015 the number of international migrants in Asia and Oceania grew by an average of 2.8 percent per year; Latin American and the Caribbean countries recorded an annual growth rate of 2.3 percent, followed by Africa (2.2 percent); in Europe and Northern America (respectively, the first and third main hosts of international migrants), there was an average annual growth rate of 2 percent for each. These figures include 65.3 million forcibly displaced people worldwide, 21.3 million refugees and 10 million stateless people. 86 percent of the refugees in 2015 were living in low and middle-income countries, close to situations of conflict. Only 6 percent are in Europe. Nevertheless, 1 million refugees arrived in Europe, by sea, in 2015 and 4,000 are estimated to have drowned in trying to do so. Distressingly, children make up an astonishing 51 percent of the world's refugees. Many of these children are separated from their parents or travelling alone².

However, it is not only a moment of unprecedented human mobility that we are witnessing today. Since World War II, the globalization of migration has shaped new shifts in international migration patterns, that question old dichotomies and add to the growing complexity of new moving flows: people used to move from the Global South to the Global North, from low-income countries into developed economies; migrants were mainly low-skilled workers, who competed for lower-paid jobs and were searching for new destinations to reside on a permanent basis. In the 21st century, we see resettlement of both high and low-skilled workers, from the Global North to the Global South, some of them from countries that are also experiencing strong economic growth, and, in some cases, that move on a rather temporary basis, without any intention of

settling down and joining the host political community; furthermore, the globalization of human trafficking and terrorism casts a darker shadow on large-scale movements of people and claims for innovative approaches to tackle these threats to the human rights protection of highly vulnerable individuals and the integrity and security of national territories and regions.

Not only migrants are affected by migration – think, for example, of the family members of migrants who are directly supported by them. The impact of global migrant remittances is enormous: in 2014, migrants from developing countries sent home an estimated US \$436 billion in remittances³, which far exceeds official development assistance. If global migrant remittances were to be calculated as GDP, this would make migrant GDP roughly equivalent to the GDP of Saudi Arabia. And think about the impact that migrants have on their destinations: it is established that migration is usually associated with cheaper labor, cultural diversity, brain gain (as the reverse of brain drain) and integration challenges, particularly in urban areas.

In this growingly interconnected world, migratory flows are increasingly seen as complex challenges. Mass movements of people are highly contested for inducing political, security, economic and social challenges. But we also know that migration is affiliated with opportunities: the correction of labor market imbalances, spurring innovation⁴ and economic growth⁵; balancing the age pyramid⁶. Recent studies have shown that these positive effects of migration are enhanced in the case of forced migration and refugees⁷: investing one euro in welcoming refugees can yield nearly two euros in economic benefits within five years. This would mean that refugees would be able to repay all the money spent on rehoming them in a country twice over in just five years.

I began by saying that there is nothing new about human migration. Yet, everything about the new trends in migration has a novel character and questions long-established assumptions. It comes as no surprise that migration is one of the most debated issues of the 21st century, and one of the most relevant aspects of international and global politics posing a challenge to regional and global governance.

Migration is a subject that combines our two founding axes: Global Challenges, Local Answers. For if migration is a global challenge, its impact is, first and foremost, local. While the EU struggles with inaction and paralysis to deal with the dramatic refugee crisis, Lesbos, for example, is left with no ground left to

bury the dead bodies that reach shore. Its fishermen are afraid to sail: they fear facing more dead bodies, especially children and babies, or, even worse, armed traffickers that rule the Mediterranean.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – which symbolizes an historical moment of consensus and unanimity between all State members of the United Nations – sets a clear mandate: no one is to be left behind. As the Director General of the International Organization for Migration, who joined us on stage, has reiterated, “the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, and the inclusion of migration in the SDGs, gives us the momentum to work together to develop effective, human-rights based migration policies, and to ensure that migrants are fully taken into account in national development plans and frameworks”⁸.

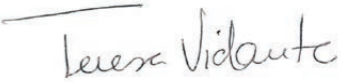
The challenges of dealing with large-scale movements of refugees and migrants cannot overshadow the fact that migrants' fundamental human rights must be promoted and protected, regardless of legal status. This is a particularly important endeavor this year, as UN Member States deliberated on how to promote more effective, rights-based approaches to current migration challenges⁹ and the intergovernmental negotiations of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration are evolving.

The Estoril Conferences 2017 proposed to discuss the main reasons for the current migration phenomenon, the perception of the societies involved – both the origin and the host ones – as well as the ways to ensure safe and legal migration. Migration was confronted with other subjects, such as economics, politics, environment, security, terrorism, freedom, culture, solidarity and human rights. Those topics were divided into two main categories: Migration as a challenge and Migration in times of crisis.

Supported by studies, reports and testimonials of those who are working in the field, the Estoril Conferences 2017 invited all to develop local solutions to address these global challenges. We went even further by offering a solution to a concrete problem: **the Global Safety Passport**.

Much has been said lately on the opposition between representative and direct democracy. Representative democracy, in order to be effective, requires so much more than regular and periodic elections. It requires a mature public sphere where individuals can come together to freely identify and discuss social problems, and through that discussion, influence political action.

The Estoril Conferences are part of this discursive space. Once again, we promoted a privileged forum where difficult questions can be approached and discussed in absolute freedom, where pluralism and gender-balance are the main rulers and where students, activists, and politicians can share the stage on absolute equal terms. This, too, is democracy in action and the Estoril Conferences have, once again, joined the debate.



Teresa Violante
Chairperson of the Estoril Conferences

¹ United Nations Population Fund.

² *Global Trends – Forced Displacement in 2015*, Report by the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees.

³ *The World Bank Migration and Development Brief 24*.

⁴ Alessandra Venturini et al., “Are migrants spurring innovation?”, Migration Policy Centre (EUI) Research Report 2012/11.

⁵ OECD *Migration Policy Debates May 2014*.

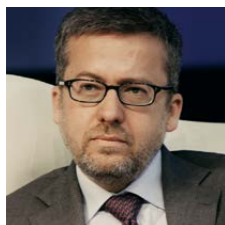
⁶ Antonio Golini and Anna Di Bartolomeo, “The impact of massive migration flow on regional population structure: The case of Italy”, *Vienna Yearbook of Population Research Vol. 7, Impact of migration on demographic change and composition in Europe (2009)*, pp. 149-165.

⁷ Philippe Legrain's report on *Refugees Work: A Humanitarian Investment that Yields Economic Dividends*. Legrain had the opportunity to address the audience at the Estoril Conferences and present his findings on the second day of the debates.

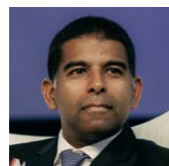
⁸ See William Lacy Swing's summary remarks at “The International Dialogue on Migration”, in New York, 30 February 2016.

⁹ On 19 September 2016, the UN General Assembly (UNGA) convened a high-level plenary meeting on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants, immediately prior to the general debate of the 71st session. Through a Resolution of the General Assembly, the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants.

1. FIRST DAY | MAY | 29



Carlos Moedas



Daniel Traça

9.30 - 10.00

RESEARCH, SCIENCE AND INNOVATION IN EUROPE

The panel was moderated by **Daniel Traça**, Dean of Nova School of Business and Economics, and had, as keynote speaker, the European Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation, **Carlos Moedas**. Opening the session, Daniel Traça highlighted two fundamental words that described the Estoril Conferences: dialogue and future.

Remembering that there are more things uniting us than dividing us, Dean Traça pointed out that the solutions for the complex challenges of the future might be found through dialogue.

Addressing the young people present, Commissioner Moedas said that the youth must be cherished, recalling the words of Robert Kennedy, saying that Europe needed the quality of the youth.

The Commissioner also reminded that, in 2008, the Council of Europe launched the “White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue”, which main idea was “living together as equal in dignity”. This meant that the discourse regarding the dialogue between cultures, religions, ethnicities and so on would be useful as an important tool for the future of Europe. However, the same document mentioned that the intercultural dialogue would not be developed by itself; it should be taught to new generations in order to make them understand the concept and its importance.

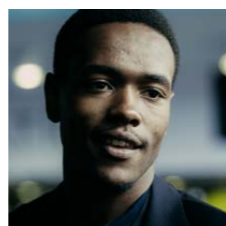
About the challenges we all currently face, Commissioner Moedas expressed the idea that, despite popular catchphrases, contemporary times were better and much more interesting than any of the previous times humanity has gone through. Admitting that past times also had their own challenges that demanded

new, innovative, and creative solutions, Carlos Moedas highlighted that, with just 7% of the world population, Europe is capable of having an output of 70% of the scientific research in the world, which, along with its great cultural and social diversity, creates the perfect environment to provide the youth of this generation with the tools needed to reflect on the solutions of future problems such as the treatment of diseases, the reorganization of the economic structure, the reduction of pollution or urban planning.

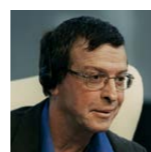
Commissioner Moedas finished his intervention by challenging young people to participate in the defining endeavors of their generation.



Pedro Calado



José Manuel Aragão



Arie Kacowicz

10.00 - 11.00

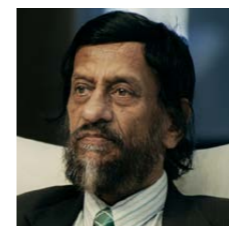
BORDER: A WIDER CONCEPT?

The moderator of this panel, **Arie Kacowicz**, Professor at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, opened the session by underlining the peculiar fact that the globalization process has reached the point where globalizing dynamics coexist with the presence, sometimes hardened, of physical borders. Then, Kacowicz analyzed some possible concepts of the subject, framing the debate for a wider concept of border. He started by considering the classic concept of borders as delimitation lines of the sovereign power of States, and then presented some distinctions and classifications that this concept entailed: natural borders versus artificial borders as social constructs and political concepts; physical borders versus social and psychological borders; borders as points of delimitation and of contacts of cultures, among others. Concluding his intervention, Arie Kacowicz advanced the provocative hypothesis that it would only be possible to relativize borders wherever the formation process of the Nation-State was already complete, as in the case of the Schengen area.

Pedro Calado, High Commissioner for Migration, proceeded to the analysis of several statistic data, such as birth rates, wealth distribution, global

peace index and climate change index, in order to highlight the importance of demystifying many wrong conceptions in the public opinion about the current migration phenomenon, since one of the pillars of intervention of the High Commission for Migration is to fight xenophobic narratives in a post-truth era. Pedro Calado also mentioned another great area of intervention of the High Commission, centered in the integration of migrant communities in Portugal, linked with the “Escolhas” (Choices) program.

This panel concluded with the presentation of **José Manuel Aragão**, representing the “Escolhas” program, who shared his experience as a community organizer, drawing attention to the several psychological and physical borders in the migrant neighborhoods of Portugal and the need to break those cycles.



Rajendra Kumar Pachauri



Teresa Nogueira Pinto

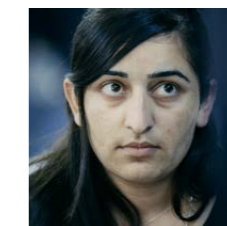
11.30 - 12.30

HOW TO PROTECT OUR PLANET?

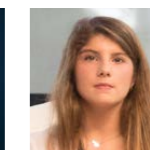
The panel was moderated by **Teresa Nogueira Pinto**, a PhD Fellow in Globalization Studies at FCSH-UNL, who started the debate by drawing attention to the fact that climate change is a reality of our days and will also be for the future generations. This is a challenge that demands global answers, bringing up political, philosophical and moral questions about the kind of society we want to live in the future.

The floor was then taken by the keynote speaker **Rajendra Pachauri**, former chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the institution that was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007, who is also founder and chief mentor of the Protect our Planet movement. Pachauri began by saying that he wanted to leave the conference with a commitment from the Portuguese youth to fight against man-made climate changes, namely through the Protect our Planet initiative. Rajendra Pachauri underlined the fact that climate change is a contemporary issue and not merely a hypothetical one. As an example of what will be felt by all of us in a near future, Rajendra Pachauri shared with the audience some of the environmental

effects that climate change will lead to. The fact that the problem was still being discussed and not tackled was, for him, incomprehensible since the means to solve most of the issues related to climate change already exist and would not require a great effort. As such, he mentioned the fact that renewable energies were now surpassing every projection on economic viability and argued for the need to shift paradigms of development and consumerism in order to avoid the errors of the past. Pachauri also suggested that the use of the latest technologies in the energy sector, alongside adjustments in consumerist patterns, could replace carbon-based development everywhere on the planet and even be by-passed in certain areas of the world, such as in the so called Third World countries.



Fareeda Khalaf



Bárbara Martins

12.30 - 13.00

HOPE AND STRENGTH BEYOND REALITY

In this panel, moderated by **Bárbara Martins**, IB Diploma student at St. Julian's School, **Fareeda Khalaf**, Co-author of the book “The Girl Who Beat ISIS”, shared with the young audience her personal experience of having been captured by ISIS soldiers when they surrounded her Yazidi-majority village. She remembered the resistance of the local population to convert to Islam, which caused the slaughter of all men in the village and the capture and sexual slavery of all women and girls. Sharing vivid details of the atrocities she has witnessed in the sexual slave markets of Raqqa, Fareeda Khalaf said that her history is the history of many more thousands of Yazidi women and girls in northern Iraq still held in captivity by ISIS. Furthermore, Fareeda Khalaf appealed to the international community to recognize the Yazidi genocide taking place at the hands of ISIS, as the mass-graves of Yazidi men and women pile up, where the father and brothers of Fareeda Khalaf lay.



