## Draft Programme – 1st Day (11 October)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Hall</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07:30 – 09:00</td>
<td>Breakfast &amp; Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:00 – 09:20</td>
<td>Welcome Addresses</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:20 – 09:30</td>
<td>Opening address Chairman of DOC</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:30 – 11:00</td>
<td>Opening Session 30 years after the Fall of the Berlin Wall: In search of a roadmap and a compass</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 – 11:30</td>
<td>Group Photo / Coffee break</td>
<td>Outside/ Main hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30 – 12:00</td>
<td>Special session with H. E. President of Niger, Mahamadou Issoufou</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 – 12:30</td>
<td>Special session with H. E. President of Niger, Mahamadou Issoufou</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Toward African Economic Miracles: Lessons learned from the East Asian Model</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30 – 13:30</td>
<td>Press Conference</td>
<td>Nafsika</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30 – 14:15</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:15 – 14:30</td>
<td>Onstage Interview Richard Higgott, Christopher Coker</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:30 – 15:45</td>
<td>Jupiter Talk Civilisation State: Multilateralism and Globalisation</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:30 – 15:45</td>
<td>Roundtable The future of Knowledge, Education and Learning</td>
<td>Salon</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:30 – 15:45</td>
<td>Roundtable Creating Shared Economic Views</td>
<td>Nafsika</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:45 – 16:15</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
<td>TBA</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:15 – 16:30</td>
<td>Onstage Interview Raza Jafar, Stefan Grobe</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:30 – 17:45</td>
<td>Jupiter Talk Sustainable Finance for Culture</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:30 – 18:30</td>
<td>Roundtable DOC Leaders Club Meeting (by invitation only)</td>
<td>Nafsika</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Role of Civil Society: Ascending or Descending?</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:30 – 17:45</td>
<td>Roundtable Twiplomacy: Diplomacy and Governance in the Age of Social Media</td>
<td>Salon</td>
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<tr>
<td>19:30 – 23:00</td>
<td>Gala Dinner</td>
<td>Kastello</td>
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# Draft Programme – 2nd Day (12 October)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08:00 – 09:00</td>
<td>Breakfast Presentations</td>
<td>Meeting rooms</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Cultural Infusion – Diversity Atlas launch (Alpha room)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Private Global Philanthropists Meeting (Epsilon room)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. The EU, a Strategic Partner for the MENA Region (Gamma room)</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:15 – 10:30</td>
<td>Jupiter Talk</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Chasing the Tiger: Economic Models of the Global South</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:15 – 10:30</td>
<td>Roundtable</td>
<td>Nafsika</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The role of Philanthropy in the new world order</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30 – 11:00</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 – 11:15</td>
<td>Onstage interview</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Peter Mousaferiadis - Martina Fuchs</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:15 – 12:30</td>
<td>Jupiter Talk</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Examining Geopolitical World Views: Towards the Battle of Giants?</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:15 – 12:30</td>
<td>Roundtable</td>
<td>Nafsika</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Religion as a political factor and ideology</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30 – 13:00</td>
<td>Essay Competition Awards Ceremony</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:00 – 14:15</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:15 – 16:00</td>
<td>Towards a new Partnership for Africa</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:15 – 15:45</td>
<td>Our Smartphone Lives: Of Humans and Robots</td>
<td>Nafsika</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:45 – 16:15</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:15 – 17:30</td>
<td>Jupiter Talk</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
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<td></td>
<td>World (Dis)Order and European (In)Security Moderator: Adrian Pabst</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:15 – 17:30</td>
<td>Roundtable</td>
<td>Nafsika</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>World Order Seen from a Business Perspective</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:30 – 17:45</td>
<td>Onstage Interview</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jean-Christophe Bas, Alphons Joseph Kannanthanam, Suresh Keswani</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:45 – 19:00</td>
<td>Jupiter Talk</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Culture and the Return to Civility</td>
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<tr>
<td>19:00 – 19:30</td>
<td>Wrap-up Session/Announcements</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
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<tr>
<td>20:00 – 22:00</td>
<td>Farewell Reception</td>
<td>TBA</td>
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<tr>
<td>TUNIS PROCESS</td>
<td>Breakfast and Welcome</td>
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<tr>
<td>(by invitation only)</td>
<td>Workshop – Part I</td>
<td>Salon</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>DIALOGUE ON UKRAINE</td>
<td>Breakfast and Welcome</td>
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<tr>
<td>(by invitation only)</td>
<td>Workshop</td>
<td>Meeting room</td>
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<td>Lunch</td>
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The Rhodes Forum 2019 is organised around three areas of critical global importance:

