MAKING MULTILATERALISM WORK:
ENHANCING DIALOGUE ON PEACE, SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT

DIALOGUE OF CIVILIZATIONS FOR OUR COMMON FUTURE

PROGRAMME
The programme is tentative and subject to change
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<tr>
<td>08:00 - 09:00</td>
<td>Breakfast and registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:00 - 09:30</td>
<td>WELCOME ADDRESSES&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Hall: Jupiter</td>
<td>A Conversation with&lt;br&gt;RICHARD WERNER&lt;br&gt;Renowned Central Bank Watcher and Investment Strategist&lt;br&gt;Moderator&lt;br&gt;STEFAN GROBE&lt;br&gt;Chief Correspondent Euronews in Brussels&lt;br&gt;Hall: Jupiter</td>
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<td>09:30 - 11:30</td>
<td>OPENING PLENARY SESSION: Making Multilateralism Work: Enhancing Dialogue on Peace, Security and Development&lt;br&gt;Hall: Jupiter</td>
<td>Leaders Club Meeting: DOC RI Contribution to G20 Summit in Argentina&lt;br&gt;(by invitation only)&lt;br&gt;Hall: Nefeli</td>
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<td>SUMMIT ON AFRICA&lt;br&gt;10:30 - 13:00&lt;br&gt;Hall: Nefeli</td>
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<td>12:00 - 12:30</td>
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<td>On stage interview with&lt;br&gt;IBRAHIMA KASSORY FOFANA, Prime Minister of Guinea&lt;br&gt;Hall: Jupiter</td>
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<td>Moderator&lt;br&gt;STEFAN GROBE&lt;br&gt;Chief Correspondent Euronews in Brussels</td>
<td>Plenary session ‘Engaging Africa in Dialogue: For a Harmonious Development of the Continent’&lt;br&gt;Hall: Jupiter</td>
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<td>Trusted Sources: Media in the Age of Post-Truth Politics&lt;br&gt;Hall: Nefeli</td>
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<td>14:30 - 16:00</td>
<td>PANEL #1&lt;br&gt;The Middle Eastern Paradigm of Conflict: Only One Solution is Impossible&lt;br&gt;Hall: Jupiter</td>
<td>PANEL #3&lt;br&gt;Digital Future of Humanity: Impact of Technological Progress the Economy, Cyber Security and Social Values&lt;br&gt;Hall: Jupiter</td>
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<td>ROUND-TABLE #1&lt;br&gt;From Deadlock to Solutions: Towards a Comprehensive Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian Peace and Security Order&lt;br&gt;Hall: Nefeli</td>
<td>ROUND-TABLE #3&lt;br&gt;Hegemonies and Counter-hegemonies: the New Global Distribution of Power and Influence&lt;br&gt;Hall: Nefeli</td>
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<td>16:00 - 18:15</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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<td>16:15 - 16:45</td>
<td>Meet and Engage with Dialogue of Civilization Research Institute Building together a fair, sustainable and peaceful new world order&lt;br&gt;Hall: Jupiter</td>
<td>Keynote speech&lt;br&gt;Moderator&lt;br&gt;STEFAN GROBE&lt;br&gt;Chief Correspondent Euronews in Brussels&lt;br&gt;Hall: Jupiter</td>
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<td>16:45 - 18:15</td>
<td>PANEL #2&lt;br&gt;Economic Inequality and Democracy: Are They Compatible?&lt;br&gt;Hall: Jupiter</td>
<td>FORUM WRAP-UP SESSION&lt;br&gt;Hall: Jupiter</td>
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<td>ROUND-TABLE #2&lt;br&gt;The Role of the Private Sector and Foundations in Promoting Intercultural Dialogue and Multipolarity&lt;br&gt;Hall: Nefeli</td>
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<td>Free time</td>
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<td>20:00 - 23:00</td>
<td>Opening gala dinner</td>
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SPECIAL GUESTS

IBRAHIMA KASSORY FOFANA
Prime Minister of Guinea

DIONCOUNDA TRAORÉ
President of Mali (2012-2013)

EHUD OLMENT
Prime Minister of Israel (2006-2006)

JOSCHKA FISCHER
Foreign Minister and Vice Chancellor of Germany (1998 - 2005)

ROBIN WRIGHT
Senior Fellow at the U.S. Institute of Peace; Distinguished Scholar of the Woodrow Wilson Center