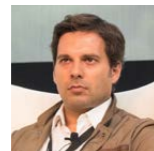
Ana Koeshall



Samer Abdelnour



Thandie Mwape



Pedro Neto

14.00 - 15.00

GLOBAL MIGRATION ON THE FIELD

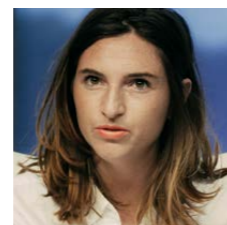
This panel, moderated by **Pedro Neto**, Executive Director of Amnesty International's Portuguese branch, had the participation of three speakers.

The first intervention was made by **Ana Koeshall**, Director of the Ana and Vlade Divac Foundation, who described this refugee crisis as the biggest migration flow since WWII. As such, Ana Koeshall affirmed that States should not be expected to deal with this problem on their own and that partnerships with civil society organizations would be crucial.

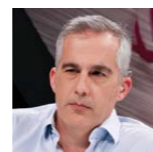
Samer Abdelnour, Assistant Professor at Rotterdam School of Management, underscored the importance of not succumbing to the temptation of believing that simple solutions could be given to complex problems. He used the example of the program endorsed by numerous international organizations of distributing energetically efficient stoves as a means for combating endemic sexual violence against women in Sudanese migrant camps, which oversimplified the realities of the lives of these people.

Thandie Mwape, Humanitarian Diplomacy Coordinator at the Netherlands Red Cross, focused her intervention on the idea that, despite many notions that governments and civil society organizations are at odds in a competition for the same competences, political entities and civil society have fundamentally different functions and mandates. Civil society must then scrutinize governments, hold them accountable to their political compromises and international obligations, as well as act in areas States cannot reach, either due to their lack of means or competences.

However, she maintained that the independent role of governments, namely where the exercise of sovereign powers is concerned, must always be carried out by the States. Mwape also acknowledged that there are not only challenges to civil society organizations but also opportunities for cooperation with political entities.



Joséphine Goube



Pedro Boucherie Mendes

15.00 - 15.45

TECHNOLOGY:

AN ANSWER TO THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS?

In a panel moderated by **Pedro Boucherie Mendes**, Director General at SIC Thematic Channels, **Joséphine Goube**, CEO of Techfugees, focused her keynote speech on the role of this organization in the integration of refugees in Europe. She highlighted that the crossing process was only a part of the journey of these refugees. After arriving in Europe, they are confronted with a series of problems, such as contacting family members, both in their countries of origin and in their intended destinations, or medical and administrative issues in the destination countries, to mention only a few.

Joséphine Goube then explained that Techfugees was born as a project to facilitate many of these tasks through electronic solutions developed by and for refugees. Techfugees acts as a platform to gather, foster the development and disseminate these solutions, as well as a training organization in programming and other tech skills, providing refugees with additional and useful expertises in advanced economies and, consequently, new prospects of a better future.



Alberto Alemanno

15.45 - 16.30

PRO-BONO IN THE XXI CENTURY

In this panel, **Alberto Alemanno**, from "The Good Lobby", emphasized the importance of lobbying activities to the debate as a means of involvement in civil society movements. The speaker sought to demystify the negative connotations of this concept, underlining that it is related to activities meant to give public exposition and mobilize support to a certain cause. On the advantages of this kind of activity, the speaker characterized lobbying as a legitimizer, mobilizer, equalizer, humbling advocate of democracy and as a promoter of happiness. It is used to drive people who engage in lobbying to come out from their comfort zones, meet dozens or hundreds of people and, by doing it, enrich their perspectives on the subjects they lobby for.



Jorge Quiroga



Vilmar Rocha



Paula Sá

14.30 - 15.30

GLOBAL DIALOGUE:

POPULISM AND MIGRATION - 'OLD NEWS' IN SOUTH AMERICA

Could the EU learn something from Latin America? That was the main question of this panel moderated by **Paula Sá**, Political Editor of Diário de Notícias, who opened the debate by saying that the populism which was a tendency in Latin American politics seemed to be rising inside Europe, especially after the so-called "Migration Crisis".

The first speaker was **Jorge Quiroga**, Former President of Bolivia, who reminded the audience that the biggest problem of Latin America was the rhetorical integration, which justified the failure of Mercosul. Quiroga disagreed with the possibility of having a Global Agreement on Migration at the international level. For him, this can only be possible when people begin to understand that migrants do not "steal" jobs in the USA, nor in the EU, but that technology and development change the necessity of hiring people.

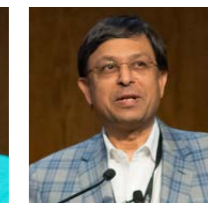
On the contrary, **Vilmar Rocha**, a Brazilian constitutionalist and politician, was in favor of strengthening the institutions as a tool to avoid the rise of populism. This speaker defended a global pact to guarantee secured and organized migration. He added that many organizations had already started to join forces and expertise to harmonize the political discourse and action concerning the migration issue.



Werner Hoyer



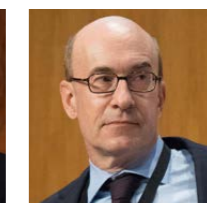
Barbara Barrett



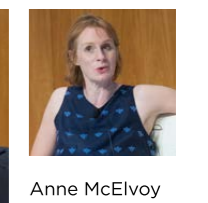
Rajiv I. Modi



Roman Shaykhutdinov



Kenneth S. Rogoff



Anne McElvoy

15.30 - 16.30

HORASIS SUMMARY PLENARY:

TAKING THE MIDDLE WAY

The panel was moderated by Martin Ivens, **Anne McElvoy**, Policy Editor, The Economist, who analyzed the current challenges as results of social and economic issues.

The first speaker was **Werner Hoyer**, President of the European Investment Bank in Germany, who stressed that complacency can be almost as dangerous to prosperity as extremism and fanaticism. For Hoyer, achievement and collection at the personal level constituted one of the means to assure that social and economic pressures would not push back citizens' trust in their leaders, therefore avoiding extremism.

This was the reason why, the speaker argued, it is necessary to adjust policies to the will of the masses, such as by doing investments in social sectors, which could help reach social equality. He further argued that the recalibration between social and economic interests would be a middle way to solve the challenges we face today.

Barbara Barrett, Chairman of the US Aerospace Corporation, began her speech by analyzing what the definition of “middle way” might amount to, confronting such an idea with the concept of space. She explained that the middle way on space is normally related to infrastructure and space technology. Barrett said that the invisibility of space assets undermined the attention given to it, but that space could provide the right environment to find independence and collaboration. She finished by stating that space could be a middle way to distress the pressure we are dealing with, on an economic and social level.

Rajiv I. Modi, Chairman of Cadila Pharmaceuticals in India, drew attention to one of the greatest pressures on society, which was the access to some rights. The middle way proposed by the speaker was a more inclusive one, which could be achieved through the advance of new technologies in order to find new medication or extend access to medicine, lessening its costs of production. Rajiv I. Modi affirmed that an inclusive society should be the path to a better future.

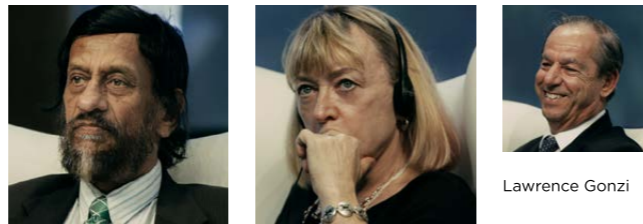
Roman Shaykhtudinov, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tartastan in Russia, highlighted how important it would be to ensure the dialogue between the Governments and their citizens. The speaker defended that the middle way should pass through the development of communication means, which could provide greater interaction between the leaders and their people.

Kenneth S. Rogoff, Professor of Economics at Harvard University, noted how difficult the world has become, saying that it would be almost impossible to formulate some guidelines of good practices these days. According to Rogoff, current challenges are a kind of legacy from the financial crisis, which obliged some nations to take specific measures of dealing with the hard times. However, Rogoff argued that capitalism seemed to be stronger when compared to the last 30 years and said that the middle way should be found by exploring the opportunities we have and addressing those options as solutions for global challenges.



Bernard Kouchner

José Ramos Horta



Rajendra K. Pachauri

Jody Williams

Lawrence Gonzi

17.00 - 18.00

CONFERENCE:

THE POWER OF NOBEL PRIZES

Lawrence Gonzi, Former Prime Minister of Malta, was the chair of the panel designed to reflect on what we can learn from Nobel Prize Winners. Gonzi reminded that the Nobel Prize is a symbolic act of peace, to show how each one of us could bring change to reality and how we could be able to save lives.

Bernard Kouchner, Founder of Médecins sans Frontières and Nobel Peace prize recipient in 1999 on behalf of that organization, said that we should keep on being optimistic and believing that each one of us could bring some change to reality. However, we could not ignore how difficult it could become to keep ourselves positive when facing war. We should do our best and trust humankind.

José Ramos-Horta, Former President of the Republic of East-Timor and Nobel Peace prize winner in 1996, explained that attaining change is feasible, as seen from his example as an individual laureate of the Nobel Peace prize, rather than an institution. However, he added that the change he brought to his home country, and the awareness he rose to the Timorese cause, could not have happened had he not received the support of those who trusted his leadership. The Former President underlined that the peace project was not the work of one sole person, but rather a teamwork grounded on a collective belief that it was possible to do something. The message delivered by José Ramos-Horta was that we could bring change by promoting local solutions and trying to improve the place where we are. The speaker concluded by saying that, after finding a local solution, we can then spread

the best practices and resolve bigger challenges, without giving up our main mission of promoting peace.

Rajendra K. Pachauri, Founder and Chief Mentor of the Protect our Planet movement and Former Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and Nobel Peace prize recipient in 2007 on behalf of the organization, drew attention to the mitigation of climate change effects. The speaker explained that there was a high possibility that the numbers of environmentally displaced persons would increase, and that this should concern all of us. Pachauri said this should be the reason for young generations to work together and try to promote sustainable actions in their communities, bringing local examples and solutions to resolve global challenges, in which climate change features.

Jody Williams, Chairperson of the Nobel Women's Initiative and Nobel Peace prize winner in 1997, began by saying that the responsibility of changing the world should not be placed on the young generations alone. All of us have the responsibility of bringing about change and the search for solutions. Williams also underlined that peace used to be a self-creation and might only be built by those who believe in a better world. For this, she argued that we should join our passions and goals, coherently, and start doing small acts. Jody Williams concluded by saying that “actions for peace were, are and will always be, the way for solving global challenges”.



Raffaele Simone

Kenan Malik

Pedro Magalhães

18.00 - 18.30

GLOBAL DIALOGUE:

MIGRATION AND DEMOCRACY

The panel moderated by **Pedro Magalhães**, Scientific Director of Francisco Manuel dos Santos Foundation, aimed at answering the question regarding whether migration is affecting democracy and if democracy could, in turn, affect migration.

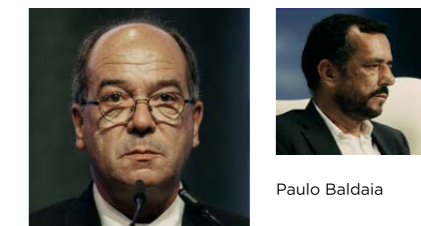
The first speaker, **Raffaele Simone**, an Italian linguist and philosopher, argued that democracy is indeed being reshaped by migration flows, as the culture and ideas that migrants bring with them can affect the way in which democracy is understood. He defended that migration was no longer only a public problem, but had also become a political and humanitarian issue.

Kenan Malik, a British writer and academic, drew attention to the discourse that Member States employ when dealing with the migration issue. According to Malik, this discourse is quite similar to the one used when Portuguese and Italians migrated to France, for instance. The speaker said that the solution for this current challenge should be based on accepting the differences and on changing national narratives. Kenan Malik concluded by stating that democracy could be positively changed by migration, as the foreigners' arrival would assure the European values by showing how tolerant we are.



Hélder Vaz

Mário Machungo



Carlos Carreiras

Paulo Baldaia

18.30 - 19.15

ROUNDTABLE:

MIGRATION AND LUSOPHONY

The panel moderated by **Paulo Baldaia**, Director of Diário de Notícias, brought Lusophony to the event to discuss not only local solutions, but also regional ones.

The speakers **Hélder Vaz**, former Executive Director of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries, **Mário da Graça Machungo**, former Prime Minister of Mozambique, and **Carlos Carreiras**, Mayor of Cascais, drew attention to the fact that Lusophony does not only represent a group of people who speak the same

language, but that it is a whole expression of a way of thinking and a unique identity.

The representatives argued that Lusophony is not only an economic and diplomatic power, but it should also increase its influence to better resolve its problems. They discussed the idea of creating the Statute of the Lusophone Citizen and the enhancement of migration policies within Portuguese speaking countries.

Since the implementation of some agreements within the Lusophony area was facing structural issues, the speakers of this panel assured that mechanisms were being prepared in order to be introduced in a near future.