1. **Sustainable economic development.**
   As the possibility of a global recession looms, the rise of China and India are interesting cases to consider. Against the background of a spectacular record on poverty reduction for millions of Chinese citizens, does the Chinese approach have strong appeal for other struggling economies? Does the Indian model of economic development offer a promising pathway to sustainable development based on democratic foundations? Can solutions be found to solve the problem of global inequality, erase poverty, and simultaneously curb greenhouse gas emissions to meet globally agreed climate policy targets? What would a new model of economic development look like?

2. **Global architecture and global (geo)politics.**
   Today, we are witnessing a reconfiguration – some would say a disintegration – of international institutions and the rise of potential new orders that could completely change the architecture of international governance. The Belt and Road Initiative finds support but also raises concerns about the emergence of a new system of hubs which may alter the character of multilateral cooperation. New forms of diplomacy in the spheres of science and culture are changing the conventional practices of international relations. The Forum will discuss emerging forms of international governance, the potential leaders of these movements, and the broader question of how to promote inter-civilisational dialogue.

3. **Digitalised lives, ethical standards, and the revival of civility.**
   Many would agree that global public discourse today has moved away from civilised interpersonal exchange into coarse, unrefined, and unrestrained language that undermines norms that have long been considered basic standards of dialogue between people and civilisations. The internet has become a powerful tool in facilitating this form of public exchange. In an era of digitalisation, public policy has yet to adequately address the use of global digital space with the purpose of promoting harmony and social cohesion but without curtailing personal freedom and democratic norms. The return to civility is an important condition for human civilisations to thrive in the era of digitalisation.
Since the fall of the Berlin wall 30 years ago, the world has undergone profound changes politically, economically, and socially. Rapid globalisation has led to numerous benefits but also created new dividing lines. Sharpening geopolitical fault lines and the resurgence of great power competition are perceived as a new threat to the post-Cold War status quo. The negative consequences of climate change are occurring at a faster pace than many thought. Reviving forces of religious fundamentalism continue to challenge civilisations across the world. Nationalism is on the rise and is putting multilateral cooperation under stress.

Among the questions to be addressed:

What are the possible contours of an emerging new architecture of global governance?

How can emerging international confrontations be prevented from escalating into open conflicts?

Is it possible to combine the conflicting global visions of individual actors in order to reach consensus on a road map?

Which institutions are most relevant and what mechanisms are required in order to navigate the diverse challenges and uncertainties of our time?

Moderator:
ALI ASLAN
Journalist and moderator
Special session with the President of Niger, H.E. Mahamadou Issoufou, with the participation of Ms. Gabriela Ramos and Mr. Jomo Sundaram

Key topics:

Africa and the World (des)order
Toward African Economic Miracle: Lessons learned from the East Asian Model

MAHAMADOU ISSOUFOU
H.E. President of Niger

Moderator:
STEFAN GROBE
Brussels Correspondent, Euronews

GABRIELA RAMOS
OECD Chief of Staff and Sherpa to the G20

JOMO SUNDARAM
Senior Adviser Government of Malaysia, Former United Nations Assistant Secretary General for Economic Development
In today’s increasingly feverish debates about emerging geopolitical rivalries, there is a recognition that the values and norms of ‘civilisation states’ such as India, China, and Turkey will not simply acquiesce in the face of a widely accepted Westphalian concept of the sovereign state. As opposed to the nation-state concept of territorial integrity, common language, and citizenry, the civilisation state’s legitimacy is derived from a distinct civilisation that Samuel Huntington defined as “… the highest cultural grouping of people and the broadest cultural identity people have”.

