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AND COUNTING

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» Vice-President of the
European Investment Bank

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NEWS

**Protect
our Planet!**

Nobel Peace prize
laureate Dr. Rajendra Pachauri
to visit Cascais



We are preparing the 6th edition of the Estoril Conferences.

See you in May 2019!

IMPRESSUM

Founders

› Teresa Violante
› Rui Cordeiro

Managing Director

› Rui Cordeiro

Editors

› Cátia Rebocho
› João Tiago Teixeira
› Maria Inês Gameiro

In this edition:

› Carlos Carreiras
› Miguel Pinto Luz
› Felipe Pathé Duarte
› Dario Scannapieco
› Duarte Pitta Ferraz
› Dirk van Dierendonck
› Duarte Nobre Guedes
› João Tiago Teixeira

Graphic Design

› Kátia Lopes

Advertising

› Cátia Rebocho

Administration

› Edifício Cascais Center
Rua Manuel Joaquim Avelar,
118, piso 2 2750-421 - Cascais |
Portugal
› T. +351 21 132 99 33
› info@estorilconferences.org

Property: Câmara Municipal de Cascais

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CASCAIS



EDITORIAL

› Teresa Violante
Chair of the Estoril Conferences

2018: WHAT TO EXPECT

The European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) has just released its risk analysis report for 2018. In all, it is a *state of the union* concerning the European borders and the challenges, problems and possible solutions ahead for 2018.

The timing for us could not be more fitting when we celebrate the first anniversary of the Global Review, remembering our first front cover fully dedicated to migration facts.

In the upcoming future, a new chapter of the Estoril Conferences is beginning with the announcement of the main topic for the next edition. However, the challenge of migration is not one we can set aside. Along with all the common causes and challenges related to migration, intensely discussed in our previous edition, the unrest felt in African countries, in the Middle East, in Central America and in other regions of the globe, make migration an ongoing global challenge.

As the Frontex report points out, the total number of illegal border-crossings into the EU dropped to its lowest in four years. However, detections are still high when compared to figures reported before 2014. As we all know, 2015 was the moment the crisis was at its peak, when Germany alone reported a total of 890,000 asylum seekers.

According to the document, the most significant development of 2017 was the sudden plunge in the number of illegal border crossings on the Central Mediterranean, since the implementation of the EU-Turkey deal in 2016. On the other side, the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Balkan routes had the biggest decline. This, however, does not mean that the pressure on Europe's external borders has decreased.

On the contrary: The western Mediterranean Route saw the highest number of irregular migrants since Frontex began collecting data in 2009. These migrants came mostly from the Maghreb countries, especially from Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia. This, alongside the displacement effects on other migrant routes and the total number of detections exceeding any of the figures recorded before 2014, indicates that the pressure upon the EU's external borders remains high.

Criminal actions were also reported, in particular those connected with document fraud, smugglers and organized crime groups. Nearly 7,000 individuals were reported to present themselves with fraudulent documents. A worrisome fact was the 10% increase in document fraud detections on secondary movements within the EU/Schengen area - one of the highest numbers since 2013. Combating document fraud and targeting the crime



A GLOBAL REVIEW

Our first edition of the Global Review in 2018 celebrates our one year anniversary and we could not be more proud of its achievements since its first edition. Since then, we have had articles written by academics, ambassadors, politicians, philanthropists, professors and writers; and have interviewed names such as Edward Snowden or Fareeda Khalaf.

But the world keeps on moving and so do we and, in this edition, we take a look back at recent years, so that we can better discuss our immediate future and the year 2018 that has just begun.

rui.cordeiro@estorilglobal.org

groups involved are among the highest priorities for 2018, as the report acknowledges.

It is expected that the maritime routes, especially the Mediterranean Sea, will remain the most used ones for illegal crossing. This perilous and dangerous voyage has caused far too many victims and yet it doesn't seem to lose momentum. Remember Alan Kurdi? In January alone, around 800 migrants were rescued from the sea. In February, the number has reached 500 rescued migrants. Humanitarian assistance efforts and thorough coordination will still be needed along these migrant routes for the years to come.

Such cooperation has also helped to tackle other problems, like drug trafficking, smuggling of goods, pollution and fisheries issues. Although 2017 presented itself has a better year compared to 2015 and 2016, the pressure on the European borders remains relatively the same, with changes and shifts only at the geographical routes level.

It has been thoroughly discussed whether Europe has survived the migration crisis. There is no easy answer to that. Although we are starting to handle the migratory routes and patterns of migrants, we have already fell behind for too long. These figures on document fraud detections remind us of the thousands of illegal immigrants still unaccounted for. They are, for the time being, members of our communities and pose significant challenges on public policies. This is an issue mostly raised by inflamed rightwing politicians arguing for nationalist causes.

As we stated in the opening of our last edition of the Estoril Conferences, "People migrate". And we will continue to do so. It is a part of our common global history. What is now surfacing is a crisis within Europe itself. One in which illegal migrants, alongside non-national citizens of any given country and unfortunate members of an almost randomly selected minority will be the ones to blame for a country's own shortcomings. This scarily rings familiar bells. Remember that just recently, in Germany, the Alternative for Germany (AfD), an extreme right-wing party known for its aggressiveness towards German immigrant communities, has risen, for the first time in history, to the second place in the polls.

What I hope for 2018 is for the fittest politicians and policy makers of our times not to be caught asleep while toxic members within our European societies are thriving. Because Europe may have survived, but it is badly injured.

teresa.violante@estorilglobal.org



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THE SUCCESS OF THE SDG'S (SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS) DEPENDS ON THE CITIES AND VICE VERSA



» Carlos Carreiras
Mayor of the Municipality of Cascais

The urbanization of the planet grows at an astonishing pace. Every week, all around the world, about one and a half million people leave the countryside headed for the city. 80% of the world's gross domestic product is fabricated in the cities. And 60% to 80% of the planet's energy necessities originate in the urban areas.

In 1950, there was only one mega city (more than 10 million inhabitants): New York. In 2015, we knew of 23 and it is thought that, in 2025, there will be 29. Only one of them will be in Europe.

We live in an 'urban' century. And the more pessimists will add 'post-European' century. For the first time in history there are more people living in cities than in the rural world. And both the African and Asian continents have yet to complete their 'urbanizing' process, which will only emphasize the demographic unbalance.

These numbers sustain the vision that the XIX century was the century of the empires; the XX century was the century of the Nation States. The XXI century is destined to be the century of the cities.

“The XXI century is destined to be the century of the cities.”

The city is, historically, the most permanent political unit. And the city will be (or already is) the most determinant political unit. Not only for its creation of opportunities and economic growth for the majority, but also in combating the perennial problems with which the world confronts itself: from migration to climate change (there are 800 million people vulnerable to the phenomenon), from the fight against inequality to the promotion of security (peace levels have receded in 68 countries around the world), from the battle against poverty to the eradication of hunger.

We live in a 'metropolocentric' world.

It is in this context of seeking a balance between growth and sustainability that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) arise. A map of 17 principles and 169 goals in order for the world to be a better place by 2030. The SDG's were proposed by the United Nations and are, since 2015, a commitment from the States, both rich and poor.

“If cities are the driving force of the XXI century, then there is no execution of the SDG's without cities.”

If cities are the driving force of the XXI century, then there is no execution of the SDG's without cities. The UN understood it very clearly and launched the 2030 Local Hub for Sustainability Solutions, a global platform of sustainable solutions that creates a city-to-city dynamic of learning and sharing of the common problems in three areas seen as decisive for the application of the SDG's: data collection, economy and energy.