SOPHIE HACKFORD
CEO, Data and AI company, 1715 Labs

MIKHAIL BOGDANOV
Special Representative of the President for the Middle East and Africa, Deputy Foreign Minister of Russia

GEORGIOS KATROUGALOS
Alternate Minister of Foreign Affairs Greece

JUSTINYIFU LIN
Chief Economist and Senior Vice President of the World Bank (2008-2012), Honorary Dean at the National School of Development, Peking University

MARIO LÓPEZ-ROLDÁN
Head of the Cabinet’s Intelligence Outreach & Speech Writing Unit, Secretary of the OECD-Greece Joint Steering Committee, Office of the Secretary General
WELCOME ADDRESSES

October 5, 2018 (9:00 – 9:30)

VLADIMIR YAKUNIN
Chairman of the Supervisory Board, DOC Research Institute

GEORGE CHATZIMARKOS
Governor of the South Aegean Region
OPENING PLENARY SESSION

Making Multilateralism Work: Enhancing Dialogue on Peace, Security and Development

October 5, 2018 (9:30 – 11:30)

Concept Note

After centuries of collective effort, the world is finally entering an age of multilateralism where dialogue is the most efficient and perhaps indispensable way of easing tensions and preventing major conflicts between global powers and civilisations. While it is clear that the global community is calling for an alternative to the current world order, the progress needed to make a truly inclusive multilateral system work is hindered by lingering issues. Protracted conflicts continue to inflict suffering on civilians in many regions of the world, intertwined with new forms of terrorist activity that threaten us all. An unwillingness by many international leaders to cooperate with one another on a variety of issues remains, rather than a focus on shared interests and collaboration. In emerging economies, infrastructure is giving hope for such cooperation, however it is evading certain regions, such as the African continent. Inequality persists in both developed and developing economies and in countries with different types of political regimes, prompting the question of what kind of governance is conducive to sustainable and inclusive development. Rapid technological advancements bring great opportunities, unforeseen in decades past, however this also raises the issue of how to ensure that progress in digitalisation and artificial intelligence coincides with the wellbeing of humanity, rather than threatens it. Finally, over the course of history great thinkers from across the world have tried to define human nature and our relationship to society, nature, spirituality, and ourselves. But there has yet to be a holistic and inclusive framework that can help address current crises and navigate the milieu of norms, drawing upon shared human values to bolster inclusivity and enhance dialogue and cooperation.

The 2018 Rhodes Forum, entitled ‘Making Multilateralism Work: Enhancing Dialogue on Peace, Security, and Development’, will address these issues and more, with a focus on how dialogue can help find sustainable solutions for realising a truly multilateral world. Bringing together leaders from academia, politics, and the business community, the Rhodes Forum continues in the tradition of previous years, with a focus on developing practical policy recommendations through dialogue and cooperation.
RENAUD GIRARD  
International columnist, Le Figaro

IBRAHIMA KASSORY FOFAÑA  
Prime Minister of Guinea

JOSCHKA FISCHER  
Foreign Minister and Vice Chancellor of Germany (1998 - 2005)

MIKHAIL BOGDANOV  
Special Representative of the President of Russia for the Middle East and Africa, Deputy Foreign Minister of Russia

JUSTIN YIFU LIN  
Chief Economist and Senior Vice President of the World Bank (2008-2012), Honorary Dean at the National School of Development, Peking University

ANGELOS PANGRATIS  
Advisor Hors Classe for the European Economic Diplomacy, European External Action Service, Member, High-Level Board of Experts on the Future of Global Trade Governance, Bertelsmann Stiftung

GUSTAVO MARTÍNEZ  
Managing Director, Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales (CARI)

ASHOK SAIJANHAR  
Former Ambassador of India to Kazakhstan, Sweden and Latvia

ROBIN WRIGHT  
Senior Fellow at the U.S. Institute of Peace; Distinguished Scholar of the Woodrow Wilson Center

GEORGIOS KATROUGALOS  
Alternate Minister of Foreign Affairs Greece

MARIO LÓPEZ-ROLDÁN  
Head of the Cabinet’s Intelligence Outreach & Speech Writing Unit, Secretary of the OECD-Greece Joint Steering Committee, Office of the Secretary General

MEHDI SANAIE  
Iranian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Founder, The Institute for Iran-Eurasia Studies (IRAS)
SUMMIT ON AFRICA
October 6, 2018 (10:30 – 13:00)