Miguel Pinto Luz

Teresa Violante

Daniel Traça



Carlos Carreiras

Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa

Rohan Williamson

19.15 – 20.00

OPENING CEREMONY:

MODELLING SUSTAINABLE MIGRATION

Miguel Pinto Luz, Deputy Mayor of Cascais, after welcoming and complimenting the youth audience and the Academic Partners, started his speech by remembering the European Union's weaknesses and strengths. The Deputy Mayor affirmed that there was a war against European stability, and that we were moving from a welfare state to a collapsed state, but that it would be important to bear in mind that an attack on the State of the European Union would be an attack to all and to the EU's foundations and values. The Deputy Mayor also added that we are a society of tolerance and opportunities, with the possibility of free mobility, and that this had always

been the project called the European Union. Currently, he said, "we ought to come back to this foundation, on one hand, by giving companies the freedom to create jobs and, on the other hand, by granting people the freedom of movement". The Deputy Mayor pointed out that our challenge would be to convince our society to take part in this project. Pinto Luz underlined that we already know the way to solve global challenges which involve migration, civilization, freedom and tolerance. The speaker further claimed that it is our responsibility to provide answers to the migrants who are arriving at the European borders, as the solution of our problems would be the solution of others' problems. He did not forget to consider the fear and the anxiety common in our society today, saying that we would always be afraid of something, but we could not let those feelings stop us. Finally, the Mayor concluded by saying that we should be able to respond to the situation, leaving the fear in the past and facing the future.

Teresa Violante, Chairperson of Estoril Conferences, brought a letter from His Holiness the Pope, addressed to the Estoril Conferences' audience, in which His Holiness urged for a globalization without marginalization, and based on solidarity, embracing the important request to be a human family. The Chairperson reminded the audience of the reason why "globalization" is the main topic of the Estoril Conferences: "because this could push us forward". Teresa Violante then argued that globalization was a victim of its own success, which does not mean that globalization has failed. She explained, through an example, that to be considered a 'world citizen', today, means acknowledging the problems of the world as our own, even those that do not affect us in a direct way or have any relation to us.

Teresa Violante then highlighted the mission of these conferences, which are not just an academic gathering, but an educational and pedagogical tool aimed at real change, stating that the purpose of the Conferences was not getting to know the problems, but finding solutions. Violante finished her presentation with a letter addressed to his excellency, the UN Secretary General, Mr. António Guterres, proposing the creation of a Global Safety Passport, as a local solution to a global challenge. The last message of her presentation was: "we don't leave it to others to resolve our problems; we will try and find a solution on our own".

Daniel Traça, Dean of Nova School of Business and Economics, stated his privilege not only for being a part of the Estoril Conferences but also because of the partnership established between the Estoril Conferences and Nova SBE. Daniel Traça said that

every generation stands on the shoulders of the previous ones and reminded that our generation was standing on the shoulders of giants capable of controlling hunger, disease and war. However, the Dean of Nova SBE acknowledged a crucial point in our generation and the legacy we were all leaving behind: inequality, insecurity and intolerance are on the rise and hope, openness and compromise are diminishing.

Daniel Traça proposed taking a look at History and the way it has always told us that a transformation through openness, tolerance and innovation is always the best tool for the right path. He urged for new solutions, both technological and institutional, that could help create a more equitable, open, tolerant and fair society. A dialogue between generations, genders, ethnicities and religions, according to Traça, starts with the assumption that we do not know everything. The Dean concluded by drawing attention to Portugal and its history of 500 years welcoming and bringing people together.

Rohan Williamson, Interim Dean of Georgetown University McDonough School of Business, began by remembering that migration was not a new issue: humanity has been on the move for over a million years. However, speed of movement is also increasing and it has transformed the issue into a more complex one. But according to Williamson, migration should also be viewed as an opportunity and recalled, as an example, that the CEO's of Apple and Microsoft were both migrants that spurred innovation and created jobs in the U.S.A, amongst many others.

As Interim Dean of Georgetown University McDonough School of Business, Williamson spoke about the duty of educators in matters such as the challenges posed by migration. In his view, education has the power – and the responsibility – to prepare younger generations to what is a natural and common phenomenon, primarily driven by persistence income gaps, social or economic inequality, demographic imbalances, or environmental changes.

Williamson then offered an example of a sustainable business model, reported by the McDonough School of Business faculty, first established in Rwanda and with replication capabilities in other regions that had positively improved health, wealth and general well-being of the employees and their families. As a hint on how to address some of the economic issues related to migration, Williamson concluded by suggesting a study on how much it costs to send migrants away.

Carlos Carreiras, Mayor of Cascais, began by emphasizing the fact that the world, and humanity,

is living a migratory crisis with wars, fanaticism and tyranny forcing millions of people to abandon their homes. The Mayor of Cascais then asked if it was possible for anyone to ignore the tragedy we were all going through as a society and underlined the need for change, before welcoming all to the 5th edition of the Estoril Conferences and thanking, in particular, the presence of the President of the Portuguese Republic and all Academic Partners.

The Mayor then proceeded to explain how diversity is a part of us all and stated that in the town of Cascais, 86% of all nationalities of the world are represented, and remembered how, in the past, Cascais and Estoril were a beacon of peace and refuge, during World War II.

Carlos Carreiras gave an example of a local answer to the global challenge of migration, and spoke about Fatima, a husband and father of three that found in Cascais a place to restart his life, after escaping with his family from the war in Aleppo. Like Fatima, dozens of other refugees have found their peace in Cascais, according to the Mayor who concluded by saying that the true problem of the world was not migration, since humanity had lived for millennia alongside migration flows, but instead the perpetual greed for power of a few, capable of causing so much harm to so many.

The President of the Portuguese Republic, **Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa**, showed his appreciation for the Estoril Conferences and underlined the grandiosity of Portugal in History, which is based on practices of tolerance, universality, ecumenicity and as a platform to join cultures, civilizations, oceans and movements.

However, the Portuguese President reminded us that Portugal also had a past of intolerance, having taken part in the Inquisition and the Slave Trade, notwithstanding the fact that the Portuguese society is now building a different present and a future that has already begun. The President pointed out some important events in which Portugal had a crucial participation, such as the defense of a common policy on migration at the European Union; its leading position at the European level on receiving refugees; and the persistence on the defense of policies based on cooperation and economic, cultural and social development on the societies of migrants' origin, in a structural and sustainable way.

The President also discussed the root causes of migration, defending that we should first understand them, in order to have the ability to defend the European principles, even within the community of Portuguese speaking countries, as this is a responsibility of all

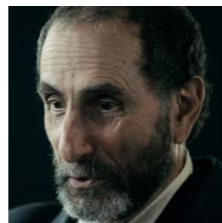
of us. The Portuguese President then stated that it would be possible to provide a cultural answer to the challenges presented during the Estoril Conferences, without yielding to securitization temptations, which could limit our liberty and democracy.

The President's discourse defended that the solution to the migration crisis should be based on the European principles. Concluding, Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa congratulated the Estoril Conferences initiative in discussing a topic that challenges us all, as a whole and as individuals, acknowledging migration as a global challenge in need of a common answer.

2. SECOND DAY | MAY | 30



Dawn Chatty



Lou Marinoff



Lora Pappa



Nuno Tiago Pinto

9.00 - 10.00

CONFERENCE:

WHY DO PEOPLE MOVE?

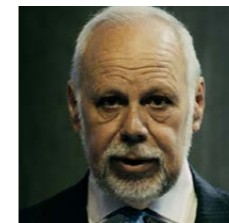
This panel, moderated by **Nuno Tiago Pinto**, focused on the migration phenomenon in general, rather than merely in a context of crisis, aiming to understand the pushes and pulls that underpin migrant movements.

The first speaker, **Dawn Chatty**, from the University of Oxford, set the frame of the discussion on the pushes and pulls of migrant movements by analyzing several migratory movements in the Middle East since the mid-XIX century. She highlighted that these movements can be understood as a move from negative (in terms of safety, economic outlook, etc.) to positive and better lives.

The philosopher **Lou Marinoff** addressed the discussion from the point of view of cultural philosophy and pointed out that, while migration had always been present in human history and has also been a subject of analysis within the long historical perspective, a study of migrant movements could not be decoupled from a cultural analysis of the impacts that migrant fluxes cause in the host cultures and societies.

The last speaker, **Lora Pappa**, founder of METAdrasi and winner of the North-South Prize of the Council of Europe 2015, gave a more detailed look on the current problems of migration in Greece, in the wake of the

recent refugee crisis. Lora Pappa, highlighted the main problems of the approximately 2500 unaccompanied children that were, at that moment, in Greece, locked in secondary movements due to policies such as the EU-Turkey Statement, after being pushed from their countries of origin. Currently, they were searching for pulling factors to guide their journeys.



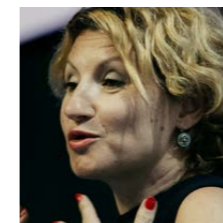
Jean-Michel Veranneman



Demetrios Papademetriou



Christine Ockrent



Ana Koeshall



Pedro Santa Clara

10.00 - 11.00

CONFERENCE:

MIGRATION POLICIES IN A PLURAL WORLD

Pedro Santa Clara, Professor at Nova School of Business and Economics, began by stating that migration is not a regional issue any longer and that it had become a global challenge, especially regarding the achievement of social cohesion inside receiving countries. Quoting Jorge Braga de Macedo, former Minister of Finance of Portugal, the moderator defined 'migration' as a heart-breaking challenge that obliged us to figure out solutions in order to guarantee development along with social cohesion.

Jean-Michel Veranneman de Watervliet, a Belgian historian and diplomat, related humanitarian considerations to national politics and intelligence management. The ambassador defended that tolerance and integration are our goals, and that our politicians should work with the media to create a public understanding that democracy and society were not in danger due to increased migration. De Watervliet recalled that, outside our territory of origin, we are all foreigners to another person's eyes and this

fact alone can shed light on why tolerance should prevail.

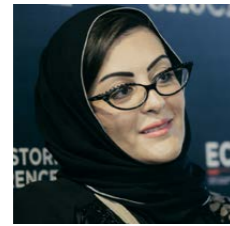
Demetrios Papademetriou, President Emeritus of the Migration Policy Institute in USA, stressed that migration is a complex topic that divided people, instead of uniting them, pointing out the political, ethical and ideological positions of each group. However, the speaker argued that we should adjust our views and political interests to future expectations. Papademetriou concluded by defending that the solution should be worked out on a local and regional level, by better selecting the people we receive, in order to guarantee their integration in the local labor market.

Christine Ockrent, a Belgian journalist, drew attention to the fact that our democracy is facing global and different challenges at the same time - such as globalization, the technological revolution of communication, and migration - which make us tribal and individualists, detached from political concerns. Ockrent argued that we should ask for social and political solutions from our policy makers, and warned that we should never forget that the current migration crisis was also originated by European migration in the past, explaining why we have the responsibility to find solutions to this current challenge.

Ana Koeshall, Director of the Ana and Vlade Divac Foundation, reminded us that migration is a motor of change achieved through victory in the face of several challenges, and that it is important to have government, media and citizens, working together to find a solution based on the promotion of cultural integration. Koeshall also said that our mission is to create a welcoming environment to our "guests", and then let them choose to take part in society.



Philippe Legrain



Sofana Dahlan



Duarte Pitta Ferraz

11.15 - 12.15

CONFERENCE:

THE ECONOMICS OF MIGRATION

The panel focused on the issues relating to the economic effects of migration. At the opening of the panel, the moderator, **Duarte Pitta Ferraz**, from Nova School of Business and Economics, took the opportunity to mention the seldom addressed problem of the financial integration of migrants, mainly in their access to the banking system.

Philippe Legrain, author, Senior Visiting Fellow at London School of Economics' European Institute and Founder of OPEN, got to the crux of the matter by demonstrating the many ways in which migration had an extremely positive impact on the economies of host states. By enhancing the dynamics of the labor market, contributing to higher aggregate demands and to the spur of new ideas, innovation and, consequently, to higher productivity, migration can do more to improve every economy than any governmental policy.

Sofana Dahlan, an activist and lawyer from Saudi Arabia, urged the audience to change the angle through which the problem of migration is usually looked at. Acknowledging that there were drawbacks to migration, related to national identity sentiment and national security concerns, amongst others, Sofana Dahlan pointed out that the issue of migration should be addressed from the perspective of a mobile workforce, mainly because of the numerous opportunities arising from it. Policies should be tailored to take advantage of this mobile workforce. Sofana Dahlan concluded by saying that helping migrants should not only be motivated by empathy but also by the economic opportunities they can provide.



Joseph Stiglitz



Daniel Traça



Mario Ramires

12.15 - 13.00

THE ESTORIL CONFERENCES DISTINGUISHED BOOK PRIZE CEREMONY

Daniel Traça first commented on how proud he was, as a Portuguese citizen, to deliver the prize to someone who was capable of talking about economics as global inclusion. Daniel Traça defined **Joseph Stiglitz** as the person who showed the world that economics was able to look at real people's problems, in order to provide real solutions.

Joseph Stiglitz, the winner of the Estoril Global Issues Distinguished Book Prize 2017, emphasized the importance of the topics chosen by the Estoril Conferences and highlighted how the links between globalization and migration, have been very much underestimated in the last years. On the subject of his book, he adverted to the fact that the numbers we had seen about this topic did not actually have any economic basis, since they could only be acknowledged through the eyes of social theory. Stiglitz argued that it would not be fair to label the countries or the Eurozone structure as failed projects. For him, what we should defend is the notion that the Eurozone policies were not strong enough to guarantee the success of the Euro as a whole and unique system.

Stiglitz also mentioned that the Eurozone had created more problems than solutions, by increasing the inequalities around the world, and regarded this as one of the main causes for migration. Joseph Stiglitz argued that people did not risk their lives just because they wanted to. For the author, one can only do it out of despair, usually based on economic reasons, and that makes us responsible for providing solutions.



Nigel Farage



Francisco Assis



Bernardo Ferrão

14.00 - 15.00

GLOBAL DIALOGUE:

ALTERNATIVE FUTURES FOR EUROPE?

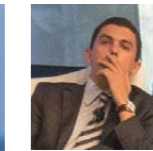
In this Global Dialogue, moderated by **Bernardo Ferrão**, journalist of Expresso, **Francisco Assis** and **Nigel Farage**, both Members of the European Parliament, shared and debated opposite views for the future of Europe and the European Union.