This UN initiative has a political connotation. First, the platform reinforces the role of local action within the scope of the SDG's. It pushes cities to create or belong to 'hubs' where they can share experiences or give visibility to their most successful policies, in a benchmarking process of a global scale. Second, the platform gives cities the opportunity to access data, the most valued asset in the century of knowledge. Better local decisions also stem from the decision-maker's access to better statistical information. Third, the platform is an initiative that underlines an operational shift on part of the UN: a global structure working at the local level. The UN realized that, if the SDG's are to be achieved, it must bring them closer to the citizens and, therefore, to the closest power that represents them.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



This shift is also important for its broader reading, since it can signal an ongoing UN reform attempt by its Secretary-General António Guterres. And it was precisely the Secretary-General of the organization that recently came forth to appeal to the political and financial commitments from the States so that the SDG's can see the light of day.

“As in the history of mankind, cities are the lighthouses that point to the future and change.”

A map of 17 principles and 169 goals in order for the world to be a better place by 2030. The SDG's were proposed by the United Nations and are, since 2015, a commitment from the States, both rich and poor.



ADAPTATION

» Miguel Pinto Luz
Deputy Mayor of Cascais

Cascais is one of the few municipalities in Portugal with a council dedicated to Climate Change. The effort tackles a real challenge and one of the major problems mankind is currently facing. Even if so many in the world today are still in denial.

Scientists argue that there is about a 95% probability that the current global warming phase the world is going through is a direct cause of human activity. This number was arrived at after a study conducted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which involved 1300 scientists from all over the world, with the support of the United Nations.

Advances in technology have also made it possible for scientists to analyze and collect different types of data and information, on a global scale, that offered them the possibility of seeing the 'big picture'.

Global temperatures are rising and have been so, in particular, over the last 35 years (roughly since 1983). 16 of the 17 hottest years recorded in history have occurred since 2001. In fact, 2016 was the warmest year ever recorded with eight of its months (January through September, excepting June) being the warmest on record.

Temperatures rise and glaciers, as well as ice sheets, melt; oceans heat and expand; the sea levels rise. And even if we do something about it today, the ocean will continue to rise for centuries to come, as it takes a long time to respond to Earth's conditions.

Water vapor, nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide and methane are the core gases to be responsible for the greenhouse effects. Carbon dioxide emissions, particularly, not only helped create the greenhouse effect but have also been responsible for 30% of the ocean's acidification. These have been emitting on a grand scale, since the industrial revolution.

These are facts. Scientific facts. Although it seems as almost idiotic to be discussing them as if a matter of faith.

However, for the sun worshippers and in order to enrich the discussion further, here are a few more facts regarding the faith of those that believe that the increase in the Earth's temperature is not directly caused by human activity but by solar radiation increase.

I understand this point of view. It is a reasonable one, if you simply ignore the facts described above.

The sun has already been responsible for several 'ice ages' throughout the history of the world and was the main cause of the 'Little Ice Age' that happened between 1650 and 1850. But not this time. This time, the sun cannot be blamed even if it means we need to blame ourselves.

Since 1750 that the energy coming from the sun has been steady and scientists do concede to the fact that, if anything, it has increased slightly. But if global warming had been caused by the sun's activity, then a temperature rise in all layers of the atmosphere was to be expected. That did not happen. In fact, scientists have observed a cooling of the upper atmosphere - the stratosphere - and a warming at the surface and lower parts of the atmosphere. This is happening because the greenhouse gases are trapping the heat there. Global warming is happening much faster and at a grander scale for it to be directly link to solar activity.

The world is now facing an inevitability. Global warming is happening and will continue to happen even if we now (only now) start fighting it. There is no solving the global warming problem. All we can do is adapt to the new conditions, created by ourselves, and be able to mitigate its effects.

“There is no solving the global warming problem. All we can do is adapt to the new conditions, created by ourselves, and be able to mitigate its effects”

There are a few suggestions out there on how humanity, as a whole, can mitigate its effects and help fight climate change. Simple things like recycling and using more energy efficient cars (and many, many other suggestions) can be found in almost every piece of information regarding climate change.

But adaptation is a much different and difficult thing. It requires a socio-economic response. Countries need to prepare to adapt to the new climate. One that will affect its agriculture, for example, or its energy production. Adaptation, therefore, requires leadership. And while climate change is indeed a global challenge, its effects will most certainly be felt at a local level. Therefore, municipalities such as Cascais need to be at the forefront of both adaptation and mitigation efforts against man made climate change.

“municipalities such as Cascais need to be at the forefront of both adaptation and mitigation efforts against man made climate change.”

To be able to fully dedicate ourselves to this effort, by creating a dedicated council, fills me with an enormous pride.

Dissemination of the fight against climate change, particularly within the younger generations, is one of our core activities. One will not give up. As so, during the next month of March, we will have in our municipality a former speaker of the Estoril Conferences.

Rajendra Pachauri, Founder and Chief Mentor of the Protect Our Planet movement and former chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, for which he received a Nobel Peace prize award in 2007, will visit Cascais and its schools.

Together, Cascais and Rajendra Pachauri will speak directly to the future generations of Portugal, inciting them in joining us in this global effort.

“Younger generations have received from us an enormous burden and it is our responsibility to help them lift it”

Younger generations have received from us an enormous burden and it is our responsibility to help them lift it, with whatever words and actions we can. The Protect Our Planet movement is a local

effort spread throughout the globe. It was designed to help share knowledge, amongst youngsters, on solutions to adapt and mitigate climate change effects.

During one full day, one of the top experts of the world will be speaking directly to the youth of Cascais, in several schools of the municipality. I can't think of a better way to inspire them into action against man made climate change.

Because if not for the youth of tomorrow, then for whom?

miguel.luz@cm-cascais.pt

GET IN THE RING

ESTORIL CONFERENCES GLOBAL CHALLENGES, LOCAL ANSWERS

DNA.CASCAIS
Entrepreneurship and Commerce

GET IN THE RING

31 May - Cascais / Portugal
Government - Startups Session
PROCUREMENT OF INNOVATION

ABOUT GET IN THE RING FOUNDATION
The Get in the Ring Foundation is a non-profit organization that connects startups to resources such as capital, talent and expertise that help them in growing their company. The foundation is active in 80 countries around the world and works together with leaders of entrepreneurship ecosystems around the world. Get in the Ring is known for its unique pitching format where two startups literally face off against each other in the ring.

© Get in the ring



» Felipe Pathé Duarte
Assistant Professor, Institute
of Police Sciences and Internal Security

In view of the recent events, a direct intervention of Israel in the Syrian conflict seems almost inevitable. So far, the zeal of Tel Aviv only allowed for more discreet and precise set of actions, essentially aimed at border control. But the pressure of recent events pushes Israel into the battlefield, for European and American rest. If, on the one hand, the recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel by Washington compromises Tel Aviv, on the other hand, the growing Iranian territorial occupation on the ashes of the Syrian chaos might lead to a more offensive defense. Let us focus on a recent episode, which illustrates this introduction.

Context:

In the beginning of February, Israel intercepted an unmanned aerial vehicle (drone) of Iranian manufacture that entered its airspace. In response, Tel Aviv triggered a set of multiple attacks against Syrian and Iranian targets, in Syria. In the process, an Israeli F-16 fighter was shot down.