Among the questions to be addressed:

Is this trend towards civilizational politics threatening to displace the nation-state as the highest form of legitimate authority, as the modern world has come to embrace it?

Do the values that underline the civilisation state and its implicit claims to cultural supremacy stand in direct contradiction to the liberal secular values espoused by many of the world’s major, modern nation-states?

Or can a convergence be reached between universal values and freedoms and the cultural particularisms of civilizational values?

Can ‘smaller’ civilisations co-exist in a framework of multiple civilisations?

Moderator:
CHRISTOPHER COKER
Professor of International Relations, London School of Economics, and Director of LSE IDEAS
SPEAKERS

VLADIMIR YAKUNIN
Chair of the Board, Dialogue of Civilizations Research Institute

SHADA ISLAM
Director for Europe & Geopolitics at Friends of Europe

AMITAV ACHARYA
Professor of International Relations at the School of International Service, American University, Washington, DC

First discussant:
RICARDO LAGORIO
Argentinian Ambassador to the Russian Federation

NACIYE SELIN SENOCAK
Chair Holder for UNESCO for Cultural Diplomacy, Governance and Education, Turkey

EHUD OLMERT
Former Prime Minister of Israel
In today’s world, education systems are in need of reform – reproducing what we know on standardised tests and the like is no longer needed as we enter an era of automation and outsourcing. Rather, we need to be able to apply knowledge creatively in novel situations. As nearly anyone can find information online, human advancement will be dependent on what we do with the knowledge we accumulate.

**Among the questions to be addressed:**

- How can we best foster creative problem-solving skills among students inside and outside of school systems?
- Are there existing education systems that we can use as models?
- How might school curriculums look in the second half of the 21st century?
- How can education and educational systems be redesigned to foster dialogue and humane principles from an early age?
SPEAKERS

RUBEN VARDANYAN
Social entrepreneur and impact investor, President of LLC VARDANYAN, BROITMAN AND PARTNERS, Co-Founder of RVVZ Foundation

DEMET SABANCI ÇETINDOĞAN
Vice President of the Board Directors of DEMSA A.Ş

YU QUN
Vice Chairman of China Soong Ching Ling Foundation

JAIME GRAÇA
Head of the Education Business of the Group ABO CAPITAL, CEO of BluAir
CREATING SHARED ECONOMIC VIEWS

The rise in income inequalities within major countries since the 1980s poses a threat not only to social stability, but also to globalisation. It may be hypothesised that the continuation of these trends could result in two outcomes. First, there may be social upheavals in some countries, where social tensions due to growing inequalities will become unbearable and produce social turmoil. Second, the rise of income and wealth inequalities means that there are groups of people that are not gaining from globalisation; this creates fertile ground for a rise of nationalism and ethno-populism. When globalisation is properly managed, it is good for growth and income distribution and does not lead to nationalism. But if it is accompanied by a decline in real incomes for large masses of people, nationalist political forces gain additional arguments for instigating anti-globalisation and isolationist feelings.

Among the questions to be addressed:

Why are income inequalities at the highest levels in history?

What are likely scenarios for a change in inequalities of income and wealth distribution? Increase? Stabilisation? Decrease? Why?

What comes next after the liberal economic order – a new ‘reformed capitalism’ or a period of chaos and disarray? Or something else entirely?

Will the rise of nationalism lead to conflicts, if not wars, between countries, with the collapse of international trade and capital flows, like in the 1930s?

Moderator:

STEFAN GROBE
Brussels Correspondent, Euronews
JAMES GALBRAITH  
Professor at the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs and at the Department of Government, University of Texas at Austin

JOMO SUNDARAM  
Senior Adviser Government of Malaysia, Former United Nations Assistant Secretary General for Economic Development

URI DADUSH  
Senior Fellow at the Policy Center for the New South, Morocco

Concluding remarks:  
VLADIMIR POPOV  
DOC Research Institute
Investors are more and more aware of their vital role in promoting sustainable development by practicing sustainable finance. They have to meet the growing expectations of institutions, the business sector and civil society to build responsible economies that take environmental, social and societal impact into consideration. They must also ensure that they will avoid the crisis that happened ten years ago. Their commitment is crucial to support companies that are determined to create value not only for themselves but also for all their stakeholders, defined as people “impacted by the decisions taken by companies”.