It was an exceptional and lively debate, with many contributions from the audience. The main line of thought argued by Farage was one of disbelief in the continuation of the EU project, as it is countering the political tendencies towards national sovereign states and is being constructed while ignoring the political will of citizens. Farage celebrated the diversity of Europe but argued that not only should the United Kingdom leave the EU, but Europe and Europeans should also leave the artificial EU.

Assis proposed a contrary perspective on the future of Europe, built on a continuation and deepening of the European project. He highlighted the past of the EU to demonstrate that history could justify this project due to the peace, political consensus, and economic development it fostered. Nevertheless, history alone would not be enough to guarantee the development of the European Union, and the opponents of the EU were often more vocal than its defenders. Assis appealed to a commitment to European values in the many challenges ahead of the Union.



João Vale de Almeida



Sebastião Bugalho

15.00 - 15.30

KEYNOTE:

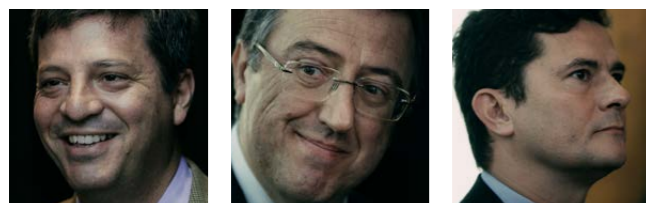
THE FUTURE OF EUROPE AS A GLOBAL ACTOR - IS UNITED IN DIVERSITY AT RISK?

On the panel moderated by **Sebastião Bugalho**, journalist of SOL, Ambassador **João Vale de Almeida** argued that, even if Europe was facing unprecedented challenges, Nigel Farage was wrong regarding the evolution of European Union integration. Vale de Almeida stated that those challenges spurred us to look for the political will to solve them, further providing us with the capacity to improve ourselves as we progress and develop, while, at the same time, searching for solutions. The speaker concluded his introduction by saying that this process created an important change: the awakening of a new stage for the development of the European Union.

The conversation then moved to the United States of America as a global leader. Regarding Trump's election, Almeida argued that we should see it as an opportunity to adjust the way in which the EU and US could work together to tackle global challenges. The Ambassador also pointed out to the fact that migration is not only a European issue, but also a regional and international challenge, requesting global solidarity and a global sharing of responsibilities. Vale de Almeida underlined that the EU's reaction had not been perfect, although he believes the European Union has already done a lot, missing just an analysis of the situation on a global context.

Concerning Brexit, Vale de Almeida highlighted that there were more people supporting the European project after the referendum, which went to demonstrate that there was a future for the EU with 27 Member-States. Regarding the nationalist wave, the Ambassador stressed the necessity of bringing back the debate about tolerance, human rights and democracy to the political arena. The speaker highlighted that the European Union was facing unprecedented challenges, which could be interpreted positively, as an opportunity for a EU rebound.

Vale de Almeida finished by saying that one mistake we cannot afford to make is underestimate the dimension of the problems we have before us. The growing public concern regarding migration effects, for instance, should not let us forget the discussion about the root causes of migration. The speaker's final words conveyed the message that nothing could be taken for granted, even the EU, and that this alone should be the reason to confront and resolve the challenges presented, in order to defend the European progress.



Nuno Garoupa

Carlos Alexandre

Sérgio Moro



Baltasar Garzón

Antonio di Pietro

Pedro Camacho

15.30 – 16.30

CONFERENCE:

FIGHTING CRIME IN A DEMOCRACY: WHAT ROLE AND LIMITS TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM?

In this panel, a roster of distinguished magistrates discussed the role of the criminal justice system in combating crimes that, as all the speakers agreed, are a threat to democracy and the rule of law, namely corruption and organized crime.

After the opening words from the moderator **Pedro Camacho**, News Director of LUSA, judge **Carlos Alexandre** started off the discussion by making a broad analysis of corruption and the means to fight it. The main argument presented by Alexandre was that corruption is becoming a transnational problem and, as such, required transnational solutions that might not be limited, in a globalized world, to the confines of national boundaries.

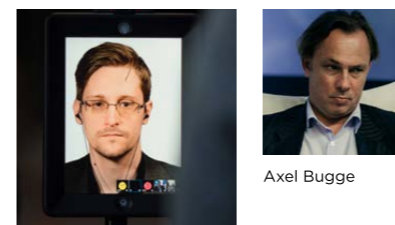
Judge **Sérgio Moro** pointed out that the greatest problem arising from corruption is the moment it

becomes a systemic and quasi-institutionalized practice, which not only creates problems for any country's economy, but also contributes to break the bond of trust between citizens and their representatives – a trust that cements any democratic government. However, Moro clarified that the judicial system alone could not deal with systemic corruption; other elements, such as political and civil society, were needed. Regarding the major corruption scandal still on-going in Brazil, Judge Moro also argued that it was a very positive sign that Brazil was addressing the issue in such a comprehensive and deep way, battling the structural and systemic causes and effects of corruption.

Former judge **Baltasar Garzón** focused on the role of judges in investigating corruption cases and the acts of heroism it often took, but also highlighted that these acts of heroism of a few judges were evidence of the lack of a real political will and even a lack of will within the judiciary system as a whole, to address this issue in a systemic way. This lack of will, Gárzon argued, is out of touch with civil society's sentiments against this type of crimes.

Former prosecutor **Antonio di Pietro** then focused his presentation on the argument that the solutions proposed to deal with these kind of crimes, which threaten the rule of law, might themselves pose a threat to the rule of law and to democracy, particularly when related with fundamental rights such as privacy.

Concluding the debate, **Nuno Garoupa**, Professor at the Texas A&M University School of Law, commenting on the speakers' presentations, preferred to stress the points in which there was no consensus, by wondering what were the causes of the systemic corruption problem world-wide, and what could the implications be for the judicial systems and political institutions, if these causes were either political, judicial or societal. He concluded by raising an issue that was not mentioned by any of the speakers: what are the consequences of judges also participating in politics and in the political arena?



Edward Snowden

Axel Bugge

17.00 – 17.45

SPECIAL KEYNOTE ADDRESS:

I, EDWARD SNOWDEN

In a special keynote address moderated by **Axel Bugge**, the head of the Norwegian Reuters Delegation, **Edward Snowden**, exiled in Russia and former CIA and NSA contractor, talked about his exile and the atmosphere of fear used against citizens to make them abandon their political beliefs. Snowden argued that our principles and values are being sacrificed for a new kind of balance of powers, based on the use of information. The speaker underlined the constant presence of the State, capable of accessing each internet search we do at home. This is a disrespect for our privacy, an important right, a right in itself. The American refugee claimed that privacy is the stability needed to drive society.

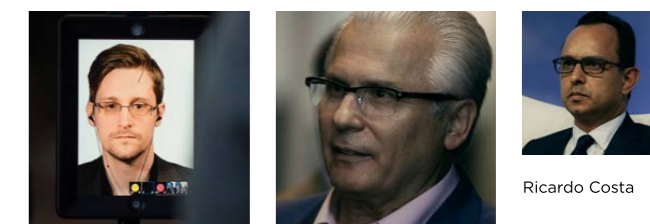
Snowden also recalled the existence of laws stating that our conversations could not be recorded without authorization, but he emphasized that legality is a completely different concept from morality. In his opinion, national security arguments are being used in order to bypass the morality defense. The speaker stated that it is not the law that defends us, but that we must defend the law. This, for him, was the reason we created universal rights. Snowden also highlighted that terrorists did not hate us due to our freedoms and argued that they are incapable of destroying our societies, mainly because we are the only ones capable of doing it. He then claimed that our rights are in danger because politicians used to comply with the laws of their offices rather than our common law.

Edward Snowden then proceeded to remind us that governments, today, are describing journalists as a national security threat, in order to be able to know their information sources. For Snowden, that is a wound to our democracies and, if we are to accept it, our capabilities of deciding the future of our society will lessen.

The former NSA and CIA contractor called it 'arbitrary action' as there were no guarantees of any relevant

information after given access, by the journalist to the governments, to their sources or by accessing our private searches. As a reaction, Snowden proposed, for instance, the use of technology in order to reinforce and defend human rights, such as the right to privacy. He then drew attention to the fact that there is no public evidence that lessening privacy would be an effective tool to save lives. Snowden then traced some actions we could take to support democracy, such as preserving open platforms and protecting and using the right of dissent.

Edward Snowden also stated that beating terrorism and extremism required everyone to take part in the public discussion, on the one hand, and the defense of freedom of speech, on the other, instilling the audience to take action to make the world a better place.



Edward Snowden

Baltasar Garzón

Ricardo Costa

17.45 – 18.30

GLOBAL DIALOGUE:

A MODERN DEFENSE TO A CENTURY OLD CHARGE

This Global Dialogue was centered around a very specific question: how could the charges levied against Edward Snowden by the United States Government under the Espionage Act of 1917 be defended? Moderator **Ricardo Costa**, from Expresso, posed this question firstly to Edward Snowden, who identified the main issue with the Espionage Act charges levied against him: the fact that the law, as the judges agreed, actually prevents him from stating his motives for sharing the information he released to a jury.

Snowden clarified that this was the single condition he posed to the US Government to accept trial, but this request was denied. The speaker underlined the efforts he made in order to assure transparency to his revelations by handing them to journalists, asking them to make independent editorial judgements on the public interest of publishing the information, and granting the US Government full disclosure on the

stories to be published and allowing them to present their arguments.

Snowden stressed the unconstitutionality of the governmental acts that he revealed as part of the motives he had for divulging them, and Former judge **Baltasar Garzón** built on this topic by appealing to a reassessment of the concept of national security being used to justify the charges made against Snowden. Garzón argued that a national security concept that ignored the well-being of citizens, by creating illicit programs of mass surveillance, to accomplish dubious results, could not be considered true national security. Garzón further argued that those who denounce the illegal activities of their governments should not have to suffer any negative consequences from it.



Joséphine Goube

Alberto Alemano

António Mateus

18.30 - 19.15

GLOBAL DIALOGUE:

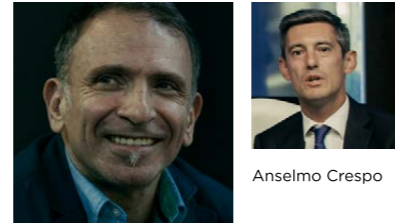
CAN YOU CHANGE THE WORLD?

This panel, which aim was to demonstrate the different possible ways to work with migration, was moderated by **António Mateus**, International Editor of RTP, who started by saying that it would be important to think about the future and the legacy that we leave for the future generations.

Joséphine Goube, CEO at Techfugees, provided examples from her platform which is used to gather professionals, people and refugees with tech skills, in order to figure out how technology could help overcome the current crisis. She mentioned that, in the previous year, more than 3000 entrepreneurs had started new technological projects for and with refugees, based on her company's principles. Goube also left an invitation to all with tech skills interested on changing the world to join Techfugees.

Alberto Alemano, Founder and Director of "The Good Lobby", recalled the story behind his project, describing the moment he realized the small social impact he had as a Professor, which prompted him to do something more, though he did not have any idea where to start. And, as the speaker pointed out, this was the origin of "The Good Lobby", an organization whose mission is to try

and match problems to solutions, with the elements and skills that the people already have. Alemanno added that we could be the witnesses and the motor of the world's change, but that first we should stand up and use our skills for the benefit of all.



Yannis Behrakis

Anselmo Crespo

19.15 - 20.00

SPECIAL KEYNOTE ADDRESS:

PATHS OF HOPE AND DESPAIR

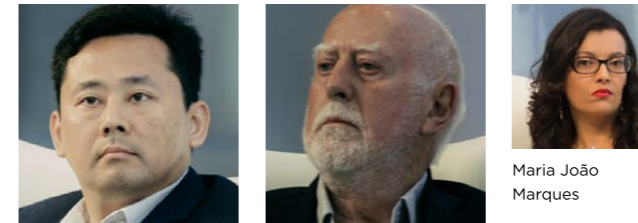
In a special address to the Estoril Conferences, moderated by **Anselmo Crespo** from TSF, the photojournalist **Yannis Behrakis** shared his experience covering the recent refugee crisis in the Mediterranean, especially in his home country of Greece. Speaking about the inspirations that led him to this profession, such as the moon landing, the determination of Ulysses in the Odyssey, the example of real life explorers, the teachings of Socrates and the humanitarian example of George Harrison, Yannis Behrakis found in photojournalism his weapon to change the world. He becomes the eyes of the world in global crisis situations and the voice of the victims, so that nobody can say "I didn't know". He then illustrated the power of photojournalism in shaping mentalities about the global crisis with two slideshows of his own photos, the first one from the many conflicts and conflict regions he covered in the past decades and the second specifically about his coverage of the Mediterranean refugee crisis.

3. THIRD DAY | MAY | 31



Karen AbuZayd

Gonçalo Matias



Sein-Way Tan

John Kidd

Maria João Marques

09.00 - 10.00

CONFERENCE:

COPING WITH TOP DISPLACEMENT FACTORS

The central topic of this panel were the main factors behind the migratory phenomenon. The moderator of the panel, **Maria João Marques**, from Observador, opened the discussion by affirming the necessity to look at the problem from all its perspectives in order to really grasp it.