On stage interview with Ibrahima Kassory Fofana, Prime Minister of Guinea
Moderator: Jean-Christophe Bas, CEO, DOC Research Institute
(10:30 – 11:00)

Plenary session
Engaging Africa in Dialogue: For a Harmonious Development of the Continent
(11:00 – 13:00)

Concept Note
The African Union’s vision of an ‘integrated, prosperous, and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in global arena’ is far from being realised. The success of this vision is nevertheless in the interests of the whole world, because Africa’s problems are not only regional issues: the terror risks are present across the continent, and beyond it. The international community works with African countries as they face the challenges of security and development. Today Africa appears as the chessboard of multi-faceted power struggles, including not only Western countries, but also Asian powers. This also raises the issue of giving a stronger international voice to a continent with 15 percent of the world’s population in international institutions, such as the UN. Hasn’t the time come for African societies to represent a critical facet of the ‘Global South’ at the international level? The aim of the summit is to identify African countries’ priorities and issues holding back these countries.

Main points for Panel Discussion
1. At the 2018 World Economic Forum in Davos, experts stated that the contribution of manufacturing to economic growth has declined in 75% countries around the world. Given this, what sectors or methods emerging markets can turn to in order to maintain growth and ensure a trajectory of sustainable development?
2. Can the West credibly claim to understand the specific needs of Africa’s 55 countries, with their heterogeneous historical, economic, social, and political realities, without trying to impose its own standards and visions?
3. How does China’s involvement in Africa impact local communities and regional economies?
4. What is the right balance between national, regional, and international development for Africa in the coming decade?

5. Can competition between the West and Asia benefit Africa, or is a more collaborative effort needed?
PANEL 1

The Middle Eastern Paradigm of Conflict: Only One Solution is Impossible

October 5, 2018 (14:30 – 16:00)

Concept Note

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) is witnessing the development of several conflicts, with a number of external actors involved. In Syria territorial integrity remains fragile, and a de facto fragmentation of the country has already taken place. Regaining IS-held territory does not equal victory. Longer-term solutions are also needed to prevent the emergence of new terrorist groups based on ideology. Shia-Sunni relations at regional and national levels are also key. The ‘Kurdish issue’ continues to raise issues of sovereignty and building stable inter-ethnic relations. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict persists. Across the region, foreign actors play central roles, from economic support to, arguably, violation of state sovereignty. Panel participants will discuss development scenarios and alternatives to the status quo.

Main points for Panel Discussion

1. What are the red lines for interference in MENA states’ internal affairs?
2. Can external actors cooperate?
3. What is the future for the Kurds in Syria and Iraq?
4. What can be done to prevent the spread of Islamic extremism?
5. Can Shia-Sunni differences be settled through inter-faith dialogue alone?
6. What are the prerequisites for addressing the Palestinian-Israeli conflict?
7. How can governance model for Syria, capable of leading reconstruction and ensuring stability be developed?
ALEXEI
MALASHENKO
Chief Researcher, DOC
Research Institute

EYLON
LEVY
Journalist, i24NEWS

EHUD
OLMERT
Prime Minister of Israel
(2006-2008)

RAJENDRA
ABHYANKAR
Ambassador, Professor of
Practice of Diplomacy and
Public Affairs, Indiana
University, Bloomington

FRANK
MELLOUL
CEO, i24NEWS

ROBIN
WRIGHT
Senior Fellow at the U.S.
Institute of Peace;
Distinguished Scholar of
the Woodrow Wilson
Center

MUZAFFAR
OLIMOV
Professor of History, Tajik
State National University

ARIEL
COHEN
Senior Fellow, Atlantic
Council. Director, CENRG.
Founder, International
Market Analysis
ROUND-TABLE I

From Deadlock to Solutions: Towards a Comprehensive Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian Peace and Security Order

October 5, 2018 (14:30 – 16:00)

Concept Note

We are living through turbulent times. As the former German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier fittingly described the international situation, “the world is in disarray”. Such disorder is the symptom of a world in rapid transition. While the future elements of the outcome of this transformation are difficult to predict, one thing remains clear: Although the Cold War ended, several core elements of the bipolar order remained components of the succeeding unipolar period and have shaped the present tendencies towards a multipolar order. Opportunities to create a lasting peace and security order, at least for the European continent, were present at the end of the 1980s and found expression in the 1990 Charter of Paris.