The realization of sustainable development does not only rely on meeting ambitious economic, social and governance criteria. It also calls for fresh thinking. Investments in culture and art could play an important role in stimulating transformative ideas on sustainability issues. This session will explore sustainability visions, strategies and good practices of different stakeholders, including investors. Special emphasis will be paid to the role of culture and art in promoting sustainability.

Among the questions to be addressed:

What are the key reference frameworks and stakeholders in sustainable finance?

How much importance is attributed to culture, and which areas and aspects of culture are of particular importance?

What are good practices of large or emerging investment funds involved in the media and cultural sector in terms of building bridges between human beings, stimulating individuals’ open minds and contributing to people’s well-being?

Moderator:

PASCALE THUMERELLE
Founder Respethica and Former Head of Sustainability at Vivendi, Sciences Po Faculty Member
First discussant:
IOANNIS LIRITZIS
Aegean University

Concluding remarks:
BERTHOLD KUHN
DOC Research Institute

SPEAKERS

ALAIN BIDJECK
Secrétaire Général du Centre des Cultures d’Afrique

DAVID GORODYANSKY
Social Entrepreneur and Investor, Chairman Globeln

HOLGER HEIMS
Managing Partner at Falcon Group

PATRICIA PIRIOU
Managing Director Triodos Finance

JULIEN RAVALAIS CASANOVA
Counsellor in the Cabinet of the Director-General of UNESCO
Concerning the triad of state, market, and society, it is the latter that has received both increasing attention and favorable support from international organizations such as the World Bank, the OECD, the UNDP and, not least, the European Union. At the same time, national authorities seem to be more skeptical when it comes to accepting civil society organizations as partners in policy-making. This may have to do with what the notion of civil society assumes in different political contexts. Is it just NGOs, charities, and aid organizations, or is it reasonable to include all kinds of social and protest movements as equal partners expressing and promoting the legitimate concerns of the people? These are the guiding questions addressed by leading specialists in the Leaders Club Meeting.

Section 1: Civil Society and the State – Partners or Competitors?
Section 2: Civil Society and Protest in the Digital Age

Moderator:
JEAN-CHRISTOPHE BAS
CEO and Executive Board Chairman
of the Dialogue of Civilizations
Research Institute
Among the questions to be addressed:

How do governments respond to newly emerging civil society initiatives driven by identity politics, or nationalistic movements?

Is shrinking space primarily market-driven (commodification), or caused by state agencies?

What have been key factors for policies, legislation, and regulation resulting in shrinking spaces for civil society in a number of countries?

What types of civil society organisations are mostly affected by such restrictions?

How has civil society reacted to new restrictions?

Do quickly evolving mass movements organised on social media manage to have a lasting impact and avoid dying out quickly?

Will movements organised and strengthened via social media become the dominant form of mobilisation?

How does the use of social media change the demands and structures of civil society and social movements?

What are the major issues of state sovereignty and security policies in particular societies in view of the growing dependence on digital platforms and new technology developments?
RUPERT GRAF STRACHWITZ
Executive Director, of the Maecenata Foundation and Director of the Maecenata Institute for Philanthropy and Civil Society

HELMUT ANHEIER
Professor of Sociology at the Hertie School of Governance and former President

MARWA EL-DALY
Founder & Chairperson of Waqfeyat al Maadi Community Foundation (WMCF); Assistant Professor at the American University in Egypt; Ashoka Fellow (Social Entrepreneur)

ROB VAN KRANENBURG
Co-Founder of Bricolabs and the Founder of Council, largest independent #IoT Thinktank

HIND ARROUB
Fulbright Senior Lecturer & Scholar Founder & Director Hypatia of Alexandria Institute for Reflexion & Studies

DAVID GORODYANSKY
Social Entrepreneur and Investor, Chairman Globeln

GABRIELA RAMOS
OECD Chief of Staff and Sherpa to the G20
World leaders are increasingly using social media platforms to communicate with the public, bypassing traditional forms of mass media – at times causing controversy in the process. Many world leaders, including US President Donald Trump, are integrating Twitter, Facebook, and even Instagram into their communication processes – announcing new policies, sparring with other leaders, and instigating conflicts online. More and more people around the world are receiving their news updates from twitter, Facebook, WeChat, and other such sources.