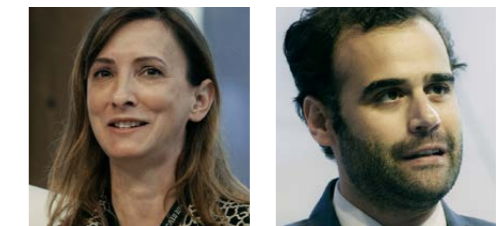
Karen AbuZayd, Special Adviser on the UN Summit on Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants, took the opportunity to revise some of the main conclusions of the Summit, and to point to some of the challenges still ahead even after the broad consensus reached in the final declaration of that Summit. These challenges include the widening of the support from political, social and academic actors and the move towards a truly international response to this crisis, since no actor alone can tackle the challenges of migratory movements.

Gonçalo Matias, Professor at Católica Global School of Law, built on the previous intervention to analyze the necessity and hardships of revising the 1951 Refugee Convention. He underlined the need to adapt it to new realities of migration and major factors of displacement, such as food security and environmental

dangers. He also recalled the words of United Nation's Secretary-General regarding the risk that revising the text of the 1951 Refugee Convention might constitute, once it could lead us to a worse legal regime than the prevalent one.

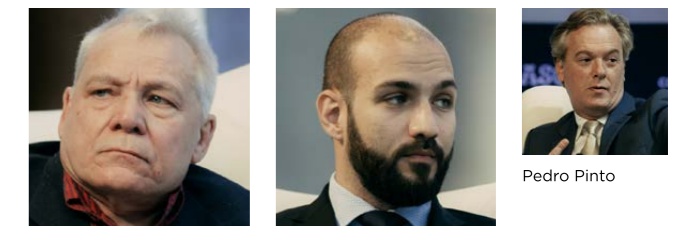
Sein-Way Tan, Chairman of the Green World City Organization, focused on the challenges that migration flows might pose to urban planning and development, and pointed out some solutions that already exist to deal with the problem in urban planning and the economic organization of cities.

John Kidd, researcher at Aston University, closed the interventions of the panel by highlighting that many of the problems of migration and stigma that surround it are a problem of perception and of the incorrect analysis of big data, arguing that business actors were better suited to look at this problem through a long-term scope, rather than politicians or the media.



Gina Bennett

Felipe Pathé Duarte



Jeff Crisp

Marios Andriotis

Pedro Pinto

10.00 - 11.00

GLOBAL DIALOGUE:

IS MIGRATION A SECURITY ISSUE?

The panel moderated by **Pedro Pinto**, journalist of TVI, brought migration associated to some concerns regarding border control and terrorism issues.

Gina Bennett, CIA counterterrorism analyst and author of "National Security Mom: Lessons for America", defended a different approach to deal with those topics which compared parental abilities to the States' strategies. Bennett stressed that she was defending her own views, based on 30 years of experience on trying to understand terrorism and its actions. She

stated that it is a fact that migration brings threats to the hosting societies, in the same way a newborn child often threatens a former child in a home. However, it is always our choice to resist and close our borders or, on the contrary, to open frontiers and treat migrants as family.

Felipe Pathé Duarte, academic researcher and author of the book “Global Jihadism”, argued that the link between migration and security is clear, especially if we analyze the relation between migration and jihadism. The evidences also point to the following aspects: the return of foreign fighters to Europe, who could be a kind of sleeping cells; the migrants who were forced to convert themselves to Islam; and those who pledge allegiance to Daesh’s extremist ideology. Nevertheless, Pathé Duarte stressed that non-State actors who use terrorism as a weapon have the destabilization of politics as their main goal, which can be attained through the promotion of social polarization. Felipe Pathé Duarte finished by saying that, in order to achieve their goals, such organizations do not need to be in Europe, they just have to spread the message, causing fear.

Jeff Crisp, Former UNHCR Head of Policy Development and Evaluation, brought some examples of how the idea that migration and terrorism were linked became a common discourse in European societies. However, the speaker remembered that most terrorist attacks, or attempts, were carried out by Europeans. Crisp argued that security is important, but that it is also essential to find a balance between State security and human security.

Marios Andriotis, representing Spyros Galinos, the Mayor of Lesbos, talked about the Greek island’s experience with migrants and refugees. Andriotis underlined that some policies were carried out to address the migration issue, such as the establishment of direct contact and the exchange of information between Mayors in Europe and the European Commission, in order to build a strategy that could combine solidarity and effective actions. Marios Andriotis finished by saying that Lesbos had been, was and would always be the most beautiful place on Earth, especially because of its people’s kindness, which is the most important aspect in comparison to the island itself.



Alexander Betts



Lord Michael Hastings



Teresa Anjinho



José Rodrigues dos Santos

11.30 – 12.30

GLOBAL DIALOGUE:

THE GLOBAL GOVERNANCE OF FORCED MIGRATION

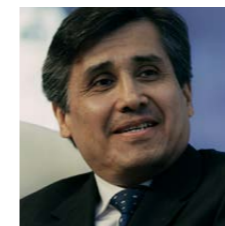
In this Global Dialogue, the panelists focused on the problems of a global framework for managing the phenomenon of forced migration around the world. Opening the debate, the moderator, journalist of RTP **José Rodrigues dos Santos**, clarified that the Mediterranean refugee situation, although severe, is but a drop in the ocean of the refugee situation in other parts of the world.

Alexander Betts, Director of the Refugee Studies Centre at the University of Oxford, then proposed a fundamental shift in the governance approach of migration phenomenon from a merely humanitarian one to a developmental one, which focuses on harnessing the potential, talents and skills of refugees and migrants.

Lord Michael Hastings, Member of the UK Parliament, and KPMG International’s Global Head of Corporate Citizenship, furthered this line of thought by underlining the talents of refugees and their desire to be engaged in host communities and the potential stimulant they can become, in host societies and economies. Hastings also gave his view on the role of NGO’s and civil society organizations in this system of governance, as a means of empowering refugee communities and promoting neighborliness in local communities.

Teresa Anjinho, researcher at Nova Law School, further expanded this discussion by appealing to the need of

ethical leadership on these matters, centered on values and focused on incentives to integration rather than sanctions and on the proposal of specific actions to move away from merely theoretical discourse. There was a broad agreement among all the speakers on the need to change the paradigm of global governance of forced migration to one focused on developmental priorities that would harness the potential of refugees and give them the autonomy to engage in their host societies.



Juan Jose Gomez Camacho



Javier Martin Del Barrio

12.30 – 13.00

SPECIAL KEYNOTE ADDRESS:

WILL THE MIRACLE ENDURE? THE DREAM OF A GLOBAL COMPACT ON MIGRATION

Javier Martin Del Barrio, journalist of El País, started the moderation of the panel by asking directly to the speaker if the miracle, as many view it, proposed by the Global Compact on Migration would stand and be considered as a guideline for resolving a global challenge.

Juan Jose Gomez Camacho, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Mexico in the UN and Co-facilitator for the Global Compact on Migration Process, addressed the question by saying the situation was more complex than it would appear at first glance. Gomez Camacho argued that whatever the negotiation results would be, the achievements of the global compact would remain in History, because they obliged all the States to take a position. Expanding on this idea, the Ambassador asserted that the change that will arise if the Global Compact succeeds would not only affect those crossing the borders, but also those who were left behind, and all of us who are part of the hosting societies. The speaker admitted that this is a complex task, as migration is a very polarizing subject which involves social, political, ideological and psychological issues, and can create several types of misunderstandings.

Gomez Camacho called attention to the fact that governments around the world are facing a rather

narrow space of negotiation in relation to this issue, due to political and societal complexities because many governments are either expelling or pushing people to migrate, or welcoming people inside their society and economies. This complexity gets even bigger when we acknowledge the fact that politicians pay much attention to their electorate, voters and public opinion, all important matters upcoming in any elections.

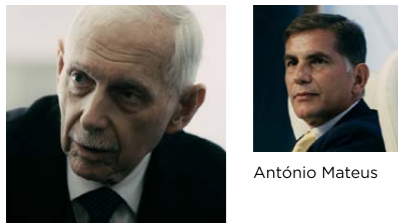
Gomez Camacho also explained that the process was split into phases, designed to achieve success. He said the first phase had already started some months earlier and it would last until the first week of December 2017, when the issue of migration had been discussed globally and regionally at all levels. In the second phase, a United Nations meeting will be held in order to digest all the global information and all the outcomes produced, during the first phase of the discussion. After that, the speaker said it would be possible to write the draft of the Global Compact.

The Ambassador also stated that the Global Compact would be a document to address safe, orderly and regular migration, and it would be done based on consensus among governments. To achieve those three words (safe, orderly and regular), Gomez Camacho argued that it would be important to address all the angles of human migration: first, human rights and how we can enforce them; second, to identify the causes of migration (push and pull factors, as lack of development or employment, environment, etc.), understanding that migration is cyclical, a phenomenon, and not only about people arriving, but also about those left behind and those at the hosting societies; third, to address governance and international cooperation, as migration is the only phenomenon that, by definition, is transnational, rendering it impossible to be solved solely through domestic solutions. Ambassador Gomez Camacho stressed the importance of closer cooperation in the creation of policies with coherence and global effectiveness, which include border management, admission, return, migrants in transit, human trafficking, smugglers, etc., and then the most controversial aspect which is regular migration.

Gomez Camacho defended that only through the above referred process will it be possible to address employment, recruitment, conditions of labor, and instructions for regular migration. The Ambassador also drew attention to the fact that migration is not a problem: migration happens, and one of the most strategic points of the negotiation will be to understand migration, in order to educate ourselves and to end the discrimination regarding migration. The speaker affirmed that the compact would not be a

mere declaration, but it would also be the commitment of the States involved to produce a practical, useful, and effective document which could promote changes in our behavior in its relation to migration.

Gomez Camacho stressed that one of the goals of the Compact is to make migration a choice and no longer a forced act. He finished by saying that the power of the Global Compact will rely on the acceptance and confidence that this is the right measure, the right thing to do and, for this reason, the Ambassador urged the work to be done on the basis of consensus.



William Lacy Swing

António Mateus

14.00 - 14.45

SPECIAL KEYNOTE ADDRESS:

GLOBAL COMPACT FOR SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION

In a special address to the Conferences, Ambassador **William Lacy Swing**, Director-General of the International Organization for Migration, made very profound remarks on the future of the international policy in bringing about safe, orderly and regular migration. In his address, Ambassador Swing described two worlds in which we had already lived in and a world which we should be striving to build.

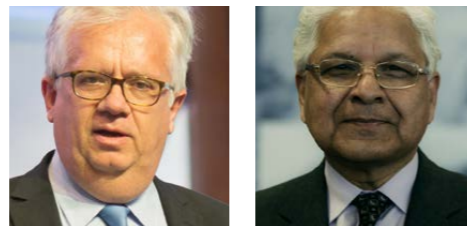
The first world, according to the description made by Ambassador Swing, was a world on the move, in which migration is not a crisis to be solved but a human reality that should be dealt with, and its root causes identified and consequences prepared for. A world in which migration could be viewed as highly desirable, as a factor of economic growth and development if the right policies were in place.

The second world described by Ambassador Swing was a world in the middle of a perfect storm, characterized by widespread conflicts with no viable, political, short-term solution in sight: environmental disasters; widespread anti-migrant sentiments and lack of political courage and international moral authority to deal with it and a great deal of refugee

amnesia.

Connecting these two worlds, Ambassador Swing then laid the foundations of the third world he described as the one in which we must aspire to live in. He summarized the description of this world as a world that lives on the moral high ground. Ambassador Swing noted that this is a manmade storm and, as such, requires a change to a more humane approach to migration, highlighting the link that must be established between solutions addressed to solve the humanitarian problems arising from migratory fluxes and solutions directed to harnessing the economic and developmental potential of migrants.

Praising the results of last year's Summit for Refugees and Migrants in New York, Ambassador Swing concluded his remarks by pointing out the four main challenges today for migration policies: dealing with human and natural disasters; dealing with global demographic imbalances; dealing with diversity and multicultural societies; and dealing with negative stereotypes populating public discourse and changing it to a more historically accurate discourse that underlines the positive effects of migration.



Eduardo Cabrita

Ashwani Kumar



Maria da Conceição

Nabil Al-Tikriti

Arie Kacowicz

14.45 - 15.30

CONFERENCE:

GLOBAL MIGRATION, GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

Arie Kacowicz, Professor at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, began by stating it was important to remember that 95% of refugees were not in Europe, so we should refrain from saying that the European Union was facing a "Migration Crisis". Kacowicz argued that we should mobilize the private sector to change this narrative.

Based on this, **Eduardo Cabrita**, Minister in the Cabinet of the Prime Minister of Portugal, said the difference between Portugal and the other countries in relation to the migration issue is the way that Portugal addresses this topic, without any political controversy. The Minister also argued that, after five centuries of colonial period, the Portuguese brought home many things from its former colonies, as well as from other countries in the world (such as France and the UK), where many Portuguese citizens were (illegal) immigrants. The Minister emphasized the fact that when a country achieved a level of economic progress and stability, this country becomes a destination country, and a host society for migrants, as Portugal has been in the last years. The Minister remembered that Portugal is one of the countries which better integrates its migrants, through tolerance and intercultural dialogue. He concluded by saying that Portugal was trying to give a contribution for an European answer to the crisis.

Ashwani Kumar, Former Minister of Law and Justice of India, also drew attention to the fact that the starting point to solve any problem was to talk about it, which is what made the Estoril Conferences an important initiative, as migration is an international responsibility. Adding to this, Kumar left a reflection: if stealing bread to survive was not a crime anymore in democratic States, how could migration be a crime? Concluding, he said that we should be working more to help migrants.

Maria da Conceição, Founder of Maria Cristina Foundation in Bangladesh, brought her story as a person who was raised by a lady who already had five children and used to work as a cleaner. With her, she learned that she could do something more by herself, instead of waiting for someone else to do it, in the same manner that States and Governments do.