Following the drone interception, some of the retaliation targets for airstrikes, such as medium-range and long-range anti-aircraft missile batteries (SA-17 and SA-5), would have been immediately identified by the Israel Defense Forces (IDF). An SA-2 missile defense system, which would be located near Damascus, was also struck. According to information by the IDF, the drone launch site was destroyed, as were four bases belonging to Iran, along with eight Syrian structures, including a key bunker used for the command and control of the area. Yisrael Katz, the Minister responsible for Israeli intelligence, said that the targets, although hidden, were known to him, and that Israel would be capable of discovering them, and the attack was proof of this (*sic*). The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, which monitors the way in Syria through a network of activists on the ground, said that at least six people – between Syrian troops and non-Syrian allied militias – were killed during this action. Between 16 and 20 missiles were fired by order of Tel Aviv.

In turn, an Israeli F-16 fighter was shot down by the Syrians, when it was returning from its attack mission. The aircraft crashed near Harduf, in Israel. According to official sources, both pilots aboard the F-16 are alive, although one of them has been seriously injured.

ISRAEL AND SYRIA - THE UNAVOIDABLE COLLISION WITH IRAN

Syria areas of control

Anti-aircraft fire downed an Israeli warplane returning from a bombing raid on Iran-backed positions in Syria on Feb. 10 in the most serious confrontations yet between Israel and Iranian-backed forces based across the border.

■ Turkish and Syrian rebel allies ■ Syrian rebels and jihadists ■ Kurdish forces ■ Syrian army ■ Islamic State

AS OF JANUARY 8, 2018



AS OF FEBRUARY 8, 2018



Source: Institute for the Study of War

Star, 11/02/2018

REUTERS

Analysis:

We review this episode because a large number of targets hit by Israel, in such a short period of time, as well as the elimination of an Israeli fighter, are unusual events. As with any military intervention, beyond the physical destruction there is a message underneath it. In this case, it was mutual. Let us analyze it on three levels: that of deterrence, reactive capacity and containment.

1) Deterrence

It should be noted that Tel Aviv regularly sends aircrafts into Lebanese and Syrian airspace, and that there are frequent attacks on potential threats (such as Syria's chemical weapons program or what Israel believes are arms shipments to Hezbollah). Last year, the Israelis destroyed an Iranian base, whose image – disclosed in open source – showed it was under construction in the south of Damascus. According to logic, if Iranians depend on Syrians to protect its air defense, they will not be able to build any infrastructure in Syria – Israel will invariably retaliate.

However, if Syrian's air defenses improve and the IDF loses its air dominance, the Iranians will remain in Syria and the threat to Israel will increase significantly. In addition, Tel Aviv will find it very difficult to survive an attrition war, even with some successful attacks on Syria. We have also seen that, since last summer, Israeli attacks have become more frequent and effective.

“Israeli attacks have become more frequent and effective.”

This leads us to believe that, as Syrian fighting continues to decline, the Iranians seem to have taken two objectives: their expansion into Syria and their full support for Hezbollah in Lebanon.

Besides collecting information, it is unclear what the Iranians wanted with a drone flight over Israel's positions. Perhaps Iran, Syrian and Hezbollah are trying to deter Israeli actions. Even if they do not want to engage in a war with Israel, there is already a strong commitment on the Syrian battlefield. And these regional dynamics demand reminding Israel that it cannot continue to target Syria with impunity. If Iran, Syria or Hezbollah refuse to fight, Israel could make more air strikes. Deterrence seeks to avoid action for fear of its consequences, as there is a credible threat of unacceptable retaliation.

2) Reactive capacity – Preventive Action

But these bombings have raised some important issues for the Syrians and for the Iranians. The most obvious being that the IDF can annihilate, with relative ease, five Syrian air defense systems.

In addition, Israel has conveyed an operational and political message to Damascus and Tehran. At the operational level, a glimpse of the depth and scope of Israeli intelligence capabilities were given, on several levels. At the political level, it has been shown that the warning of prime-minister Netanyahu – that Israel will not allow for the Iranians to consolidate its position in Syria – is consequential. That is, the possibility of further pre-emptive attacks by the Israelis, *i.e.* armed actions aimed at preventing an attack by the other party (although there is not always evidence of the imminence of such an attack), has been assumed.

On its part, Iran (through Syria) appears to be testing weapons, as well as reaction timeframes and Israeli effectiveness. And all this leads us to conclude that the action-reaction cycle is moving towards greater confrontations.

3) Containment

At the same time, these attacks demonstrate the unbroken containment on the part of Israel on what concerns an intervention in the Syrian conflict. While we can read here a will to increase its air strikes (while the opponents are overload in the Syrian civil war), we can also see, in this episode, some restraint. One needs only to remind that, shortly after the events, Israel announced that it did not want an escalation of the conflict and asked Russia to intervene, in order to avoid new Iranian actions.

This containment is also motivated by the considerable loss that a war with Hezbollah, Iran and Syria would bring. Besides, Tel Aviv also considers the presence of Russia in Syria as a determining factor. With Moscow highly committed on the field, Israel would have to be very careful in its campaign against Syrian targets, so as to avoid a growing animosity between this powerful ally, which would only grow with inevitable collateral damage.

“With Moscow highly committed on the field, Israel would have to be very careful in its campaign”

against Syrian targets, so as to avoid a growing animosity between this powerful ally, which would only grow with inevitable collateral damage.

It now remains to be seen if, in the near future, Israel is to integrate the Arab front that opposes Iran's geostrategic growth in the region. Beyond military deterrence, can Tel Aviv become the unlikely ally of an Arab coalition to contain Tehran?

Addendum:

Incidentally, it is important to remind that, in December, the Iranian presidency and the Revolutionary Guards have given their support to the Palestinian resistance movements and have urged them to continue the “intifada”, in a response to the United States' decision in recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. According to the media, Major-General Qassem Soleimani, commander of the *Quds* Force (unit of the Revolutionary Guards responsible for international operations), has telephonically spoken with the commanders of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad Movement and the military wing of *Hamas*, the *Izzidin al-Qassam* Brigade. Soleimani would have had emphasized the importance of preparing and consolidating resistance groups ready to defend the Al-Aqsa Mosque (Jerusalem). He would have had also emphasized that Iran stands ready to fully support the Palestinian resistance forces.

We know that Iranian support for the Palestinians, although veiled, is normal. There is a common enmity: Israel. However, a statement of support and encouragement by the *Quds* Force commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corp can be a cause for concern, because support for the riots is precisely one of the missions of the *Quds* force.

Following the reconciliation agreement between *Hamas* and *Fatah*, under the aegis of Egypt and Saudi Arabia, the Iranians will have seen on the issue of the recognition of Jerusalem, the opportunity to rebuild ties with the *Hamas* military wing. The Palestinian Islamic Jihad did not join the reconciliation agreement and maintained contacts with the Iranians. Tehran's support means more anti-Israeli violence, which will increase pressure for intervention in the Syrian conflict and the need to contain Iranian impetus in the region.

Felipe Pathé Duarte, Assistant Professor at the *Instituto Superior de Ciências Policiais e Segurança Interna* and *Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa*, where he also developed a post-doctoral project on Euro-Mediterranean security. He is also a consultant in VisionWare for the areas of geopolitics, risk analysis and security. He is a resident commentator on international security affairs at RTP.

BUILDING RESILIENCE IN THE EU NEIGHBOURHOOD



» Dario Scannapieco
Vice-President at the European Investment Bank Security

The refugee crisis and migration are among the greatest challenges of our time. The European Investment Bank has the experience and knowledge to offer long-term solutions that tackle the effects of forced migration and its causes.