Among the questions to be addressed:

This poses the question: is the use of social media contributing to global discord or is it presenting a more honest, albeit unpolished, image of world leaders and policies?

What does this mean for traditional mass media?

To what extent and in what cases is censorship of political tweets and posts justifiable?

Does social media have an impact on public opinion in regards to world affairs?

Moderator:
MARTINA FUCHS
Business Journalist, Event Moderator and Expert on Asia, China and the Middle East
MADELINE ROACHE
Reporter, Time Magazine

HANNANE FERDJANI
Presenter and Producer on Inspire Africa, Africanews and fellow at the Nieman Foundation for Journalism, Harvard

KIM HJELMGAARD
Deputy Foreign Editor at USA Today

YANG RUI
Journalist, CGTN

PANKAJ PACHAURI
Founder & Chief Editor, GoNews, India

YANNIS KOUTSOMITIS
Columnist at Phileleftheros daily
The implications of China’s economic rise are multifaceted. We are already witnessing geopolitical shifts. China is a rising superpower challenging the US and its rise has an impact on the global governance architecture. China creates, or co-creates, new institutions – the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, BRICS Bank – and strives for even stronger influence within the United Nations and its programmes and affiliated organisations. The Diplomat asked whether China would be recreating the American 'Hub-and-Spoke' System in Asia and elsewhere, but with Chinese characteristics? With regard to economic competition, we are witnessing conflicts over technology, investments and an alleged emerging shortage of resources that might be leading to an increase in raw material prices, etc. There may be less expected and more far-reaching consequences as well.

Among the questions to be addressed:

Is China’s rise seen as an opportunity or a threat, or perhaps both, by other developing countries?

What are the special features of the East Asian/Chinese growth model?

Is the growth model of India similar to the East Asian model?

Can the East Asian growth model be replicated by other developing countries?
DONGHYUN PARK
Principal Economist at the Economics Research and Regional Cooperation Department (ERCD) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB)

JOMO SUNDARAM
Senior adviser Government of Malaysia, former United Nations Assistant Secretary General for Economic Development

ANDREY KLEPACH
Chief economist of Vnesheconombank, Russia

DAISUKE KOTEGAWA
Former IMF director for Japan

Concluding remarks:
VLADIMIR POPOV
DOC Research Institute
Philanthropy plays an ever-growing role in addressing social issues on local and global levels. It has become an important player in the third sector, and often intervenes on scales that are typically only reached by government or industry. Supporting themes that are close to their hearts, philanthropists are typically passionate about influencing and resolving key concerns for a more equal and sustainable world. With the purpose of supporting society by resolving social problems and creating opportunities in the long term for a more harmonious future, philanthropists have a significant impact on the improvement of many global issues.

Among the questions to be addressed:

What triggers the decision among influential leaders to engage in philanthropic work? Why is it important in today’s world?

What role can philanthropic initiatives play when it comes to effective improvement of societal issues?

What impact can philanthropy have on society and on development?

Could the role of philanthropy be as important as that of the government or the private sector in solving societal issues?

Moderator:
ALI ASLAN
Journalist and moderator
SPEAKERS

DEMET SABANCI ÇETINDOĞAN
Sabancı Foundation, Turkey

JEAN-YVES OLLIVIER
Brazzaville Foundation, UK

RUBEN VARDANYAN
Social entrepreneur and impact investor, President of LLC VARDANYAN, BROITMAN AND PARTNERS, Co-Founder of RVVZ Foundation

PAVITHRA KUMAR
Chief Programme Director, Tata Trust, India

IWI SUMBADA
Susilo Institute For Ethics in Global Economy, Indonesia

IVOR ICHIKOWITZ
Ichikowitz Family Foundation, South Africa
We have entered an era of disruption, uncertainty, and risks. The geopolitical landscape is undergoing profound changes, the most striking feature of which are major structural power shifts. Emerging economies are rising to the status of global powers, putting the US-led unipolar world under constraint. As these ‘new giants’ attempt to reshape the international order in line with their own strategic narratives, great power rivalry is again becoming a feature of international politics.