Nabil Al-Tikriti, Associate Professor at the University of Mary Washington and Vice-President of Médecins sans Frontières - USA, brought an example of an Eritrean man he had met at the Libyan coast, who had paid 7000 euros to come from his country to Libya, suffering sexual and psychological abuses. Al-Tikriti wondered what we could do when the legal system itself was unjust and unfair. He answered by saying that we should find a way out, as this was precisely what migrants were doing. The speaker argued that if the law which was enacted was unfair, a person had to look for another solution: he named this "the power of exception". Al-Tikriti concluded by saying that all those who arrived at the European borders had been obliged to break the law, because the international system was unfair, so they were only using their own power of exception.



José Carreira

Constança Urbano de Sousa



Michaël Neuman

Lord David Hannay

Pedro Cordeiro

15.30 - 16.15

CONFERENCE:

WILL THE EU SURVIVE THE MIGRATION CRISIS?

In this panel moderated by **Pedro Cordeiro**, from Expresso, the speakers addressed the challenges posed to the European Union by the recent migration crisis and the means through which the EU was answering them and the efficacy of their response.

José Carreira, José Carreira, Director of the European Asylum Support Office (EASO), focused on the role of this institution in dealing with these types of crises, underscoring they were not new to the European Union, and that they had, in many ways, anticipated the Global Compacts promoted by the United Nations. However, he stressed that this recent crisis strained the resources and capabilities of the current European asylum and migration system. José Carreira then reviewed a number of reforms of these systems that were already under way through legislative initiatives, which will be closely monitored in their application.

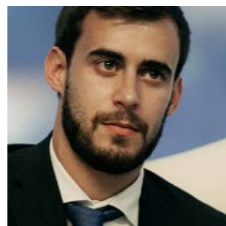
Constança Urbano de Sousa, Portuguese Minister for Home Affairs, underlined that migrant fluxes through the Mediterranean were an endemic reality and that the EU had a legal, as well as a civilizational and moral obligation to protect those being persecuted. However, the Minister also stressed that the EU should change its intervention in some significant ways that corresponded to the need to manage, not solve, these migratory fluxes, by promoting better integration campaigns, by solving its internal imbalances, and by acting upon the remote causes of these fluxes.

Michaël Neuman, Coordinator and Research Director at CRASH, painted a much darker view of the response of the European Union to this crisis, summarizing it in two words: cynicism and inhospitality. He highlighted the dangers posed by “fortress Europe”, the burden put on private actors when responding to emergency situations alongside the criminalization of the attempts to provide assistance by private actors, the externalization of the problem through agreements with third countries, the lack of solidarity among member states and other factors. Michaël Neuman, nonetheless, noted that the EU would most likely survive this crisis but not with its image intact.

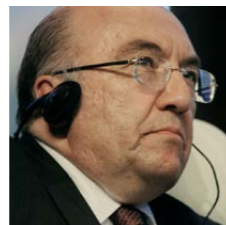
Closing this panel, **Lord David Hannay**, Member of the UK Parliament, remembered that almost 20 years ago he had argued that, if any kind of populist backlash against the EU would occur, it would probably have migration as its leitmotif, demonstrating that this problem had been creeping up for a long time. On dealing with this crisis, Hannay stressed the importance of adapting a clear conceptual and legal distinction between refugees and economic migrants and supported the idea of addressing the refugee crisis at its sources by promoting peace and stability in the origin countries of refugees. Finally, Hannay stressed the need to fight the demonization of migrants inherent to populist discourse, by arguing that populist political proposals will end up aggravating migratory problems.



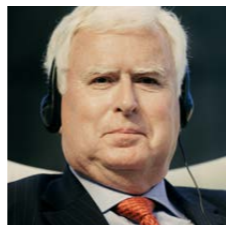
Ana Rita Gil



Pedro Espírito Santo



Mehmet Samsar



Peter Schatzer



Henrique Garcia

16.15 – 17.00

CONFERENCE:

CONFERENCE: THE CONTROL OF THE EU EXTERNAL BORDERS AND STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

Henrique Garcia, journalist of TVI, opened the panel by saying that Europe is facing the biggest humanitarian crisis since WWII, as well as the rise of terrorism threat at the European borders.

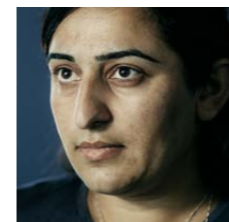
Regarding this issue, **Ana Rita Gil**, Human Rights researcher at Nova Law School, defended that partnerships were part of the answer to organize migration flows and manage European borders. Gil reminded that migration was not a problem, but a global phenomenon; however, it would be important to organize this phenomenon, especially in times of crisis. The researcher also called attention to the fact that non-organized flows increased violation of human rights, urging the development of partnerships with countries of origin, transit, passage, receiving and relocation. Ana Rita Gil stressed that migrants' human rights must be respected and that partnerships must be only done with safe countries and further addressed, in her speech, the right of safe passage, highlighting the paradox of international protection, which obliged asylum seekers to take illegal journeys in order to enter safe countries. Predictable, organized and time controlled migration, as defended by the speaker, should be the main European goal, therefore security control should always be addressed.

Pedro Espírito Santo, Legal Officer at the European Commission, stated that it was impossible to talk about Europe and the European project without

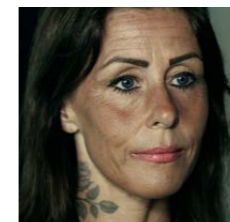
talking about the free movement of people, and it was ironical that the most problematic issue in Europe was related to migration. The speaker argued that the discussion about migration should not be built on the arguments about what we were doing, but on how we were doing it. The Legal Officer reminded us that a couple weeks earlier the Ministers of the EU Foreign Affairs and Internal Policy sat together to talk about migration, and the idea of a partnership framework was presented. Pedro Espírito Santo concluded by saying that the European Union could not solve the challenge of migration alone and that the EU should relate its policies to other's policies, vis-à-vis with EU partners.

Mehmet Samsar, Ambassador and Director General for Consular Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Turkey, affirmed that, even though people were critical of the deal between EU and Turkey, the fact is that it works. The Ambassador also argued that countries' policies should address the decrease of deaths in the Mediterranean to give migrants an opportunity to live.

Peter Schatzer, Ambassador and Permanent Observer to the United Nations and other international organizations in the Vienna Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean, pointed out to the fact that the debate on migration could be used and instrumentalized. Schatzer argued that migration is an important tool to the receiving country, as it creates opportunities, and said that the biggest perversity on the discussion was to deny, forget or ignore this view.



Fareeda Khalaf



Anja Ringgren Lovén



Helena Coelho

17.30 – 18.30

GLOBAL DIALOGUE:

COPING WITH EXTREMISM

In a Global Dialogue moderated by **Helena Coelho**, journalist from Observador, Fareeda Khalaf and Anja Ringgren Lovén brought to the Conferences their stories and experiences when faced with extremism and superstition.

Fareeda Khalaf, co-author of the book “The Girl Who Beat ISIS”, began by recounting the atrocities she witnessed and suffered as a captive of ISIS and a sexual slave of its soldiers, stressing that her story was also the story of thousands of Yazidi women and girls. As a concrete measure to deal with the extremism of ISIS, Khalaf appealed to the international community to recognize the on-going Yazidi genocide conducted by ISIS, as the mass graves of thousands of Yazidis attested to. Fareeda Khalaf particularly asked for the Portuguese Parliament to convene in a special session to officially recognize and denounce these acts of genocide.

Anja Ringgren Lovén brought the attention of the Conferences to an often-ignored ongoing issue in Nigeria: the torture and killing of thousands of children accused of witchcraft, every year. After learning from this issue from a BBC documentary in 2008, Lovén felt compelled to start her own NGO to try and deal with the issue and argued that the only way to effectively eradicate this superstition is through educational programs on the areas in which this practice is still prevalent.



Madeleine Albright



Vasco Rato

18.30 – 19.30

FINAL CONFERENCE:

CHALLENGES TO OPEN DEMOCRACIES

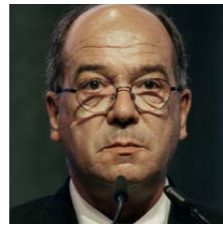
Madeleine Albright, Diplomat and former US Secretary of State, began her intervention by noting that the issues discussed were all related to democracy, which is under an existential threat. The former US Secretary of State, remembered that, in the past, America and the European Union, together, developed a great agenda regarding democratic issues, through bilateral agreements and through the United Nations. Albright also reminded that, in the beginning of the XXI century, many divisions had come up, and the Cold War was replaced by doubts regarding the capacity of the State to deal with important challenges. Also, Albright remarked that technology allowed people to have more information, both good and bad, which were used at the same time by terrorists in their

attacks, which in turn created the assumption that governments were failing on their duty to protect. Albright also argued that the world desperately needed leaders who can reestablish confidence, not only in the United States, but around the globe. She defended that democracy could not guarantee the end of the threat, but that it is still the best option, as it has all the ingredients needed to deal with the current challenges. Albright also stressed that it would not be acceptable to disrespect human rights to combat those who are disrespecting them. The former Secretary of State argued that the best solution for the Syrian situation, for instance, would be negotiating a cease-fire, which could allow the refugees to come back home and to find, by themselves, the path to development.

In Albright's view, migration is a security issue, but one that can be controlled by addressing European and democratic principles and values. She pointed out that repeating the trade and security mantra would help solve the situation, and looking forward to development would be the way to find a solution, because development means prosperity. Albright defended that one of the ways to address development is through close relations between the US and the EU since, as natural leaders, they can work together and develop strategies to guarantee the future of humanity.

Remembering Nelson Mandela, who claimed that the most important thing is not what we are against, but what we are in favor of, Albright stated that there was no way to stop globalization, but that societies should be open to new ideas and diversity. She also argued that there is a misunderstanding of how the EU and the US could work together, addressing her arguments for the defense of democracy in order to avoid the total failure of the institutions.

Albright, talking directly to the youth, pointed out that they could not be afraid of speaking up, even in the case of disagreement, because this is a privilege of being a citizen of a democratic country. It is important for everyone to participate and get involved. Concerning terrorism, Albright defended an exchange of intelligence to address the common threats and to protect democracy, which was often mitigated because citizens did not know how their institutions worked. Albright also underlined that governments were not responding to the people's needs, causing disappointment in societies that are left with the feeling that the social contract is being broken. Albright concluded by defending that the reinforcement of institutions could bring back trust in democracy, which is the first step to solve any global challenge.



Carlos Carreiras



Manuel Caldeira Cabral

19.30 - 20.30

CLOSING CEREMONY

Closing the Estoril Conferences, **Carlos Carreiras**, Mayor of the Municipality of Cascais, took the opportunity to praise the high level of debate that took place during the three days of the Conferences and thanked the organizing team, speakers and moderators, press, the attending audience and, especially the young people that attended not only the Youth Summit but also the Conferences. The Mayor summed up the debate with the idea that nationalism could not be an answer to the inevitable phenomenon of migration and stressed the positive effects of migration in every society, as was evidenced throughout the Conferences. The Mayor also stressed the role of cities in dealing with the issue of migration, rendering them focal points in the global age of interdependence.

The Portuguese Minister of the Economy, **Manuel Caldeira Cabral**, representing the Prime-Minister of Portugal, António Costa, addressed the Conferences firstly by congratulating everyone involved in this event. The Minister then addressed the paradoxes and challenges of globalization, such as the reappearance of some borders we thought were gone and the issue of terrorism, respectively. The Minister emphasized the role of Portugal in dealing with the current refugee crisis and reaffirmed the commitment of Portugal towards the furtherance of the European project. The Minister then added that dealing with the refugee situation must move beyond a crisis setting and towards a dialogue of long-term planning. The Minister affirmed the vocation of Portugal as a constructor of bridges between peoples and praised the Estoril Conferences as a true local answer to a global challenge.



Clara de Sousa

The Estoril Conferences were hosted by **Clara de Sousa**, journalist at SIC. Clara's professionalism and enthusiasm largely contributed to the success of the 5th Edition of the Estoril Conferences.

CONCLUSIONS

During three days of intense discussion and debate, the 5th edition of the Estoril Conferences covered a very wide range of topics, both in terms of scope and depth of the analysis.

The general theme of "Global Migration: Leaving Home in a Globalized World", being an important and controversial topic of our days, was discussed in broad and far-reaching terms by an extremely diverse and qualified group of speakers. It became possible to shed a light in many aspects of this political, social, economic and cultural dialogue.

Despite the extension of the debate, it is still possible to point out some general conclusions that emerged from most of the panels.

The first broad point of agreement that was found among the speakers was that migration should not be merely viewed as a temporary or transitory problem. It is a part of human existence since its very inception, as many speakers pointed out. This led to the consequent logical idea that it would remain a feature of our societies in the foreseeable future. As such, many speakers expressed the view that policies designed to respond to the challenges of migration should be designed in order to manage migrant fluxes in a systematic and sustained way and not only as transitory and emergency measures.

Building on this premise, the next segment of conclusions pertains to the challenges and opportunities presented by migration. Many speakers focused their presentation on the economic, demographic and social benefits of migration. Migrants can, for example, be a dynamic force in revitalizing and restructuring the labor market; migrants add value to an economy, creating and filling jobs, spending and paying taxes; migrants can help correcting major demographic imbalances, namely in societies that face aging populations and consequently help, instead of harming, the welfare systems; migrants can also be a source of innovation and creative solutions for modern problems.