The Syrian refugee crisis is a stark example of how a shock emanating from forced migration can have a destabilizing effect in host and transit countries, as well as across Europe. This crisis demonstrates the need to complement humanitarian support, improve countries' abilities to soften the impact of external crises and to start addressing some of the causes of migration.

Preparing for the shocks

To be better prepared when such shocks occur, it is important to strengthen infrastructure and support private sector growth and job creation. Sustainable employment, particularly for young people and women, is crucial to improve living standards, maintain stability and preserve social cohesion. Economic growth directly addresses one of the primary reasons for migration: the search for jobs. This is where the EIB's Economic Resilience Initiative plays a strong role: It helps reduce the vulnerability of economies to crises and enhances their capacity to absorb shocks.

The ERI was called for by the EU member states to assist the Southern Neighbourhood and Western Balkans as part of the Union's response to the Syrian refugee crisis and to help countries deal with other shocks, such as an economic downturn, political crises, drought, flooding, or earthquakes.

Supporting economic resilience in the EU Neighbourhood

Under the ERI, the EU bank is increasing financing in the Southern Neighbourhood and Western Balkans by €6 billion from 2016 to 2020. The Bank's financial and technical involvement often helps attract other investors. The additional ERI financing is set to deliver total investment of €15 billion. The EIB financing under ERI comes on top of the €7.5 billion already planned under existing EIB-assisted programs in the two regions.

“By partnering with the European Commission and member states, the EIB provides a comprehensive toolkit to support public and private counterparts, utilizing grants and interest subsidies, high-impact risk-sharing instruments, and technical assistance.”

The EIB is making its own contribution of €90 million in grants for technical assistance, and an initial contribution of around €100 million from its own resources in impact investments, as well as expanding its local presence.

Some EUR 100m has been committed by donors: Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia initially. Croatia and Lithuania are the latest to have joined the ranks of ERI donors in late 2017.



© Photo by European Investment Bank

One year into ERI implementation, more than 20 projects have been approved, representing financing of some €1.5 billion. Lending through partner banks alone is set to help more than 1,300 smaller businesses and midcaps, sustaining more than 54,000 jobs. Projects are also expected to bring safer water and improved sanitation for over 1.5 million people. Projects span from Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia to Serbia, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

“We are trying to dramatically improve clean water supplies in Jordan, build new infrastructure for a thriving businesses environment in Lebanon, as well as support innovative start-ups and micro-enterprises in the Southern Neighbourhood that create employment for both local and refugee communities.”

In the Western Balkans we are backing improved healthcare services and urban infrastructures impacted by the refugee crisis amongst other things.



© Photo by European Investment Bank

A financing agent for development

The EIB has developed an efficient and effective set of products for clients and policymakers. We can apply, for example, the risk-sharing knowhow gained under the Investment Plan for Europe to projects outside the EU. Similarly, we can use the insights gathered on impact financing in Africa to strengthen operations in the EU Neighbourhood.

The EIB is constantly trying to improve the delivery of its services and bundle activities to boost impact and fulfil a wider range of global challenges. Together with our partners, we offer innovative solutions that lead to better lives in the EU neighbourhood and beyond.

Dario Scannapieco is Vice-President at the European Investment Bank, responsible for operations in Italy, Malta, and the Western Balkans, as well as for the Economic Resilience Initiative. He is also Chairman of the European Investment Fund.

The European Investment Bank is stepping up its support for migration with many actions, including an Economic Resilience Initiative, to lift growth in neighbouring countries.



© Photo by European Investment Bank

THE FINANCIAL INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS:

AN INNOVATIVE MIGRANT GLOBAL GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK ('MGGF') FOR EFFECTIVE GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY



» Duarte Pitta Ferraz
Professor at Nova SBE

The financial integration¹ of migrants and refugees² in the host country constitutes an issue of the highest priority. Access to financial services, owning a financial identity – *Bankarization* – should be regarded as a cornerstone of a governance framework that truly seeks to achieve the full social integration of migrants. An individual or a family without a bank account – without the means of receiving or making payments (via credit and cash cards) or accessing credit (e.g. mortgages, microfinance) – who are lacking these basic financial instruments, are unlikely to be able to live their life with dignity or reach their full potential. An innovative Migrant Global Governance Framework (MGGF), specifically designed to bring about the integration of migrants within a programme of effective global development and prosperity, will make *bankarization* a cornerstone. The financial integration of migrants is central to social integration: the MGGF makes leveraging the skills sets and exploiting the contribution that migrants and refugees can make to the local and global economy, culture, and development a foundation of its recommendations and implementation.

The statistics in relation to migrants are impressive and should not be overlooked. According to the World Bank (WB), more than 247 million people live outside their country of birth³.

“In 2016, worldwide remittance flows reached c.600 billion euros, of which developing countries are estimated to receive c.440 billion euros (flows through informal channels, are believed to be up to 50% higher), representing nearly three times the official figures for development assistance.”

In 2016, worldwide remittance flows reached c.600 billion euros, of which developing countries are estimated to receive c.440

billion euros (flows through informal channels, are believed to be up to 50% higher), representing nearly three times the official figures for development assistance. Refugees and migrants, specifically those arriving in the European Union (EU) are the human side of the same reality, and their specific need as newcomers to be financially integrated is often underestimated.

Migration has ceased to be a regional issue and is now a global responsibility; the change in paradigm in this regard, once acknowledged, can then be reflected in a migrant-centred, Global Governance Framework that has financial integration and migration-focused policies in a plural world as its foundation. A reliable, verifiable source, the MGGF platform would seek to counter some of the controversial discussions in certain sectors of society where migrants are viewed with fear and suspicion (e.g. ‘they’ threaten livelihoods or the national economy, drive down salaries, fuel high levels of unemployment). The MGGF platform would provide evidence of the high level of entrepreneurship and commitment for which migrants are well known; issue case studies and statistics to show how unlocking the potential of refugees and migrants creates employment opportunities and raises tax revenues and social security contributions, thereby promoting development and prosperity at both the host and origin countries.

While host-country government policies, international institutions, and migrant associations quite rightly are focused, at least at first, on fulfilling the basic needs of newly arrived migrants (e.g., food, accommodation, education, clothing, health, social security), this is not enough to secure a future as such. Financial integration is pivotal in the process of social integration, restoring a sense of personal dignity in the host country. Handling ‘hard cash’ through informal channels, on the other hand, does not bring dignity to the process; how can it, in a world where the trend is for cashless economies? And anyway, why promote a practice that leaves room for potential fraud, money laundering, financing terrorism, or manipulation of vulnerable individuals?

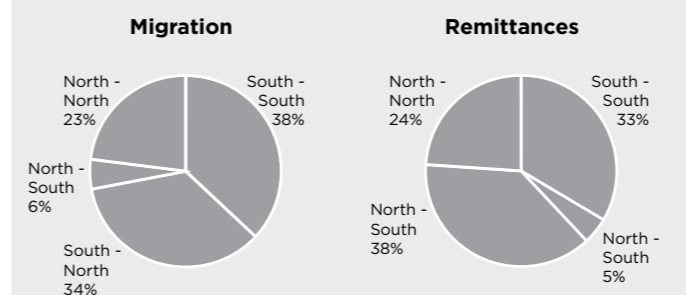
“Too often, policymakers from both the origin and host countries fail to consider financial integration a cornerstone to leverage remittances for development.”