Today however, the European space has become one of rivalry, where Russia and the West are moving apart and disagreeing on fundamental issues. A shift in thinking and fundamental structural changes are needed in order to reverse this course. The notion of a comprehensive European security and peace order must be rejuvenated. The Ukraine crisis, which is the most threatening danger for Europe, must be resolved. Without a solution in Ukraine, the reestablishment of consensus, cooperation, and trust in Russia-West relations seems impossible. The aim of the panel is to outline the potential parameters of an inclusive and cooperative pan-European security architecture and to explore mechanisms through which a further deterioration of relations between Russia and the West can be avoided and cooperation be enhanced.

Main points for Panel Discussion

1. What are the main obstacles to building a new, more inclusive Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian security system?
2. How can the OSCE contribute to building an inclusive security community from Vancouver to Vladivostok?
3. What are the prospects for a peaceful resolution of the Ukraine crisis?
4. Which mechanisms might help to avoid a deterioration of relations and possible escalation between Russia and the West on political and military levels?
5. What is the future of in-between-states?
PETER W. SCHULZE  
Professor, Political Science Department, Georg-August University of Göttingen, Co-founder of the Dialogue of Civilisations Research Institute

MARY DEJEVSKY  
Writer and broadcaster

ADRIAN PABST  
Reader in Politics and Director of the Centre for Federal Studies, School of Politics and IR, University of Kent, UK

SERGEY MARKEDONOV  
Associate Professor, Department of Regional Studies and Foreign Policy, Russian State University for the Humanities, RIAC Expert

WINFRIED VEIT  
Author and Senior Lecturer on International Relations, University of Freiburg

RICHARD SAKWA  
Professor of Russian and European politics, the University of Kent

ALEXEY GROMYKO  
Director, Institute of Europe of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IE RAS)
PANEL 2

Economic Inequality and Democracy: Are They Compatible?

October 5, 2018 (16:45 – 18:15)

Concept Note

It is usually contemplated that income inequalities give rise to the option of redistribution, which may be more attractive to the majority of the electorate than the option of promoting economic growth. Democracies can be expected to mitigate inequalities in income because most voters will gain from more even distribution of income and wealth. However, attempts to prove that there is indeed more redistribution going on in democracies with high inequalities were not that successful.

On the other hand, sharp inequalities may undermine democracy. Many authors pointed out that sharp income inequalities can ruin democracies because concentrated economic resources may leave the door open for the politically powerful rich to prevent political reforms that extend rights and liberties to the poor or because inequality makes democracy costlier for the ruling rich elite due to the pressure for redistribution by the poor masses that it unavoidably creates. So democratic regimes in countries with very uneven distribution of income are likely to be unstable and can end up as autocracies. Do we have a prove of these hypotheses?

Main points for Panel Discussion

1. What is the impact of inequality on economic growth? Does equality eliminate incentives for growth? Does inequality lead to pressure for redistribution that undermines stimuli for growth? Does inequality lead to social tension that undermines growth?
2. In a free market with no imperfections and government regulations, what is the dynamics of inequality? Increase? Decrease? Approaching stable (unstable?) equilibrium?
3. Does democracy lead to lower inequality? Why communist non-democratic regimes had more egalitarian free health care, whereas in more democratic countries health care services are often provided in a less equal way (for a fee)?
4. Why progressive taxation is rejected at the polls in democratic, but unequal countries?
5. Is there a vicious circle (democracy leads to inequality, and inequality undermines democracy)? Under what conditions?
6. Is there a virtuous circle (equality makes democracy credible and democracy contributes to equality)? Under what conditions?
7. What should be the progression in progressive taxation?

Vladimir PoPov
Research Director in Economics & Political sciences, DOC Research Institute

Andranik Migranyan
Professor at the Department for Comparative Politics, Moscow Institute of International Relations (MGIMO)

James K. Galbraith
Professor of Government, LBJ School of Public Affairs, University of Texas at Austin

Jack A. Goldstone
Virginia E. and John T. Hazel Professor of Public Policy at George Mason University, and a non-resident Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution

Justin Yifu Lin
Chief Economist and Senior Vice President of the World Bank (2008–2012), Honorary Dean at the National School of Development, Peking University

Samia Nkrumah
President of The Kwame Nkrumah Pan-African Centre (KNAC)
ROUND-TABLE 2

The Role of Private Sector and Foundations in Promoting Intercultural Dialogue and Multipolarity

October 5, 2018 (16:45 – 18:15)

Concept Note

We live in a multipolar world. The resolution of the most pressing issues — global warming, poverty, hunger, mass migration, and religious extremism — will undoubtedly require cooperation between global powers.