The speakers presented and analyzed many data sources that proved these assertions, which highlighted a significant problem in today's public discourse: the proliferation of prejudices and misconceptions about migration. Most speakers emphasized the need to combat these prejudices and misconceptions in public dialogue, shedding light on the economic and social benefits that could be derived from migration.

As William Lacy Swing said: "Knowing all that we know, migration is inevitable, necessary and, finally, highly desirable". Policies concerning migration should be

framed in foster these benefits. Even in what concerned forced migration, such as in the current "Refugee Crisis" in the Middle East and Europe, some of the speakers argued that the framing of policies intended to deal with these situations must move beyond a simply humanitarian framework to a fully developmental framework, that seeks to fully integrate forced migrants in host societies, in order to enable their economic and social potential, while providing the necessary humanitarian aid.

Globalization was a constant undertone of the major theme of the Estoril Conferences, since migration is, by its very nature, a transnational issue and has in recent years become a truly global issue. This question highlighted the need for international frameworks to effectively deal with the challenges and heighten the opportunities created by migration. Many speakers, like the aforementioned William Lacy Swing or Juan Jose Gomez Camacho and Karen AbuZayd, discussed in detail the current international progresses being made to provide a global answer to the migratory phenomenon worldwide. Great emphasis was also given to regional solutions, namely at the European Union level.

The main conclusion that can be drawn from these discussions, shared by most of the speakers, is that transnational, regional and global cooperation must be continuously enhanced to deal effectively with the issues of migration in an increasingly interconnected world. There were also contributions that reinforced this central argument of enhanced transnational cooperation, namely in judicial matters, as Carlos Alexandre, Sérgio Moro, Baltasar Gárzon and Antonio di Pietro underlined.

The challenges posed by migratory movements were also under scrutiny. The spread of extremist ideologies, the resurgence of nationalistic feelings and the threats to human rights were also a matter that received a great deal of attention and debate, from first-hand accounts of extreme situations around the globe, the balance between basic freedoms and national security issues, and the necessity to change the tone of public discourse towards migration. The speeches made by Edward Snowden, the personal account of extremism lived by Fareeda Khalaf, or the insightful final conference by Secretary of State Albright attest, point and raise awareness to some of these threats.

The Estoril Conferences did not limit themselves to provide the floor for the debate. We wanted to take part in it and put forward a concrete solution, through a concrete call to action: the Global Safety Passport (GSP) was proposed as an international document that can be used by asylum-seekers to arrive in countries of destination, through a legal and safe channel.

Above all, the document aims at enforcing the right to a safe passage, as demanded by several NGOs and by the UNHCR.

EXPERIENCE LOUNGE

In this 5th edition, there was more to the Estoril Conferences than speakers.

We wanted to give a different point of view of the main theme and share a different experience with our visitors. We held different exhibitions and activities in what we called the 'Experience Lounge'.

In the 'Experience Lounge', Yannis Behrakis, the Greek photojournalist from Reuters, showed dozens of his internationally renowned photographs, in an exhibition entitled 'Paths of Hope and Despair'. Médecins sans Frontières brought us objects found on the Mediterranean beaches and photographs of refugees' bedrooms in camps. Another exhibition was created by CERCICA, with the help of Portuguese artists Filipe Romão and Daniela Gomes, focusing on augmented pictures of the human body from refugees interviewed for the exhibition. The Estoril Conferences, in collaboration with D. Luis Foundation, had its own exhibition to display, sharing with the audience, among other things, the flag of the 'Refugee Nation'.

Another powerful experience was the 'Empathy Box', where, through a pair of headphones, users could listen to real life emergency calls made by refugees.

A Time Capsule was also available, where anyone could leave a message for the future. Also in the 'Experience Lounge' was the 'Action Wall', where a number of different projects related to migrants, such as the results from our Local Impact Labs or Amnesty International, were presented.

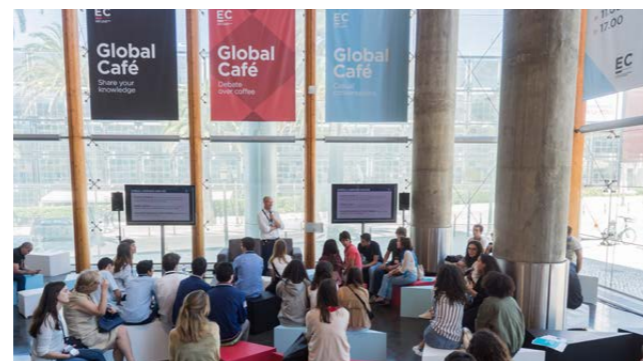


MIND MAP

At the entrance of the Estoril Congress Center was a 'Mind Map'. We asked every participant to enter the word they most related to migration and, in the end, we made a mind map with the most written keywords.

GLOBAL CAFÉS AND LOCAL IMPACT LABS (LILS)

Two events took place as parallel debates within the Estoril Conferences. The Global Cafés were small talks of about fifteen minutes in which invited speakers (Stefan Lang, Colin Habberton, Alan Ghinum, Pedro Espírito Santo) freely discussed topics related to migration with the public in a relaxed environment. The Local Impact Labs were three days of intensive work where volunteers proposed to address different problems and work on a solution, then presented in our 'Action Wall' in the Experience Lounge.



THE GLOBAL SAFETY PASSPORT

One of the main focuses and outputs of the 5th Edition of Estoril Conferences was the creation of a Global Safety Passport (GSP), proposed by Teresa Violante, Chairperson of the Estoril Conferences.

Considering it as an important solution to one of the most pressing human rights issues of our time, the Estoril Conferences has sent its letter directly to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. António Guterres, proposing the creation of the document that enforces the right to a safe passage.

The current system of international protection is dependent on the entry of asylum seekers in the countries where they want to be protected. Countries are not legally responsible for providing protection to those who are located outside the territory. Therefore, with the exception of resettlement schemes, asylum seekers must enter the safe territories in order to be protected therein.

States have committed to expanding opportunities for safe pathways at the New York Declaration for

Refugees and Migrants. The right to safe passage has also been advocated by several NGOs and by the UNHCR. However, these advocacy discourses have failed to provide practical responses on how to implement such right.

A Global Safety Passport could be the answer to ensure the protection of human rights of those who need it most. Such passport could be enacted to asylum seekers, and would correspond to a legal document which would allow them to travel legally and to enter in the territories of the signatory States in order to ask for protection.

This document would not guarantee a right to legally reside in a certain country or its duty to grant the right of asylum. These rights would continue to be decided by the Nation-States. However, the document would allow asylum-seekers to enter, safely and legally in the countries, in order to ask for protection.

GSP would allow for safe journeys, and, therefore, contributing to saving lives. GSP would allow for legal journeys, and, therefore, contributing to protecting human dignity. Finally, GSP would allow for a right to enter, and, therefore, to ensure the effectiveness of the right to asylum.



SPEAKERS

A

» Alberto Alemanno

(Professor of Law, HEC Paris, Founder, The Good Lobby; Italy)

» Alexander Betts

(Director of the Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford; UK)

» Ana Koeshall

(Director, Ana and Vlade Divac Foundation; Serbia)

» Ana Rita Gil

(Researcher, Nova Law School; Portugal)

» Anja Ringgren Loven

(Philanthropist, founder of African Children's Aid Education and Development Foundation; Denmark)

» Anselmo Crespo

(Deputy News Director, TSF; Portugal)

» Antonio Di Pietro

(Politician, Former Prosecutor; Italy)

» António Mateus

(International Editor, RTP; Portugal)

» Arie Kacowicz

(Professor at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Israel)

» Ashwani Kumar

(Former Minister of Law and Justice; India)

» Axel Bugge

(Head of Delegation, Reuters; Norway)

B

» Baltasar Garzón

(Jurist, Former Judge, Head of Julian Assange's Defense Team; Spain)

» Barbara Barrett

(Chairman, Aerospace Corporation; USA)

» Bárbara Martins

(IB Diploma student, St. Julian's School; Portugal)

» Bernard Kouchner

(Founder of Médecins sans Frontières, Nobel Peace Prize 1999 on behalf of Médecins sans Frontières; France)

» Bernardo Ferrão

(News Subdirector, SIC; Portugal)

C

» Carlos Alexandre

(Judge; Portugal)

» Carlos Carreiras

(Mayor, Municipality of Cascais; Portugal)

» Carlos Moedas

(European Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation; Portugal)

» Christine Ockrent

(Journalist; France)

» Constança Urbano de Sousa

(Minister of Home Affairs; Portugal)

D

» Daniel Traça

(Dean, Nova School of Business and Economics; Portugal)

» Lord David Hannay

Baron of Chiswick (Member of Parliament; UK)

» Dawn Chatty

(Emerita Professor of Anthropology and Forced Migration, Oxford University; USA)

» Demetrios Papademetriou

(President Emeritus of the Migration Policy Institute; USA)

» Duarte Pitta Ferraz

(Professor, Nova School of Business and Economics; Portugal)

E

» Eduardo Cabrita

(Minister in the Cabinet of the Prime Minister; Portugal)

» Edward Snowden

(Refugee in Russia; former CIA and NSA contractor; USA)

F

» Fareeda Khalaf

(Yazidi refugee, Author of the book 'The Girl Who Beat ISIS'; Iraq)

» Felipe Pathé Duarte

(Professor, researcher and author of the book "Global Jihadism"; Portugal)

» Francisco Assis

(Member of the European Parliament; Portugal)

G

» Gina Bennett

(CIA Counterterrorism analyst, author of "National Security Mom: Lessons for America"; USA)

» Gonçalo Saraiva Matias

(Católica Global School of Law Professor; Portugal)

H

» Hélder Vaz

(Former Executive Director of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries – Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa; Guinea-Bissau)

L

» Lawrence Gonzi

(Former Prime Minister of Malta; Malta)

» Lora Pappa

(Founder of METAdrasi and winner of North South Prize of the Council of Europe 2015; Greece)

» Lord Michael Hastings

(Member of Parliament, KPMG International's Global Head of Corporate Citizenship; UK)

» Lou Marinoff

(Philosopher, author and philosopher practitioner; USA)

M

» Madeleine Albright

(Diplomat, Former US Secretary of State; USA)

» Manuel Caldeira Cabral

(Minister of Economy; Portugal)

» Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa

(President of the Republic; Portugal)

» Maria da Conceição

(Founder, Maria Cristina Foundation; Bangladesh)

» Maria João Marques

(Columnist, Observador; Portugal)

» Mário da Graça Machungo

(Former Prime Minister; Mozambique)

» Mário Ramires

(Director, SOL/I; Portugal)

» Marios Andriotis

(Senior Adviser, Lesvos Municipality; Greece)

» Martin Ivens

(Editor, The Sunday Times; UK)

» Mehmet Samsar

(Director General for Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Turkey)

» Michaël Neuman

(Coordinator and Research Director at CRASH / Médecins sans Frontières; France)

» Miguel Pinto Luz

(Vice-Mayor, Municipality of Cascais; Portugal)

N

» Nabil Al-Tikriti

(Associate Professor University of Mary Washington, Vice-President of Médecins sans Frontières; USA)

» Nigel Farage

(Member of the European Parliament; Former leader of the UKIP; UK)

» Nuno Garoupa

(Professor, Texas A&M University School of Law; Portugal)

» Nuno Tiago Pinto

(International Editor, Sábado; Portugal)

» Helena Coelho

(Executive Director, Observador; Portugal)

» Henrique Garcia

(Journalist, TVI, Portugal)

J

» Javier Martin Del Barrio

(Journalist, El País; Spain)

» Jean-Michel Veranneman de Watervliet

(Ambassador (ret.) and Historian; Belgium)

» Jeff Crisp

(Former UNHCR Head of Policy Development and Evaluation, Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford; UK)

» João Vale de Almeida

(Ambassador to the European Union to the United Nations; Portugal)

» Jody Williams

(Nobel Peace Prize 1997, Chairperson, Nobel Women's Initiative; USA)

» John Kidd

(Researcher at Aston University and migration specialist; UK)

» Jorge Quiroga

(Former President of Bolivia; Bolivia)

» José Carreira

(Director of EASO – European Asylum Support Office; Portugal)

» José Manuel Aragão

(Community organizer, Programa Escolhas; Portugal)

» José Ramos Horta

(Nobel Peace Prize 1996, Former President of the Republic of East-Timor; East-Timor)

» José Rodrigues dos Santos

(Journalist, RTP; Portugal)

» Joseph Stiglitz

(Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, 2001; USA)

» Joséphine Goube

(CEO, Techfugees; France)

» Juan Jose Gomez Camacho

(Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Mexico in the UN, Co-facilitator for the Global Compact on Migration Process; Mexico)

K

» Karen AbuZayd

(Special Adviser on the Summit on Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants; USA)

» Kenan Malik

(Writer and lecturer; UK)

» Kenneth S. Rogoff

(Professor of Economics, Harvard University; USA)

P» **Paula Sá**

(Political Editor, Diário de Notícias; Portugal)

» **Paulo Baldaia**

(Director, Diário de Notícias; Portugal)

» **Pedro A. Neto**

(Executive Director, Amnesty International, Portuguese Branch; Portugal)

» **Pedro Boucherie Mendes**

(Director General, SIC Thematic Channels; Portugal)

» **Pedro Calado**

(Portuguese High Commission for Migrations; Portugal)

» **Pedro Camacho**

(News Director, LUSA – Portuguese News Agency; Portugal)

» **Pedro Cordeiro**

(Journalist, Expresso; Portugal)

» **Pedro Espírito Santo**

(Legal Officer at the European Commission; Portugal)

» **Pedro Magalhães**

(Scientific Director, Foundation Francisco Manuel dos Santos; Portugal)