Among the questions to be addressed:

Is the increasing rivalry between great powers doomed to result in direct or proxy conflict?

What will be the geopolitical battlegrounds in the future?

What are the prospects for cooperation between global powers?

Is it possible to create a new equilibrium and create a shared understanding of the world order, connecting the conflicting strategic narratives of individual powers?

With global power comes global responsibility. Are states clamouring for greater influence ready to become ‘responsible stakeholders’ and accept global obligations?
SPEAKERS

PETER SCHULZE
Professor at the University of Göttingen and Co-Founder of DOC Research Institute

SERGEY MARKEDONOV
Leading Researcher of the Euro-Atlantic Security Center at the MGIMO Institute for International Studies

BRUNO MAÇAES
Former Portuguese Minister of European Affairs and author of the bestseller "The Dawn of Eurasia: On the Trail of the New World Order"

WANG HUIYAO
Founder and President of the Center for China and Globalization (CCG)

DHRUV C. KATOCH
Director, India Foundation

ALFRED GUSENBAUER
Former Chancellor of Austria

First discussant:
CHARALAMBOS TSARDANIDIS
Professor, Department of Mediterranean Studies, University of the Aegean, Rhodes and Director, Institute of International Economic Relations, Athens
Religion is a long-standing factor in politics and its impact on social and political processes has been growing lately. This can be observed in certain Muslim countries, where religious parties and movements are active and often enjoy electoral success, as well as in Europe, where the increasing visibility of religion in politics is often related to the strengthening of nationalist and populist ideologies.

Religious and secular parties alike can exploit religious beliefs to their advantage, as the lines between ideology and religion are blurred. Ruling elites often use religious ideology (and, more broadly, traditional values) in order to increase their control over society and to bolster their public image. Given this, some claim that the world has entered a ‘post-secular’ epoch, in which the surge of religion in politics and the ideologisation of religion often contribute to rigid worldviews and increase the potential for conflict.

Among the questions to be addressed:

- What are the causes of the increasing influence of religion in politics and its exploitation by secular forces?
- What is the nature of modern secularism? Is this phenomenon common to all societies?
- What can be done to prevent the radicalisation of religion?
- What are the key tasks of inter-civilisational dialogue in the context of a ‘post-secular’ era?

Moderator:
KATHERINE MARSHALL
Senior Fellow Walsh School of Foreign Service, Executive Director of the World Faiths Development Dialogue
FABIO PETITO
Head of the ISPI-Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Programme on “Religions and International Relations”

IMAM MOHAMAD BASHAR ARAFAT
Founder and President of Civilizations Exchange and Cooperation Foundation (CECF)

EDNAN ASLAN
Director of Islamic Religious Education and the Institute for Islamic Studies, University of Vienna

ANNE DE TINGUY
Historian and Political Science Professor at Institut d’études Politiques de Paris

ARCHPRIEST SERGEI ZVONAREV
Secretary for far abroad countries, Moscow Patriarchate’s Department for External Church Relations

Concluding remarks:
ALEXEY MALASHENKO
DOC Research Institute
Africa is a rich continent where hope meets opportunity. With one-third of the world’s mineral and energy reserves, more than half of the available arable land, and a rapidly rising population, which will represent a quarter of the global population by 2050, Africa is expected to become the next hub of global economic growth. At the heart of the dynamics that shape today’s world: environment, development, peace, security - the continent which has long practiced development models imposed by the West is today looking for endogenous solutions.

Among the questions to be addressed:

Can the continent design a new development model that enhances the links between economy, ecology, culture and spirituality? And can it inspire the Western world?

How can the continent realize its potential and strike a balance between accelerated growth and sustainability?