Governments and private organisations must now adapt their strategies to account for this new distribution of power and engage in open, respectful, and equitable dialogue with international stakeholders and partners — including those they disagree with.

Our aim is to identify dialogue-based strategies used by private organisations to deliver successful commercial and humanitarian projects, and discuss how these could be used to guide governments and policy-makers.

Participants will share their experiences of operating in a multipolar world and the role of authentic dialogue in delivering multilateral projects. We will then draw out common themes and address the advantages and challenges of governments adopting such strategies. Lastly, we will identify ways that the private sector and civil society can help facilitate constructive dialogue between governments and stakeholders around the world.

The roundtable will be co-moderated by Jean-Christophe Bas, CEO of DOC Research Institute and Scherto Gill, Executive Secretary and Senior Researcher at The Guerrand-Hermes Foundation. The outputs of the roundtable will be shared in The Rhodes Forum Digest publication, and via DOC TV, Dialogue of Civilization’s YouTube channel.

Main points for Panel Discussion

1. Experiences of operating in a multipolar global order and using dialogue-based approaches.

2. Examples of initiatives that could serve as the basis for policy recommendations.
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title and Roles</th>
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<tr>
<td>Jean-Christophe Bas</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer &amp; Executive Board Chairman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scherto Gill</td>
<td>Senior Research Fellow and Executive Secretary, Guerrand-Hermès Foundation for Peace</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ruben Vardanyan</td>
<td>President of LLC VARDANYAN, BROITMAN AND PARTNERS and co-founder of RVZ Foundation, member of DOC RI Supervisory Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paul Martin Macdonald</td>
<td>Chairman of PME African Infrastructure Opportunities pc and Gulf Investment Fund plc; Chairman of The GENO Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walter Schwimmer</td>
<td>Secretary General of the Council of Europe (2004-2009), Co-Founder of the DOC Research Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kader Kaneyo</td>
<td>Founder &amp; President, African Development University (A.D.U)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maxim Mikhaley</td>
<td>International Organizations Relations Manager, ABBYY</td>
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<td>Marc Rene De Montalembert</td>
<td>Founder, with his wife Manuela, of the Marc de Montalembert Foundation</td>
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<td>Angelos Pangratis</td>
<td>Member, High-Level Board of Experts on the Future of Global Trade Governance, Bertelsmann Stiftung, Advisor Hors Classe for the European Economic Diplomacy, European External Action Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holger Heims</td>
<td>CEO, Falcon Equity Group; Managing Partner, Falcon Equity Advisors GmbH</td>
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<td>Jean-Yves Ollivier</td>
<td>Founder and Chairman, Brazzaville Foundation</td>
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<td>Symeon G. Tsomokos</td>
<td>Founder and Chairman of the Delphi Economic Forum; Founder and CEO of S.G. Tsomokos (SGT)</td>
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<td>Andreas Knaul</td>
<td>Partner, Rödl &amp; Partner</td>
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<td>Sébastien Crozier</td>
<td>President of CFE- CGC Orange, Senior Vice President Orange</td>
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<td>Richard B Saldanha</td>
<td>Chairman of Gokaldas Exports</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fabio Petito</td>
<td>Senior Lecturer in International Relations, University of Sussex</td>
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PANEL 3

Digital Future of Humanity: Impact of Technological Progress on Economy, Cyber Security and Social Values

October 6, 2018 (14:30 – 16:00)

Concept Note

The globalising world is characterised by progress of new technologies that have strong impact on jobs, life conditions, communication, security systems, and ethical standards. The advancement of the Internet of Things, Blockchain, Artificial Intelligence, Big Data, Fintech, and Insurtech provide conditions for sustainable growth, could grant open access to resources, information and knowledge. But these developments could have profound implications for economic inequality and controversial effects on social life. New technologies could be seen as providing substantial benefits, but also pose risks for societies. More important than ever is a discourse on the balance between technical revolution, new markets, political systems, the emerging world order, individual social benefits, and data and identity protection. The panel participants will debate ways and competing concepts how to ensure reasonable and appropriate application of new technologies with participation of key stakeholders.