Too often, policymakers from both the origin and host countries fail to consider financial integration a cornerstone to leverage remittances for development. Often the governance regulatory framework, the ‘3 Lines-of-Defence Model’, which has been imposed on banks by policymakers, constitutes an insurmountable obstacle to *bankarization*. However, the issue does not relate to policymakers alone. The banking system often hides behind the regulatory arguments of the Model with regard to money laundering, namely, a lack of data in relation to the migrant’s application information, in order to comply with Know Your Customer (KYC) regulations. However, is it not somewhat ironic that banks are allowed to demonstrate both a stark absence of the principles of corporate social responsibility, as well as a total negation of

equal opportunities legislation in this regard? Is it not questionable practice, the pretense of some banks, that migrants are welcome, only to then place insurmountable obstacles in the way of their financial welfare and security?

The lack of communication among stakeholders – international institutions, the banking system, migrant associations – are areas that require focus from policymakers. Admitting the complexities of the issue (encompassing private and public entities, various legal systems, and cultures), not least identifying the numerous profiles of who the ‘migrant’ is exactly, are gaps that require proactive management of the global migration system, with the objective of developing a system that works for everyone.

South-South migration Is Larger Than South-North Migration



Sources: World Bank staff calculations; UN Population Division 2013; and national censuses.

Note: Definition of the “North” and the “South” in this chart follows UN classification. The data on migration are for 2013, the latest year for which data are available. The data on remittances are forecasts for 2015. According to the UN, the term “North” refers to countries or regions traditionally classified for statistical purposes as “developed,” while the term “South” refers to those classified as “developing.” The developed regions include Europe and North America plus Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. Using World Bank classification of Developing Countries as “South” and High-Income Countries as “North” implies that South-South and South-North migrants constitute 56.4 million (23 percent) and 128.6 million (52 percent) of total international migrants, respectively.

© Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016

Reflection on this particular angle of the integration of migrants may lead to questions about the role of policymakers, the banking system, and international institutions – notably the G20, the WB, and the United Nations. But it can and should get all stakeholders talking and including on their agendas effective mechanisms to achieve an innovative MGGF. Primarily, when the economic impact of migration is considered in terms of its contribution to development – in both host and origin societies – the case for the financial integration of migrants becomes startlingly obvious. This is exactly why the financial integration of migrants should be set down as a cornerstone of the MGGF, to benefit both host and origin societies, not just migrant communities.

Now could be an opportune time to overhaul the business model currently used in banking – in order to mitigate the complexity and uncertainty of that which is currently in use⁴. At a time when the banking industry largely is moving away from analogue delivery of its services, isn’t it time to introduce dematerialization and digita-

lization into the process of migrants’ *bankarization*? The current situation⁵ presents opportunities to employ *fintech* innovation and to make use of all the available communication networks, in order to leverage a network of migrant stakeholders, and thus to reduce the doubts and insecurities of the banking system. Such an innovation would encourage the banking sector to be more proactive and inclusive, based on cutting-edge technology, in their dealings with migrants. Furthermore, the exploitation of big data platforms should be considered, framed under individual data protection law, within a robust cybersecurity environment. This would help assure migrants a financial identity which complies with human rights laws and, at the same time, answer to the anxieties of the banking system.

“The current global governance model lacks innovation and is not fit for purpose. Central to any model must be the realization that migration flows are irreversible and are not about to stop.”

The current global governance model lacks innovation and is not fit for purpose. Central to any model must be the realization that migration flows are irreversible and are not about to stop. Policymakers – supranational, government, regulators –, the banking system, and migrant associations should all take up the challenge. Collaboratively it is possible to achieve the financial integration of migrants through an innovative Migrant Global Governance Framework, reducing drastically the doubts and insecurities that surround migrants. Estoril Conferences have been leading this initiative towards integration. It is an initiative that has real potential to improve the dialogue of transformation in the migrant arena, develop change throughout the network, and make real strides towards the financial integration of migrants for effective global development and prosperity, both at the origin and the host countries.

¹ Duarte Pitta Ferraz, ‘Bridging the “gap” between Migrants and the Banking System: An innovative Business Model Promoting Financial Integration, Financial Stability and Profitability’, Nottingham Business School, Nottingham Trent University, 2012.

² Note that Refugees are forced migrants. It is appreciated that both terms may be problematic and somewhat dehumanizing; however, as stated below in the text, part of the remit of the proposed Migrant Global Governance Framework (MGGF) is to address the meaning and the use of both terms. See *European Council on Refugees and Exiles* [online] <<https://www.ecre.org>>, last accessed 7 February 2018.

³ ‘Migration and Remittances Data’, *The World Bank*, 16 November 2017 [online] <<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data>>, last accessed 7 February 2018.

⁴ See Ferraz, ‘Bridging the “gap” between Migrants and the Banking System’, 2012, p. 181, Fig. 16.

⁵ By ‘the current situation’ one might see that there is a ‘migrant crisis’ on the one hand and a ‘digital revolution’ on the other, and that both present opportunities according to a certain business model. See Ferraz, *ibid.*, where the changing paradigm is discussed in more detail and the business case is argued for banks to see the migrant customer as a business opportunity rather than a ‘threat’.

Change.

**Change is a test and a driver.
Every time we change – one step after
the other, one idea after the other –
we realize in a new light what makes
us unique.**

**40 years later and we are about to embark
on a *brand* new chapter of our story.**

**While we expand our frontiers
and grow into something we can
hardly imagine, but always believed
in, we will remain true to who we are!**

**Join us in this new dawn of our history.
Together, we will draw the *nova horizon*.**



SERVANT LEADERSHIP

Robert K. Greenleaf coined the term servant leadership in 1970 when he wrote *The Servant as Leader*. Four decades on, his philosophies have influenced mainstream management thinking. A number of companies in the *Fortune 100 Best Companies to Work For* use his principles to great effect by building cultures in which employees come first and leaders exist to facilitate their growth.

To be a leader of people, executives often mistakenly believe, one has to be the driving force that subordinates follow. While a certain motivation to lead is required, servant leaders must have a responsibility towards employees as individuals and a sense of stewardship for them and the organisation.

“Companies adopting a servant leadership culture develop environments and support structures that foster high levels of employee satisfaction where individuals are encouraged to grow and be of unique value.”

While there is yet to be consensus in defining or providing a framework for servant leadership, I have identified six key characteristics that provide a strong indication of how a servant leader should function:

Empowering and developing people: through empowerment, servant leaders encourage employees in their actions and in their personal growth. This acknowledges that employees are individual in their own right.

Humility: by acknowledging fallibility and the limits of one’s own knowledge, servant leaders facilitate a culture in which employees can learn and develop from others and through their own experimentation.

Authenticity: enables servant leaders to show employees that they can be themselves, and that the work environment genuinely encourages this. To show authenticity servant leaders must act with integrity, be true to themselves and the leadership principles they preach.

Interpersonal acceptance: empathy and forgiveness must go hand-in-hand, particularly in a culture where it is accepted that people can and do make mistakes.

Providing direction: knowing what is expected of them is beneficial for employees and the organisation. Servant leaders must tailor work to the abilities and needs of employees.

Stewardship: taking responsibility for the larger institution and focusing on service. Leaders act as caretakers and as role models for others. This stimulates others to act in the common interest.

Implementation

The most effective way to begin is to conduct a general survey so that a snapshot of the organisation is available. Repeating similar surveys over time offers a means to receive feedback and measure progress.

Conducting workshops is essential. Starting from top teams down, these should focus on how servant leadership relates to the organisation and the workforce. Providing workshops or programmes to new employees ensures the philosophy becomes embedded in and understood at all levels of the organisation.

Performing effectively as a servant leader should be an integral part of internal promotion criteria. This says so much more to employees and the rest of the world about the organisation’s commitment to the approach than possibly any other signal.