What will be the relevance of development aid and cooperation for future economic growth and good governance in Africa?

What are examples of sustainable development practices in Africa that could be scaled-up and replicated?

Moderator: HANNANE FERDJANI
Presenter and Producer on Inspire Africa, Africanews and fellow at the Nieman Foundation for Journalism, Harvard
SPEAKERS

JEAN-YVES OLLIVIER
Founder and Chairman of the Brazzaville Foundation

PETER EIGEN
Founder of the Advisory Council of Transparency International, Co-chair, Africa Progress Group

IVOR ICHIKOWITZ
Ichikowitz Family Foundation, South Africa

MAHAMADOU ISSOUFOU
H.E. President of Niger

JAIME GRAÇA
Head of the Education Business of the Group ABO CAPITAL, CEO of BluAir

KABINÉ KOMARA
Former Prime Minister of Guinea
Ray Kurzweil, one of the world’s most well-known futurists, anticipates AI reaching singularity in 2045. This is a breaking point when machines will be technically able to teach themselves everything. Their intelligence will grow at an exponential rate beyond human imagination.

If algorithms/AI are used to provide data for decision-making or to make autonomous decisions, an open discussion has to take place on how the underlying algorithms function. Society needs agreement on areas for which humans should retain final decision-making power.

AI could complement humans in their endeavours, e.g., diagnosis of genetic diseases; in searching through great volumes of data (like tax data or legal case histories etc.). AI would help humans to concentrate on more sophisticated tasks. AI could also be disruptive and simply automate human labour away altogether – cashiers, accountants, IT programmers, and radiologists etc. and thereby disrupt the social contract.

**Among the questions to be addressed:**

- How can we ensure that humans retain crucial decision-making power?
- How can we ensure transparent, fair, and non-biased algorithm-based processes?
- How will AI change the labour market in the long run?
- Which jobs will be automated and how can governments redistribute gains reaped by AI to all?
SPEAKERS

JANE ZAVALISHINA
President and Co-founder of Mechanica AI and a faculty member at Singularity University, Benelux

DAVID GORODYANSKY
Social Entrepreneur and Investor, Chairman GlobeIn

ADITI SURIE
Sociologist, Indian Institute for Human Settlements

Concluding remarks:
KLEMENS WITTE
DOC Research Institute
The bipolar and unipolar orders have gone, but core elements of the Cold War mentality and US domination are still influential. The transition to a more multipolar world has not strengthened international cooperation or multilateralism. Instead, everywhere there is a backlash against liberal globalisation, and supranational institutions appear to lack legitimacy. A global ‘culture war’ pits the liberal establishment of the West against the illiberal powers of Russia and China. Cultural exceptionalism is once again challenging, and arguably replacing, liberalism’s claim to universal validity. The powers that are redefining themselves as state civilisations are on the rise in an era when the liberal world order is unravelling.

Among the questions to be addressed:

What are some of the main causes and consequences of global (dis)order?

What is driving the backlash against liberal globalisation?

Is the civilizational state model on the rise, and does it represent a threat or an opportunity?

How do identity formation and dialogue-based politics change contemporary geopolitics?

Are we seeing the rise of new orders and is the character of cooperation and diplomacy changing?

Moderator:
ADRIAN PABST
Professor of Politics and International Relations at the University of Kent
First discussant:

PAUL GOLDSTEIN
President and CEO of Pacific Tech Bridge, LLC.

ELENA CHEBANKOVA
Reader in Politics at the University of Lincoln

RICHARD SAKWA
Professor of Russian and European Politics at the University of Kent

AARON MCKEIL
Course Tutor, Executive MSc International Strategy and Diplomacy at LSE IDEAS

CHRISTOPHER COKER
Professor of International Relations, London School of Economics, and Director of LSE IDEAS

MICHAEL COX
Emeritus Professor of International Relations at the London School of Economics and Director of LSE IDEAS

VLADIMIR CHIZHOV
Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the European Union
The integration of Eurasian and European economies seems inevitable. With the rapid economic expansion of China and India, but also some Eurasian nations, there is a growing demand to improve connections between Europe and Asia. The current status quo of the rising world in the East provides an opportunity for Eurasian countries to emerge as a hub for finance, goods, and services, which makes them a valuable trade partner for Europe.