» **Pedro Pinto**

(Journalist, TVI; Portugal)

» **Pedro Santa Clara**

(Professor, Nova School of Business and Economics; Portugal)

» **Peter Schatzer**

(Ambassador, Permanent observer to the United Nations and other international organizations in Vienna Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean; Austria)

» **Philippe Legrain**

(Economist, Writer, Commentator, Author of European Spring: Why Our Economies and Politics are in a Mess – and How to Put Them Right and Immigrants: Your Country Needs Them; UK)

R» **Raffaele Simone**

(Linguist and philosopher; Italy)

» **Rajendra K. Pachauri**

(Founder and Chief Mentor of Protect our Planet Movement and Former Chairman of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Nobel Peace Prize 2007 on behalf of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; India)

» **Rajiv I. Modi**

(Chairman, Cadila Pharmaceuticals; India)

» **Ricardo Costa**

(Managing Director, IMPRESA Media Group; Portugal)

» **Rohan Williamson**

(Interim Dean, Georgetown University McDonough School of Business; USA)

» **Roman Shaykhutdinov**

(Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tartastan; Russia)

S» **Samer Abdelnour**

(Assistant Professor at the Rotterdam School of Management; Netherlands)

» **Sebastião Bugalho**

(Journalist, SOL; Portugal)

» **Sein-Way Tan**

(Chairman of Green World City Organization; Australia)

» **Sérgio Moro**

(Federal Judge; Brazil)

» **Sofana Dahlan**

(CEO and founder of Tashkei, lawyer and activist; Saudi Arabia)

T» **Teresa Anjinho**

(Researcher, Nova Law School; Portugal)

» **Teresa Nogueira Pinto**

(PhD Fellow in Globalization Studies, FCSH, Universidade Nova de Lisboa; Portugal)

» **Teresa Violante**

(Chairperson, Estoril Conferences; Portugal)

» **Thandie Mwape**

(Humanitarian Diplomacy Coordinator at Netherlands Red Cross; Netherlands)

V» **Vasco Rato**

(President of the Luso-American Foundation; Portugal)

» **Vilmar Rocha**

(Constitutionalist and politician; Brazil)

W» **Werner Hoyer**

(President, European Investment Bank; Germany)

» **William Lacy Swing**

(Director-General, International Organization for Migration; USA)

Y» **Yannis Behrakis**

(Senior Editor, Special Projects, Reuters Newspictures; Greece)

POSITION PAPER

Estoril Conferences 2017

THE MIGRATION CHALLENGE

People migrate. From our predecessor *Homo Erectus*, who moved out of Africa across Europe more than a million years ago, followed by the known expansions of *Homo Sapiens*, to the more recent example of States that have virtually been built upon immigration, humans have always been on the move. People have moved out of their territories for various reasons, both individual and social, claiming the right to search for better living conditions, to escape poverty and hunger, to flee natural or human threats. Even a right to give “new worlds to the world” has been claimed to justify the expansion beyond the national territory.

There is nothing new about human migration. Yet, migration is often perceived as a threat or unique burden with which polities are faced: the idea of a wall fencing the U.S.-Mexican border has been a hot topic in the US Presidential elections of 2016; the process of rural-to-urban migration in China threatens to compromise an entire generation of children who are being left behind by their parents; in Bangladesh, environmental migrants are expected to rise up to 15 million people by 2050; in the United Kingdom, criticism over growing migration and the erosion of national borders were among the main arguments leading to the recent Brexit outcome; even *interstellar migration* is becoming a relevant topic in the scientific community, raising the discussion of whether it presents a viable alternative to a near-exhausted planet Earth.

However ordinary and old the phenomenon may be, we are currently living in times of unprecedented human mobility. Between 2000 and 2015 the number of international migrants in Asia and Oceania grew by an average of 2.8 per cent per year. Latin, American and the Caribbean countries recorded the third fastest average annual growth rate (2.3 per cent), followed by Africa (2.2 per cent). In Europe and Northern America (respectively, the first and third main hosts of international migrants), the rise was slower, with an average annual growth rate of 2 per cent for each (UN International Migration Report 2015). In 2015, 244 million of people (3.3 per cent of the world population) lived outside their country of origin (UNFPA).

Since World War II, the globalization of migration has shaped new shifts in international migration patterns. The old dichotomies are now at stake. Traditionally, workers moved from the Global South to the Global North, were mainly low-skilled and left low

or middle-income countries for high-income countries on a relatively permanent basis. Nowadays, the growing complexity of international migratory movements includes the resettlement of both high- and low-skilled workers, from the Global North to the Global South, from countries that may also be experiencing strong economic growth, and that may be envisaged as temporary rather than permanent dislocations. States still enjoy the power to control their borders but the national regulation of migration is bound to respect and protect the human rights of migrants, particularly illegal migrants, which thus pose as constraints on national sovereignties. Furthermore, the globalization of human trafficking and terrorism reinforce interdependence and stress the need for cooperation between States. Non state actors and global civil society have also risen as crucial players in the international arena which is no longer left to the single rule of States.

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. Accordingly – and not surprisingly – it is one of the most debated issues of the 21st century, and one of the most relevant aspects of international and global politics posing a challenge to regional and global governance.

Two major topics must be addressed: **firstly**, the question of migration as a *challenge per se*. The goal is to reflect upon migration outside a crisis conjuncture – what challenges does regular migration bring to the world and to the States? **Secondly**, we wish to address 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.

A) MIGRATION AS A CHALLENGE

The first main topic will discuss the several challenges that emerge from migration in general as a complex phenomenon, outside crises scenarios. In this context, the subjects will include:

1. MIGRATION AND NATIONAL POLITICS

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. If some countries were born as countries of immigration and were faced with a multicultural society from the outset, others have faced recent large shifts of population, evolving from quite homogenous to highly diverse societies. This shift on the very composition of national residents leads to several challenges on social cohesion. Some claim that *civilizations may clash*. But, on the other hand, democracy and pluralism urge the respect of the cultural identity of each individual.

Are these two premises irreconcilable? 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? And what about illiberal democracies and non-democratic States: how do they cope with migration shocks in their societies? Are they better or ill-equipped to deal with diversity?

2. FROM EMIGRATION TO IMMIGRATION

Many countries have experienced a major shift on their role as actors on the global migration challenge. The traditional distinction between countries of origin, transit and destination has proven largely obsolete. How should this change be faced? Where do international migrants come from? And where do they go to? Why are some States simultaneously immigration and emigration territories? What are the consequences, for the emigration countries, of brain drain of their highly skilled professionals? How can public policies be designed to enhance the opportunities of migration? What can be done to attract the type of manpower that is needed for the host countries' development and economic growth (brain gain)? Is international migration a viable alternative to reducing old-age dependency and balancing the demographic pyramid?

3. MIGRATION AND GLOBAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIES

Migration is now global, comprised by a worldwide circulation of experiences, know-how, education and ideas. It is said that migration not only benefits the migrant but the entire world. It may contribute to the economic development of receiving countries, to competitiveness and innovation potential. There are plenty of examples of immigrants flourishing into highly entrepreneurial communities. International migrants also contribute to the development of home countries by creating international networks, getting access to advanced education or generating foreign direct investment. In 2014, migrants from developing countries sent home an estimated US \$436 billion in remittances, which far exceeds official development assistance (UN International Migration Report 2015). In 2015, 72 per cent of all international migrants were of working age.

Immigrants have a wide impact on public budgets, especially regarding taxes and social security. They also have impact on the labor market, leading to more competitiveness. However, the positive consequences of migration rely, to a great extent, on adequate public policies in areas like education and employment. These policies are designed to minimize the short-term impact on labor markets and social benefits systems and to enhance the integration of migrants in the national community (good examples can be found in Uganda, the USA, Germany, Australia and Canada).

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? How do migrants impact on the shape of the population of product-consumers and even at the imports level? How can migratory flows be economically fair for both host and home countries?

B. MIGRATION IN TIMES OF CRISES

The second main topic is focused on forced migration and migration that takes place under exceptional scenarios. Whereas the previous topic was focused on migration as an ordinary event, *migration in times of crises* point to different challenges. Migration crises are also 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). Several regions of the world such as Europe are facing big migratory pressures due to the rising flood of refugees which has reached its highest level since World War II, representing almost 8 per cent of all international migrants.

In this context, the addressed themes will include:

1. REFUGEES, GLOBAL GOVERNANCE AND GLOBAL SOLIDARITY

Traditionally, refugees flee to neighboring States in order 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. The current European migratory crisis, for example, cannot be seen exclusively as a local or regional problem. The High Commissioner for Refugees has systematically emphasized the need for a multilateral approach to refugees and forced migration since the traditional intergovernmental tools have fallen short in providing acceptable solutions.

Are States prepared to deepen integration and cooperation in this context? In what practical ways must other States be solidary with the most affected host and transit countries? What tools should be developed to enhance cooperation between States in order to tackle the refugees' global problem? Is it feasible to design and enforce permanent programs of refugees' resettlement worldwide? What support to the countries of origin and transit should the global community provide? Is it morally correct to negotiate agreements with the transit countries in order to prevent refugees from searching other territories? What are the role and powers of supranational organizations and NGO's in these processes?

4. QUALIFIED AND NON-QUALIFIED MIGRATION FLOWS

Traditionally, migrants would leave their countries of origin in order to seek better economic and social conditions of living, or even in order to survive. Currently, a different kind of migration is also taking place, characterized by movements of highly qualified professionals, including skilled academics, researchers and practitioners. The USA, Canada, Australia and the EU compete amongst themselves to attract this type of migration. Civil society has adopted different terms according to the migrant population concerned, preferring the term *expatriates* to designate those that come from developed countries and correspond to "highly skilled migrants", as opposed to those that come from developing countries (*immigrants*).

Several questions may then arise. Is it ethically correct to filter the types of migrants that the countries are willing to receive according to their economic and labor preferences - the *immigration choisie*? Is it acceptable to remove from the countries of origin the human capital that could contribute to the development of such already fragile societies? Is the distinction between *expatriates* and *immigrants* a reality or just a discriminatory label?

5. MIGRATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY

One traditional concern with the erosion of national borders is with security and public order protection. Current threats to national and international security pose challenges which are hard to tackle. The introduction of diversity in previously homogenous populations leads to fears that immigration will increase the risk of attacks. Furthermore, public opinion circles combined with populist political leaders have set the debate on global migration on a prejudiced tone, leading to over-nationalist claims and the spread of xenophobic and hate speech. From the rise of extreme-right parties in Europe, to the popularity of anti-Mexican speeches in the USA, a strong anti-migration narrative is on the move.

What may be the connection between migration and threats to public security? Should transnational terrorist threats lead to the reinforcement of national borders? What is the reality of hate speech and xenophobia worldwide? Why are they growing nowadays? Can populism and xenophobia change the face of democracy and irrevocably condemn mainstream parties to irrelevance? How do migratory issues influence national politics?

2. HUMAN RIGHTS OF ILLEGAL MIGRANTS

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. States faced with extraordinary human pressure may adopt standardized procedures – for example, treating every migrant as an “illegal immigrant”, proceeding to collective expulsions or constructing physical barriers to safeguard the national territory. On the other hand, they may be faced with strong difficulties on dealing with all the asylum requests in a humane manner, or receiving all migrants in adequate and humane conditions. Furthermore, the globalization of human trafficking unveils the dark side of increased international mobility, and reveals the striking division between winners and losers of globalization.

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?

3. THE RESPONSIBILITY OF STATES TO PROTECT REFUGEES

Usually, only refugees that have arrived in the territory are granted international protection. However, this traditional form of triggering a duty to protect may lead to some perverse effects, such as the development of networks of facilitators of illegal immigration, designed to transport migrants to the countries where they can ask for asylum. The trafficking of immigrants is one of the major characteristics of migration in the 21st century.

Are States bound to a duty to protect refugees even outside their own sovereign territory? What is their responsibility in engaging in rescue operations outside of their borders or within their maritime jurisdictions? May States proceed to push-back operations in order to prevent refugees from entering their territories? Are States bound to protect those who are outside their territory, namely by receiving them through resettlement in order to avoid smugglers' operations? Does the doctrine of R2P apply in these situations?

5. “ECONOMIC REFUGEES” AS A WAY TO BOOST EQUALITY?

The so-called “economic” migrants, *v.g.* people that migrate in order to find better conditions of living are still considered to be “voluntary” migrants, not qualifying for the status of refugee and, therefore, not entitled to claim a right to asylum. Therefore, even when living in extremely poor conditions, with scarce access to food, water, health care or education, and forced to leave their country, they are not entitled to enter and live elsewhere. The need to find better conditions of living is still the main reason why people migrate. Migration may thus be seen as a way to rebalance fair sharing of the global resources and opportunities between people within the framework of a global social contract.

Is there a right to immigrate for survival reasons? Is migration a tool for repositioning equality of rights and opportunities between people? Should we enlarge the concept of refugees in order to encompass some “economic migrants”, namely those who abandon their countries of origin for the sake of survival? Does development-induced migration enhance inequality for already disadvantaged groups? What is the possible link between these subjects?

We would like to express our gratitude to our institutional supporters, sponsors and partners. Their continued endorsement allows us to keep up with our mission and ambition to strive for a better world.

Institutional support



Sponsors



Partners



Media Partners



Our special thanks to the Academic Partners:

- » Nova School of Business & Economics, Portugal
- » Getúlio Vargas Foundation, Brazil
- » Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business, China
- » Aarhus University, Denmark
- » Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
- » Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University, Netherlands
- » University of Cape Town, South Africa
- » Georgetown University's McDonough School, United States of America

Academic Partners



Follow us