Main points for Panel Discussion

1. Digital sovereignty technologies and cybersecurity in the era of cyberwars and global insecurity.
2. Debating trust in institutions such as banks, governments, global corporations, charities, and the media in the digital age by 2030.
3. Challenges and opportunities of digitalisation for political systems.
4. The advancements of Artificial Intelligence and the impact on societies.
6. How is technological change impacting economic inequality and what can be done to use technology for the common good?
7. Mobile communication: the impacts on concentration, memories, and analytical and critical thinking.
8. The digital divide and what chances do ‘IT-underskilled’ people have in a digital society?
ROUND-TABLE 3

Hegemonies and Counter-hegemonies:
The New Global Distribution of Power and Influence

October 6, 2018 (14:30 – 16:00)

Concept Note

The world is changing and changing fast. We have already entered a structural crisis in global governance. In response, key state and non-state actors are developing new strategies to maintain hegemonic control over the ‘system’ (or – to put it in E. Wallerstein’s terms – to maintain “quasi monopoly on geopolitical power”). There are actors whose strength has been increasing in recent decades and they are striving to take on more significant roles in the new world order (for instance China, Russia, India, Iran, and Vietnam). Confrontations are highlighted by the systemic contradictions of the world economy. The future world order will be based on how these contradictions are resolved. This new phase has been described as a New Cold War or a ‘G-Zero’, i.e. a world with every country for itself. To some it resembles asymmetric multipolarity, in which the biggest player (the US) is forced to share its power with eager followers (China, the EU, Russia, and few others). A new ‘great game’ of competition and confrontation between major powers creates both opportunities and dangers, but overall it creates a new reality of power relations.

Contours of a new economic and political order are emerging in full swing. China is in the process of overtaking the US as the world’s largest economy. Russia has interceded in the Middle East, deeply affecting US dominance in the region. The EU has to now rethink the entire model of regional integration. South Asia is becoming a ‘contention territory’. The West is quite effectively struggling to hold on to its global pre-eminence but the torch is slowly being passed to a new generation of players that use old and new tools for counter-hegemony. The West and its allies are certainly not passive in that confrontation and are inventing ‘socio-political/economic counter measures’ to hold onto and – in some areas – to advance their domination. New methods of securing obedience and control of key international actors and strategically important processes and resources are being invented and applied.
Main points for Panel Discussion

1. What is hegemony and counter hegemony? How they are constructed and represented?
2. What are the incarnations of modern power?
3. Who and how will influence world economy?
4. How future power arrangements will look like? How to secure maximum control over distribution of capital, labor and global agenda?
5. What are the non-military tools to influence global power relations?
FAREWELL PLENARY SESSION

Human in the Third Industrial Revolution: To Thrive or To Survive?

October 5, 2018 (16:45 – 18:15)

Concept:

Our personal and collective experiences in a world increasingly dominated by rapidly emerging technologies is one of the defining challenges of our era. Technology has brought great advances to some societies, empowering and connecting people around the world, helping to lift them out of poverty and find new opportunities, and gain open access to an array of information. Yet as this same technology becomes ever more sophisticated, the line between what is “tech” and what is “human” is becoming increasingly blurred. Innovations in Artificial Intelligence and robotics, the digitalisation of processes and information once tangible and analogue, cyber threats and security, government surveillance, and of course devices that allow us to continuously be connected and online: they all have their advantages and drawbacks.

Main points for Panel Discussion

1. Is humanity itself now under threat, and if so how can we save a ‘life space’ for humanity?
2. Is it desirable, or even possible, to ‘put the genie back in the bottle’?
3. Is it time to declare a worldwide campaign to “save the human”; to call for an even balance between technological innovation and the preservation of more “traditional” forms of existence?
ROB VAN KRANENBURG
Co-Founder of Bricolabs and the Founder of Council, largest independent #IoT Thinktank

SOPHIE HACKETT
CEO, Data and AI company, 1715 Labs

ACHILLE MBEMBE
Historian, philosopher and political scientist

VLADIMIR YAKUNIN
Chairman of the Supervisory Board, DOC Research Institute

SCHERTO GILL
Senior Research Fellow and Executive Secretary, Guerand-Hermes Foundation for Peace