Consequently, many businesses on both sides voice support for closer cooperation of the EU and EEU, with a view to creating a Common Economic Space between the two regions. They encourage the political actors in all countries of the EU and the EEU to give the European Commission and the Eurasian Economic Commission respectively the mandate to start an official dialogue on the harmonization of regulations.

**Among the questions to be addressed:**

Would the harmonization of standards and increased ease of doing business improve the competitiveness of both Europe and Eurasia?

Would a common economic space among two regions with rather different resources lead to equal growth and prosperity?

What is the role of common infrastructure? What investments are necessary to build it?

Would a free trade zone generate benefits beyond economic growth, i.e. political, juridical and societal?
MICHAEL BROESE
Managing Director of Dürr Systems

GAUKHAR NURGALIEVA
Head of the Eurasian Studies Lab at the Institute of Emerging Markets Studies (IEMS) at the Skolkovo

ANDREAS KNAUL
Managing Partner at Rödl & Partner GmbH

BRUNO MAÇAES
Former Portuguese Minister of European Affairs and author of the bestseller "The Dawn of Eurasia: On the Trail of the New World Order"
CULTURE AND THE RETURN TO CIVILITY

The world is at a crossroads and we might witness the dissolution of civility and social cohesion: the impending disaster of Brexit, the rise of xenophobia, the increasing support for right-wing populist parties, the spectre of global jihad, the accelerated impacts of climate change, and the looming revival of an arms race that threatens the very existence of humanity. Herein lies the challenge: can humanity chart a course that can address and eventually reverse these and other challenges and dangers, and return to a world of civility?

Among the questions to be addressed:

What is authentic dialogue in practice? What are some ways authentic and meaningful dialogue can be applied to local, regional, national, and international meetings and initiatives?

What aspects of the existing world order should/can be retained?

What groups or institutions should take the lead in developing policies and initiatives that can foster a more ‘civil world’?

What is the role of the global digital space (or digital public sphere) in promoting harmony and social cohesion?

Moderator:
ANNE MCELVOY
British journalist, contributing to The Economist and the London Evening Standard, and the BBC
SPEAKERS

CHARLIE FIRESTONE
Executive Director of the Aspen Institute Communications and Society Program and a Vice President of the Aspen Institute

RUPERT GRAF STRACHWITZ
Executive Director, of the Maecenata Foundation and Director of the Maecenata Institute for Philanthropy and Civil Society

MARTINA FRANCESCA FERRACANE
Founder of FabLab Western Sicily, Co-Founder Oral3D, Policy Advisor on Digital Transformation

Concluding remarks:

HEATHER BROWN
DOC Research Institute
THE TUNIS PROCESS: OVERCOMING DIFFERENCES, SHARING PATHS

The Tunis Process opens up a space for co-creation, in order to identify differences to overcome and find possible paths to be shared between Muslims and non-Muslims. The process is inspired by the will to act and to find solutions rather than establish or reinforce dogmas.

In order to reconcile differences between Muslim and non-Muslim communities in Europe and beyond, we must bridge discourses and develop initiatives that move away from long-held prejudices, fears, and misconceptions. Many dominant narratives in both Muslim-majority countries and in Europe are widening the gap between communities and continue to hinder the co-creation of a common future. Dismantling misperceptions – exacerbated by xenophobia, ideological extremism, and exclusion of the ‘other’ – and creating inclusive paths need be at the core of initiatives, from the grassroots level to international policies. Only then can concrete initiatives that will have meaningful and lasting impacts be developed.

The objective of the Tunis Process meeting in Rhodes is to create a meaningful dialogue on the following issues and to develop initiatives that will address:

- Acknowledging the grievances of the past, fear of one another, and perceived threats
- Deconstructing stereotypes
- Mitigating frustrations
- Determining what needs to be done to rebuild and build trust
- How to create new solidarities and forge a common vision

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