While employees successful in commercial terms should continue to receive traditional awards, to rise beyond a certain point they should have the traits that will make them a good servant leader. This makes the philosophy an integral part of an organisation’s leadership culture.

The participation of HR departments is essential: they are integral to fostering servant leadership, and can ensure the right kinds of people are hired.

Servant leadership addresses the psychological needs of people within an organisation. If employees have a sense of belonging to something they perceive is of genuine importance, a powerful spirit of responsibility is engendered. This creates a greater likelihood of individuals putting in more effort and being more conscientious.

Servant leadership is not suited to every organisation or to every leader. However, it will benefit organisations dependent on knowledge workers and where high levels of creativity, innovation and workplace freedom are the norm.

It is particularly beneficial in team environments, especially where the primary responsibility is looking after clients. The health care sector and the civil service are good examples. In both a culture where employees feel supported by their leaders is essential if they in turn are expected to support their clients.



» Dirk van Dierendonck
Professor of Human Resource Management,
Rotterdam School of Management,
Erasmus University (RSM).

This article is based on the research paper “Servant leadership: a review and synthesis”, which was published in *Journal of Management*, July 2011, pages 1228-1261.

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• COME FOR THE FAMOUS PORTUGUESE HOSPITALITY.

STAY FOR MANY.



• STAY FOR OUR MANY CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS.



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Located on the west coast of Portugal and just 15 minutes from Lisbon and its international airport, is a must-see destination full of glamour, tradition and scenic beauty.

With a natural park, sandy beaches and warm local people, be prepared to discover for yourself our fascinating stories of kings and spies.

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There are so many reasons to come to Cascais. But there are a lot more reasons to stay.

You can find out more at: www.visitcascais.com



THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE ESTORIL CONFERENCES TO CASCAIS TOURISM POSITIONING



» Duarte Nobre Guedes
President of the Tourism Association of Cascais, Visitors & Convention Bureau

The tourism development strategy that Cascais presents, allowed the location to create a unique position in the minds of the tourists

that visit the city and gain a special place in their hearts. Visitors to Cascais are now brand ambassadors, and this mindset allows them to visit, stay and enjoy the destination in a way never experienced before.

This positioning is based on the headline “Cascais - The charm of the Atlantic coast”, a sea-scented destination with a vivid history that offers a unique set of experiences, in a place full of glamor, authentic and unforgettable.

The Estoril Conferences are the rock-solid base where several themes can be approached under the same subject - Global Challenges, Local Responses.

Today, more than a tourist place, we look for a destination, a place with which we can relate emotionally, that can be the physical representation of the positive experiences that we seek.

It should be something with its own personality, where we can imagine living one day, or all of our life. Authentic and genuine are at the top of the list of the most valued features, and the existence of a conference like this contributes explicitly to an increasingly present reality.

A place full of content, a destination of people who contribute every day so that Cascais is much more than a tourist place. Cascais is from people to people, and we accept the challenges and contribute to a better future.

World tourism today is undergoing a profound change, with a tremendous local impact, which has influenced the way we communicate with the world.



© Praia Conceição - ATC Rui Cunha

“World tourism today is undergoing a profound change, with a tremendous local impact, which has influenced the way we communicate with the world.”

The global market also brings up the best of each destination, so the offer must not only pass through the communication of individual attributes but something consolidated, that can create bonds and unforgettable experiences.

Cascais shows that it is an avant-garde, innovative destination that promotes freedom of thought, with disruptive character. It is this way of thinking that allows us to welcome world-renowned speakers from the public and private sector, Nobel laureates and former Heads of State, demonstrating that we are a local society that mirrors the pretension of a better world for all.

The Estoril Conferences are the reflex of the strong identity of Cascais, which allows us to look in the eyes of other world destinations, with the conditions to make a difference and give the tourist everything he deserves.

duarte.guedes@visitcascais.com

INTERVIEW

Pedro Loureiro

CEO DNA Cascais



Could you tell us a bit of the history and purpose of Agência DNA Cascais?

DNA Cascais was established in 2006, 11 years ago, in a time when “entrepreneurship” or “startup” were not trendy words yet. The dotcom bubble just had its burst in the previous years and the iPhone was still to be presented by Steve Jobs in the coming months, in early 2007, giving access to the mobile world as we know today.

Furthermore, its creation was promoted by Mr. Carlos Carreiras, Mayor of Cascais (who was back then the Deputy Mayor), and it was the very first Incubation Centre established by a Municipality - all the other incubation centres in Portugal were powered by Universities, as Technology Transfer Labs. So, it was hard to convince the public and the political class of the importance of an institution like this.

“DNA stands for Developing New Attitudes in Cascais. This was the main objective, to promote and foster an entrepreneurial attitude among the citizens, providing the tools and the right environment in which people could chase their dreams, develop their business ideas and create jobs.”

How does DNA work? What are the steps any entrepreneur needs to make to gain access to the DNA cluster?

“We developed our own methodology, that has proven its value this past eleven years, supporting 322 new businesses with a death rate of 24%, about a half of the national average.”

It all starts with a meeting with our team, in which we make a diagnosis and evaluate the maturity of the business idea. It can be just that, an idea, or it can already be established or in an early stage, where the business plan can be fine-tuned.

For each stage of development we give the entrepreneur the models and tools they can use to design and adjust the business plan in order to be evaluated in the next meetings, where we design a risk mitigation plan that will be iterated until all the accessed risks are taken into account. The goal is to spare time wasted in unviable businesses but, most of all, it allows the entrepreneurs not to take avoidable risks in their ventures.

We are sector-agnostic, which means that we accept all kinds of entrepreneurs - from the micro local business, like a barber or a coffee shop, to companies that build high-end technology in the Aerospace business. This gives us a great cross-sector experience, one of our greatest assets.

3. What are the main fields of action of DNA?

We have four main fields: first of all, as said, supporting entrepreneurs with their Business Plan, in its design, risk mitigation and implementation; then, the Financing, not only counseling about the options and its combination - bootstrapping, debt or capital - but also fostering the connection between entrepreneurs and potential investors (we host the Business Angels Club of Cascais here at DNA).

Then, we have the Incubation Services, providing facilities and networking, both at a national and international level.

And we also run the Young Entrepreneurship Program in Cascais, sponsored by the Municipality, reaching 10.000 students and 180 teachers throughout each school year, providing courses, competitions and a bootcamp, ranging all grades from primary to secondary schools. Once again, developing new attitudes from an early stage of their lives is something that we believe that will be profoundly game-changing.

What are the most successful stories to which Agência DNA Cascais has contributed to?

There are so many success cases that I will be unfair to many of them. By sector, I would highlight Optimal in engineering, specialized in composite materials for the aerospace industry and motorsports, with clients like Airbus, Embraer or Renault. In life sciences, Medbone, developing artificial bone for medical uses, exporting today for 170 countries, founded and managed since 2008 by Claudia Ranito, proving that we were also pioneers in feminine entrepreneurship!

Regarding IT, we supported Softvoice, that provides IT services for major companies, going international, or Identprint, that develops solutions in warehousing IT, also growing at a very fast pace. But I must emphasize: I’m being unfair to so many others.

What is the contribution from an agency such as DNA Cascais to the municipality itself?

Well, for a start, the companies that we supported along these 11 years created 1.680 new jobs in Cascais. This is people that lives in Cascais. We can think about tax revenues, housing market, commerce, children and all the outcome of creating jobs in a region.

But DNA is much more, since the local entrepreneurial ecosystem was built by DNA, which inspired a lot of other municipalities to build their own incubation centres.

In May 2018, Agência DNA Cascais will organize the annual ‘Get in the Ring’ Meetup. What is the ‘Get in the Ring’ annual meetup?

Get in the Ring - Global Meetup is an international forum that is organized annually as a three day competition of startups selected from all over the world. At the same time, the program of Get in the Ring - Global Meetup is not only aimed at bringing together the startup community, but also attracting attention and involving investors and corporates.

Get in the Ring annual meetup is organized by The Get in the Ring Foundation from the Netherlands, in collaboration with a local partner of a respective host country. This year in collaboration with the Agency DNA Cascais, the Global Meetup will be organized between 30 May and 1 June in Cascais, Portugal.

How important is the ‘Get in the Ring’ Meetup for the startup ecosystem of Cascais and, consequently, for DNA Cascais?

At DNA Cascais we want to foster the participation of the companies we support in the international entrepreneurship networks.





© Team DNA Cascais

As a strategic goal, the Global Meetup is one of that international strategy, along with our active participation in the European Space Agency entrepreneurship program (ESABIC Portugal), the Global Entrepreneurship Network (GEN Portugal), the EUBIC (EU Business Incubation Centres Network) or the European Business Angel Network (EBAN), to name the main international organisations where DNA actively participates.

Within this framework, DNA Cascais wants to assume a leading role for not only hosting the Global Meetup but also for enabling a new interconnected platform that brings together three ecosystem actors and policy makers for exchange of the best practices and unlocking new opportunities.

What can we expect from this meetup?

The Global Meetup will bring together 150 startups and 300 to 350 other participants from all over the world. As an international forum it will provide a unique momentum for startups to get to know each other, compete, gain publicity and expand their network with new contacts of investors, top level entrepreneurs and specialists of diverse sectors.

The objective of the Get in the Ring Meetup is to unlock opportunities and empower the international startup community. In order to succeed with this task, Global Meetup aims at bringing together diverse stakeholders – corporates, investors and policy-makers from all over the world.

Taking the opportunity of the international dimension of this event, the principal objective is to introduce investors and corporates to the new potential collaboration models with startups, drawing their attention to the opportunities of the startup ecosystem of Cascais.

Thus, we are excited about gathering the global network of Get in the Ring in Cascais, not only because of the great vibe and networking opportunities, but also because it generates actual outcome between corporates and startups that is of great value for Cascais as well.

The Estoril Conferences will be hosting a side event during the 'Get in the Ring' Meetup. What is the general scope of this side event and what can we expect?

We want to go further and promote an innovative forum - a special Government Session that will be held on the 31st May at Pestana Cidadela Cascais, along with the Global Meetup event. This Session will be hosted jointly by the Estoril Conferences and DNA Cascais and will be dedicated to the theme of Procurement of Innovation, addressing the common challenges and share the best practices in the field of Public Procurement of Innovation.

The objective is to demonstrate how government's strategies and programs have been successfully implemented, sourcing innovative solutions. It will be also aimed at demonstrating and fostering a mutual understanding that the desired performance could be reached only by joining the efforts of all the involved stakeholders. As an output of the Co-Creation day should be presented a report of outcomes of the event.

Where can we find more information regarding Agência DNA Cascais and the 'Get in the Ring' annual meet up?

For any further information in this regard, I invite you to visit the website of Get in the Ring – Global Meetup 2018

<https://getinthering.co/global-meetup-2018-cascais/>

or contact us at the Agency DNA Cascais

gjtr2018@dnacascais.pt

+ 351 214 680 185

pedro.loureiro@dnacascais.pt

BOOK REVIEW

Justice in a Globalized World, A Normative Framework

Laura Valentini

» João Tiago Teixeira
Copywriter Estoril Conferences

In "Justice in a Globalized World, A Normative Framework", author Laura Valentini begins her discussion by asking a question: if our "principles of domestic justice should extend to the world at large?"

As globalization opened up new possibilities and challenges, for Valentini it also gave rise to the unprecedented opportunity of discussing the challenge of a global morality as one of the many perspectives through which we may evaluate it.

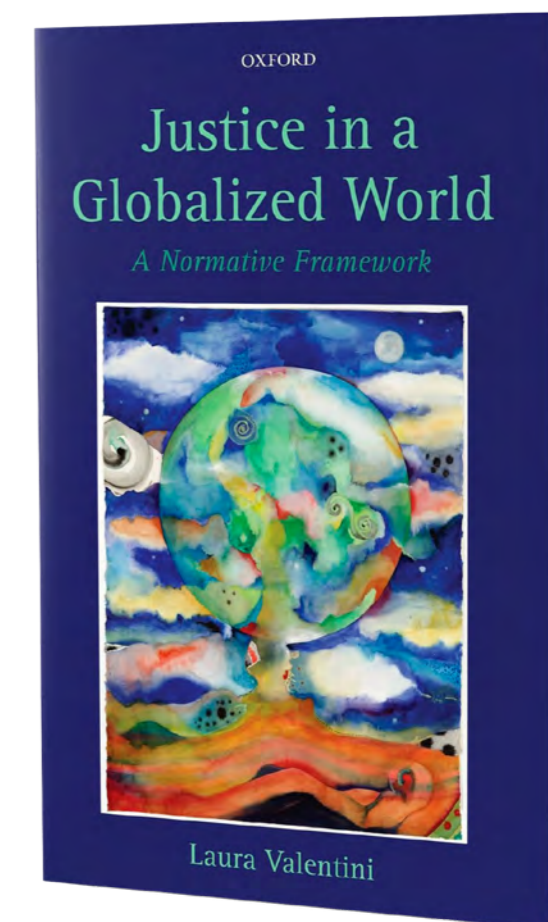
A moral global challenge can be, for example, the question of whether a war fought in the name of human rights and democracy can ever be morally defensible. Because of this and other examples given in the book, Laura Valentini acknowledges, as many of us do, a certain "lack of a moral 'toolkit'" to address the many difficulties when addressing the "morality of globalization".

Most of our political-moral vocabulary, Valentini argues, was designed within self-contained political communities. That is to say that much of the political-moral vocabulary of any given country – or union of countries as in several political communities united under the same values – may work well within its own boundaries but may not necessarily have the same effect outside of it.

In the western world, as one such political community, domestic political decisions are made that can be evaluated through the notion of justice. This, to Valentini, is fundamental, for instance, when talking about the burden of taxes or the difference in opportunities acknowledged, to and between the many levels of social hierarchy.

Questions of domestic justice are, for the most part, easily settled in our political community. Even when they spur a natural discussion concerning the justice or injustice of any political decision between the citizens of any political community, democracy allows each one of us to have a saying concerning future decisions. A much different and difficult thing is exporting such principles of justice from internal affairs to the global stage.

Laura Valentini begins by offering, in parts I and II of the book, a methodological critique of the most prominent theories –



answers – to the question presented in the introduction: the ideals of cosmopolitanism and statism.

In a cosmopolitan world, according to the book, everyone in the world stands to one another as "citizens of a liberal state stand to one another today. They have the same rights and the same opportunities, so that their life-chances depend only on individual characteristics, such as choice and hard work."

In order to better comprehend the cosmopolitan ideal, a simple example is given: that of a child born in London, and one born in Kitwe, Zambia. The cosmopolitan ideal states that both these children should have "roughly equal life prospects" and that inequalities between them should be seen as unjust.

Valentini doubts that this world could even be realized, particularly in such a “politically and culturally fragmented system of States”, such as the one we live in now. She goes on to acknowledge that the direct pursuit of such an ideal would risk imposing (liberal) values to (political) cultures that, simply, reject them.

A confrontation would be the most likely scenario and “given that peace and stability are a necessary precondition for the realization of justice”, the direct pursuit of a cosmopolitan world would, very probably, bring us further away from the desired outcome.

On the other side of the ‘spectrum’ is statism, which advocates “world of self-determining and internally diverse political communities”. Laura Valentini then quotes David Miller saying that “we should aim to create a world that offers each community adequate scope to pursue its own distinctive values. States should work together to ensure that every community can protect its members’ basic rights, but there should be no attempt to impose uniformity.”

Statism seems to have much in common with the world of today, and this is something most of the critics of the statism ideal point out: that it might be too bias towards the *status quo*, where we already witness separate political communities, cultural differences and inequalities.

For Valentini, this bias towards the *status quo* is not only something she does not necessarily agree with but it is not even its main problem. Besides the obvious need to include societies which fall short of liberal standards, the main problem of the statism ideal is in its capacity to guide real action since it presupposes independent and well-ordered political communities, which, because of globalization, “is not the case in our highly interdependent world”. One that is already full of “power imbalances”.

Having assessed the pros and cons of the two most prominent ideals concerning justice, Laura Valentini sets out to offer a new normative framework for thinking about ‘Justice in a Globalized world’, in part III of the book.

Central to her normative framework concerning global justice is coercion. If it had not been explicit in its introduction, the word alone would have caught us by surprise. Quoting from the cover:

“Unlike duties of assistance - which bind us to help the needy - duties of justice place constraints on the ways we may legitimately coerce one another. Since coercion exists domestically as well as internationally, duties of justice apply to both realms.”

Valentini goes beyond what she calls a “narrow” account of coercion: one that is backed, mainly, by sanctions; and adopts a broader concept, distinguishing coercion between interactional coercion and systemic coercion and then how we might overcome theoretical and practical difficulties her new normative framework might find.

Laura Valentini believes her coercion view is not only a middle ground between the disagreement of cosmopolitans and statists, concerning the global application of justice, but also has a sense of the “grounds of our domestic, and international, moral duties” since “global justice requires more than statist assistance, yet less than full cosmopolitan equality.”

Laura Valentini’s book “Justice in a Globalized World, *A Normative Framework*” offer us an effective exposition and explanation of the two most prominent theories surrounding Global Justice (statism and cosmopolitanism), and is capable of providing us with a suggestion of a new framework on how to address the global challenge of global justice. In all, the book is an excellent one to those who want to get an introduction to the issue of Global Justice, its problems and possible solutions.

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Dr. Laura Valentini is Associate Professor of Political Science, Department of Government, at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). She holds a first degree in Political Science from Pavia University, an MA and a PhD in Political Philosophy from University College London and was a Junior Research Fellow at The Queen’s College of Oxford University and a postdoc at the Center for Human Values of Princeton University.

Prior to joining the LSE, Laura Valentini was a Lecturer in Political Philosophy at University College, London, and has held visiting positions at the Australian National University, the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study, the University of Uppsala, and Harvard University. In 2015, she was awarded a Philip Leverhulme Prize in Politics and International Relations.

Her work has appeared in journals such as the *Journal of Political Philosophy*, *Politics*, *Philosophy & Economics*, the *Review of International Studies*, *Political Studies*, the *American Political Science Review*, *Philosophy & Public Affairs* and the *British Journal of Political Science*. Her research focuses on international political theory, democratic theory, and methodologies in normative theorizing.



PROTECT OUR PLANET! NOBEL PEACE PRIZE LAUREATE DR. RAJENDRA PACHAURI TO VISIT CASCAIS

Rajendra Pachauri is the Founder and Chief Mentor of the Protect Our Planet (POP) movement and former Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC), awarded the Nobel Peace Prize (2007) for its "...efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change..."

On March 19th, 20th and 21st, one of the leading experts in climate change effect will be in Cascais, in a meeting promoted by the Estoril Conferences, on which he gave a keynote address during its 5th edition, last May 2017.

The visit will encompass a debate, concerning the effects of climate change, in which Dr. Rajendra Pachauri will focus his attention around the South and Southeastern countries of Europe and how they might cope with the effects of climate change, on March 19th, at the Casa das Histórias Paula Rego, Cascais.

Mr. Rajendra will then begin a small *tour*, visiting several schools of the municipality, in order to present the Protect Our Planet (POP) movement, which he founded. POP is an "initiative designed to address the urgent need to share information and knowledge with youth on solutions to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the UN, mitigate climate change and adapt to its growing impacts. [It] mobilizes the youth worldwide to take collective action needed to mitigate climate change and protect threatened ecosystems."



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A BLENDED WORLD - ESTORIL CONFERENCES WINS ACM COMMUNICATION AWARD

The "For Cultural Diversity" Communication Awards, an annual initiative that held its 3rd edition in 2017, rewards the works that represent a relevant contribution to the promotion of cultural diversity and the fight against discrimination.

The script of the winning video, authored by Alexandre Borges, "is, above all else, a compliment to diversity. It seeks to dismantle the discourses of those that are, today, the flag bearers of nationalist populism, through a memory exercise that demonstrates how they themselves are often the most strident testimony of a multicultural heritage. We live in a heterogeneous, interconnected, "blended" world, and that is a good thing. Society is shown by History what are the results of walls and nationalisms", he said. "It is an award that honors us greatly and that reminds us of the responsibility we all have to fight for the just causes in the great global debate on the subject of borders."

Teresa Violante, Chair of the Estoril Conferences, stressed the importance of the award, stating that the "simplicity of the message in the video, highlighting the obvious recognition that we live in a world increasingly united in its diversity, has caused an enormous impact. We had contacts from all over the world, from individuals and institutions, underlining the power of this message."



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HAPPY HOLIDAYS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR WITH EC JUNIOR

During the annual Christmas celebrations of the Cascais Municipality, we offered more than 1200 books to children of the municipality.

"You ali e já venho: sobre comichões e migrações" is the book that complemented the first edition of the Estoril Conferences Junior, in 2017. A book that, in an accessible way, answers one question that looks simple at first sight - "where do we come from?"

We want for its message to reach the biggest audience possible and could not afford to lose this opportunity to give one little but very special Christmas present to more than a thousand children of Cascais.



REFOOD, CASCAIS - A LOCAL ANSWER

In every edition of the Estoril Conferences, we award the Estoril Local Answers Award - a 10,000 Euros money prize attributed to a project, initiative, practice or solution that helps to raise awareness and solve global challenges at the local level.

In 2017, the winner of the ELAA award was the ReFood movement in Cascais and we began 2018 by visiting its headquarters.

The tour was presented by Edmundo Silva and Filomena Água-Mel, who taught us the day to day routines of the organization.

ReFood Cascais helps around 60 families from Cascais and holds partnerships with several entities that avoid food waste by giving the remains to institutions like ReFood.

The movement is entirely made of by volunteers that, every day and every night, visit places like supermarkets or restaurants from the municipality, in order to bring back what they can so that families in need might have better food conditions.

The food is then divided, as evenly as possible, by another team of volunteers who then deliver it to those in need.

YOUTH ^{EC} SUMMIT	YOUTH AMBASSADOR	VOLUNTEER PROGRAM
Date: 27 May 2019	Deadline: 31 March 2019	Deadline: 28 February 2019
Deadline: 20 May 2019	Target: 17 to 25 years old	Target: 18 to 65 years old
Target: 16 to 35 years old		

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